

# Conserving the brown hare



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## Worksheet

**By providing the right habitat we can increase the numbers of hares living wild in the UK and make sure future generations will be able to see them too.**

- The following questions can be answered by using a dictionary and visiting our website [www.gwct.org.uk](http://www.gwct.org.uk)
- Once you have entered the website click on to the **Education and advice** button then **Document downloads, Conservation guides** and you will find a leaflet all about 'Conserving the Brown Hare'.
- Enter the leaflet and use the eight headings which appear to find your answers.

### Questions

1. What does 'conserve' mean?
2. What do you call a baby hare?
3. Why was the brown hare one of the first animals to be considered in the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) programme?
4. What does biodiversity mean?
5. During what period did the countryside probably provide the best habitat for brown hares?
6. When making silage why should the field be cut from the centre outwards?
7. What is a hare's 'form'?

### Task 1

Draw a diagram of how a field should be cut for silage showing the direction of escape for the hare into the neighbouring fields.

### Task 2

Draw a picture of a hare in its 'shallow form' within an arable crop.

Can you name two arable crops?

### What now?

Create a patchwork quilt farmland (on paper, or 3D) using different materials (paints, crayons, tissue paper, sponge, fabric etc.) which would make good brown hare habitat.

The farmland should include features such as cover or game crops, set-aside areas, hedgerows, small woodlands, wide strips or patches of grass. Areas such as banks, ditch sides and other features fenced off from livestock can also be included.

For more information on these features, visit the website and enter **Conservation guides** then view the 'Conservation policy on farmland' leaflet which describes some of the features mentioned above.

Other species found on farmland can also be included.

