

Hidden in the grid are 16 words connected with wildlife. Look at the fact list and find each word that is highlighted in bold and in capitals.

W	I	N	G	S	E	A	R	C	H	X	C	F	S	S
W	E	D	G	E	A	R	C	O	X	H	F	F	S	W
E	D	D	L	F	A	V	N	T	U	G	C	Y	E	A
V	Y	Y	L	F	R	E	T	T	U	B	B	U	E	L
B	U	T	T	R	Y	T	P	P	N	M	J	Y	Y	L
E	N	I	R	G	E	R	E	P	E	R	R	G	E	O
S	I	L	U	Y	S	S	L	L	O	O	T	C	D	W
Y	K	I	Q	E	C	O	O	T	T	H	G	H	H	T
R	D	D	N	O	R	F	C	C	O	T	O	T	A	A
E	E	D	R	E	D	N	O	R	F	O	L	K	W	I
V	N	O	R	S	F	N	M	R	O	L	D	L	K	L
L	H	O	R	N	E	T	M	O	T	H	C	T	M	T
I	I	Y	Y	N	H	O	O	R	N	E	R	T	O	I
S	T	I	E	R	C	E	N	N	E	S	E	T	T	E
S	T	S	S	O	N	G	T	H	R	U	S	H	H	R
R	M	R	E	T	A	E	E	E	B	A	T	A	A	C
F	H	K	Z	N	Q	W	R	E	E	R	T	E	R	E
H	O	R	N	A	S	E	N	E	Y	D	H	A	W	L

1. The website you are on is called **WINGSEARCH**. It is a project set up to see 2,020 species of bird, butterfly and moth whilst raising money for conservation charities.
2. The following organisations will benefit from the project:
 - Norfolk Wildlife Trust whose emblem is a **COMMON TERN**.
 - Hawk and Owl Trust who monitor nesting of urban **PEREGRINE** falcons. There is a pair nesting on the spire of Norwich cathedral.
 - **BUTTERFLY** Conservation that monitor the welfare of the UK's butterflies
 - **HONEYGUIDE** Wildlife Charitable Trust that sponsors conservation projects around the world.
3. Moths have various means of escaping predators. The **EYED HAWKMOTH** has bright 'eyes' on its wings that startle birds when the moth suddenly reveals them. You can see a picture of one on the image gallery page.
4. Male falcons, especially peregrines, are called **TIERCEL**. This word is derived from Latin and means 'third'. It is believed to either refer to the fact that the male peregrine is about a third smaller than the female or a belief that every third chick in a nest was a male.
5. The **SWALLOWTAIL** is a special **NORFOLK** butterfly, the largest in the UK and only found in the Norfolk Broads. The caterpillars can push out two small orange horns (an osmeterium) that emits a foul smell which discourages predators such as wasps and ants.
6. The **GOLDCREST**, along with its close relative the firecrest are the UK's smallest birds. They weigh about 5grams which is less than a 10p coin.
7. Many insects mimic wasps to avoid predation by birds. The **HORNETMOTH** looks exactly like a hornet except for the antenna. There is a picture of one in the gallery page.
8. Many moths and butterflies are migrants to the UK. The **SILVER Y** moth is an annual migrant sometimes arriving here in huge numbers. It can be told by the bold 'Y' marking on its forewing. There is a picture of one in the gallery page.
9. Most birds build a **NEST**. Sometimes these can be massive structures. The largest nest ever recorded was built by a pair of bald eagles (an American species) which measured nearly 3 metres across and 6 metres high. It was estimated to weigh more than 2 tonnes. In contrast some hummingbird nests are little bigger than 2cm across.
10. The **SONGTHRUSH** is one of our most beautiful song birds. In spring it sings loudly from prominent treetops. Its song can easily be recognised because it consists of a series of short phrases repeated 2 or 3 times.
11. The **COOT** is a common water bird and can be told from the moorhen by having a pure white beak. The phrase 'as bald as a coot' refers to the young birds which are indeed bald when freshly hatched.
12. The **BEE-EATER** family are some of the most colourful birds in the world. There are 27 species worldwide and several are pictured on the gallery page.