

1. Otter

The **European Otter** (*Lutra lutra*) is also known as the Eurasian River **Otter**, Common **Otter** and Old World **Otter**. It is a **European** member of the Mustelidae or weasel family and is typical of freshwater **otters**. The **European otter** is the most widely distributed **otter** species being widely spread across **Europe**.



2. Dormouse

Interesting **Dormouse Facts**: **Dormouse** can reach from 2.4 to 7.5 inches in length (tail is usually the same length as the body) and 0.5 to 0.73 ounces of weight. Before hibernation, **dormouse** weighs much more, usually around 1.4 ounces. Creamy, orange or golden coat covers dorsal side of the body.



3. Pike

a species of carnivorous fish of the genus *Esox*. They are typical of brackish and fresh waters of the Northern Hemisphere.

Lifespan: 7 years (In the wild)

Mass: 16 kg

Scientific name: *Esox lucius*

Family: [Esocidae](#)

Class: [Actinopterygii](#)

Did you know: Northern Pike spawn in the spring when the water temperature



4. Magpie

- **Magpies** Will Eat Almost Anything, Including Bird Eggs and Chicks. ...
- **Magpies** Are Closely Related to Crows, Jays and Ravens. ...
- **Magpies** Recognize Themselves in Mirrors. ...



5. Red Kite

Red Kites can weigh between 800 and 1.3kg and are between 24 - 26 inches long with a wingspan of approximately 5 feet. In terms of its colouring the **Red Kite** has a russet body with a grey and white head, its wings are **red** with white patches on the underneath and its tail is grey, white tipped with black.



6. Grass snake

Grass snakes are carnivores (meat-eaters). They eat different kind of amphibians (frogs, toads, newts...), small mammals and birds. **Grass snakes** are active predators that swallow the prey in one piece while it is still alive. **Grass**



7. Hare

- **Hares** are similar to **rabbits** but there are a number of key differences.
- **Hares** are usually larger than **rabbits** and have longer ears.
- **Rabbits** give birth to their young in burrows while **hares** give birth in more open areas.
- **Hares** are born with fur and their eyes open.



8. Goldfinch

The **Goldfinch** is a beautiful bird with striking colourful plumage. They have a mixture of red, white, **golden** brown and black colourings. Goldfinches have flesh coloured legs and pale grey beak that they use to extract seeds from thistles and teasels.

Food: A variety of seeds, insects, niger seed...

Nesting: A cup shape made from grass, lichen



9. Red Admiral Butterfly

Vanessa atalanta, the red admiral or previously, the red admirable, is a well-characterized, medium-sized butterfly with black wings, orange bands, and white spots. It has a wingspan of about 2 inches. It was first described by Carl Linnaeus in his 1758 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*.



10. Red Squirrel

In Britain, there are now an estimated 120,000-140,000 **red squirrels** (or *Scorus Vulgaris*, meaning 'common **squirrel**').



...

Fascinating facts about red squirrels:

- **Red squirrels** are strong swimmers.
- **Red squirrels** like to look after their teeth by gnawing on pieces of dead deer antler, which are full of calcium.

11. Water vole

Water voles are the largest species of **vole** in Britain and are sometimes mistaken for brown rats, which can be found in a similar **habitat**. They are also sometimes commonly known as the **water** rat or **water** dog. **Water voles** have glossy brown or black fur and a blunt muzzle with small, black eyes.



12. Barn owl

- 1 Barn Owls eat mostly voles, shrews, mice and sometimes rats.
- 2 Food is often swallowed whole - bits of fur and bone are then regurgitated (coughed up) as an owl **pellet**.
- 3 Barn Owls screech - they never hoot (that's Tawny Owls).
- 4 The scientific Latin name for Barn Owl is *Tyto alba alba*.
- 5 Barn Owls have very long legs, toes and talons to help them to catch prey hidden under long grass.
- 6 Barn Owls usually hunt at night - even in total darkness they can



13.Badger

- **Badgers** are small mammals in the family Mustelidae, which also includes the otters, polecats, weasels and wolverines. ...
- **Badgers** have rather short, fat bodies, with short legs for digging. ...
- The behaviour of **badgers** differs by species, but all shelter underground, living in burrows called setts, which may be very extensive.



14.Sea urchin

Sea urchins or urchins are typically spiny, globular animals, echinoderms in the class Echinoidea. About 950 species live on the seabed, inhabiting all oceans and depth zones from the intertidal to 5,000 metres. Their tests are round and spiny, typically from 3 to 10 cm across.

15.Starfish

- There are around 2,000 species of **sea star**.
- They usually have five arms.
- They cannot survive in fresh water.
- They can regenerate.



16. Basking shark

- The **basking shark** (*Cetorhinus maximus*) is the second largest fish in the world, after the whale shark.
- Despite their large size and threatening appearance, **basking sharks** are not aggressive and are harmless to humans.
- The **basking shark** can be found in all the world's temperate oceans.



17. Earthworm

- There are approximately 2,700 different kinds of **earthworms**.
- Worms live where there is food, moisture, oxygen and a favorable temperature. ...
- In one acre of land, there can be more than a million **earthworms**.



18. Honey bee

The average **bee** will make only 1/12th of a teaspoon of **honey** in its lifetime. A **honey bee** visits 50 to 100 flowers during a collection trip. A **honey bee** can fly for up to six miles, and as fast as 15 miles per hour.



19.Egret

Neck is S-shaped during the flight. Great **egret** is mostly active at dusk and dawn (crepuscular bird). Diet of great **egret** is based on fish, frogs, snakes, crustaceans and insects that live in or near the water and lizards, small mammals and birds on the solid ground.



20.Mole

- **Moles** have curved front paws and claws that dig like shovels. ...
- **Moles** can dig up to 18 feet in one hour.
- **Moles** have a good sense of smell, but they don't see very well. ...
- **Moles** don't hibernate. ...
- These little animals paralyse worms and insects with poison in their saliva.

