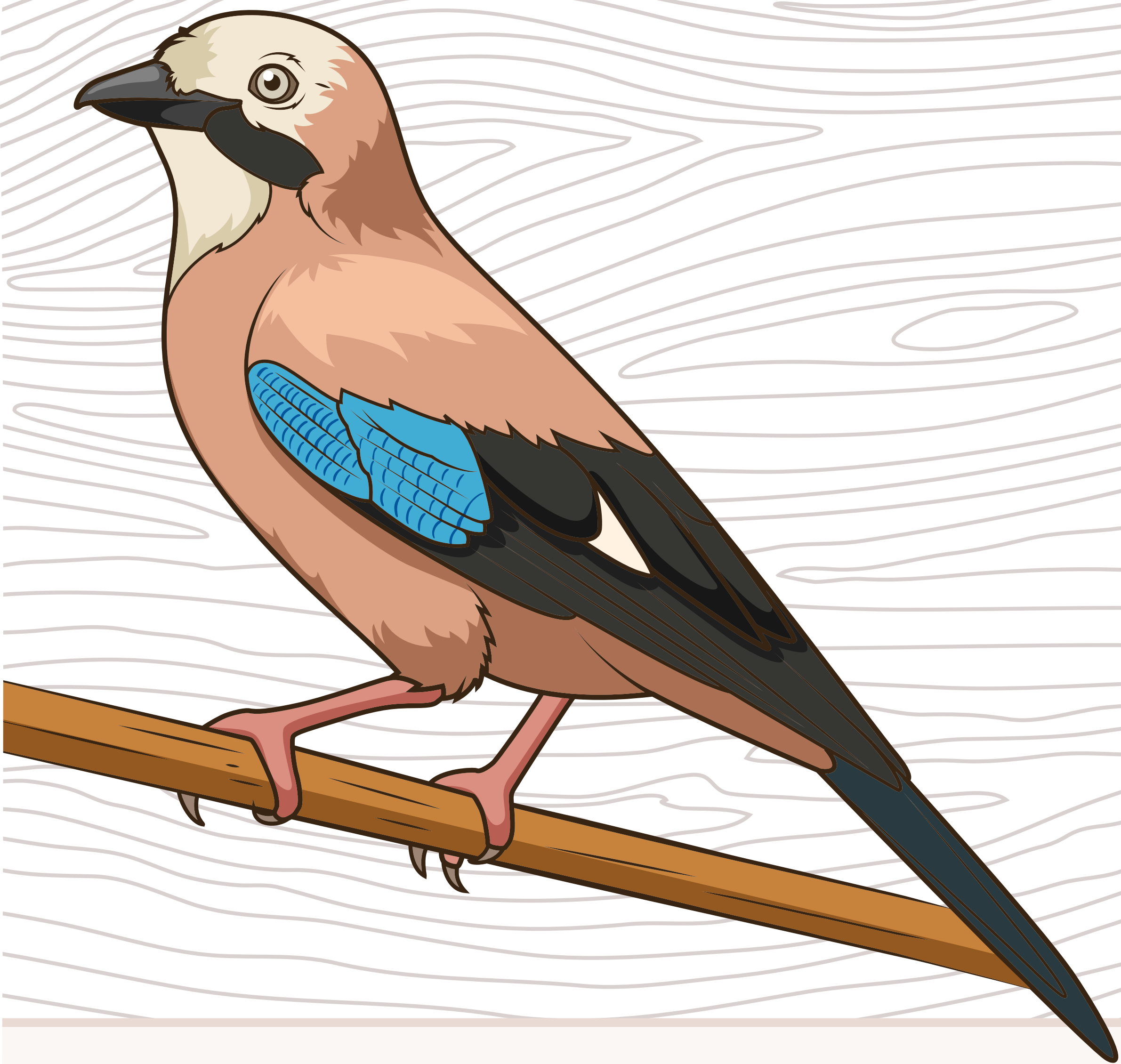


KANNERWEE GROUSSEBËSCH



WELCOME TO THE
REALM OF THE
MAARKOLLEF!

Hello, nice to receive you at my place! I'm the jay and I'll show you my home, the forest, on the Kannerwee!

Be very quiet!
Then you will discover much more.

Thanks for not leaving behind your rubbish in the forest.

There are many acorns lying on the ground along the Kannerwee. Pick one up! You will need it at the end of the path.

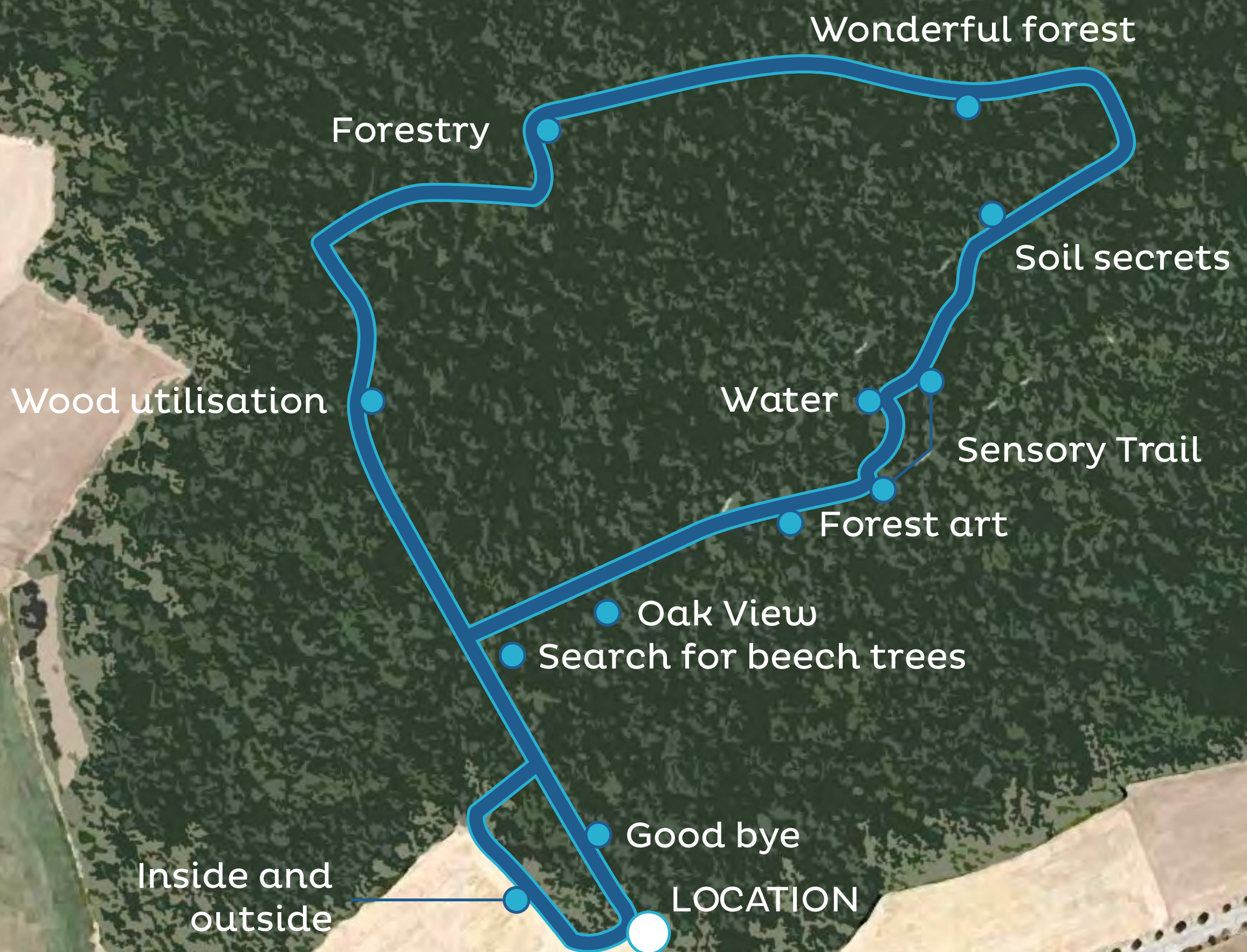


WELCOME



Konzeptioun / Design: pronatour.at

Kartengrundlage: geoportal.lu



Trail length: approx. 2.5 km
The Kannerwee is easy to walk,
but not suitable for prams and
wheelchairs throughout.

The stations are regularly
maintained. If you notice any
defects, please report them to
the Niederaanven local authority:
Tel.: 34 11 34-1
E-mail: info@niederaanven.lu

Many things are different in the forest than outside. What changes?

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE



Which plants grow where?

Can you feel the wind? Where is it warmer?



These are beech blossoms.

How many corners a beechnut has?

Even from a distance you can recognise beech trees by their grey trunks.

Beeches can grow as high as a church steeple.

Beech leaves are smooth. They have no serrations.

Turn my pen and see where it stops! There is the same picture on one of the 5 desks nearby. If the feather stops on me, turn it again.

SEARCH FOR BEECH TREES





A large beech tree has about 800 000 leaves.



Beechnuts taste good to many animals.



The wind carries the pollen from one flower to another.



The bark protects the tree.

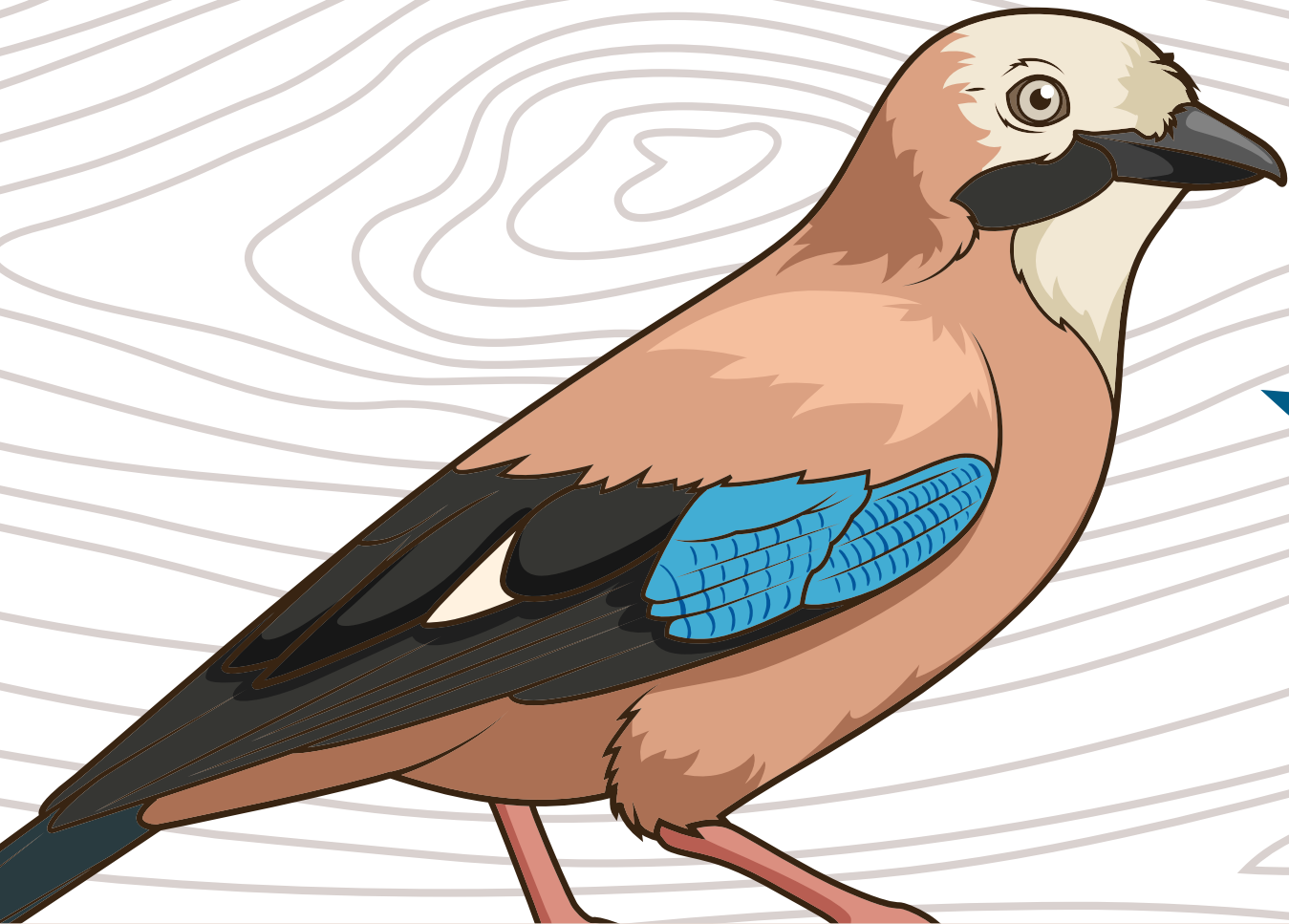
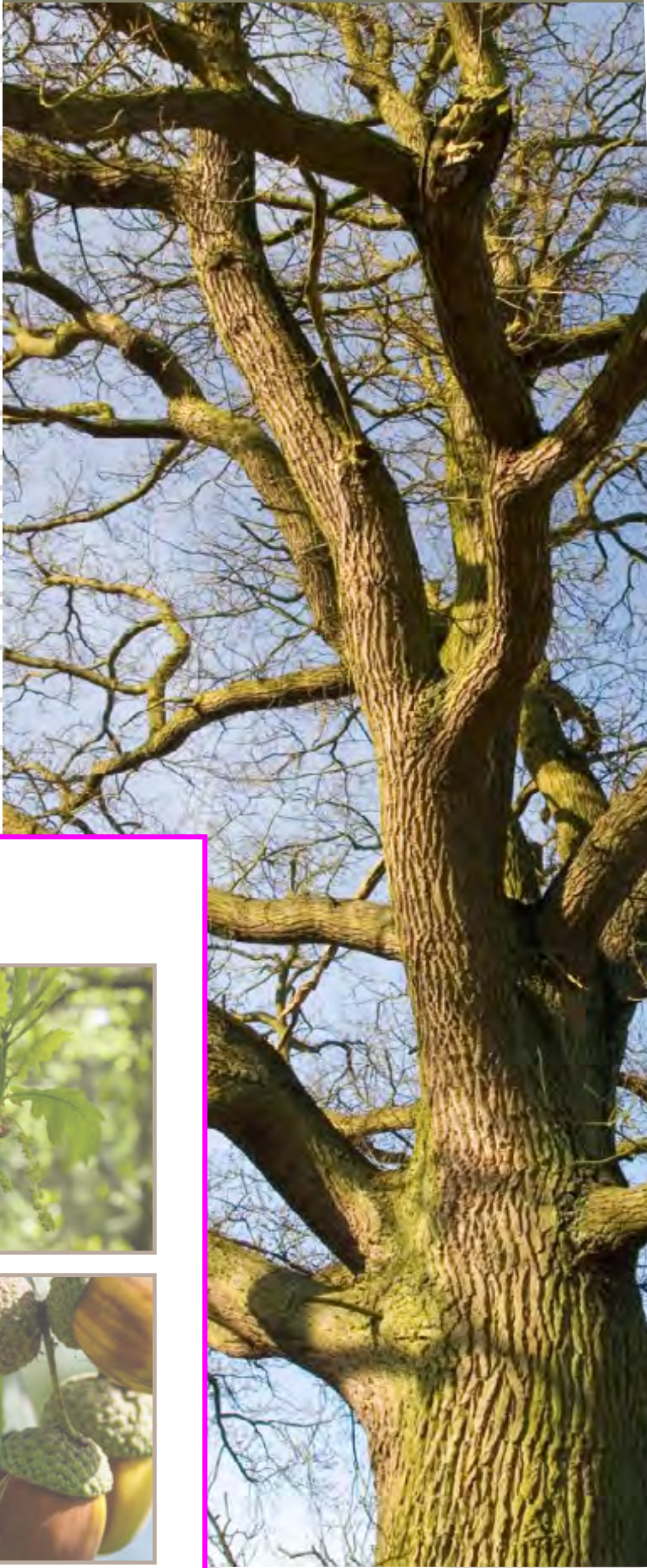


In autumn, the green leaves become colourful.

More than 1000 animals live on one oak tree. This tawny owl uses it as a hiding place, other animals feed on it, and still others raise their young here.



Oak trees can grow to be around 1000 years old. They not only grow high into the sky, but are also deeply rooted.



Look up into the oak tree. Don't its branches and twigs have strange shapes? If you look carefully, you may discover an animal!

OAK VIEW



You can recognise oaks without leaves by their cracked bark.



Oaks have green flowers.
They are pollinated by the wind.

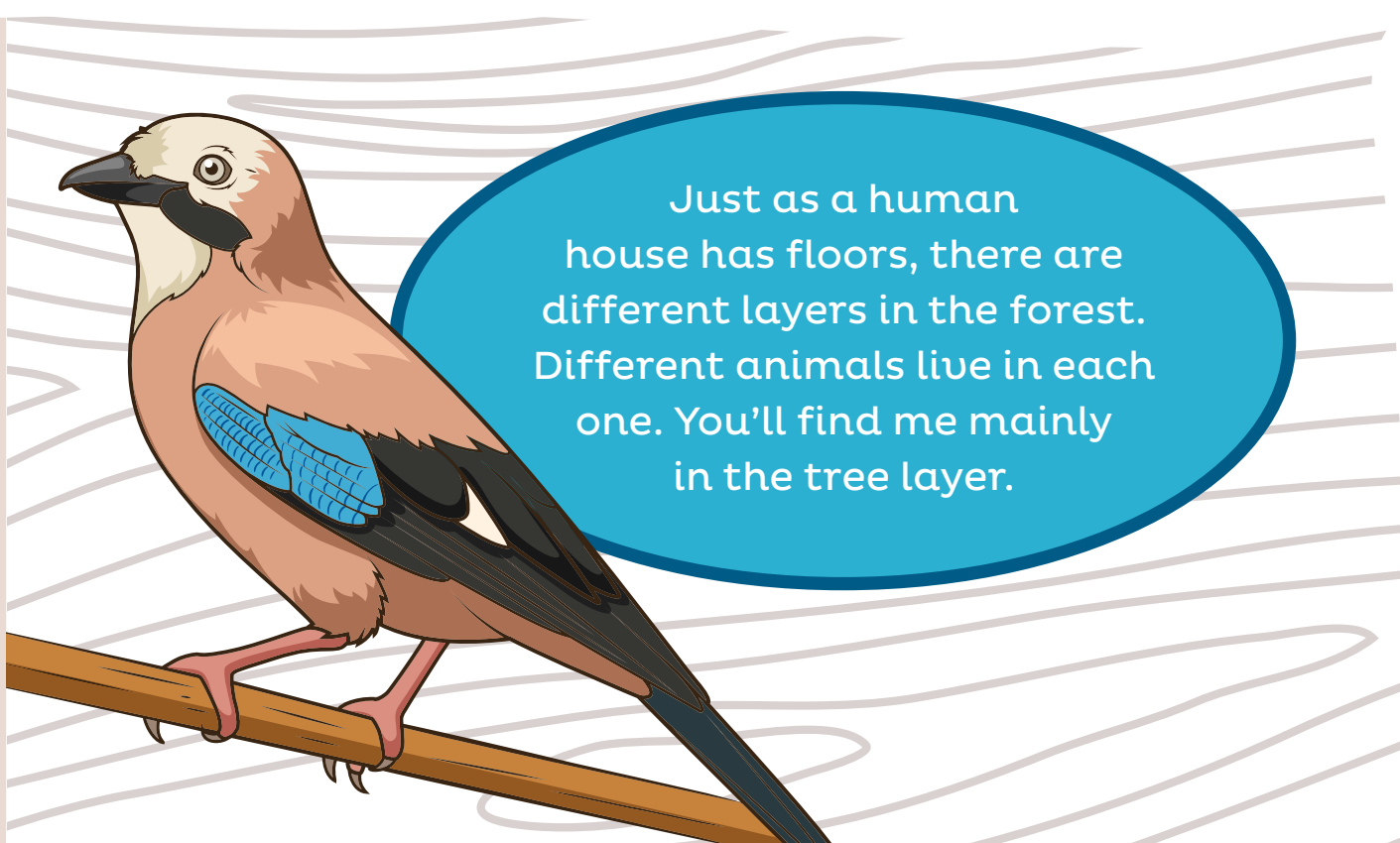


The leaf shape of the oak is quite typically lobed.



This oak is a pedunculate oak.
Its acorns are on long stalks.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE



Just as a human house has floors, there are different layers in the forest. Different animals live in each one. You'll find me mainly in the tree layer.



The top layer is called the tree layer. It reaches up to the treetops. Birds, squirrels and bats are at home here.



Bushes and young trees up to five metres high form the shrub layer. Many birds have their nests here.



The herb layer is up to one metre high. There are grasses, herbs and flowers. Butterflies and bees fly from flower to flower.



On the ground is the moss layer. Mosses, lichens and mushrooms grow here. Insects and spiders scurry around.

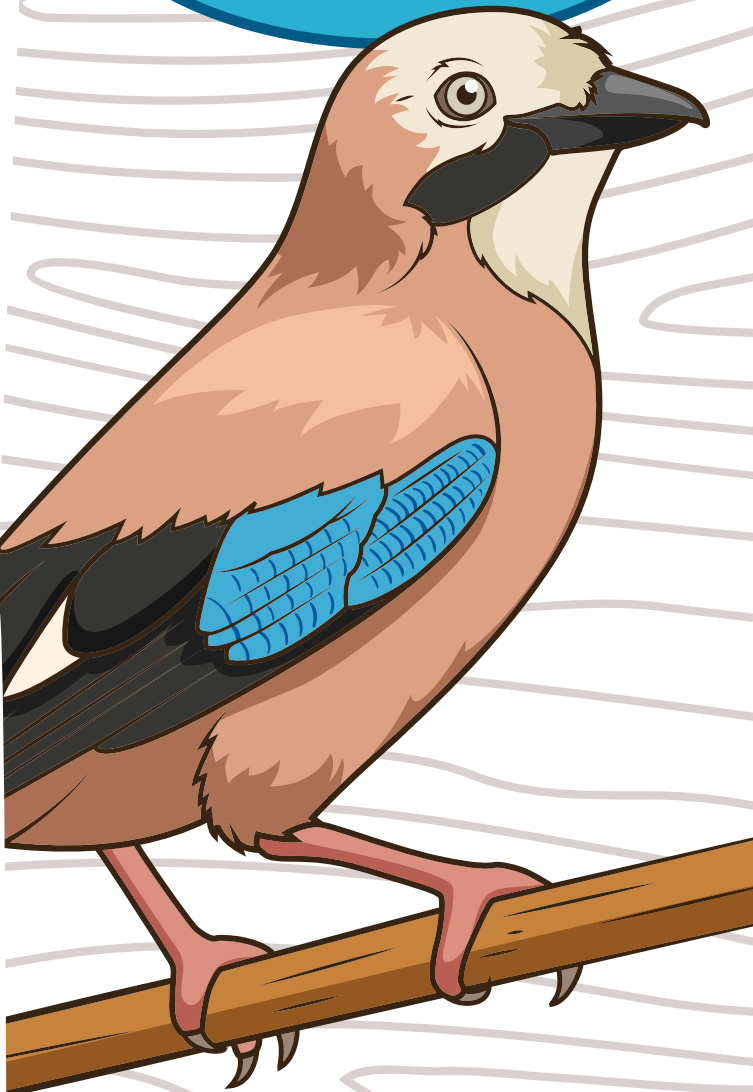


Under the earth is the root layer. Earthworms and mice dig their tunnels and millions of tiny creatures ensure fertile soil.



FOREST ART

Let yourself be inspired
and create your own artwork by
lining the shapes on the ground with
things from the forest! Will you make
a well-camouflaged animal or
a striking one?



Animals that are well camouflaged
have a better chance of survival.

If you look carefully, you will discover fantastic colours and shapes everywhere in the forest.





If the fox does not move, it is hardly recognisable.



The back of the nuthatch is grey like the beech tree on which it lives.



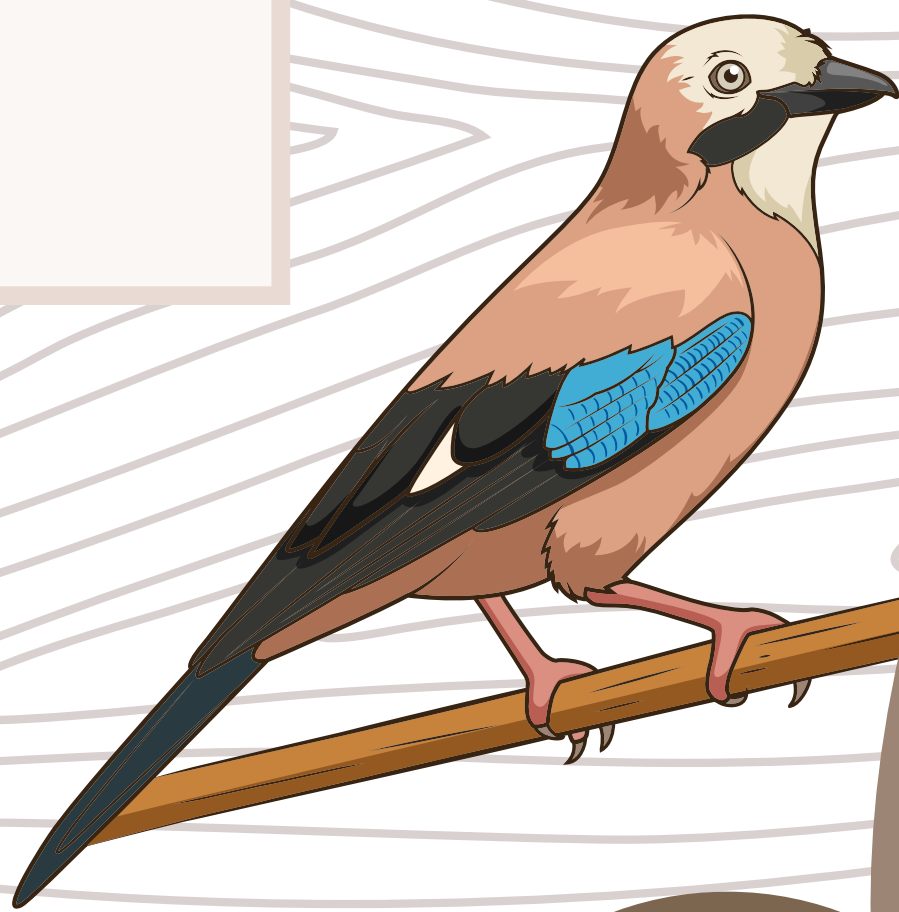
Yellow and black are warning colours in the animal kingdom. They mean: Attention Danger!



This oil beetle is very poisonous. That is why it can shimmer so strikingly blue.



BY THE BROOK



Some animals live in the stream, others only come to drink.



Whether fruits, seeds or small animals, wild boars eat everything.



Amphipods are real crabs, even if they only grow to 2 centimeters.



Deer are gourmets who carefully choose what they eat.



For three months the fire salamander larva lives in the water before it metamorphoses.



Caddisfly larvae build a caddis into which they can retreat.

WATER SHAPES THE LAND

Look at the little stream.
Over the course of thousands of
years, it has formed this valley.
Incredible, isn't it?

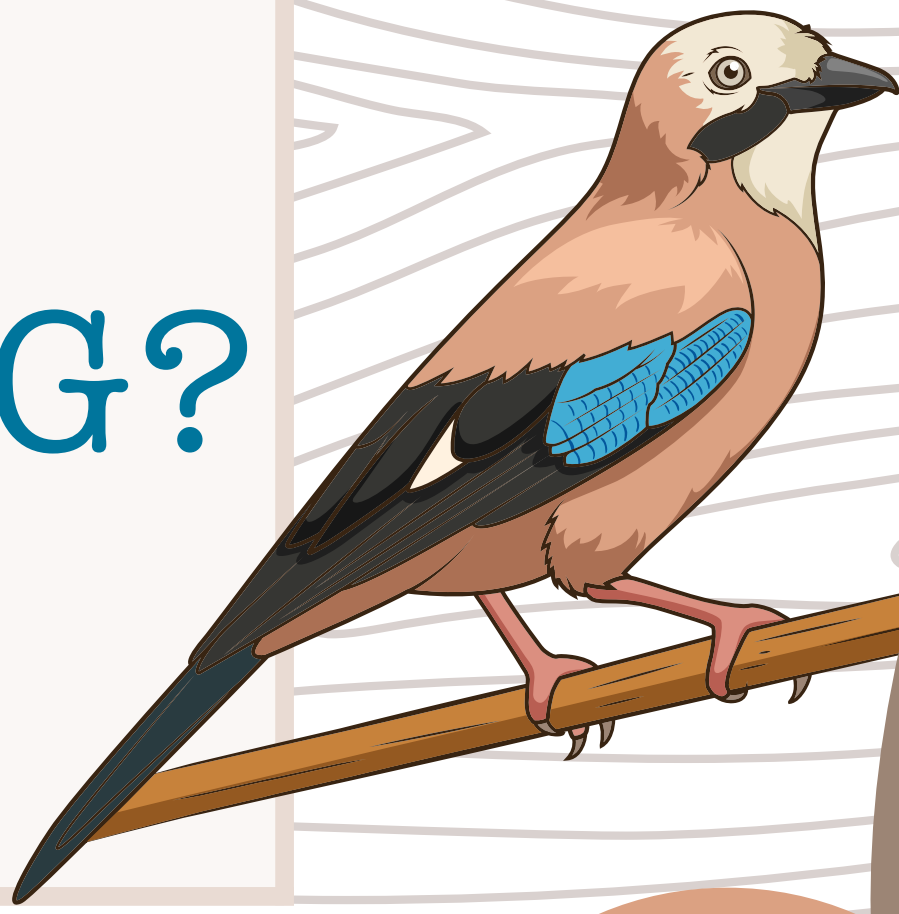


Whether large or small, rivers flow in curves. In the process, the water takes earth, sand and stones with it. The faster the water flows, the more power it has and the more it can take with it.



In outer curves, the path for the water is longer than in inner curves. Therefore, it has to flow faster and takes more material with it. The bank in outer curves is therefore steeper than in inner curves.

WHO'S DRINKING?



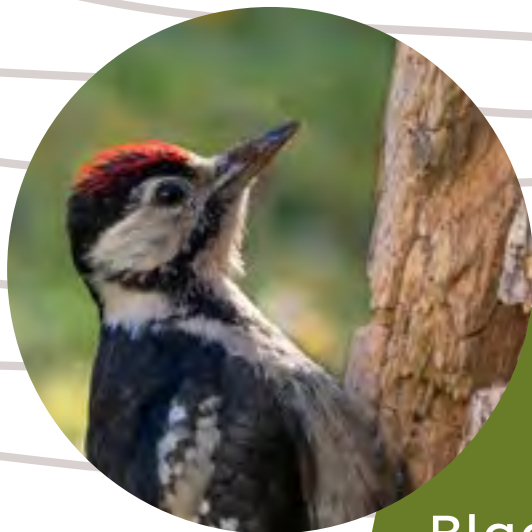
All the animals of the forest come to the water at some point.



Foxes eat a lot of different things, but their main prey are mice.



Nuts, insects and birds' eggs are on the squirrel's menu.



Where the Black Woodpecker lives, the forest is in order. It lives in old trees.

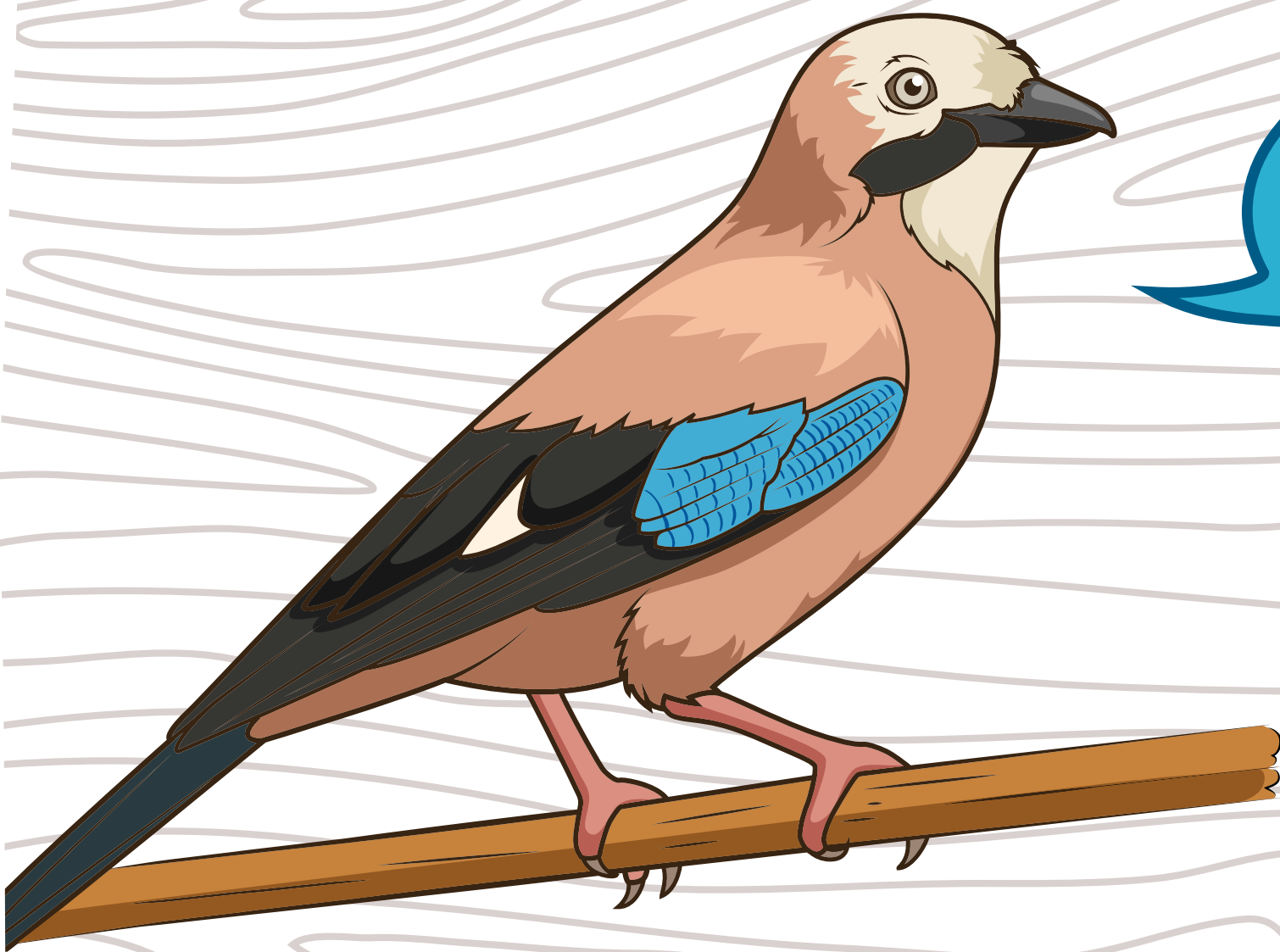


The wood mouse is rarely seen. It looks for its food in the dark.



Throughout the year, the chaffinch calls in our forests.

SOIL SECRETS



Lie down and take time to observe the animals that live on the ground! They are very important for the forest.



It's a corded animal. It eats plants and is quite peaceful.



This is what a ground beetle looks like. It lives in the ground and hunts other ground animals.



Wolf spiders carry their eggs around in a cocoon. They do not build webs.



This sapsucker belongs to the isopods. It can curl up in case of danger.



Forest ants find their way on the ground via scent.



Ground beetles hunt for small animals on the forest floor.

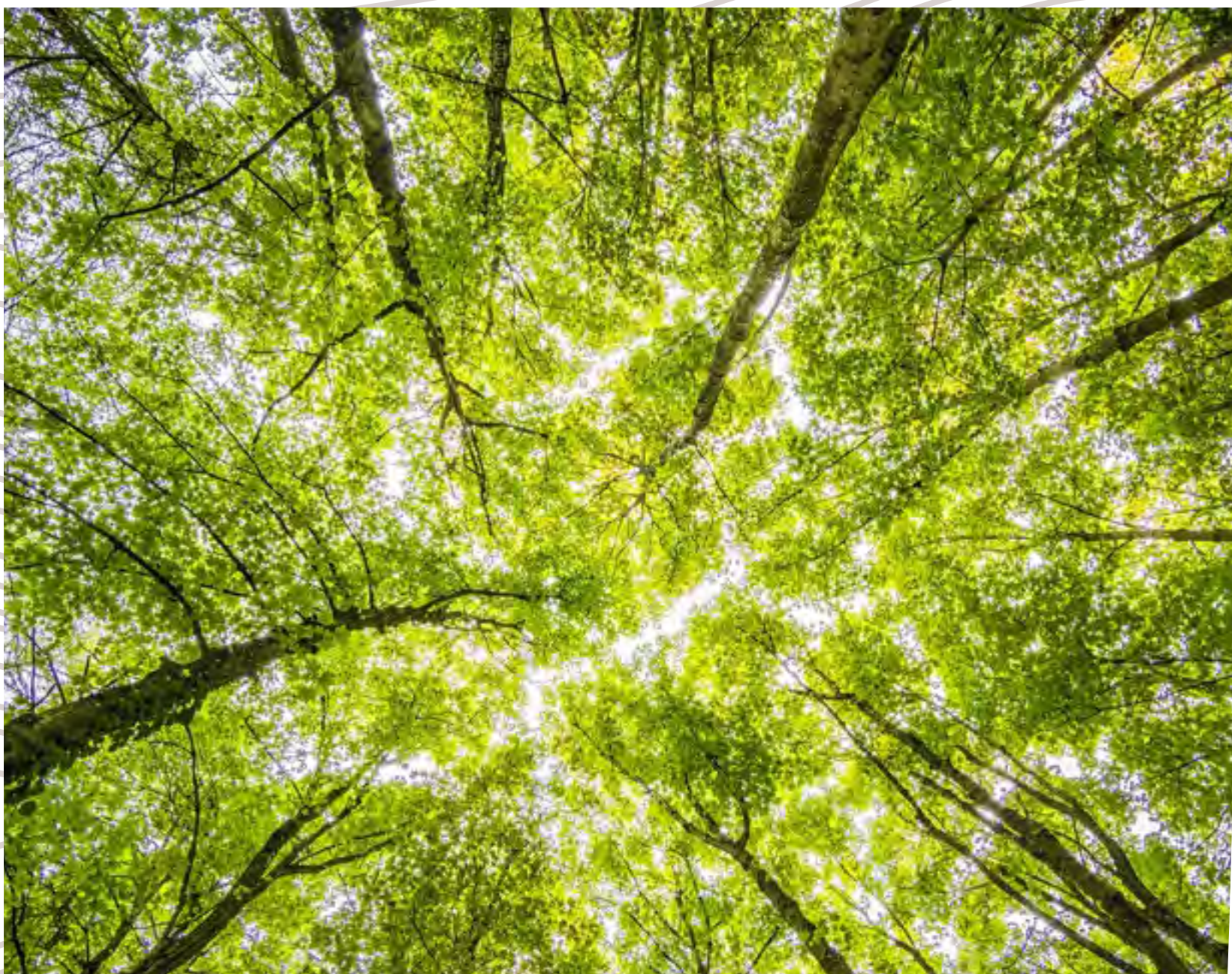
WONDERFUL FOREST



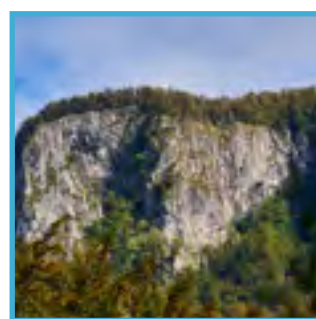
I love the forest,
it is my home.
The forest takes care of me
and it takes care of you.
Look at that!



In the past, there was forest almost everywhere in Luxembourg.



When sunlight falls on green leaves, oxygen is produced. All animals and humans need it to breathe.





HABITAT

Various animals, plants and mushrooms live in the forest.



WOOD
UTILISATION

Whether firewood or a wooden house, you can use wood for many things.



RECOVERY

Playing in the forest is fun all year round.



PROTECTION

If snow or stones start to slide, a forest is the best protection.



CLIMATE
CHANGE

The forest compensates for weather extremes.



WATER

The forest floor stores rainwater and slowly releases it as a spring.



WHAT A FOREST RANGER DOES



The forester looks after the balance in the forest and plants young trees.

The forester makes sure that there are not too many animals in the forest nibbling on the trees.

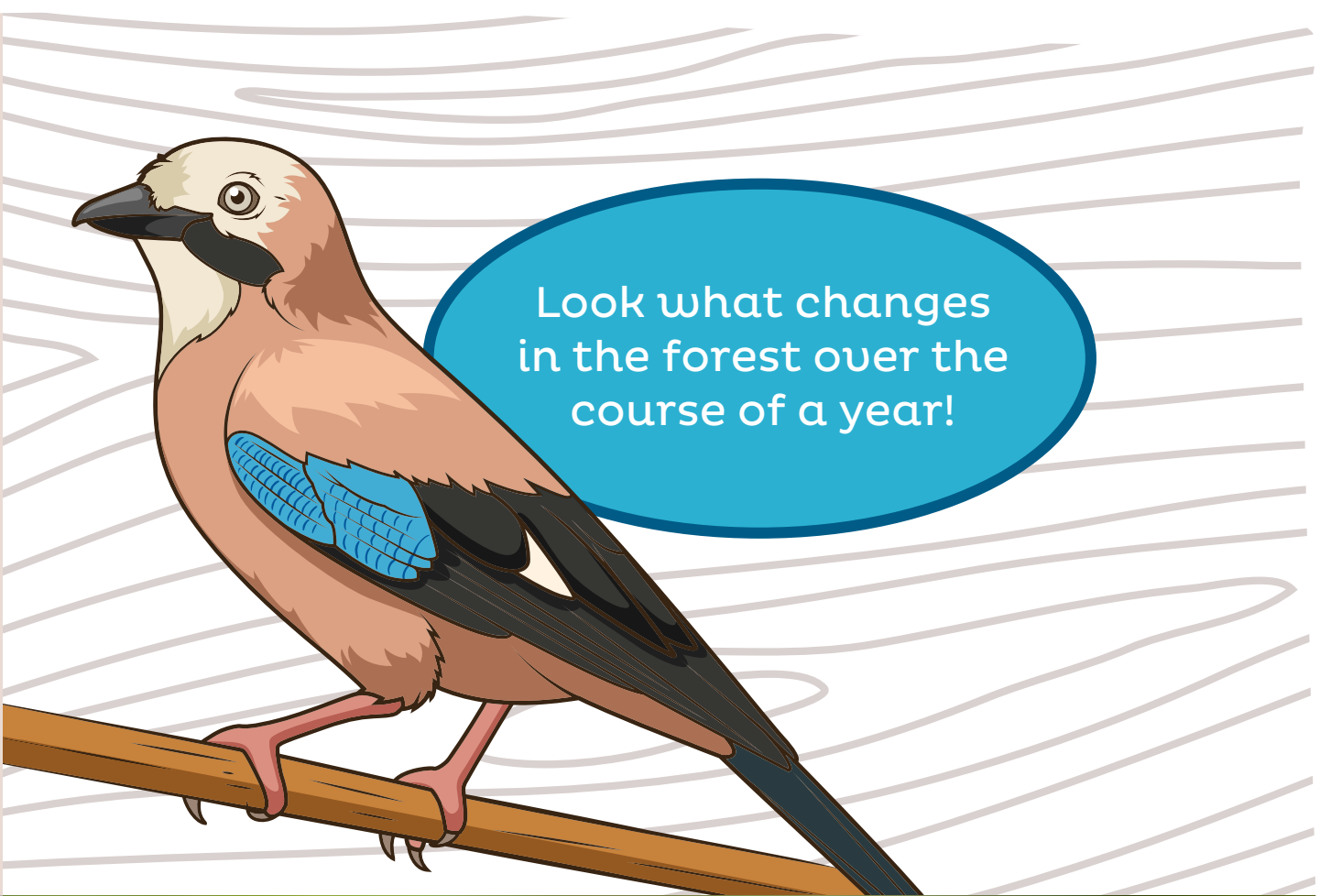


The forester looks after the trees and protects them as long as they are small.

The forester cuts wood, but he remembers to leave enough trees.



THE FOREST THROUGHOUT THE SEASONS



Look what changes
in the forest over the
course of a year!

Every year it is a small miracle when the leaves sprout anew in spring and the first bird sings.

In the summer it is wonderfully shady in the forest and butterflies celebrate their wedding under the dense canopy of leaves.



The autumn wind sweeps the colourful leaves off the trees and squirrels collect seeds to store for the winter.



Most small animals go dormant in winter. Those who are awake now, like the fox, have to look for enough food.

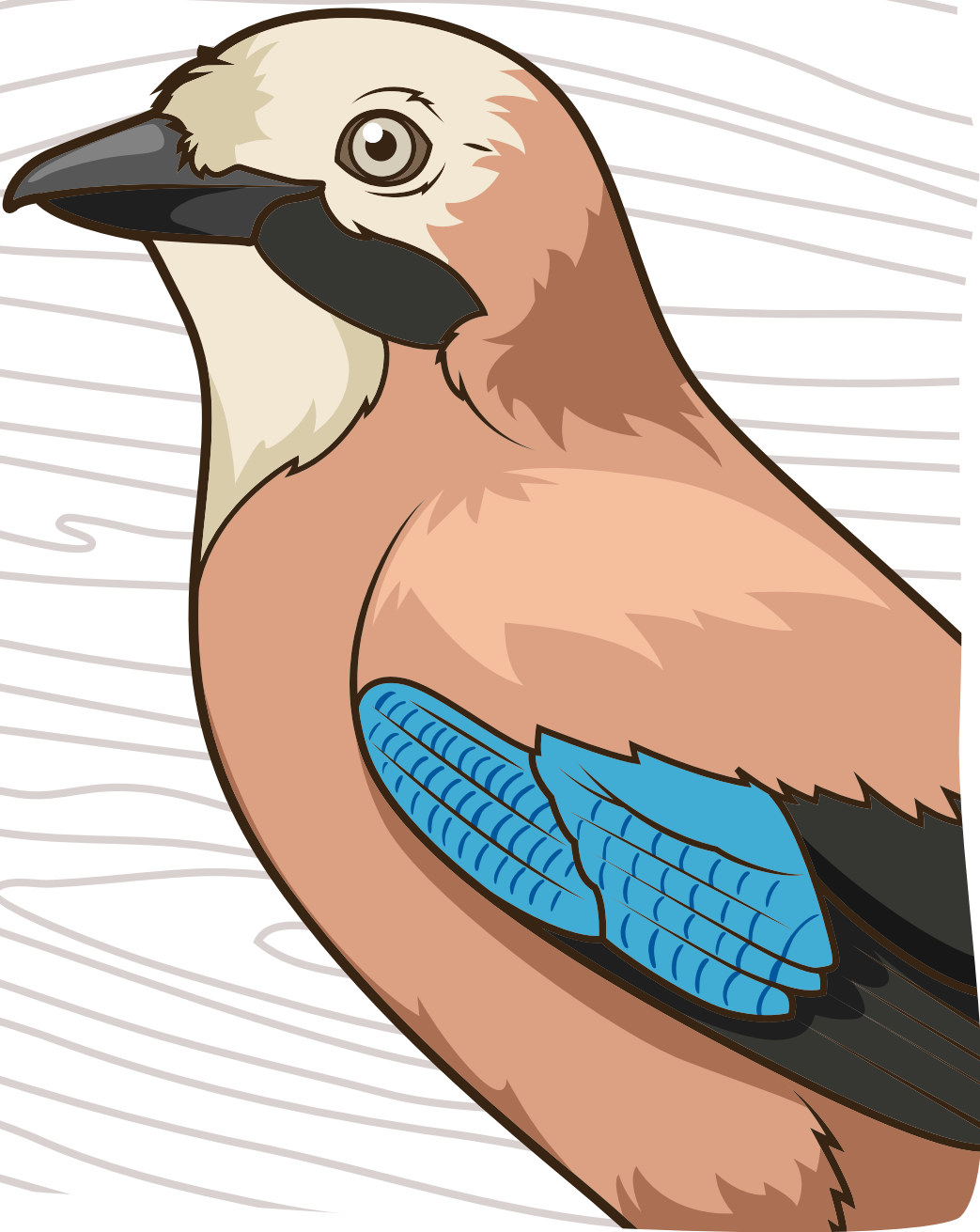


GOODBYE



Konzeptioun / Design: pronatour.at

Before you go,
throw an acorn through the ring.
With a bit of luck, it will soon
grow into a young oak.
I hope you'll come
back soon!



When you are at home, think back to the oaks and everything you have experienced here on the Kannerwee!