# Colour in the environment

Studying Colour

**KS1 & KS2**

**Aim:** To look at the comparisons of colour in nature and how humans use colour.

**Preparation:** Plan a route through the LNR.

**Equipment:** Use a colour palette as a guide and worksheet below.

**Restrictions:** Insects/flowers will be very limited throughout the autumn/winter period. Concentrate on leaf colour in autumn and in the winter birds can be used as an example for differences in colour.

**Teacher Notes:** Organise children into small groups. Ask them to read the descriptions of colour in 'nature' and ask them to think how humans use colour.

**Further/Alternative study:**

- Children could create their own drawing of the colours they saw on their walk. They could do drawings to represent the seasons.

## Colour in the environment

Fill in the answers

- *Bright colours can be used for display. Butterflies have bright colours to attract a mate.*

***How do humans use colour to attract each other?***

…….

- *Many animals use colour to protect themselves. This is called camouflage.*

***What animals in the reserve use camouflage?***

……

***How do humans use camouflage?***

……..

- *Bright colours act as a warning. Wasps are black and yellow to warn predators of their sting.*

***What colour do humans use to warn of danger?***
***(Clue: think about traffic lights)***

…….

- *The leaves of trees are green. They change colour in the autumn as the leaves die.*

***What is the pigment called which makes plants green?***

***Is it?***

***a) Chlorophyll***
***b) Cabbage***
***c) Sprout***

## What colours did you see on your visit?

**Put a tick against the colours you saw and the name of the object.**

**What was the most common colour of:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Bird** | **Dragonfly** |
| **Flower** | **Butterfly** |