



Natural Colours

With Ranger Flora



WHAT YOU NEED
Paper, string, glue, small pots (use something from the recycling bin).

Learn about colours in nature and make your own paints and paintbrushes.

We'd love to know what you get up to. Why not show us (Email: WCCP@dover.gov.uk, Facebook: [WCCP](#), Twitter & Instagram: [#GreenGangAtHome](#)).

LEARN

1. Think of your favourite colour and then think of a describing word for it, e.g. 'sunny yellow' or 'pretty pink'. Can you think of something natural that's the same colour?
2. Did you know some animals, like hedgehogs and bees, can see ultraviolet light and some animals are very colourful under UV light, such as a puffin whose beak glows?
3. Sometimes animals are brightly coloured to warn others not to eat them like a red ladybird. Can you think of any other reasons why animals are certain colours?

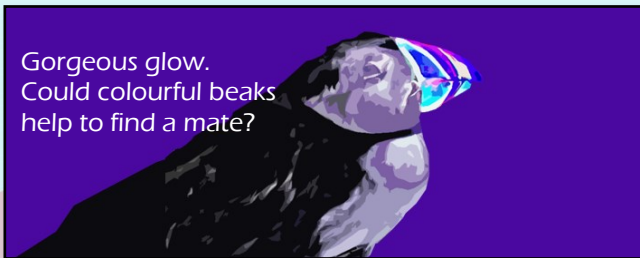
MAKE

Make natural coloured paints. Find leaves, berries, flowers, mud or even tea bags, fruit or vegetables. Put them in pots with a little water and use a stick to mush them up. Add more water to make a lighter colour or try mixing colours.

Make a natural paintbrush. Go for a walk and look for feathers, grass or leaves and a straight stick about pencil sized. Use a piece of string to wrap the feathers etc. tightly around the stick. Now dip the paintbrush in your paints and create a natural masterpiece!

DO

Go for a rainbow walk. Can you find something natural for every colour of the rainbow? Some flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects. Look for colourful flowers, can you see any insects on them?



Gorgeous glow. Could colourful beaks help to find a mate?

Answers 3. For camouflage e.g. an arctic hare, to attract a mate e.g. a peacock or because of what they eat e.g. a flamingo.



MAKE SOMEONE LAUGH

What colour socks do bears wear?
They don't wear socks, they have bear feet!

ANSWER

What colour is the top of a green woodpecker's head?
Last week's answer: Arctic tern.



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