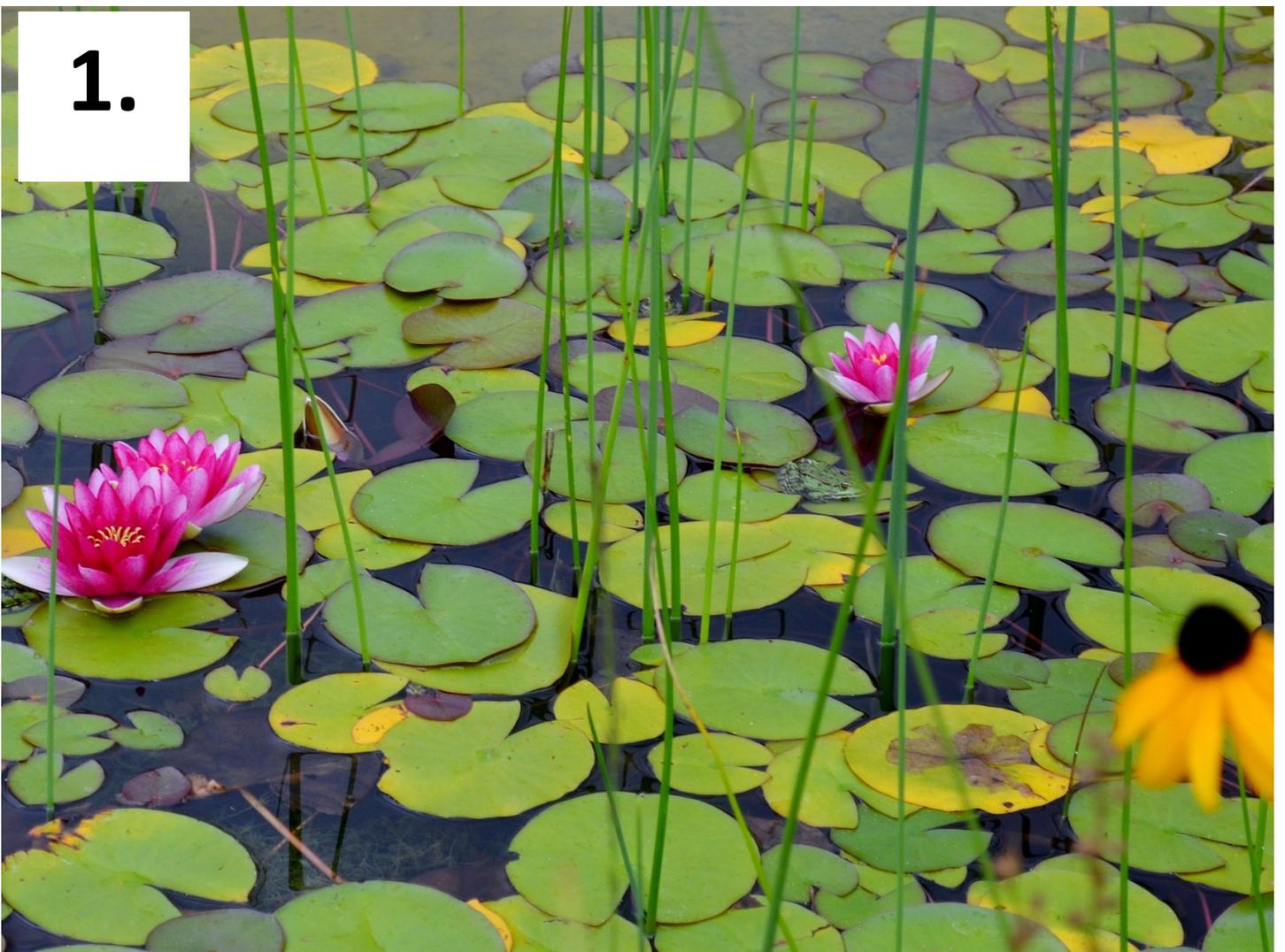


1.



Although frogs are often found around ponds, adult frogs are only there during spring until they lay their eggs. Once the tadpoles in the pond have developed into frogs, they live on land. Frogs and toads use walls as winter homes as well as hunting grounds. They find snails, flies and beetles within the walls. They use their long sticky tongues to flick their prey into their

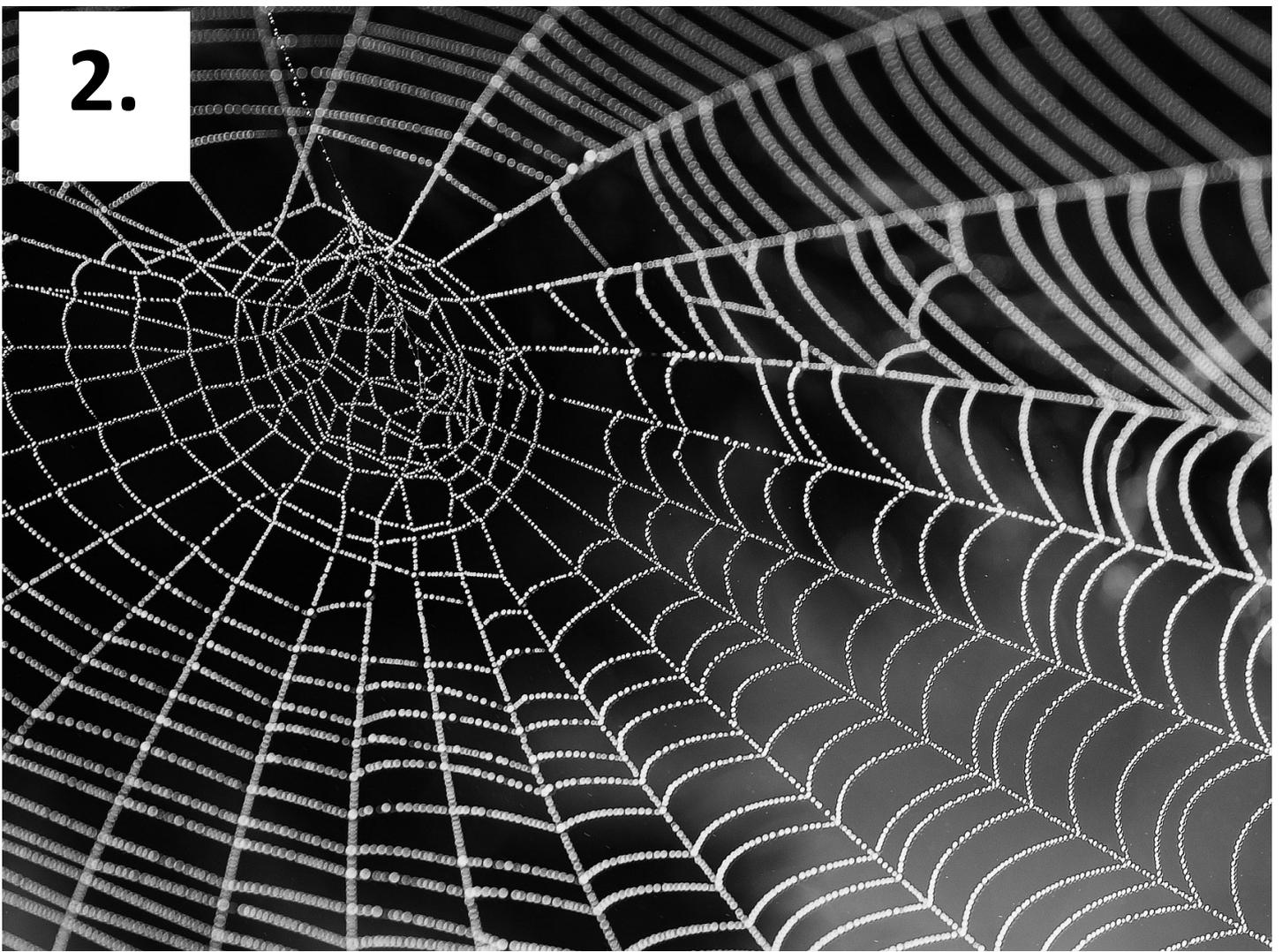
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TOGETHER FOR OUR LANDMARK



2.



Dry stone walls are a valuable habitat for insects and spiders. Spiders make their webs within the tiny gaps that are left between the stones. Then flies get caught in their sticky web. Other insects, such as woodlice and millipedes live in the damp recesses, whilst slugs and snails use the crevices for daytime cover. In limestone walls glow-worm larvae live and feed on snails.

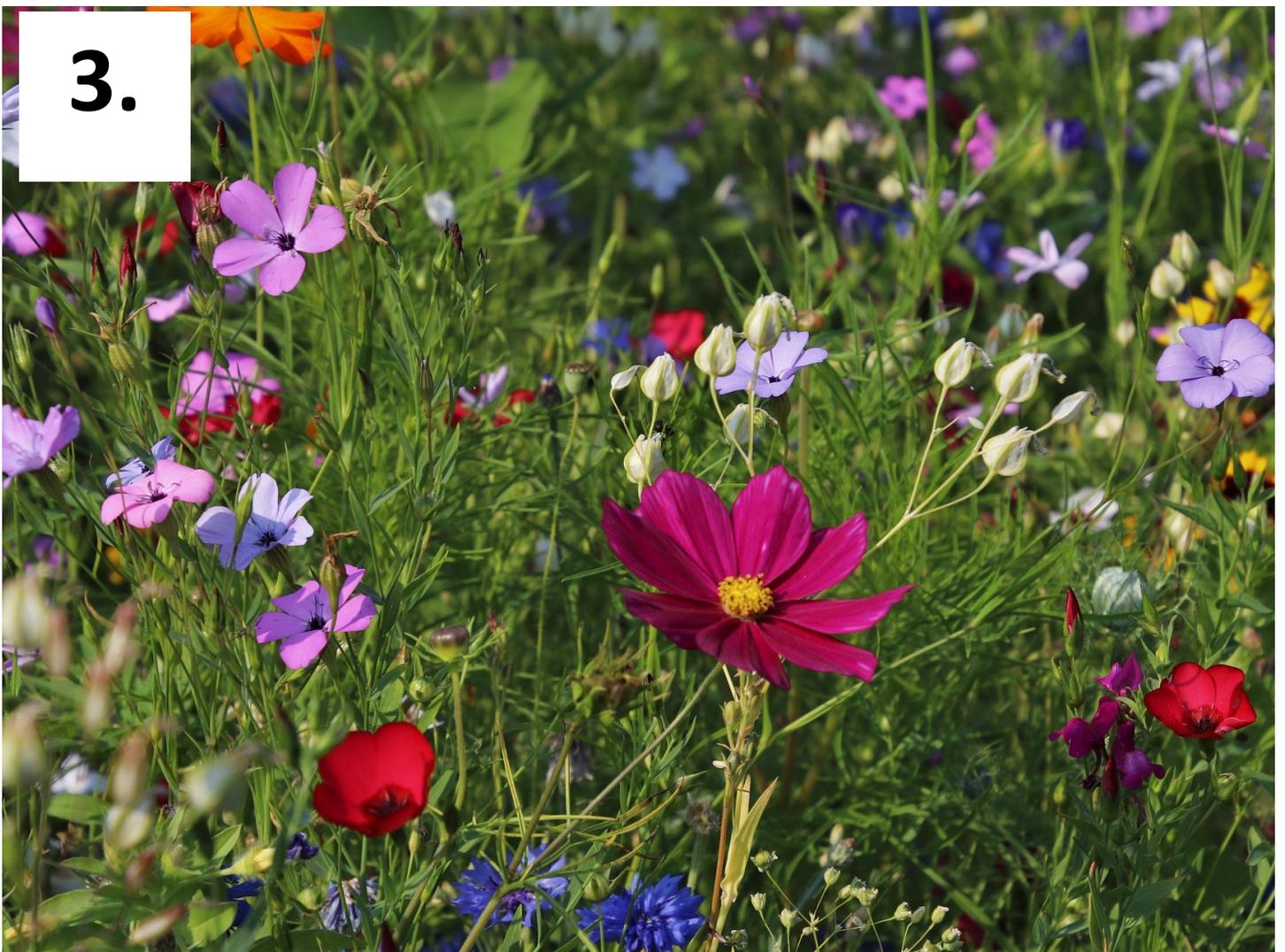
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3.



Wildflowers can grow on top or near the bottom of drystone walls and hedges, providing nectar for butterflies. Some butterflies shelter in tiny gaps in walls, and even hibernate in them over winter. In spring, butterflies lay their eggs on leaves. When the eggs hatch, the caterpillars feed on local wildflowers, then attach their pupae in a wall gap, before emerging as a butterfly.

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4.



Many walls and hedges have been created to keep grazing animals, like sheep, in specific areas. The enclosure acts of the 18th and 19th centuries allowed farmers to create miles of walls to separate sections of land for grazing. Sheep are moved between fields over the year, to allow the grass to recover for the following season. Sheep like to shelter behind the walls on windy wet days.

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5.



Hedges and walls often provide homes for nesting birds, such as wrens and robins. Building a nest in a wall provides a lot of shelter from the weather and predators. Robins are very confident birds and when a waller repairs a wall they will often sit and watch. Sometimes they are waiting for little crumbs from the wallers lunch or snacks to be presented to them. Listen carefully for their 'tic-tac' call.

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6.



A dry stone wall can heat up from the sun in the summer, creating a nice warm rock. The common lizard loves warm south facing spots as they are cold blooded animals. They sun bathe on top or inside a small gap. Lizards also hunt for insects, spiders and snails in the walls. They need to be careful for predators too. When they feel under threat, their tail comes off to distract the predator, while the lizard runs to the wall for cover.

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7.



Lots of small holes in a dry stone wall offer various living compartments for mice. Mice are very clean and like to keep things in order. They often have different rooms for sleeping, eating and going to the toilet in. Walls and hedges are an excellent hiding spot for mice from their predators. As they can squeeze into gaps of only 0.6 cm wide, using their whiskers. Plus they can hide in a prickly hawthorn hedge.

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8.

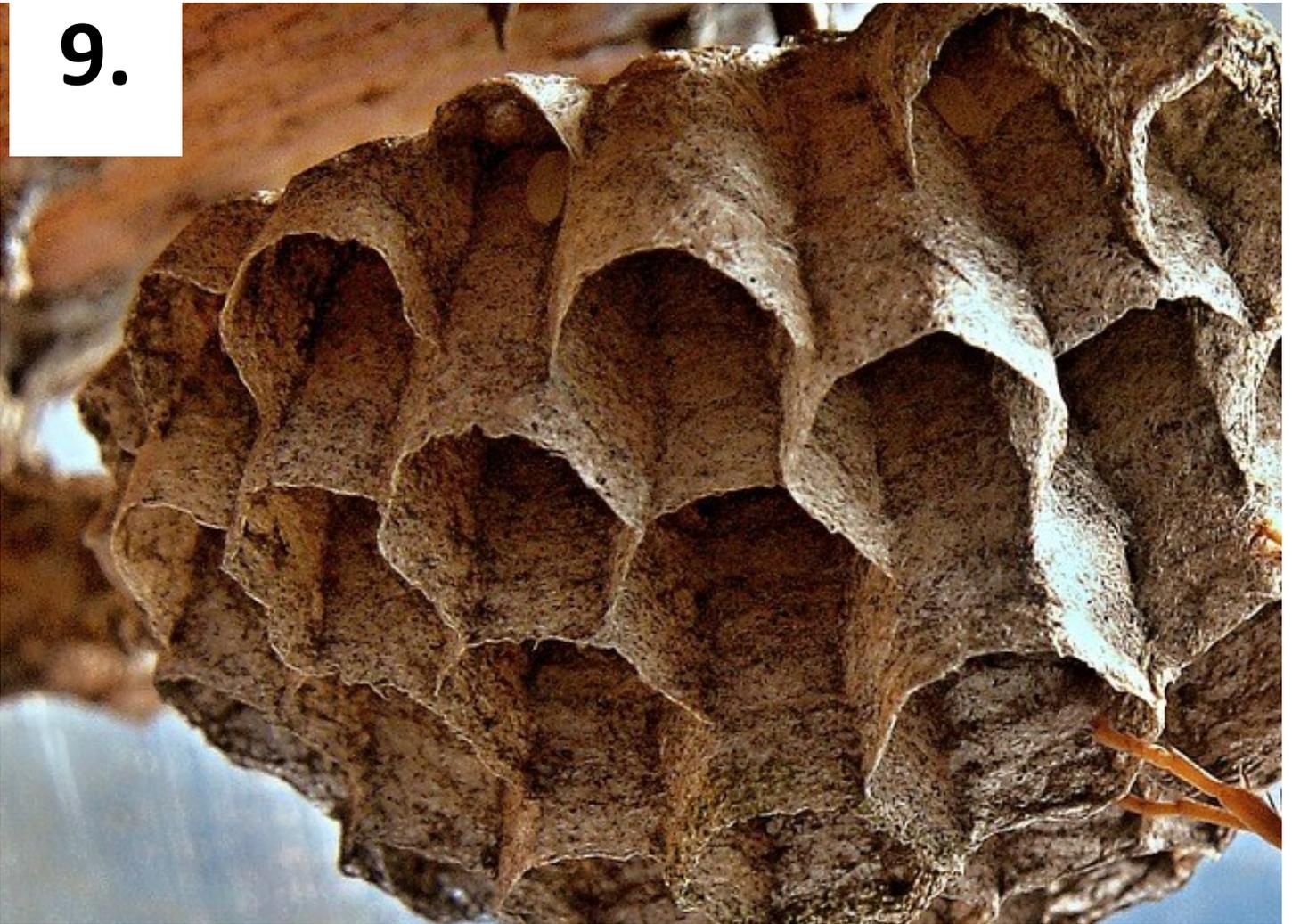


Lots of small holes in a dry stone wall are great for field voles. Voles are expert tunnel makers and will make tunnels to the walls and hedges underground. They love eating tree and plant roots, plus tree bark with their super strong teeth. Voles sometimes make their nest in a large wall compartment. They can have up to 60 babies in a year! They are very noisy, chirping and chattering to all.

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9.



Hedges and drystone walls are often surrounded by a variety of wildflowers. These are grown around the boundaries of crops which also produce flowers. A bee needs to fly to thousands of flowers to collect nectar, hence they nest in the ground near hedgerows. Mason bees will shelter in dry stone walls. They can make their nests in holes, with chewed plant material, where they lay their eggs.

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10.



Hedges make great hiding places for lots of mammals. One mammal is even named after the place they live. The 'Hedge' part of their name comes from the place they build their nests. The 'hog' part comes from the small snorting/ grunting sound they make which is similar to a pig/warthog. Hedgehogs have a really long snout to help them hunt. This makes it easier to find insects, worms, caterpillars and berries within the hedge.

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11.



Weasels love to eat lizards and mice, who live in dry stone walls and hedges. Therefore a weasel will use a wall like a motorway, running up and down, catching snacks on the way.

A group of weasels is called a 'boogle'! Weasels hide in walls and hedges away from their predators, they also let off stink bombs when they feel under threat.

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12.



Dry stone walls and hedges allow animals to find their way and navigate around the countryside. Bats use hedges to bounce their sonar off, to allow them to navigate in the dark. This is why it is important to fill in the gaps within walls and hedges. They find lots of insects around the boundaries, which they catch whilst flying. A bat tries to eat about 6,000 insects a night.

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