



PORT SUNLIGHT RIVER PARK QUIZ

Enjoy our family quiz, packed with fun and interesting questions about Port Sunlight River Park. It's multiple choice so all the family can have a go. You'll find the answers at the end of the quiz.

Question 1

The River Park was a former landfill site known locally as Bromborough Tip. It was operational as a landfill taking household waste for 10 Years from 1996 to 2006. During this time how many "tonnes" of waste were brought here?

- a** 20 million
- b** 1 million
- c** 2.5 million

Question 2

As part of the reclamation from a landfill site to a park, the site was lined with thick plastic and stone which was then capped. How many trees were planted at the River Park before the actual landfill operation was completed?

- a** 15,000
- b** 5,000
- c** 50,000

Question 3

There is a 99-year lease with the Land Trust to maintain the park for public access. The Land Trust has appointed Autism Together to manage the site on a daily basis. When was the park officially opened to the general public?

- a** 12th August, 2014
- b** 12th August, 2005
- c** 12th August, 2019

Question 4

At dusk the River Park attracts various species of bats to feed on insects in the woodland and on the lake. One of them is Britain's smallest bat, it can fit in the palm of an adult's hand and is a protected species. What is the name of the bat?

- a** Barbastelle
- b** Pipistrelle
- c** Bruce Wayne



Question 5

The River Park has a tall hill created by all the landfill that came here. You can now walk up to the top for wonderful views of the River Mersey, Liverpool & Wirral. Can you guess the height of the hill in metres?

- a** 70m
- b** 50m
- c** 37m

Question 6

We have a ground nesting bird that lives and breeds at the River Park, which has a continuous birdsong you can hear throughout spring and into early summer. What is the name of the bird?

- a** Seagull
- b** Blackbird
- c** Skylark

Question 7

The River Mersey travels nearly 70 miles from Stockport to where it meets the Irish Sea at New Brighton. The Mersey has a tide twice each day, which is the rise and fall of the water, and it's the second largest after the River Severn. Can you guess the difference in its high & low tides?

- a** 12 metres
- b** 6 metres
- c** 40 metres

Question 8

At the foot of the cliffs seen from the River Park are the mudflats of New Ferry shore, which are an important feeding site for wading birds. The beach has protected status as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These support numerous waders and waterfowl



who come to feed on the animals living in the mud. What sort of invertebrates do you think the birds are feeding on?

- a** Chicken nuggets
- b** Flies
- c** Lugworms & molluscs

Question 9

The park is home throughout to many colourful wildflowers which have been specially sown into the soil, including oxeye daisy and buttercups. The soil throughout the site is mostly alkaline.

What does this mean?

- a** It has a pH value above 7.5
- b** It has a pH value below 7.5
- c** You can drink it

Question 10

At the park there is a bush that is a very good nectar source for bumblebees and butterflies. In fact it is known as “the butterfly bush” with large bright purple flower heads during the Summer. It is very common and its wind-borne seeds quickly sprout on waste ground. What other name is it called?

- a** Beryl
- b** Buckthorn
- c** Buddleia

Question 11

When visiting the park you can often see a grey and brown bird hovering silently above. This is how the bird hunts for its food. Its sharp eyes can spot the movements of a vole, mouse or large insect. It will then swoop



down to snatch the prey with its talons. But what is this bird of prey called?

- a** Buzzard
- b** Kestrel
- c** Kevin

Question 12

There are lots of nettles at the park. We allow these to grow in places as they are a very good food plant for the caterpillars of many of our brightly coloured butterflies including the peacock. The markings on its wings are like the ‘eyes’ on a peacock’s tail. Their caterpillars eat the leaves and then form a chrysalis, emerging as an adult butterfly. What is this process called?

- a** Metamorphosis
- b** Magic
- c** Hatching



Question 13

This year, our resident pair of adult swans have been able to rear 3 babies from eggs laid on a nest at the edge of the lake at the park. They are almost entirely herbivorous. In the water, food is collected by up-ending or ‘dabbling’, and their diet is composed of the roots, tubers, stems and leaves of aquatic and submerged plants. What are young swans called?

- a** Cygnets
- b** Curly, Larry, Mo
- c** Chicks

Question 14

All around the park in autumn there are lots of ripening blackberries on bramble bushes. They can be picked and eaten and make nice pies, of course. Blackberry leaves are food for certain caterpillars. When mature, the blackberries are eaten and their seeds dispersed by mammals. Which mammal at our park often eats blackberries?

- a** Beaver
- b** Fox
- c** Bear



Question 15

Around the lake we have what is called a reedbed which is dominated by the common reed. Reeds have modified stems (rhizomes) that run horizontally underground and grow multiple densely-spaced upright shoots each year. They grow quickly, particularly in fertile waters. But how much taller can a reed grow in a year?

- a** 10 metres
- b** 2 metres
- c** 100 centimetres

