

Flower Count

Discover how you can count the flowers in your local park.

Once the children understand the different parts of the flower and have looked outdoors and identified a number of them, they can then use quadrats to determine how many flowers are in a certain area. Simply lay four poles, each 1m long in a square on the ground. The children can be grouped in fours for this activity.

It is best to do this randomly, however children will gain more from this activity if they have flowers in their square to count rather than grass alone.

Depending on the ability of the class, they can either identify the flowers in their quadrat, or simply count the different colours.

After this has been completed, they can compare their findings with the other groups.

Once back at school, the class can group their findings onto the master quadrat sheet.





Ulster Wildlife Trust

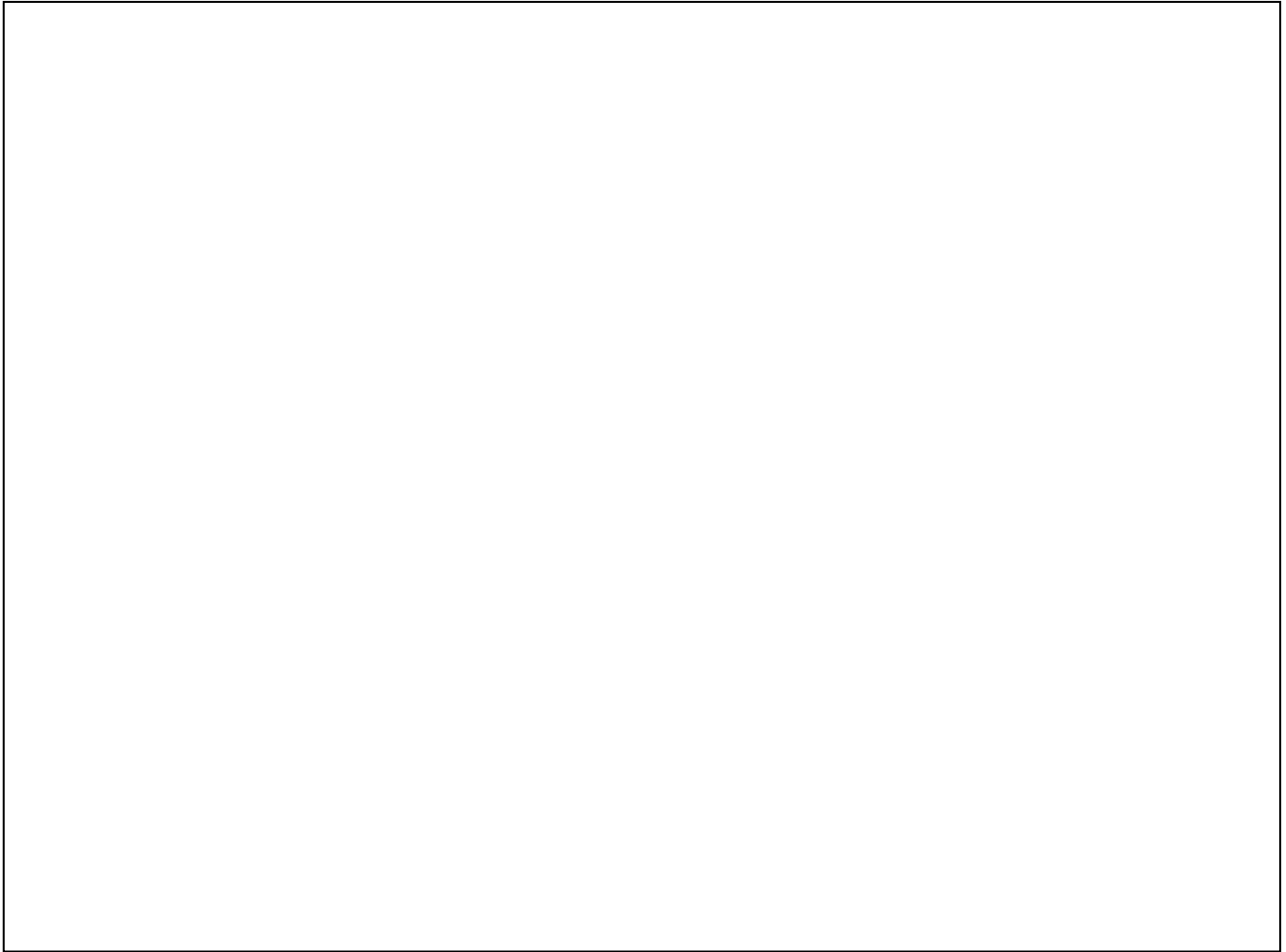
WATCH THIS SPACE - TEACHER'S RESOURCES

SPRING

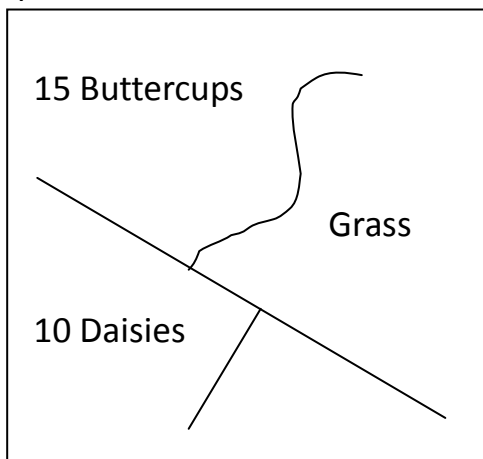


Names: _____

Draw the flowers you find in the box below.

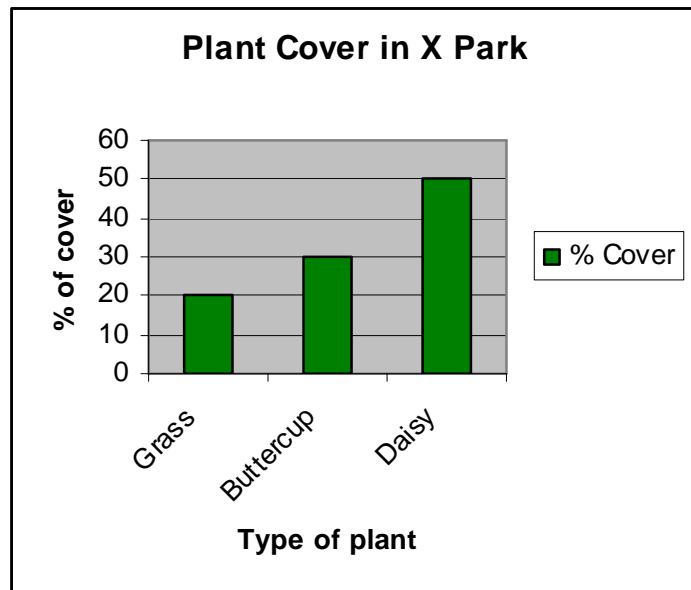


Example:



Back at school get each group to cut out their square. Stick them all onto a large card. From this, the class can estimate the area of ground covered by different types of plant. Example:

| Plant | % Cover |
|-----------|---------|
| Grass | 20 |
| Buttercup | 30 |
| Daisy | 50 |



Below are some examples of maths questions that can be used to interpret the collected data.

1. Which is the most common colour in all the nine squares? Express as % or as a graph
2. Which is the least common colour in all the nine squares together? Express as % or as a graph
3. If one bumble bee takes 45 seconds to search 1m x 1m for flowers with nectar how long will it take to search the 9 squares?
4. If the bumble bee finds nectar in 8 flowers in the 9 squares and spends 30 seconds feeding at each flower how long has it taken the bee to feed and search in all nine