

*This learning resource was created by LEEDS 2023 Year of Culture as part of The Wild Escape project, in partnership with Art Fund and Leeds Museums and Galleries*

## The Wild Escape: Tiger Moth Learning Resource

**Who this resource is for:** Key stage 1

**What materials you'll need:** Paper, felt tip pens, pipe cleaners, lace, coloured beads, glitter glue, glue, felt, fake fur, scissors.

### **Aims & objectives:**

The activities in this resource are designed to take 2-3 hours but can be adapted depending on your group and setting.

Learners will:

- Explore a native UK creature
- Learn about its natural habitat, ecosystem and threats to its environment
- Use this knowledge to create an artistic response which can be entered into The Wild Escape online exhibition.

### **Curriculum links:**

Art & Design: - *to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.*

- *to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination*

Science: *identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.*

English: - *develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information.*

- *acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language.*

### **Useful links:**

[Tiger moth facts](#)

[Video showing the transformation of a caterpillar into a tiger moth](#)

[About Garden tiger moth](#)

### **Activities:**

1. Using the resources above, introduce learners to the tiger moth. Ask what creature they already know that it resembles (butterfly). Elicit more about this creature, such as what creature it begins as before it becomes a tiger moth (a caterpillar).
2. Watch the short video that shows how tiger moths begin their lives and how they transform. Pause the video asking learners how they would describe the caterpillar (e.g. fuzzy, furry, hairy) and the how they would describe the patterns on the tiger moth's wings – does it remind them of a pattern on any other animal?



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3. Ask learners to imitate the sounds they make, and if there's space you can ask learners to move around the room making the journey from a caterpillar (look closely at how the caterpillars move) to a tiger moth, paying particular attention to wingspan and antenna. Encourage learners to use their full physical expression in this activity.
  
4. How do tiger moths protect themselves? Ask learners to think about why the tiger moth is so brightly coloured. (It gives a signal to predators that they taste terrible!) Tiger moths also rub their wings together to produce a rasping sound. Encourage learners to make this sound and to fly around the room knowing that their wings are beautiful, which protects them from harm. You can model this dramatically with them.
  
5. Learning about why tiger moths are endangered: loss of habitat and pesticides are endangering tiger moths. Tiger moths live in gardens, meadows, woodlands, wetlands and riverbanks. They are excellent pollinators in flowers. Using paper and felt-tip pens, design a garden where tiger moths would love to hang out. Encourage learners to think about flowers, trees, ponds, and light.
  
6. Using a variety of materials, such as sponges, paints and glue, ask learners to make an artistic response to the tiger moth. Learners can use cotton wool dipped in paint for the fluffy main body and a template for the wings, perhaps creating a mosaic effect. Ask them to think about the patterns on their wings and the different materials and colours they can use for this. Other materials you could use are:
  - Pipe cleaners for antenna
  - Lace for the wings
  - Coloured beads
  - Glitter glue
  - Felt
  - Fake fur

