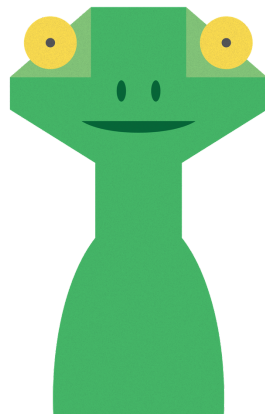


Amphibians

Lots of wild activities all
about amphibians

National Curriculum links to
Science and English



Please note this activity pack
contains activities for a mix of
school ages and years

Amphibian facts

- The term "amphibian" comes from the Greek word amphibious. Amphi means "both" and bios means "life". Those names refer to the two lives that many amphibians live in water and on land.
- Some frogs are able to freeze solid during winter and survive!
- Amphibians are cold blooded.
- Amphibians include frogs, toads, newts, caecilian and salamanders.
- They can all absorb water through their skin.
- Most have one part of their life cycle that is fully aquatic at some point.
- Over half of all frog species are in danger of extinction.

Wild Wordsearch

H V O D V C A N E T O A D D Q J P S N S Z Z M
A E Y E D L F S E U M K Y E Q J C G B U L W V
R R S G O R F T R A D N O S I O P V D D B P E
R V O G U T P T W S B Q E J U J L X F P O D R
V B R A Q S D W M O T Y T K E E I M B U A U T
F W M G R E A T C R E S T E D N E W T Y C L E
C J N F U C U F Z X B O G C X H E L K W S L B
R Y W Z I X J I O M W V M E A H G J C Y G W R
A T A J K C I T A U Q A I M E S P A W G L X A
A D P L D S T F I R E S A L A M A N D E R M T
F A S U T O A D T W E N G C T A D P O L E O E
S P G Y E P U Q O K J S H Z W J C H F B H M G
Y J O U P S C O L D B L O O D E D K P G O M W
Y L R K Y Y V O L N O V M S D R V B V H B N Y
T T F E D H I Z E T U F R O G Z C N X I H L S
O X E R A L Z L R E D N A M A L A S G D C B A

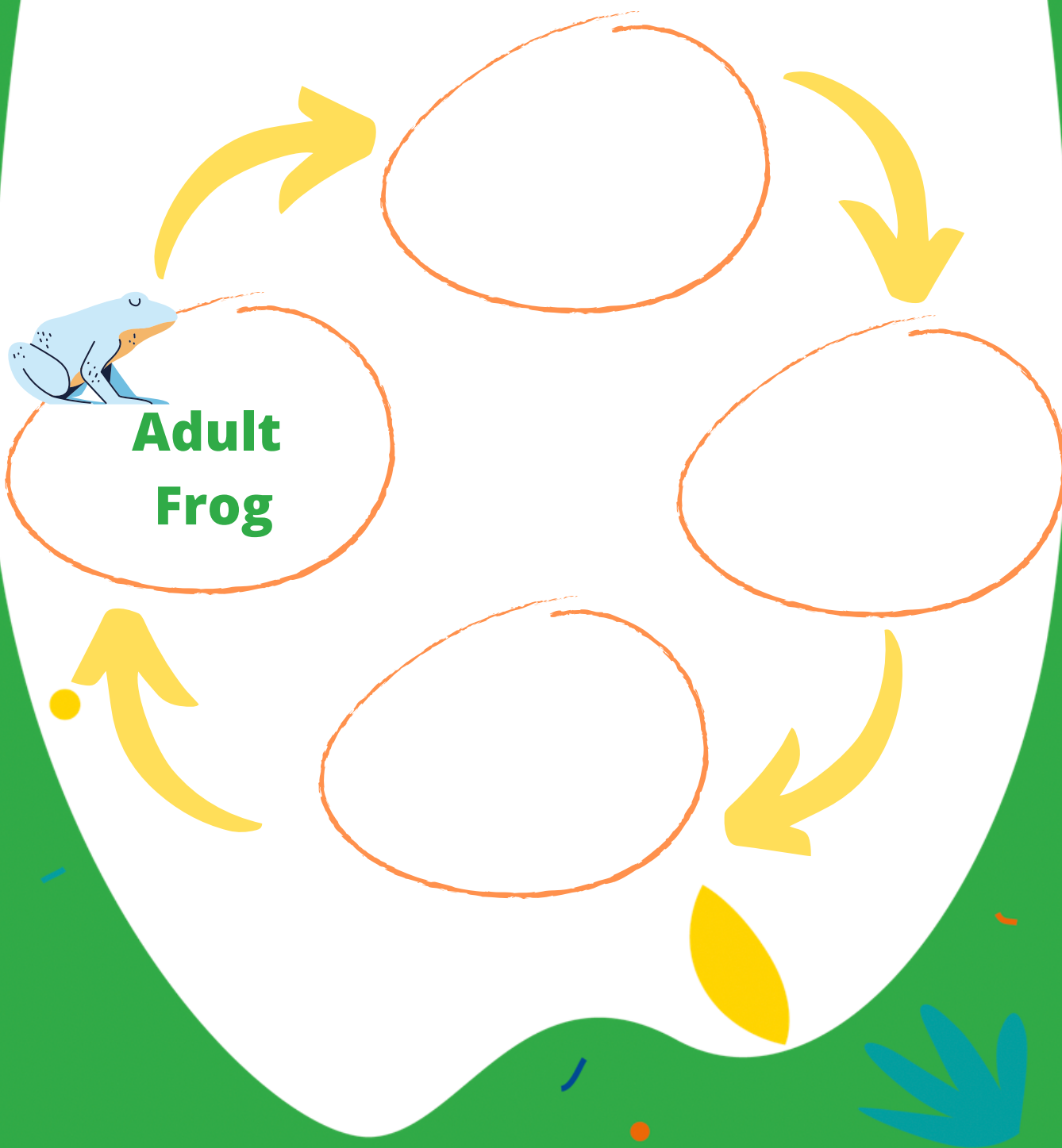
NEWT
POISON DART FROG
SALAMANDER
SEMI AQUATIC

CANE TOAD
COLD BLOODED
FIRE SALAMANDER
FROG
GREAT CRESTED NEWT

TADPOLE
TOAD
VERTEBRATE
FROG SPAWN

Frog life cycle

Fill in the chart below to complete the life cycle of a frog.
Why not write some facts in too!





Fact Finder

Research the facts and fill in the gaps.

The largest amphibian in the world is

.....

The smallest amphibian in the world is

.....

There are three species of newt in the UK they are

.....

The name for frogs changing from a tadpole to a
froglet to an adult is

.....

Amphibians are vulnerable to extinction because

.....



A group of frogs is called an

.....

Make a mini pond

What you will need:

- A large container that will hold water
- Some gravel and rocks
- Some small pond plants

Step by step:

1. Find or buy a large container. It needs to be strong enough to withstand being outside.
2. Put your container into your chosen place while it's empty, put it somewhere that gets a good amount of light, but isn't in full sunlight all day. You can sink it into the ground or leave it on the surface.
3. Make sure that wildlife can get in and out, by using bricks, rocks or logs to create stepping stones in and out of the pond. It is vital that the pond is not a trap for creature such as hedgehogs.
4. Put a layer of clean gravel in the bottom if you wish. Don't use soil – it is too full of nutrients and it will prompt blooms of unsightly algae to form.
5. Make sure that wildlife can get in and out, by using bricks, rocks or logs to create stepping stones in and out of the pond.
6. At last, you can fill your pond! Whenever possible, use rainwater.
7. Plant up your pond. Use a very low nutrient soil (you can buy special soil for ponds), mixed with grit.
8. Aftercare. For the first few months, don't worry if you get algae or blanket weed (which is like strings of green gloop), get children to remove it by winding it around a stick – it's fun!

Now watch & see what arrives! We would love to see your mini pond. Share it with us on social media.

Frog Olympics

Just like humans, frogs have big, strong muscles in their thighs. But, for their size, these muscles are immense! This allows frogs to jump much further relative to their small size than a human could. For example, the bullfrog can jump a distance of 10 times its body length. For an adult man that is 6 feet tall, this would be equal to jumping 60 feet in a single jump!

Materials Needed

- 100 feet of rope, marked at 5-foot intervals.
- 3 markers to be placed at various points along the rope to show how far particular species of frogs can jump. The signs should state the name of the frog, their body length, their maximum jump length, and how many times their body length they can jump.

Examples to use:

- o Bullfrog: length of frog = 20.3 cm; maximum jump = 213 cm (>10 times body length)
- o Leopard Frog: length of frog = 12.5 cm; maximum jump = 162.5 cm (13 times body length)
- o South African Sharp-Nosed Frog (world record holder!): length of frog = 7.6 cm; maximum jump = 334 cm (44 times body length)

What to do:

Challenge the frog species above and see if you can beat them to become the best jumper!

It is very important for frogs to be able to jump quickly in order to escape predators and that jumping also helps them catch a meal in mid-air (insects).

Approach the "start" line and practice your frog jumping. Compare how far you can jump (based on your size) compared the different frogs.

Who in your household is the best jumper?

Extra activites

-Try out this egg activity to help understand how amphibians soak things up through their skin:

https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2332/soak_it_up.pdf

- Look up how to make an origami amphibian.

- Make a Toad abode in your garden your can find instructions here:

www.froglife.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Toad-Abode.pdf

- Make a compost heap to provide toads and frogs with an all you can eat buffet of worms, slugs and other insects.

-Avoid using slug pellets and pesticides on your garden as it could poison amphibians.

-Check out how you and your family can join your local toad patrol, to help toads cross the road.