

Age
7-14

Autumn colour

Choose an autumnal tree you can stand under.



When you arrive at the chosen tree,
close your eyes.

What can you hear?

What can you smell?

What can you feel under your feet?



**Look up – what signs of autumn
can you see?**

Can you see any animals or birds in
the tree?

Can you see anything falling from
the tree?

Can you see anything on
its branches?



**Look at a variety of different
trees together.**

Discuss together what you notice
about them. **Compare their
features, including:**

- their size and shape
- the pattern of their bark
- the texture and colour of their leaves

Discuss why some trees lose their leaves
in the autumn and some don't.



**Can you find a deciduous tree
that has:**

- thin, wide or flat leaves
- leaves with bumpy or raised veins
- blossom
- seeds



**Can you find an evergreen
leafy tree that has:**

- thick, shiny, waxy,
smooth or spiky leaves
- needles
- cones
- berries

Did you know?

Trees produce sugar from the sun's energy to live and grow (a process called photosynthesis). They use a green pigment called chlorophyll to absorb sunlight. In autumn, the green chlorophyll in the leaves of deciduous trees is broken down and recycled, revealing other brightly coloured pigments. The leaves eventually fall, and the trees reclaim valuable nutrients from them for the long winter months.