

FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
DATE	WEATHER	WIND SPEED	DATE	WEATHER	WIND SPEED	DATE	WEATHER	WIND SPEED	DATE	WEATHER	WIND SPEED
M			1						3		
T			2						4		
W			3						5		
T			4			1			6		
F			5			2			7		
			WEEK 3 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 7 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 12 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>		
M			8			5			10		
T			9			6			11		
W			10			7			12		
T			11			8			13		
F			12			9			14		
START RECORDING NOW			WEEK 4 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 8 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 13 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>		
M			15			12			17		
T			16			13			18		
W			17			14			19		
T			18			15			20		
F	19		19			16			21		
WEEK 1 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 5 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 9 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 14 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>		
M	22		22			19			24		
T	23		23			20			25		
W	24		24			21			26		
T	25		25			22			27		
F	26		26			23			28		
WEEK 2 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 6 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 10 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 15 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>		
M			29			26			31		
T			30			27					
W			31			28					
T						29					
F						30					
						WEEK 11 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>			WEEK 16 WINDSPEED TURNS PER MINUTE <input type="text"/>		



HOW TO USE THIS WALL CHART
 Every Friday at 11.30am from 19th February bring your "Anemo" outside and using your watch, count the number of times the coloured cup spins around in one minute. You are measuring the wind speed in revolutions (turns) per minute. Weather forecasters' anemometers convert the revolutions per minute into miles per hour (or kilometres per hour).

Keep a record of the wind speeds you're measuring for the week on this wall planner upload the data to the greenwave website at www.greenwave.ie

SPECIES
 This wall chart shows the six species you can record. If you wish, you can record your sightings on the wall chart before you register them on www.greenwave.ie

The Ash Tree

It is usually well into May before the ash buds burst. Ash trees are very common in hedges, parks and gardens. They have grey twigs with black buds – the only Irish tree to have black buds. The big bud at the end of each twig contains leaves. Some of the smaller buds down along the twig can be flower buds. These open before the leaf buds and these are easy to see. The experiment is recording when the leaf buds open (not the flower buds).



The Swallow

The swallow feeds on insects, which it catches in its beak as it flies through the air. There are no insects in the air here in winter so the swallow flies off to warmer countries in Africa where there are plenty. But summer days are longer in Ireland than they are in Africa, so the swallows return here to breed. They need the longer days to have enough time to collect flying insects to feed their young.



The Horse Chestnut Tree

To find a tree remember where you collected conkers last autumn. Every day during March you should examine the buds of your chosen horse chestnut. Horse chestnut trees are usually tall, spreading trees that were planted intentionally. They have no leaves in early spring but they have very characteristic twigs and buds.




The Frog

The frog is a carnivore, which feeds on snails, beetles, caterpillars, woodlice and flies. As these creatures are not available in the winter, frogs hibernate during the coldest months. They wake up from hibernation when spring comes and the first thing they do is go to the pond or ditch where they were born themselves to produce frogspawn. So finding frogspawn in a pond or ditch is one of the very early signs of spring and it can happen as early as February.



The Primrose

Primroses grow wild in ditches, hedges, grassy banks and woodland edges. From the end of March check the hedges and banks, particularly south facing ones for primrose leaves. When you start to find them watch every day for the flowers to start growing.



The Hawthorn Tree Bud Burst

Many of the hedges surrounding our fields and roadsides contain hawthorn trees. Individual hawthorn trees are also common. Examine nearby hedges for trees and bushes with thorns on the twigs from the end of March.

