**Norton Big Wood Nature Rubbings Trail**

1. Pipistrelle Bat: The common pipistrelle is so small, it can fit into a matchbox. Despite its size, it can easily eat 3000 insects a night.
2. Common Lizard: Also known as the ‘viviparous lizard’, the common lizard is unusual among reptiles as it incubates its eggs inside its body and ‘gives birth’ to live young rather than laying eggs.
3. Grass Snake: When threatened by one of its many predators, the grass snake often 'plays dead', perhaps making itself less appealing to eat. Predators include badgers, red foxes, domestic cats, hedgehogs and a number of birds.
4. Buzzard: Listen out for its cat-like,'kee-yaaa' calls as it soars in high circles over grassland, farmland and woodlands. Buzzards eat small birds, mammals and carrion, but will also eat large insects and earthworms when prey is in short supply.
5. Great Spotted Woodpecker: In the last few years, the great spotted woodpecker has started to nest in Ireland for the first time.
6. Tree Creeper: The collective noun for treecreepers is a ‘spiral’, so named for their habit of spiralling up a tree trunk as they hunt for insects.
7. Peacock Butterfly: When threatened, the peacock butterfly makes a hissing sound which it creates by rubbing the veins on its forewings and hindwings together.
8. Bumble Bee: In Britain we have around 270 species of bee and of them, 24 are species of bumblebee.
9. Tawny Owl: The ‘too-wit too-woo’ is the call of the tawny owl. It is made by a male and female calling to each other. The female makes a ‘too-wit’ sound and the male answers with ‘too-woo’!
10. Brown Hawker Dragonfly: Hawkers are the largest and fastest flying dragonflies; they catch their insect-prey mid-air and can hover or fly backwards.
11. Silver Birch:  In spring, the male catkins (or 'lamb's tails') turn yellow and shed their pollen, which is carried by the wind to the short, green, female catkins that appear on the same tree.
12. Scots Pine: The Scots pine can grow up to 35 meters tall and live for up to 700 years.