



..... Shortcut

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Huhtalantie 



Törnäväntie

Törnävän kunta

Start Here

Törnävänsaari

WC

CAFE

PAVILION

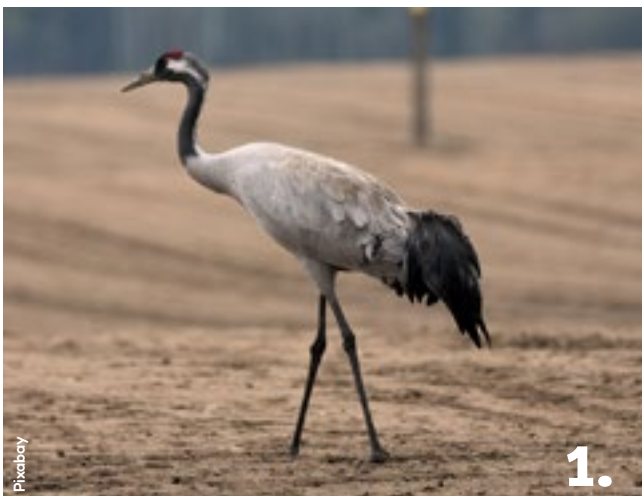
Kesäteatteri



The migration rate of birds is affected by, among other things, how mild the winter has been and whether south-westerly winds are blowing to facilitate migration. Coastal areas in March are the best area for migration monitoring. Inland and northern Finland, migratory birds do not spread until April–May.

Tip: To make it easier to identify migratory birds, you can use the Migratory Bird Spring app, for example. The application, developed at the University of Jyväskylä, can be downloaded from the smartphone app store.

Do you recognize the most common migratory birds?



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.

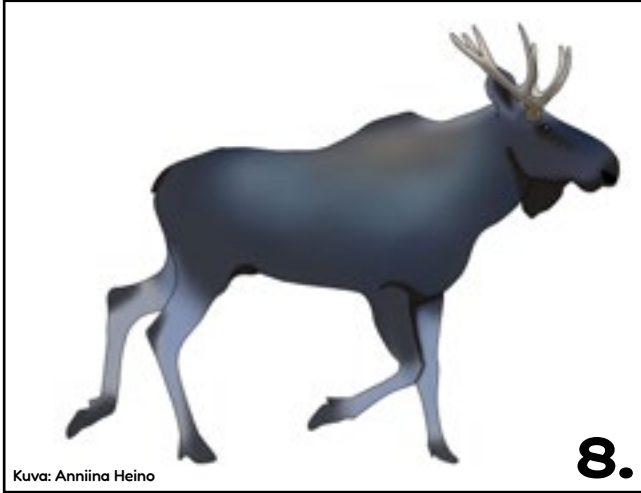
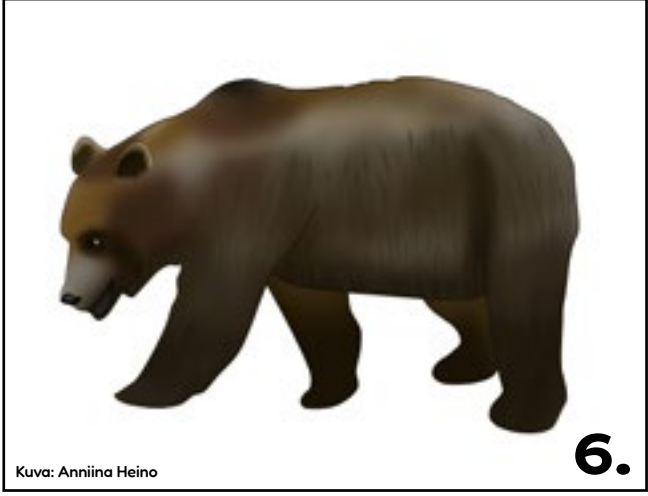
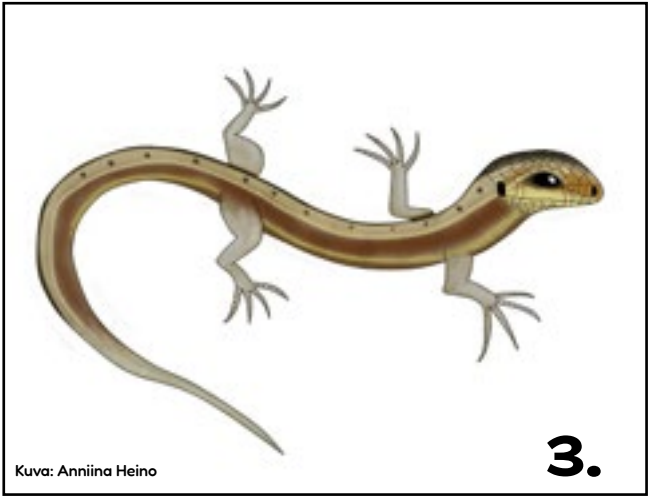
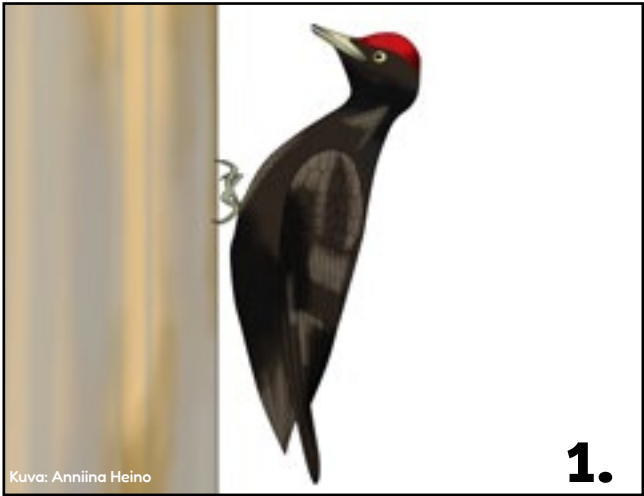
1. Crane 2. Blackbird 3. Barn swallow 4. European pied flycatcher 5. Wood pigeon 6. Whooper swan 7. Black crow

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The mound ant has a brownish middle body, the back of the body is darker. They usually build a nest on the south side of a tree, with up to 100,000 individuals living in one nest. The ants travel along numerous paths leading to the nest. They feed on insects, larvae, spiders and earthworms. Harmless and useful mound ants are key species in the northern coniferous forest zone. Heap ants cultivate the soil and its structure, promote biodiversity, increase forest carbon sinks and combat forest pests, among other things. Ants are also food for many different animal species, and in this way, too, they play an important role in the natural ecosystem.

Which of these animals might be feeding in an anthill? There are three correct answers on the list.




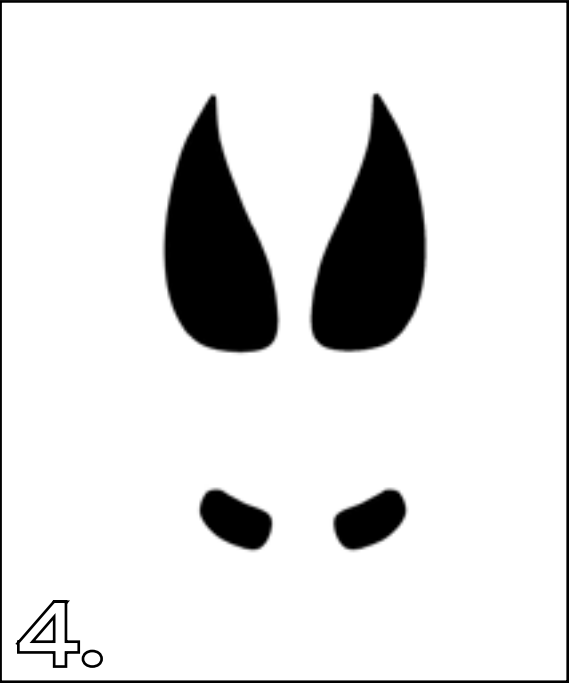




Correct answer: woodpecker (and other woodpeckers), badger and bear. In addition, many other mammals may also snack on the bounty of the anthill.



Examining the tracks is a fun activity. If you have patience, you can get to know them very closely. Animal tracks should be observed and measured in peace. Has the hind leg stepped past the front leg, behind it or directly into the same depression? It is difficult to estimate the size of the mark with the eye alone. If you do not have a ruler or tape measure available, you can use a matchbox or other object of known size, for example.

Do you recognize these animal tracks?

 <p>1.</p>	 <p>2.</p>	 <p>3.</p>
 <p>4.</p>	 <p>5.</p>	 <p>6.</p>

1. Bear 2. Lynx 3. Hare 4. Moose 5. Squirrel 6. Wolf



Everyman's rights

Everyman's rights refer to the opportunity of everyone residing in Finland to use nature, regardless of who owns the area or is its owner. You do not need the landowner's permission to enjoy the rights, and you do not have to pay for them. However, the exercise of everyone's right must not cause harm or disturbance to the landowner, land use, nature or other people.

Extensive natural areas and sparsely populated areas create good conditions for exercising everyone's rights. Different laws give, guide or restrict everyone's rights.

Which of these is not everyone's right?

- A. You can pick berries, mushrooms and unprotected plants from nature.**
- B. In nature, you can go boating, swim and walk on the ice.**
- C. Lichen and moss can be taken from nature.**

You can find the correct answer in the bottom corner!



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Everyman's Rights

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Correct answer: C



Biodiversity secures the conditions for life on Earth. All levels of biodiversity – habitats, species and genetic heritage – are equally important. They are also interconnected. The abundance and vitality of habitats maintain the diversity of species. The genetic heritage, on the other hand, ensures the survival of an individual species. Humans have many reasons to cherish biodiversity. Healthy and diverse nature guarantees us good breathing air and clean water, produces fish and other natural products, and takes care of the pollination of many useful plants.

Source: Environmental administration online service

How do different organisms move? What makes you sting? What flies? What's jumping? What climbs? What other modes of transport can you come up with? Move over the bridge like a creature living in the forest would!



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Birds have funny names!

See what your bird name would be based on your birthday

January	=	Tricky
February	=	Chirping
March	=	Observant
April	=	Swimming
May	=	Soaring
June	=	Whistling
July	=	Singing
August	=	Flying
September	=	Bumpy
October	=	Crunchy
November	=	Predatory
December	=	Plunging

- 1. Brambling**
- 2. Goldcrest**
- 3. Meadow pipit**
- 4. Chiffchaff**
- 5. Whitethroat**
- 6. Wood warbler**
- 7. Wren**
- 8. Northern wheatear**
- 9. Lapland bunting**
- 10. Linnet**
- 11. Goldfinch**
- 12. Reed warbler**
- 13. Broad-billed sandpiper**
- 14. Spotted redshank**

- 15. Pine grosbeak**
- 16. Long-tailed skua**
- 17. Dunlin**
- 18. Eurasian hobby**
- 19. Common ringed plover**
- 20. Eurasian Wryneck**
- 21. European nightjar**
- 22. Snow bunting**
- 23. Stock dove**
- 24. Merlin**
- 25. Red-flanked bluetail**
- 26. Spotted crane**
- 27. Mustache Tern**
- 28. White-throated dipper**
- 29. Purple sandpiper**
- 30. Little grebe**
- 31. Twite**



You arrived at the last checkpoint of the Journey of Discovery. Thank you for being part of the adventure! Finally, let's do one more creative task. Take out your phone and look for notes or another similar app that is easy to write in. Write the nature poem in the phone app according to the instructions below.

First, write the numbers 1-5 under each other. After this, write the requested words after each number in order.

1. Write an adjective/color and a plant on the line
2. Write a tree/shrub and a favorite place on the line
3. Write a beautiful word on the line
4. Write a bug and a scary/exciting place on the line
5. Write a natural phenomenon that does something on the line.

Example:

I am a soaring widow's leaf.

I'm a birch by the sea.

I am friendship.

I'm a tick in a dark forest.

I'm the heavy rain drumming on the roof.

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