

Liverpool ONE

# Nature Trail

CHAVASSE PARK



Lots of fun for little explorers!

**1**  
LIVERPOOL  
ONE

Liverpool ONE

# Nature Trail

CHAVASSE PARK

Plane Trees

Pool Lane

Sugar House Steps

Thomas Steers Way

Lyver Pool

1

LIVERPOOL ONE

FINISH

START



# Welcome

to the Liverpool ONE Nature Trail



500m



60'

Use the map to follow the trail around Chavasse Park, and look out for the number markers that tell you where each question is. In stops 3 and 7 you'll find a different task depending on the time of the year you do the trail.



Chavasse Park is home to many plants, insects and other types of wildlife. Some of the most common ones found during Autumn and Winter through to Spring and Summer are drawn below.



Keep your eyes open as you walk around and keep a tally of any that you spot.

Autumn/Winter



Moth

.....



Ant

.....



Seagull

.....

Butterfly

.....



Bumblebee

.....



Squirrel

.....



Spring/Summer



A tally is a way of counting using dashes. One dash equals one count. When you have five dashes, you can draw a diagonal line through the first four, making five. This makes it easier to count the total.

I

II

III

IIII

IIII

1

2

3

4

5



To get you warmed up...

## Old Dock

### FACT

The Old Dock was designed and built by a man called Thomas Steers. The road you are standing on now is named after him.



Look down the peep hole into what was the world's first commercial enclosed wet dock (a place where water is trapped in by gates for ships to stop and unload their cargo).



Can you see the date that the Old Dock was built?

.....

### FACT

Oak trees provide a place for almost 300 different types of insects to live, which is more than any other British tree.

Look at the steps in front of you.



Can you guess how many small steps there are to take you to the park? Circle your answer.

A.23

B.46

C.64



Climb the Sugar House Steps, head towards The Botanist and look along Pool Lane in front of you. You might need to check the map.

For a step free alternative, head to the lift near M&S on South John Street and go to Level 5.

Pool Lane is home to three types of trees with different bark patterns. Explore the area to find them all.



Silver Birch



English Oak



Wild Cherry

### FACT

Ivy is such an important plant. It can support up to at least 50 species of wildlife.

Because ivy is an evergreen plant, its leaves can be seen at any time of the year. Our ivy is trimmed but if left to grow, ivy flowers in September to November and its fruits ripen in November to January. Can you spot any creatures?





2

Look at the row of Plane trees. Can you find any lichen growing on the trees like that in the pictures below?



## FACT

Plane trees are often planted to grow in cities because they can shed their bark, which helps them deal with city centre pollution.

Can you see any trees that are shedding their bark?

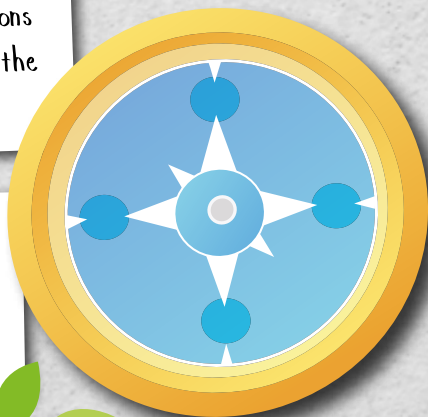


Can you see that only one side of the bark of the Plane tree is green?

This is because algae thrives in moist conditions that get little sunlight, which is normally on the north-facing side of the tree.



Using the tree and standing looking towards the Royal Albert Dock, mark on the compass to the right which way is north. Then fill in the remaining directions for south, east and west.



# Can you see the dwarf mountain pine tree?

3

Autumn/Winter



It can be recognised by its height of about the average human knee, its dark green foliage, and needle-like leaves.

It produces buds and cones that can be used to make pine syrup. Next to the small pine tree is a crab apple tree. Although bare of leaves in winter, sometimes the red berries hang on during the colder months, providing a tasty and much needed treat for birds.

Not for us humans though! Berries from this tree would make us ill.



Look at the pictures of the apple and pine tree. Can you find them both growing together?

Examine the shape of the leaves on both trees. Why do you think the pine trees have leaves shaped like needles?

Circle your answer.



- A. To stop them losing water
- B. To stop people picking acorns
- C. To attract insects



Spring/Summer



Keep an eye out for caterpillars they love to hang out on pine needles! Remember it's important to not touch any caterpillars you come across.



4

Stand still and look in front of you. Can you see the Bug Hotel?

The Bug Hotel provides snug, safe places for insects to hibernate. Can you see any capped or blocked holes in the bug house? If so, during the cold months there could well be a hibernating or baby insect, also known as larvae, inside!



Draw a picture of your favourite bug

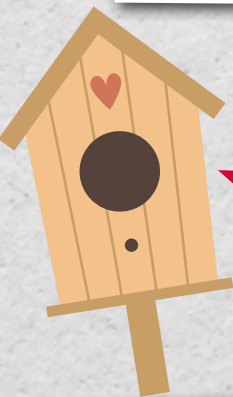


## FACT

Liverpool ONE attracts a variety of wildlife including seven species of ladybirds and numerous other insects such as the Rosemary leaf beetle.



During the colder months, our 150,000 honeybees cluster together in our two beehives on one of our rooftops. They store enough pollen in the autumn to see them through the winter months. It's a great idea to plant flowers that provide pollen throughout the year like hazel and willow in spring, and Michaelmas daisies and ivy in autumn to help keep bees and other pollinators happy all year round!



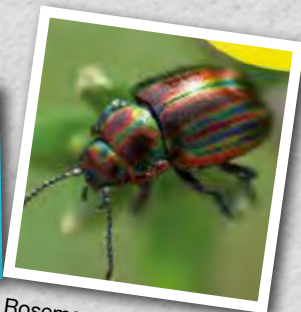
Can you spot a bird box?

CLUE: Look up at the trees nearby to find the bird box. During autumn and winter, if you spot any trees with green leaves still on, these trees could be evergreen.

5

## FACT

Parks and gardens are very important for cities. The plants growing turn carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub> into oxygen, which humans need to breathe.



Rosemary leaf beetle

6



Who was this park named after?

Look at the monument for a clue

- A. John Lewis
- B. Steven Gerrard
- C. Noel Godfrey Chavasse

**FACT**

He was one of only three people to receive two Victoria Crosses for bravery. He was also an Olympic runner.



7

Autumn/Winter



Did you know grasses are really good for nature?



Here we grow an ornamental grass called 'Miscanthus'.

They have thick hairy roots which are great for holding soil in place in areas where earth easily wears away.

Our grasses are pretty all year round, with some having flowers even in winter.

Can you guess what product can be made from grass?



Circle your answer.

- A. Paper
- B. Ice Cream
- C. Paint

## FACT

Bumblebees are very important to keep plants growing but the number of bees is currently going down. Since 1950 two species of bumblebee have become extinct in the UK.

To help keep the bees buzzing, we have our bughouse and lots of nectar rich plants to help buzz pollinators including the 150,000 honeybees from our two beehives.



Liverpool ONE honey

## Can you see any bees on the flowers here?



Spring/Summer

 Bees get their food from flowers, but how does this help humans? Circle your answer.

A. It stops them stinging



B. They carry pollen between flowers so plants can grow the food we eat

C. They eat their food which stops them eating ours



**BEEES CAN STING IF THEY FEEL THREATENED,  
SO PLEASE DON'T TOUCH ANY THAT YOU SEE!**

## JOKE



What does a bee sit on?



Its bee-hind!





8

Look at the wisteria growing on the wall.

How tall is the wisteria?  
Circle your answer.

- A. 1.5 metres
- B. 3.5 metres
- C. 5.5 metres



**FACT**

The oldest wisteria in the world is thought to be over 1,000 years old.

Look in the bug holes in the wooden posts and see if you can spot any bug

Gardeners and park owners can help insects such as bees and ladybirds by giving them a place to hibernate (sleep during the winter) or to nest. Ladybirds help in our gardens and parks by eating greenfly which damages our plants.

## SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

9



Circle the five differences.



## FACT

Ladybirds have a variety of colors and patterns. While red with black spots is common, ladybirds can also be yellow, orange, pink, or brown, and their markings can vary.

## Look back at the park.

Did you know that Chavasse Park is among the largest green roofs in the UK? Underneath the park there is a car park. The green wall you are seeing in front of you filters the air and is home to many plants and animals. How many different plant species are on the green wall? Circle your answer.

A. 10

B. 24

C. 55

10

FACT

Green roofs not only provide a great space for plants and insects, they also help save energy by keeping the building warm when it's chilly and cool when it's hot!

11

## Touch the stone wall behind you.

What kind of stone do you think this is? Circle your answer.

FACT

This stone was also used to build the Anglican Cathedral and can be seen as you come into Lime Street Station on the train.



A. Limestone



B. Soapstone



C. Sandstone



Congratulations on completing the trail! Take a fun picture with the Liverpool sign on Thomas Steers Way, and tag us in your photos on social media.

ANSWERS. To get you warmed up: The dock was built between 1709 and 1715. Steps: C. 02: North at the bottom of the compass Q3: A 06: C 07a: A 07b: B 08: B 09: Missing 3 spots, 1 leg, eye moved Q10: B Q11: C