



# Waterway Wildlife Quiz

Test your knowledge of waterway wildlife with our short quiz. Once you've had a go, why not send it to your friends to see how they do?

**Time:**

- Less than 30 minutes

**Resources:**

- Pen & paper (optional)

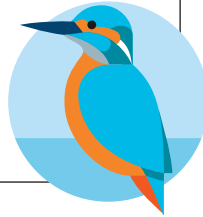
*Individual or group activity*

Read each question, then tick the boxes you think are right. You can check the answers at the bottom of the next page – but no cheating!

Q1

There are over 80 species of kingfisher around the world but only one is native to Britain. They dive into the water to catch their prey but when they do, do they have:

- A. Their eyes open and their beak closed
- B. Their eyes closed and their beak half open
- C. Their eyes and beak open?



Q2

One of the biggest birds found along the waterways is the grey heron which stands patiently in the water on its long legs looking for fish and frogs in the shallows. How tall can a heron grow?

- A. 102 cm
- B. 57 cm
- C. 204 cm



Q3

Bats often live in tunnels, bridges, buildings and trees alongside our waterways. How many different kinds of bats live in Britain?

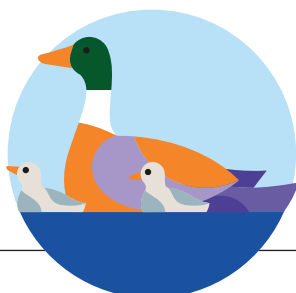
- A. 5
- B. 18
- C. 13



Q4

Bread is bad for ducks and causes nasty bugs in the water when it rots. What would be a healthier option to feed our feathered friends?

- A. Peas
- B. Rice
- C. Lettuce



Q5

Three types of newts make their homes along our ponds, lakes and canals. Which type is the largest and rarest?

- A. Great Crested
- B. Smooth
- C. Palmate



See next page for more questions...

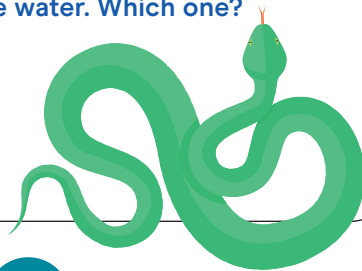


# Waterway Wildlife Quiz continued

**Q6**

Britain is home to 3 types of snakes. Two are only found in heathlands and woodland but the other can often be seen by the waterways, sunning themselves by the riverbank or swimming in the water. Which one?

- A. Adder
- B. Grass snake
- C. Smooth snake



**Q7**

Otters are frequent visitors to certain parts of our waterway network and live in homes called holts. How long can an otter remain underwater for?

- A. 4 minutes
- B. 14 minutes
- C. 24 minutes

**Q8**

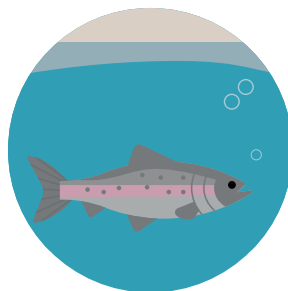
Water voles are Britain's largest vole and one of our most endangered species. We have been working for years to highlight their decline and boost populations. What is their main predator?

- A. Otters
- B. Mink
- C. Eels

**Q9**

Angling is a very popular pastime and over 30 different species of fish can be found in our canals and rivers. Some are native (are naturally found in our waterways) and others are non-native or invasive (have found their way into our waterways after being imported for ornamental or agricultural use) Which fish is the most common in our canals?

- A. Gudgeon
- B. Pike
- C. Roach



**Q10**

Our waterway network provides an ideal environment for various bee species. In what season does a queen bumblebee lay her first eggs?

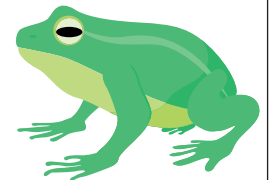
- A. Spring
- B. Summer
- C. Autumn



**Q11**

Frogs are able to breathe through their skin and can happily spend several months underwater. During breeding season, frogs can often be seen in and around our canals, ponds, lakes and rivers. How many eggs can a female frog lay at one time?

- A. Up to 40
- B. Up to 400
- C. Up to 4000



**Q12**

Cormorants are becoming an increasingly common sight along our waterways (loved by bird watchers, less so by anglers!) How long can a cormorant live?

- A. Up to 25 years
- B. Up to 15 years
- C. Up to 10 years