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The Sherbourne Valley Project

About us

We're bringing back the source of our city. For people, for wildlife, for the future.

Connecting the people of Coventry with the River Sherbourne and its rich and diverse heritage.

**For more information please contact:
Sherbourne@wkwt.org.uk**

Please follow us on Facebook for the latest information on

Stride with Pride– Autumn Curiosity Trail

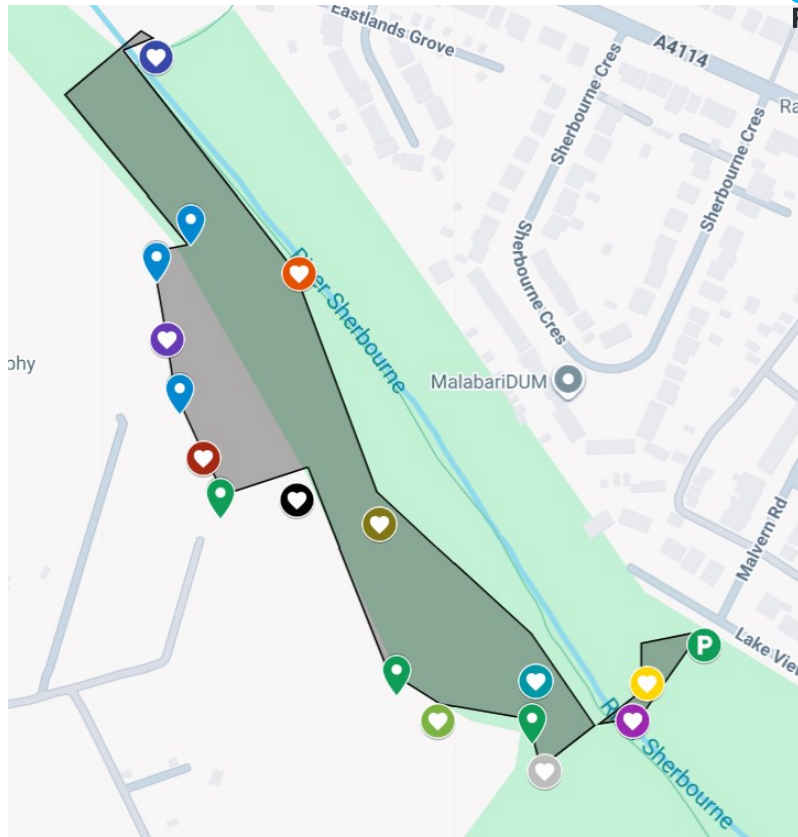
Come and explore the transitional nature of Autumn and the following seasons along the river Sherbourne at lakeview park.

Be curious to discover the unique creatures coming out to find food and shelter before the colder months.

Be playful with your thoughts, ideas and surroundings as the colours of Autumn put on a show throughout the park.

Be inclusive and at one with nature as the seasons transform.





Explore the transitional nature of Autumn and the following seasons along the river and surrounding areas at Lakeview Park. Follow the Trail points to learn about the found family of species who all make their home around the Sherbourne.

The river has huge historical significance to Coventry but has been culverted over time and it's identity hidden. At the Sherbourne Valley project we want to celebrate the river coming out and reuniting with community in Coventry.



This Map and all the links to gain further information can be accessed online using the following QR code

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| | Mallard Ducks– All mallard ducks begin their life appearing females with mottled brown feathers but some will shed these to become shiny green males. There are many reported cases of intersex mallards which results in a beautiful combined plumage. |
| | Oak Tree– These gorgeous giants are the ultimate allies hosting up to 2000 different species in a single tree. Like many trees oaks may have both male and female reproductive characteristics and have been known to hybridize embodying fluidity. |
| | Willow tree– These water loving trees bring the drama! Weeping willows droop their fabulous canopies over water while crack willows tear themselves apart to spread their shoots promoting new growth. |
| | Freshwater Shrimp– Also known as “Amorous Gammarus” shrimps. Females attract males when shedding their exoskeleton in an act of transformation and often carry around the smaller males for weeks reproducing on mass-girl power! |
| | Three Spined Stickleback– Between March and August male stickleback fish dramatically change into brighter colours to attract females. His throat and belly become bright orange/red and his eyes turn blue in a rainbow display which may attract multiple partners to the nest he builds. |
| | Wood Mice– These woodland creatures often display same-sex behaviors. Researchers have used mice as a model for same-sex reproduction! |
| | Woodlice– Woodlice display same sex reproduction with females largely choosing to pair together. This is due to a bacteria which infects male embryos forcing them to lose their female chromosome. Scientists now also believe some woodlice carry this trait without the bacteria! |
| | Fungi– Testing the boundaries of binary identities the split gill mushroom has 23,000 genetically distinct sexes. Mycology (the study of fungi) is now being explored as a tool for ecofeminism and understanding LGBTQ+ identities. |
| | Bees– Bees display a variety of different lifestyle preferences. Some like leaf cutter or mining bees prefer to go solo while buff-tailed bumblebees live in huge colonies all serving a Queen. |
| | Hedgehogs– The nation's favourite mammal is known by scientists to be quite promiscuous! Hedgehogs will often have many partners to keep their gene pool strong and a litter of hoglets may have multiple fathers. |
| | Pipistrelle Bats– These tiny bats have big hearts living communally and often adopting young they are not related to. They are also known to display same sex courting and play behaviour. |