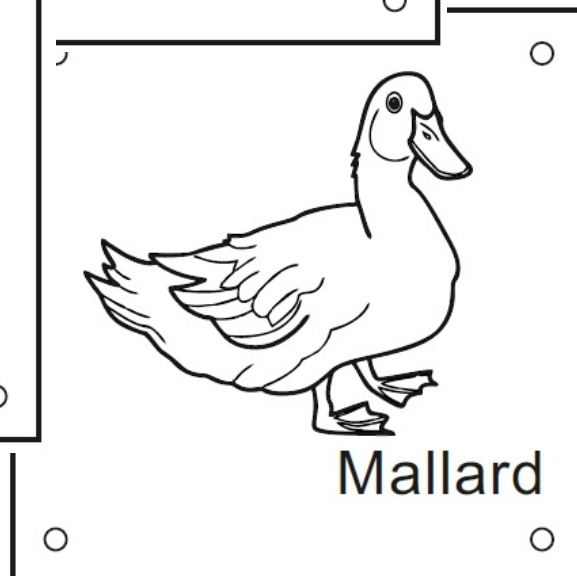
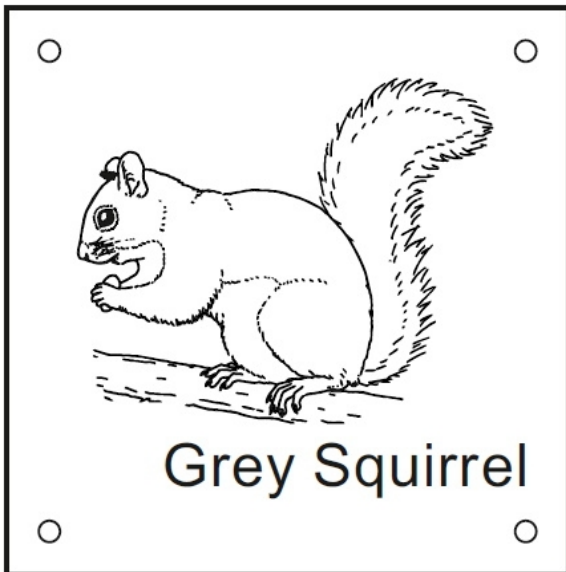
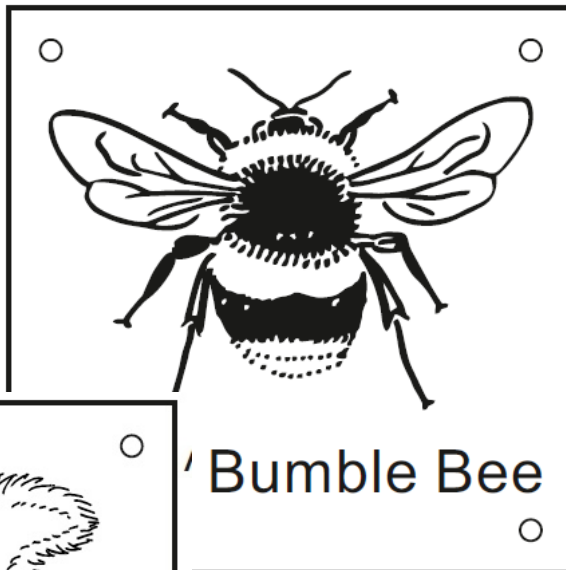


The Moons Moat Nature Colouring Book

Moons Moat Conservation Group

www.moons-moat.online



Created and published by
The Moons Moat Conservation Group

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The information is presented in good faith and the Group accepts no
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We would like to thank the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust for information
used in compiling this book.

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Version: 1.01

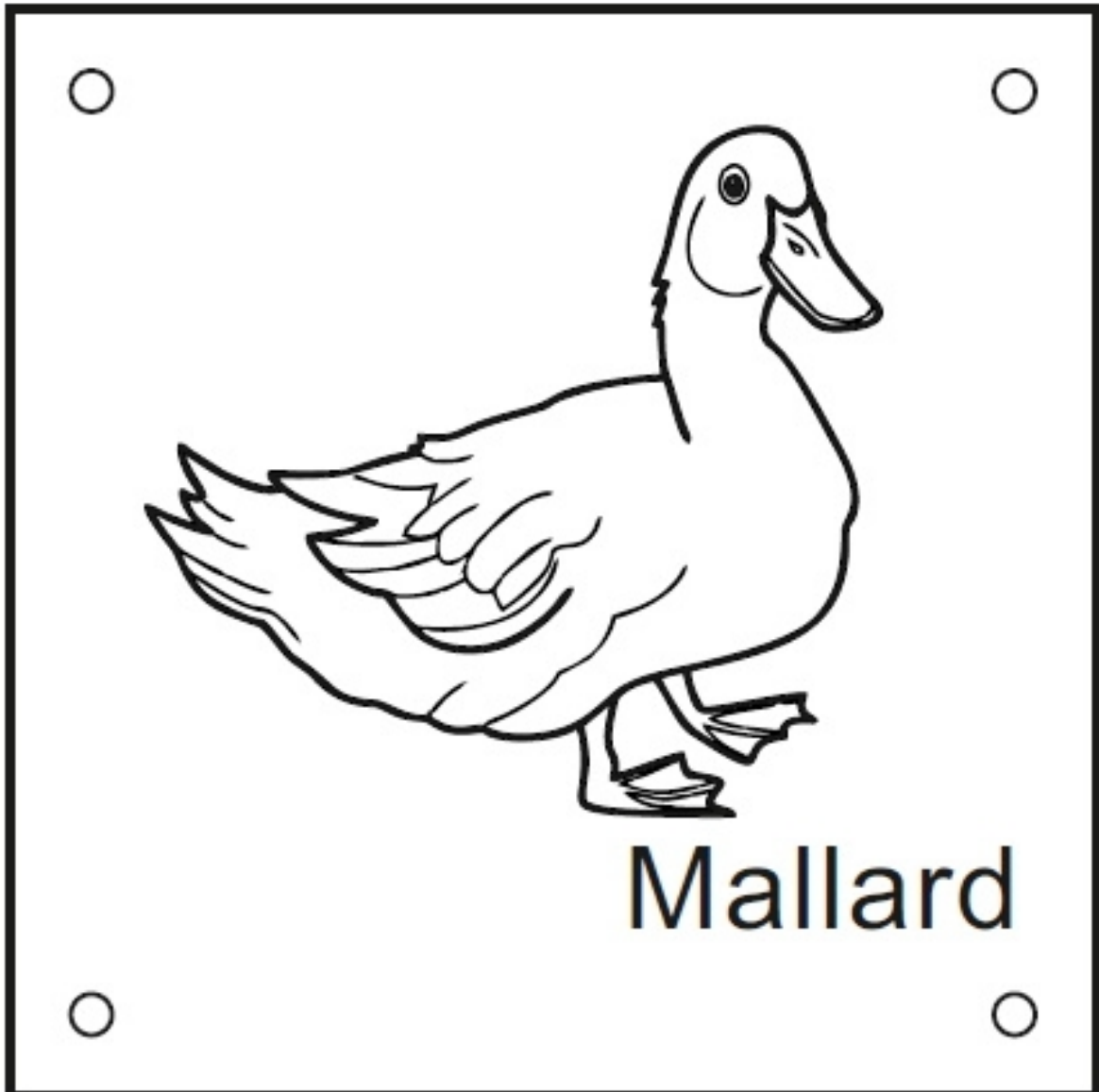
Date: 21st May 2026

1 – Mallard

The much-loved mallard is our most familiar duck, found across town and country. There is at least one breeding pair here. If you feed the ducks, please don't feed them bread – it's not good for them! Instead, they love eating sweetcorn, lettuce, oats and seeds.



Colour your Mallard



Question:

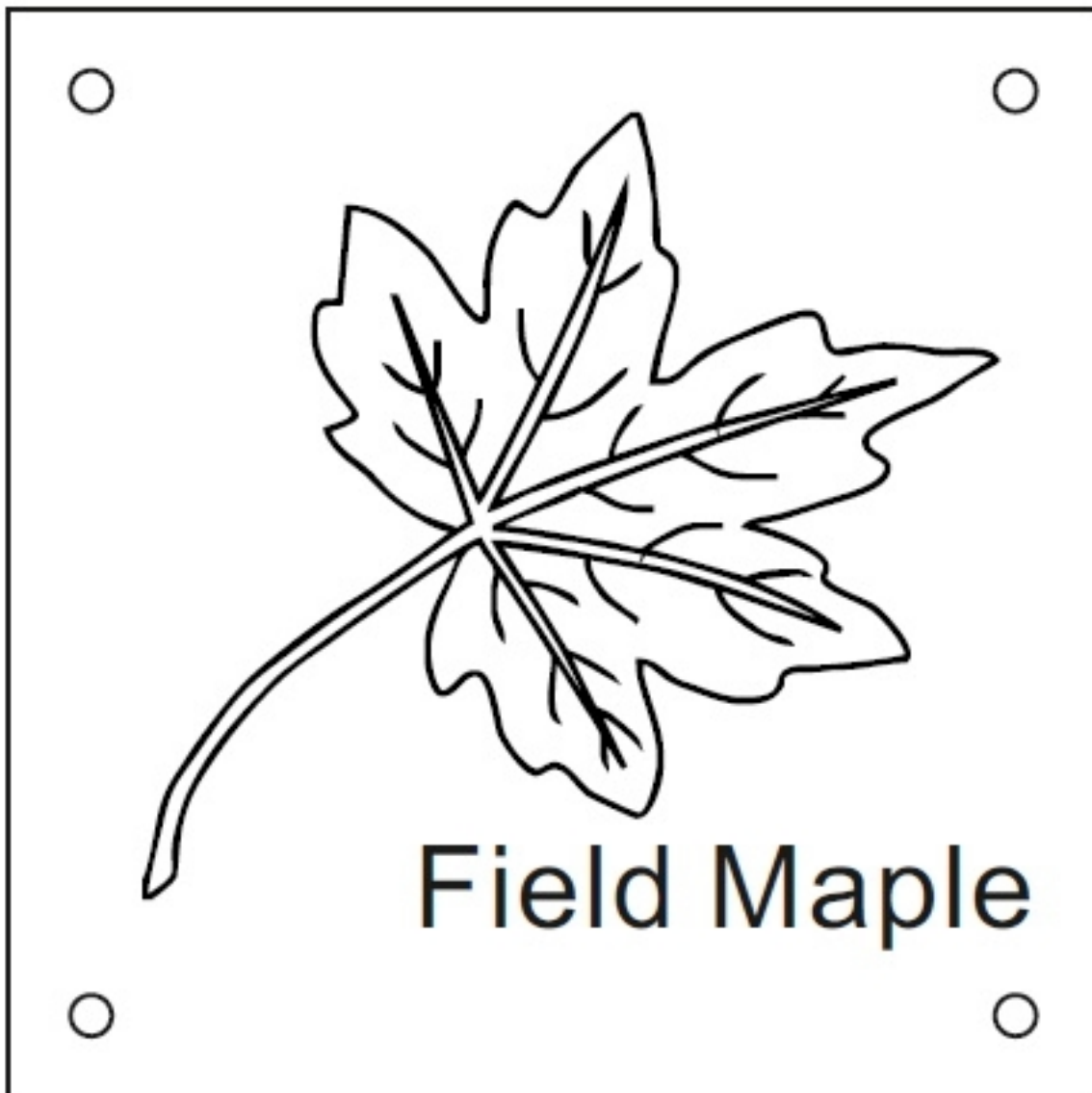
What is the male mallard called?

2 – Field Maple

The field maple is a sturdy broadleaf tree most often found in hedgerows and on the edge of woods. Like the Sycamore, Field Maple produce winged seed pods which spin-off in Autumn. The tree supports caterpillars, aphids, and all their predators. The tree has been prized for carved work such as bowls.



Colour your Field Maple



Question:

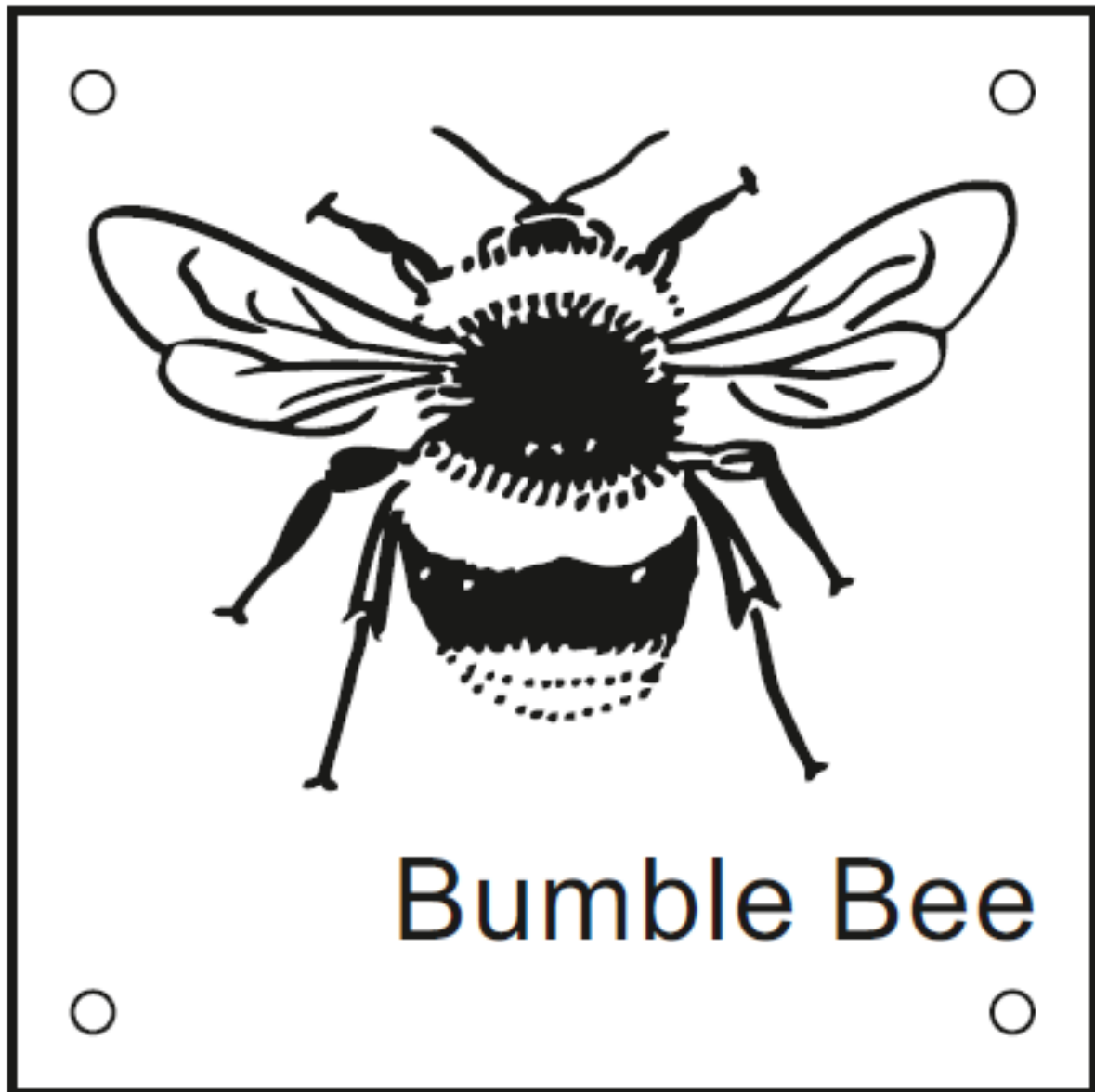
What country has a maple leaf on its national flag?

3 – Bumble Bee

These large, hairy bees are generally black with yellow banding. Look closely at flowering plants in Summer and you'll probably spot several species. They are social insects, living in colonies of up to 200 workers. They are important pollinators of many plants and fruiting trees.



Colour your Bumble Bee



Question:

What sweet, sugary substance do Bumble Bees make?.

4 – Willow

Willows are found mainly on moist soils. Well known for their 'weeping' shapes and furry catkins, they have a watery bark, which is soft and tough. Their flexible twigs and slender young branches have often been used for hedging and for sculptures. Their large roots are remarkable for their toughness, size, and ability to survive, even when exposed.



Colour your Willow



Question:

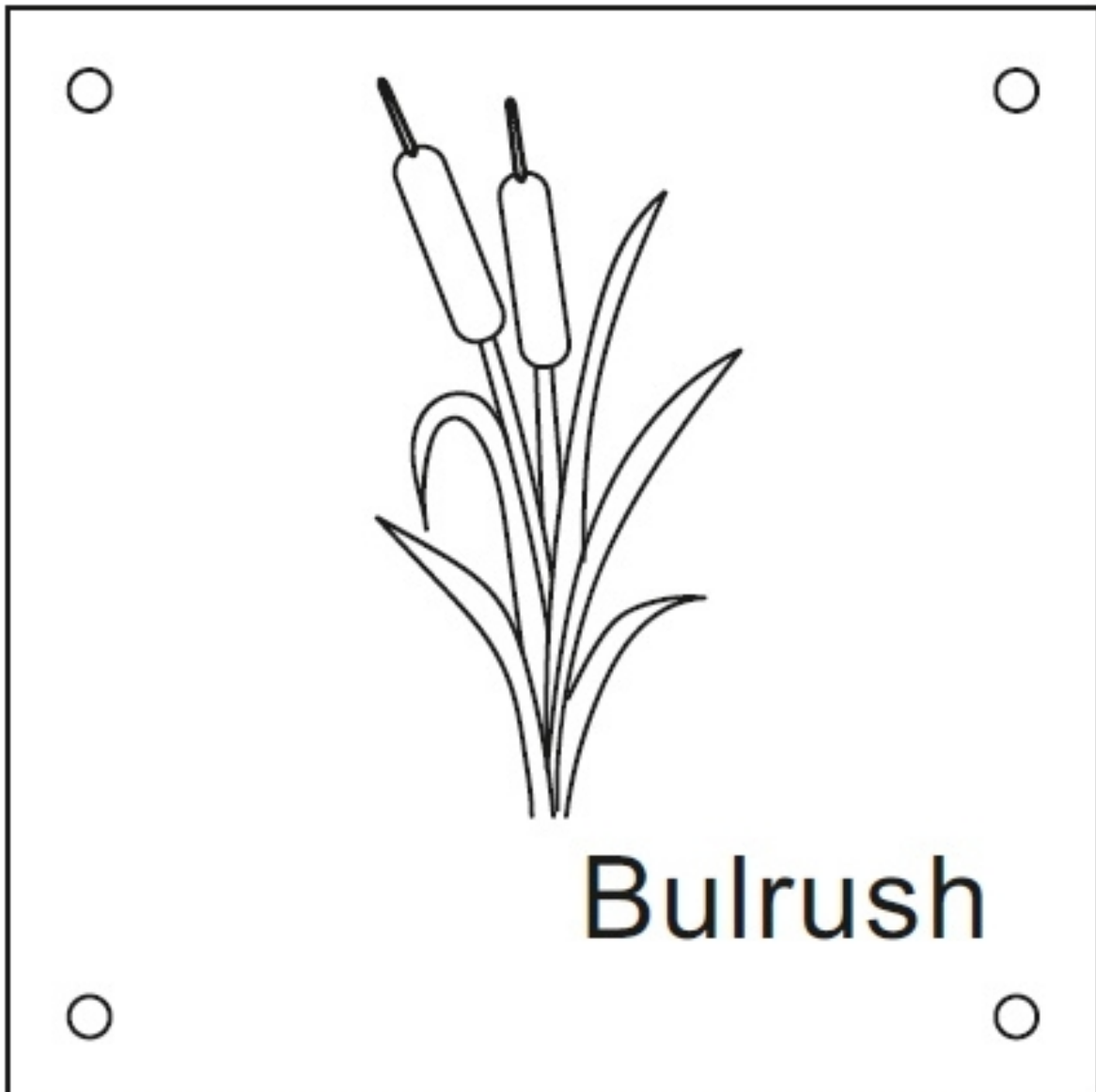
What other items are made from Willow?

5 – Bulrush

Great reedmace is familiar to many of us as the 'bulrush'. Look for its tall stems, sausage-like, brown flower heads and green, flat leaves at the water's edge. Historically the plant has been used as a medicine – as a poultice for sores and its dried pollen is said to be an anti-coagulant.



Colour your Bulrush



Question:

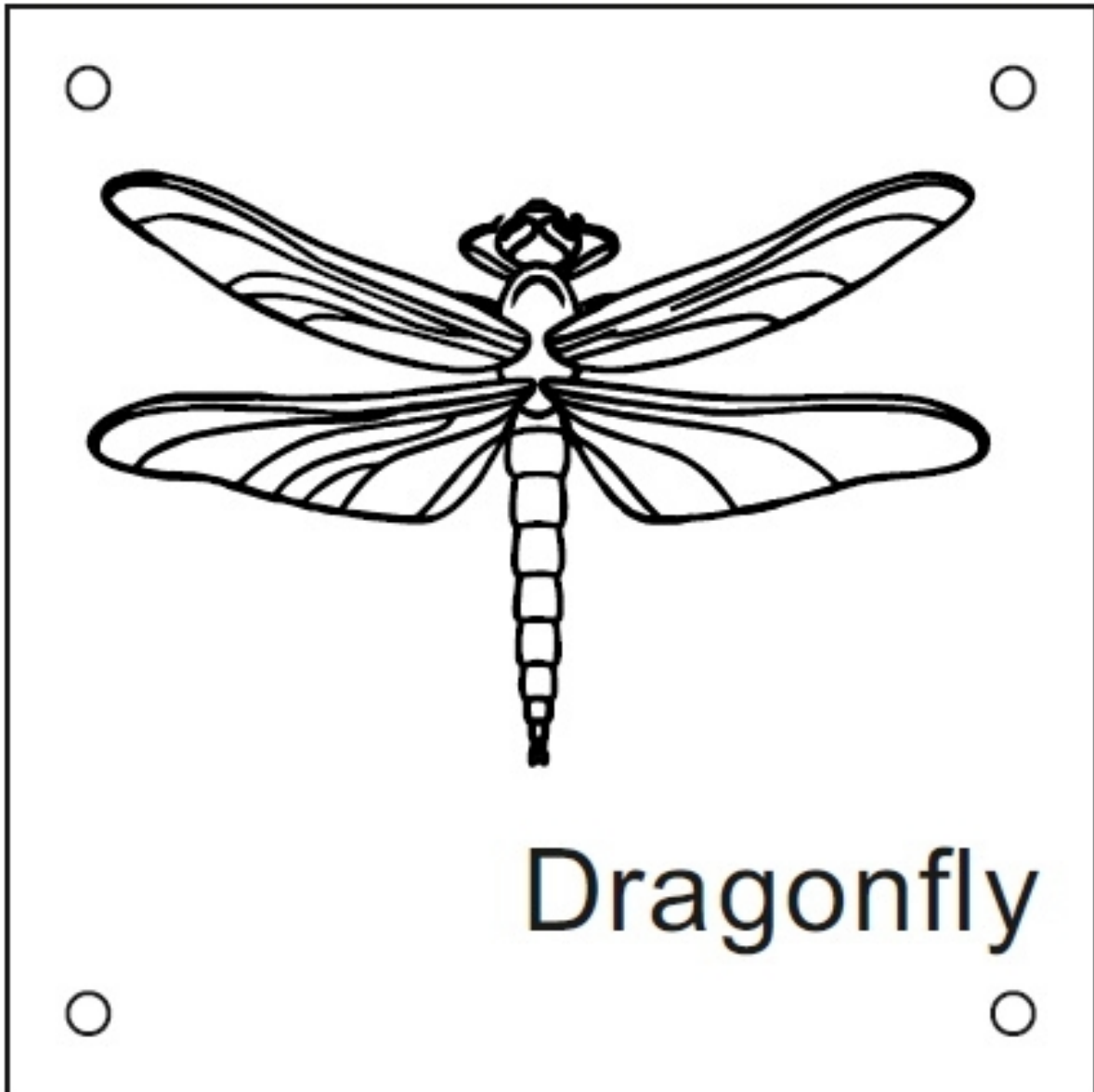
What are Bulrushes also called?

6 – Dragonfly

Dragonflies are insects which are “unequal-winged” because the back wings are broader than the front wings. In Great Britain and Ireland there are about 30 species. The adult fly has multi-lensed eyes, two pairs of transparent wings and a long slender body.



Colour your Dragonfly



Question:

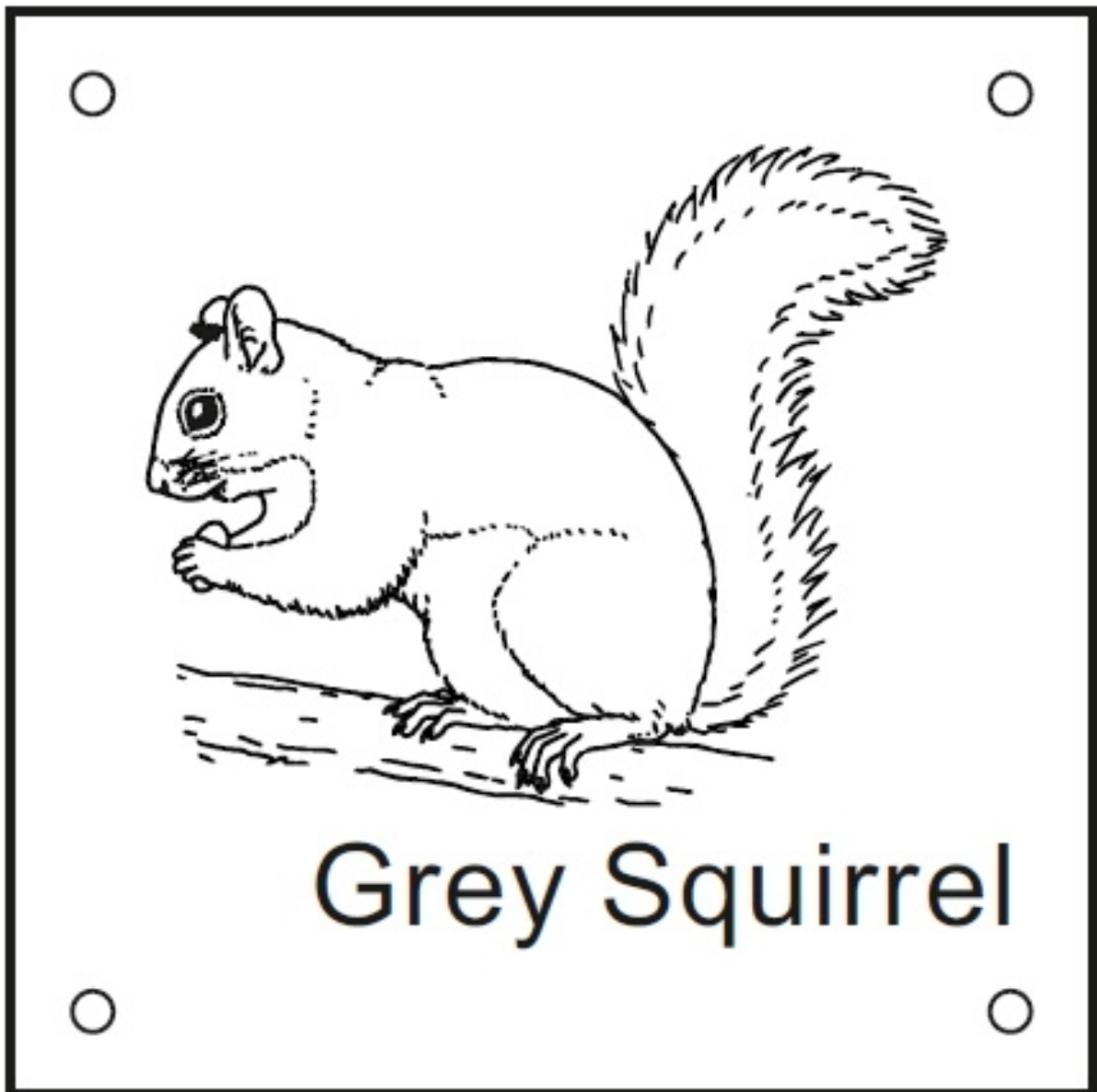
How many wings does a Dragonfly have? How do you know you have not seen their close relatives, 'damselflies'; what differentiates them?

7 – Grey Squirrel

Tree-climbing nut-buriers, scampering grey squirrels are a familiar sight, but sadly these American imports have had a disastrous impact on our native red squirrels. With mainly grey fur and reddish-brown patches around the face and legs, its long bushy tail helps it to balance when tree-climbing.



Colour your Grey Squirrel



Question:

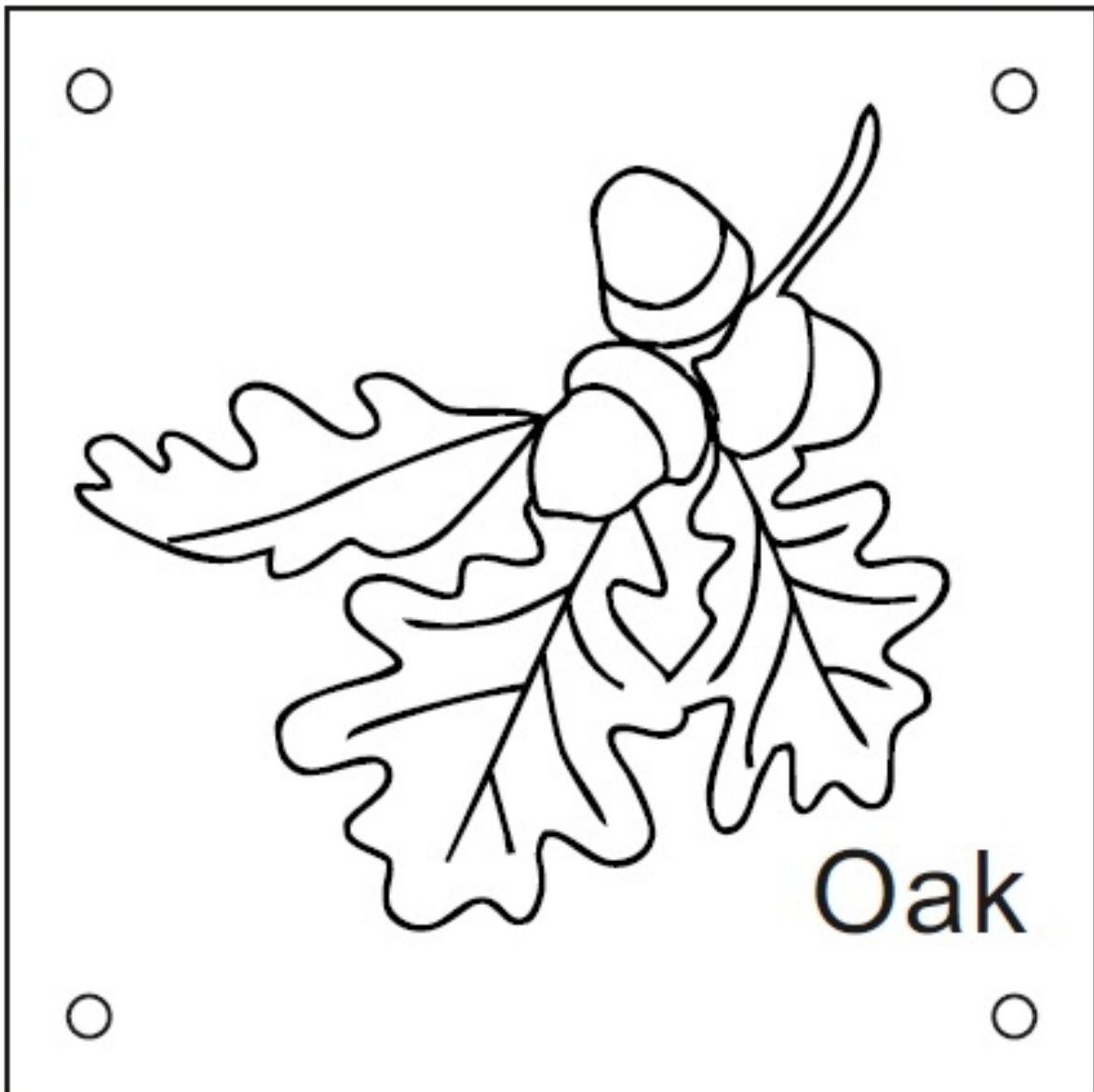
What colour is our native squirrel?

8 – Oak

The English oak is, perhaps, our most recognised tree, often considered a national emblem: the one for which almost every child and adult can draw the lobed leaf, or describe its acorn fruits. Oaks do not produce acorns until they are about 40 years old and can continue to great ages. A widespread tree, it is prized for its wood and was for centuries associated with ship-building.



Colour your Oak



Question:

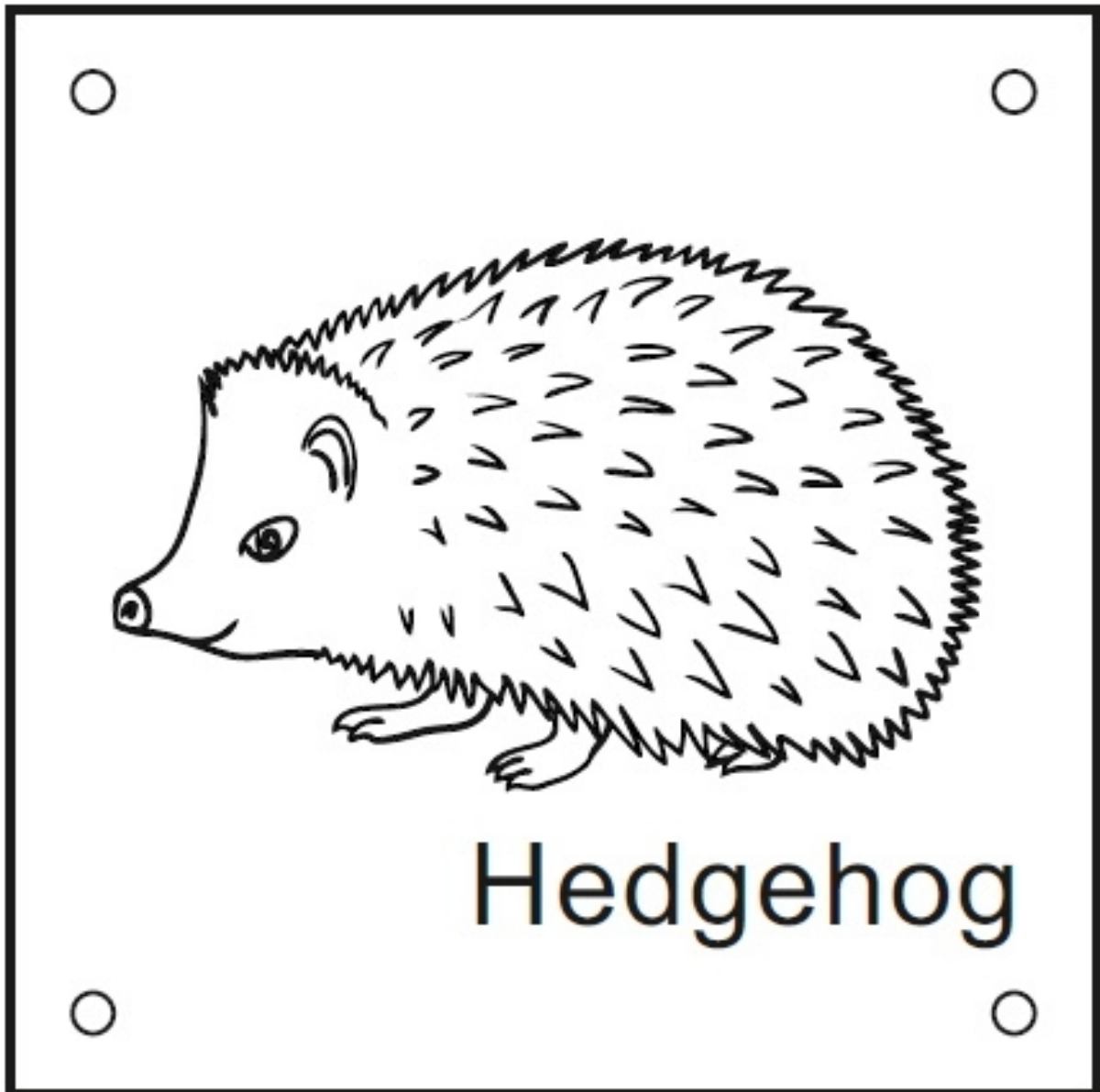
Complete the well-known saying: 'Great oaks from little grow'.

9 - Hedgehog

Considered a gardener's best friend, the hedgehog will happily Hoover-up slugs when roaming here by the moat. Covered in spines, hedgehogs like to eat all sorts of bugs, but especially slugs and crunchy beetles. They are most active at night and hibernate through the Winter.



Colour your Hedgehog

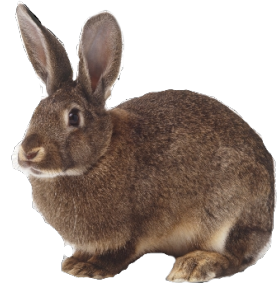


Question

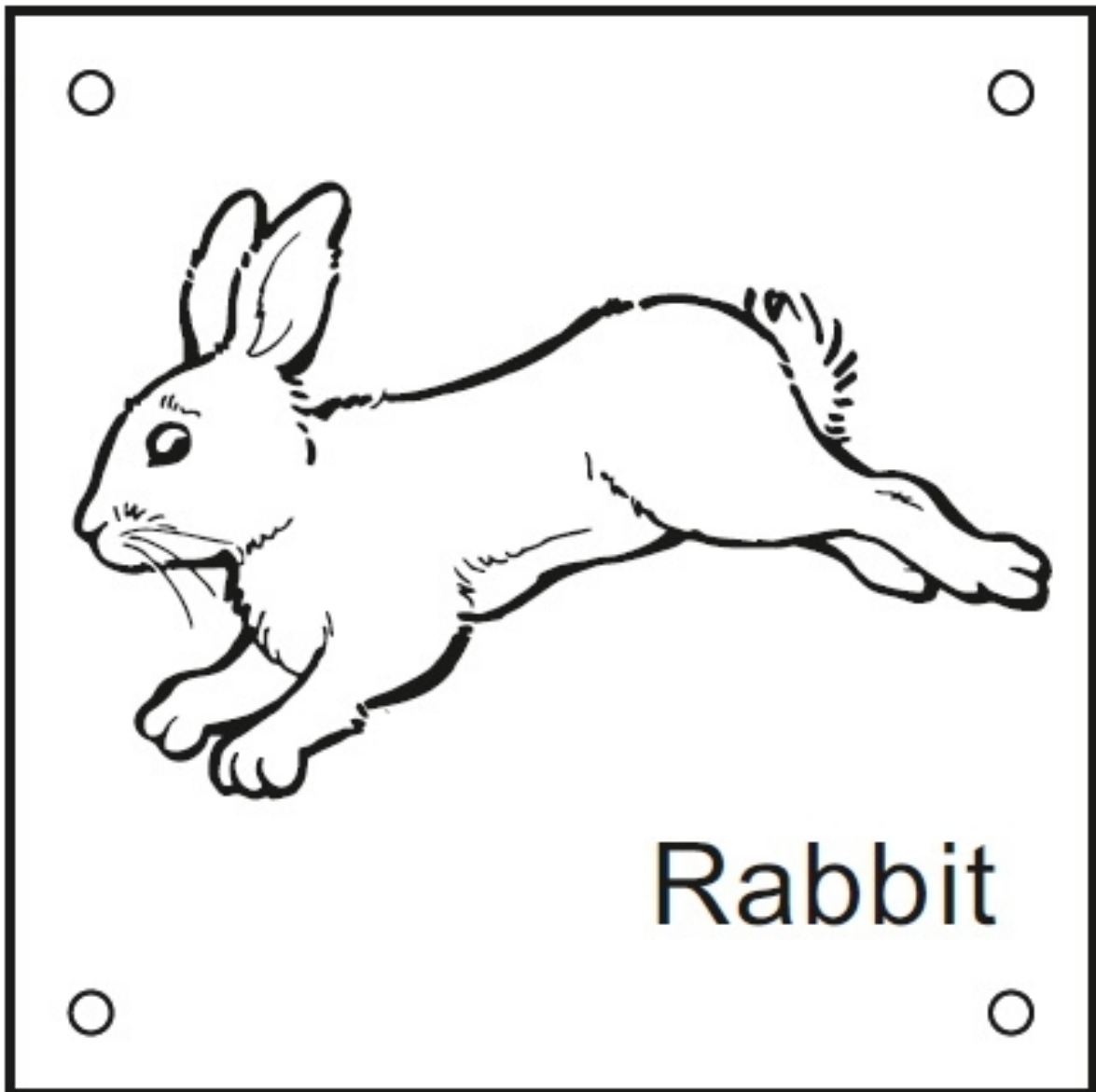
How do hedgehogs protect themselves?

10 - Rabbit

Who doesn't love spotting rabbits hopping through long grass during a walk in the countryside? It is always a treat to see their curious faces popping up, ears standing tall when on the look-out for predators.



Colour your Rabbit



Question

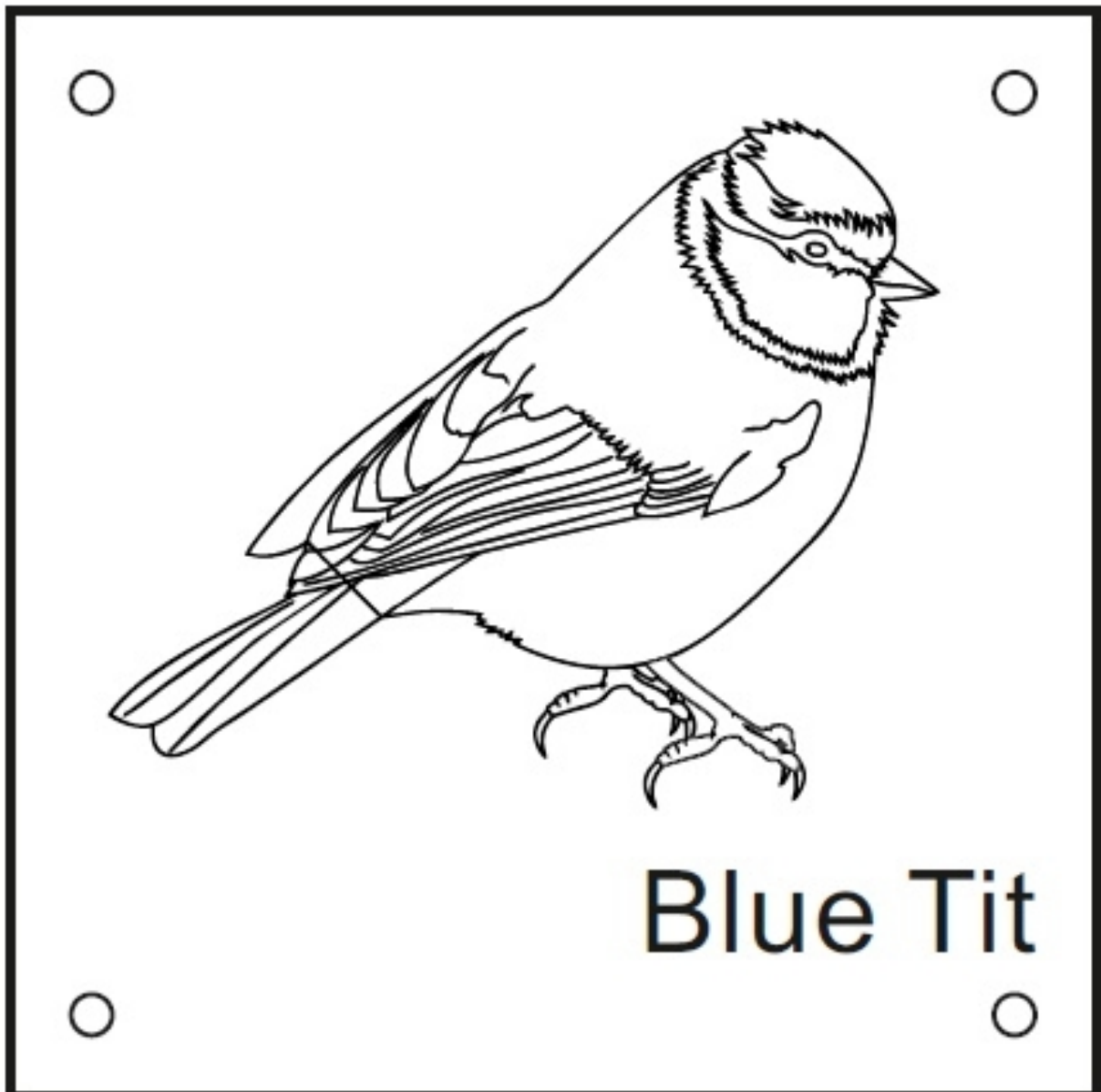
What is the nick-name of the rabbit B.....

11 – Blue Tit

Blue Tits have distinctive blue-green and yellow plumage and a blue cap. They regularly visit garden feeders and use nest boxes. Sexes are similar but, on average, males have slightly brighter colours than females.



Blue Tits are widespread everywhere in Britain & Ireland except the Northern Isles and parts of the Hebrides. The UK population trend is stable, with some fluctuations.

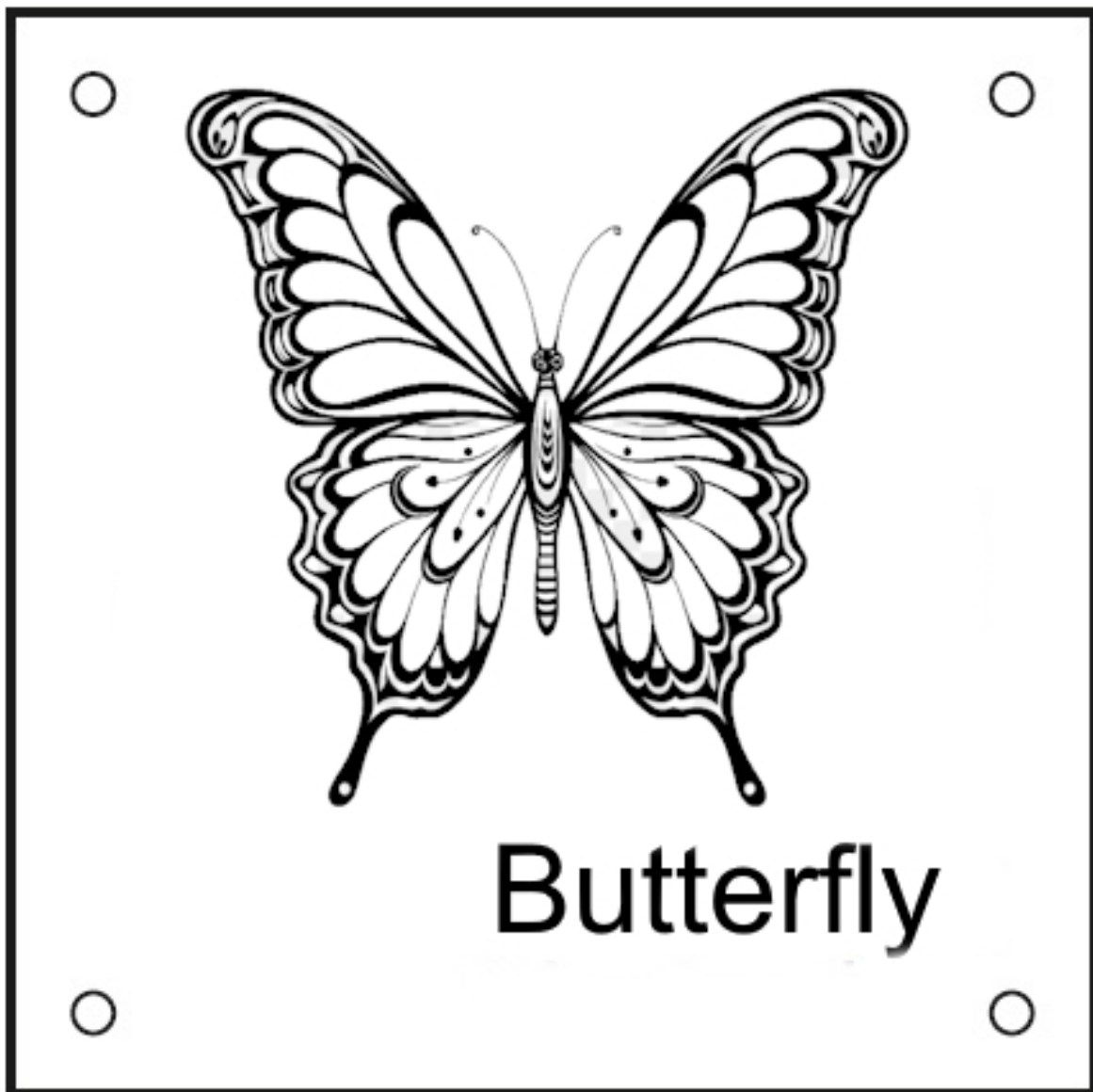
Colour your Blue Tit

Question:

What do Blue Tits eat?

12 - Butterfly

A variety of different butterflies visit us looking for food, places to breed, or spots to overwinter as adults, larvae or pupae. Each habitat will attract a different set of butterflies depending on the plants, trees and shrubs there. The Large White is a common visitor – look out for its brilliant white wings, tipped with black.

**Colour your Butterfly**

Question:

What is Britain's most common Butterfly?

Answers

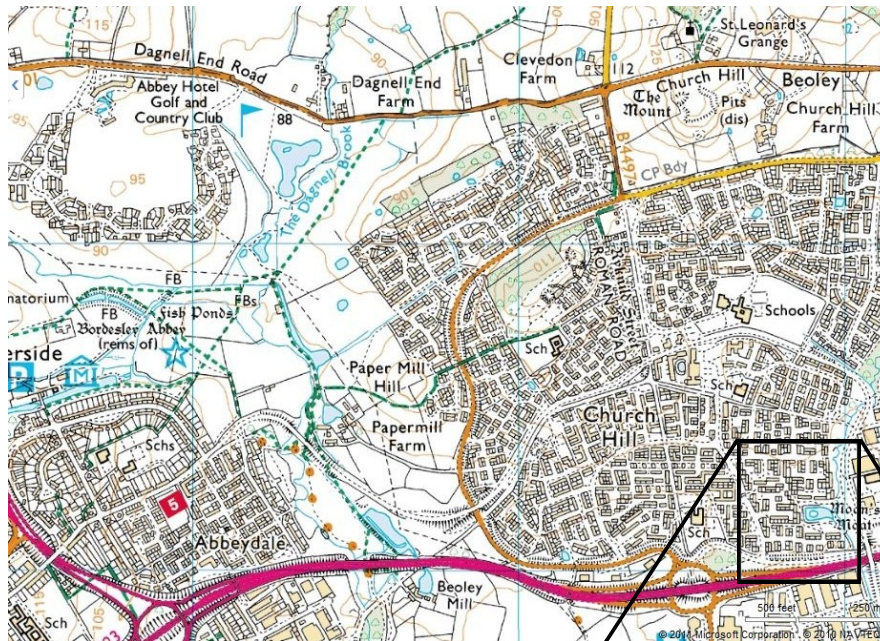
And did you get these answers to the questions?

1. A male **Mallard** duck is called a **drake**.
2. **Canada** has a maple leaf on its national flag.
3. **Bumble Bees** collect nectar to make **Honey**.
4. **Woven Baskets and Cricket Bats** are traditionally made from Willow.
5. **Bulrush** is also known as **Reed Mace**.
6. A **dragonfly** has **four** wings. Dragonflies have **larger bodies and much larger eyes**. The wings of the **Damselfly are more slender and fold-back against the body** when the fly is at rest. Those of the Dragonfly remain outstretched.
7. The **squirrels** native to this country are **Red** squirrels. Adult grey squirrels are larger than our native red squirrels.
8. **Great Oaks** from little **acorns** grow'.
9. **Hedgehogs** have a spiky coat and roll themselves into a ball to protect themselves
10. **Rabbits** are commonly called "**Bunnies**"
11. **Blue Tits** eat **caterpillars, spiders, and other small invertebrates**
- 12 The most common **butterfly** is the **Large White** (often called the cabbage white)

Well done if you got the answers to these questions.

The Location of Moons Moat

Moons Moat is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the site of a former medieval moated house in the middle of a residential area between Arley Close, Barnwood Close and Exhall Close in Church Hill South, Redditch.



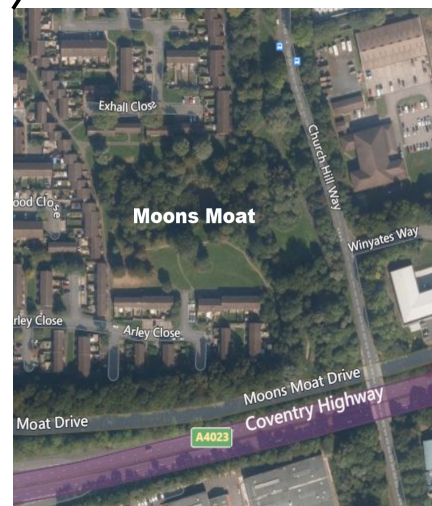
Moons Moat is located at:

SP 06910 68191

Post Code: B98 9JB

Lat. 52.311791 Lon. -1.9000608

What3Words: relax.noises.perky



Please remember the Moons Moat is a scheduled ancient monument so please respect the area and do not leave litter there.

It is also surrounded by peoples houses so please respect their privacy.