



## Word Puzzles – Dictionary mix-up - Answers

### Broomscot Common

<b>Pond</b>	A small area of not-running water.
<b>Common</b>	A piece of land which local people can use. In the past they could keep animals on it or gather fuel (wood or peat) from it for their homes.
<b>Lichen</b>	A plant-like thing which is stiff and grows on bare soil (or rocks or trees). It is actually an alga and a fungus living together.
<b>Sheep</b>	A farm animal which eats grass and grows wool. Norfolk Horn and Southdown sheep graze LOHP sites.
<b>Gorse</b>	A very spiky plant with yellow flowers and seeds in pods. Flowers smell like coconut.
<b>Rabbit</b>	An animal with long ears and a short tail. Lives in a burrow.
<b>Linnet</b>	A pink and brown songbird. Builds its nest in gorse. They used to be very common breeding birds in the area. Now very uncommon.
<b>Heath</b>	A dry, sandy habitat. Gorse grows on many of them and heather grows on some.

### Scarfe Meadows

<b>Reed</b>	Very tall feathery-topped grass. Grows in wet places. Used to be used for thatching roofs.
<b>Meadow</b>	Grassy area with flowers, where sheep or cattle graze.
<b>Ditch</b>	A long thin dug-out depression in a piece of land, often full of water. May act as a drain.
<b>Sluice</b>	A device in a ditch or river which controls the flow of water.
<b>Hedge</b>	Line of trees, growing very close together and looked after as a boundary.
<b>Snipe</b>	Brown-stripey wading bird with a hugely long beak. Likes wet meadows. They used to be very common breeding birds in the area. Now very uncommon.
<b>Redshank</b>	Wading bird with red beak and red-orange legs. Used to be a very common breeding bird in the area. Now very uncommon.
<b>Cattle</b>	Farm animals which graze the LOHP sites. Most of them are a breed called Red Poll. They can live well on the poor grass, and they stop the grass growing tall and smothering the small, rarer plants.



## Betty's Fen

<b>Fen</b>	Wetland covered with plants like reed and sedge. Most have now been drained for farming, so fen wildlife is now rare. The LOHP restores and looks after good local fens for wildlife and people.
<b>Alder</b>	A tree which grows well by water. Has roundish leaves. Fruit looks like little cones.
<b>Teal</b>	Britain's smallest duck. Makes aa short whistle instead of a quack.
<b>Willow</b>	A general name for several species of tree which grow well beside water.
<b>Betty</b>	First name of the person (Betty Williams) who used to own this piece of land, and wanted local people to enjoy it in the future.
<b>Peat</b>	The black soil made of the un-rotted remains of fallen, dead plants. It forms in wet places over thousands of years, and can be metres deep. In the past it was burnt in local homes for heating and cooking.
<b>Turf</b>	A block of peat, dug up for fuel.
<b>Pond</b>	A small area of not-running water.
<b>Orchid</b>	A plant. Has flowers on a single stem and simple leaves. Several species grow on LOHP sites.
<b>Sallow</b>	A kind of willow. Another name is 'pussy willow'. Twigs can be used for weaving baskets and fence panels.

## The Frith

<b>Puffball</b>	A round, white fungus. Fairly common. Giant ones can grow eNORMous. Much bigger than a football.
<b>Pasture</b>	Grassy land used for grazing animals.
<b>Little Owl</b>	Our smallest owl. Nests in holes in trees. Eats a lot of worms and insects. Brought to Britain and released into the wild 170 or so years ago. Often active in the day.
<b>Pollard</b>	A tree cut off above head height which regrows. This is done to stop deer, sheep and cattle eating off the new young shoots.
<b>Peat</b>	The black soil made of the un-rotted remains of fallen, dead plants. It forms in wet places over thousands of years, and can be metres deep. In the past it was burnt in local homes for heating and cooking.
<b>Frith</b>	Old English word for grazing land with scattered trees.
<b>Hedges</b>	Lines of trees, growing very close together. Regularly cut to make a thick boundary.
<b>Snipe</b>	Brown-stripey wading bird with a hugely long beak. Likes wet meadows. They used to be very common breeding birds in the area. Now very uncommon.
<b>Ouse</b>	The (Little) river which joins the Great Ouse. Together they flow out to the sea at Kings Lynn.
<b>Pond</b>	A small area of not-running water.



## Hinderclay Fen

<b>Fly agaric</b>	A toadstool with a red top and white spots.
<b>Marsh tit</b>	Small, neat cousin of the blue tit. Most of them live in woodland. Nests in a hole usually in a tree.
<b>Pond</b>	A small area of not-running water.
<b>Lichen</b>	A plant-like thing which is stiff and grows on bare soil (or rocks or trees). It is actually an alga and a fungus living together.
<b>Heath</b>	A dry, sandy habitat. Gorse grows on many of them and heather grows on some.
<b>Wet fen</b>	Wetland covered with plants like reed and sedge. Most fens have now been drained for farming, so fen wildlife has become rarer. The LOHP is restoring and looking after some good fens here for wildlife and people.
<b>Reed</b>	Very tall feathery-topped grass. Grows in wet places. Can be used for thatching roofs.
<b>Sedge</b>	A plant which looks a bit like grass. Grows in wet places. Most species have triangular stems.
<b>Peat</b>	Black soil made of un-rotted remains of fallen, dead plants. It forms in wet places over thousands of years, and can be metres deep. In the past it was dug up and dried and burnt in local homes for heating and cooking.
<b>Ling</b>	A plant which grows on sandy heaths. Another name is common heather.

## Parkers Piece & Bleyswycks Bank

<b>River</b>	A flowing body of water.
<b>Cattle</b>	Farm animals which graze the LOHP sites. Most of them are a breed called Red Poll. They can live well on the poor grass, and they stop the grass growing tall and smothering the small, rarer plants.
<b>Board walk</b>	A wooden path laid in a wet place so walkers can get through with dry feet.
<b>Bugs</b>	Insects which suck their food. Aphids and water boatmen are examples.
<b>Beetle</b>	An insect which has hard wing cases and which chews its food. A ladybird is an example.
<b>Windmill</b>	A building using the wind to turn sails which turn stones and grind corn. The one at Thelnetham was built in 1819.
<b>Peat</b>	Black soil made of un-rotted remains of fallen, dead plants. It forms in wet places over thousands of years, and can be metres deep. In the past it was dug up and dried and burnt in local homes for heating and cooking.
<b>Flood</b>	Water which has spilled over into places it doesn't usually cover.
<b>Sheep</b>	A farm animal which eats grass and grows wool. Norfolk Horn and Southdown sheep graze LOHP sites.
<b>Reed</b>	Very tall feathery-topped grass. Grows in wet places. Can be used for thatching roofs..
<b>Bridge</b>	A structure which lets people get from one side of a river to the other.