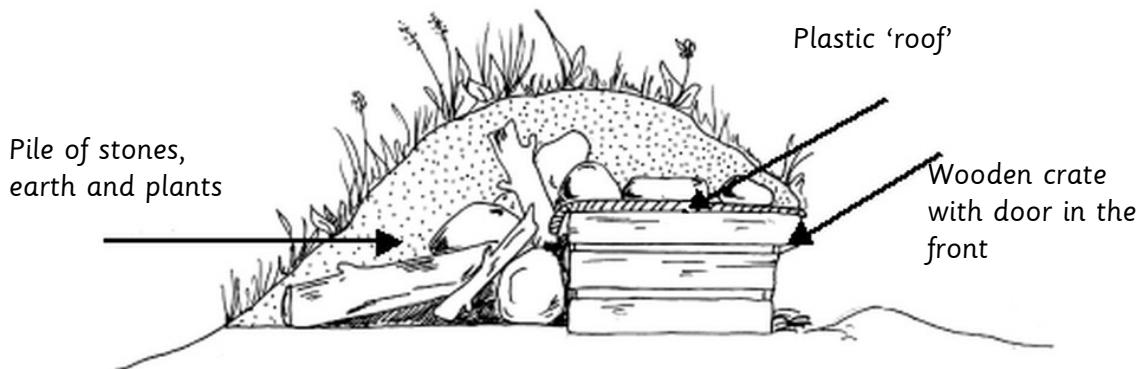


# Building a Hedgehog House



## You will need:

- an old wooden crate or box
- a saw
- some dead leaves or straw
- a piece of strong plastic (e.g. a heavy duty carrier bag or garden spoil sack)
- pieces of rock, stones and wood and soil

## What to do:

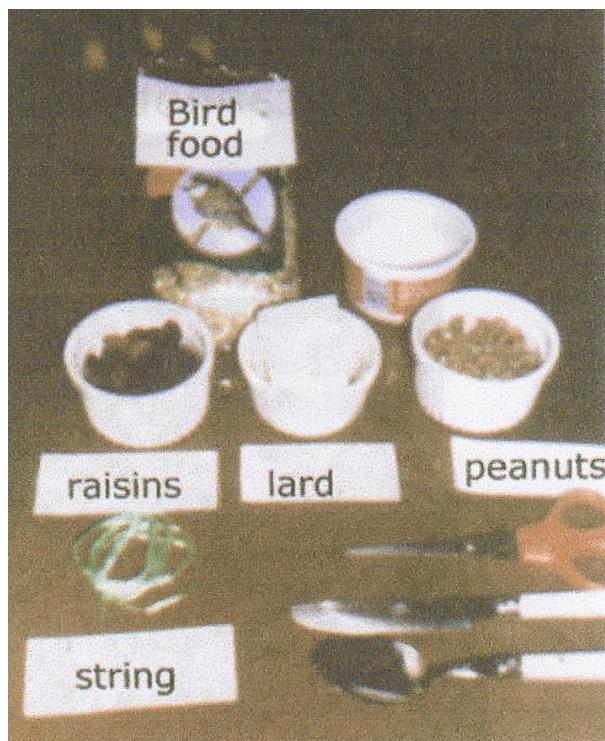
1. Find a good place for the hedgehog house. It needs to be somewhere quiet and fairly dry, near a bank or hedge or fence.
2. Cut a 'door' in the top side of the wooden crate (about 10 cms square).
3. Turn the box upside down and put it in its place. Place the thick plastic over it for waterproofing. Scatter stones, twigs and earth on top.
4. Put some hay or straw inside and around the entrance.

5. You may have to wait for a while for a hedgehog to find the house. To find out, do not put your hand inside! Scatter some fine sand near the entrance and, in the morning, look for footprints.

**Other ideas:**

Find out how to keep your hedgehog safe. Find out what things are dangerous for hedgehogs (hint: busy roads, slug pellets, brush clearers on long grass, ponds, foxes, garden netting, bonfires.)

## Making a Winter Bird Feeder



### You will need:

- a cookery apron
- a clean empty yoghurt pot
- string
- bird seed
- raisins
- peanuts (NOT salted)
- 85g lard
- spoon
- knife
- mixing bowl

### What to do:

1. Carefully make a hole in the bottom of the yoghurt pot.
2. Thread the string through the hole, make a knot at the end to hold it in place

3. Put the lard in the bowl and cut it into small pieces.
4. Add the raisins, peanuts and bird seed and mix thoroughly with the lard.
5. Pack the mixture into the pot.
6. Leave the pot in the fridge for and hour to set before hanging it outside for the birds.
7. Hang the bird feeder in a shady place else the sun may melt the lard.

Remember to put the bird feeder where the birds can get to the food but where they cannot be disturbed by cats or squirrels.



## Ricardo's Story



Ricardo de Silva is 12 years old and lives with his family on a large cocoa plantation in Brazil. All nine people in his family work on the plantation collecting cocoa beans, which are used for making chocolate by large multinational companies in their factories in Europe and North America. During the harvesting season Ricardo's family pick the pods from the trees. Working in pairs, one person then splits the pod with a machete while the other scoops out the beans.

The beans are then dried in the sun and polished to remove impurities. They will keep well before being shipped abroad to be ground up and made into chocolate.



Even though Ricardo has worked with cocoa beans all his life, he has never actually tasted chocolate. Even if he wanted to he could not afford to buy it. He gets less than 30p a day.

People have often lost their jobs on the plantation when the amount of Brazilian cocoa beans needed by the large chocolate companies fell. The plantation owner did not want to lose money so he fired some of his workers. Sometimes, the price of cocoa beans has dropped on the world market. When this happens Ricardo and his family are paid even less. There are 3 million children working as hard and earning as little as Ricardo in Brazil today.