

REFERENCE GUIDE FOR TEACHERS

# CURRICULUM BASED WOOL ACTIVITIES





# WOOL

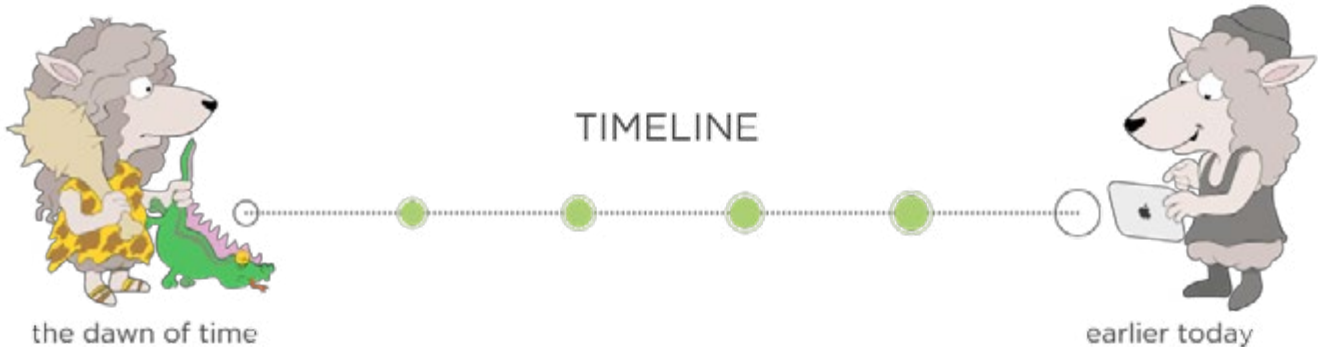
## AND THE JOURNEY FROM FARM TO FINISHED PRODUCT

### HEY THERE – WELCOME TO THE WOOL SHED.

My name is Ramsay, and this is where my friends and I get a haircut (ever heard of shearing?). Our barber (called a shearer) comes to the farm and we come in from the paddocks.

Today you'll get a chance to touch some wool from a recent haircut (not mine!) and then some that's been cleaned and brushed. You will be able to see how wool is transformed into a fibre that has many, many important uses.

BEFORE YOU VISIT THE WOOL SHED, LET'S FIND OUT ABOUT MY FAMILY HISTORY. HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS TO GET YOU THINKING:



**How important have sheep been in the history of the world?**

**How important has wool been to New Zealand?**

**What are some of the different breeds of sheep that live in New Zealand?**

**Which ones are best suited to wool production, and why?**

**What happens in a year on a sheep farm, when and why?**

Now you know how wool fits into our history and the history of the world. It's time to muster you all together and begin our woolly journey. I'll give you some tasks as we make our way through this workbook and The Wool Shed:

1. When you get to a **GREEN** question, the answer is something you can probably work out pretty easily. You might even already know the answer.
2. A **GOLDEN FLEECE CHALLENGE** is a bit trickier, but give it a go.
3. Hidden within the workbook are five everyday words or phrases that also have a meaning that relates to sheep or wool. You might have noticed the first one, at the top of this page. It was muster (which means gather together, and is what a farmer and dogs do when they want to gather together a flock of sheep). Find the other four and highlight or circle them.

Make notes about anything else that catches your interest or you want to know more about. You might have time to investigate later on.

Once you get to The Wool Shed there are activities and experiments your class and teacher can complete.

Take this workbook with you, plus a pencil and an eraser. A camera would be handy, if your class has one.

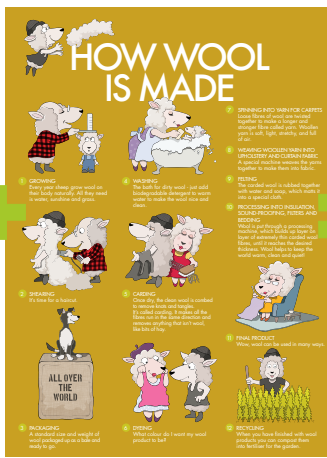
Last thing - when you get there, remember to remove your shoes and put them in the shoe storage wall. Just like a wool shed on a farm, we want to keep The Wool Shed nice and tidy. Thank you!

## NOW IT'S TIME TO BEGIN YOUR WOOLLY JOURNEY.



# Now you're inside The Wool Shed... HOW IS WOOL MADE?

HAVE A LOOK AT THIS POSTER. SEE THE WOOLLY GUY ON THE LEFT? WE ALL LOOK A LOT LIKE HIM BEFORE WE ARE SHORN (*I'M BETTER LOOKING, THOUGH*).



DESCRIBE IN YOUR OWN WORDS WHAT YOU THINK MY WOOL WOULD FEEL LIKE.

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DESCRIBE THE COLOUR OF MY WOOL ON THE OUTSIDE.

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Watch this video of some of my relations being shorn. Keep an ear out for answers to the questions below. <https://youtu.be/7MoC6YMEEpY?list=UU8yPjk3PEHiuJnA10XbVRQw>  
(check with your teacher that you are allowed on Youtube)

HOW LONG DID IT TAKE FOR THE SHEARER TO SHEAR THE SHEEP?

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The shearers are very skilled, so our haircuts don't take long. The shearer is careful not to hurt us, too.

IS THE WOOL THE SAME COLOUR CLOSE TO THE SKIN AND AT THE VERY END?  
CAN YOU IMAGINE WHY?

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DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE WOOL ON MY BACK IS CALLED? (IT'S A WORD THAT IS  
SOMETIMES USED FOR THINGS THAT HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH WOOL).

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In the video there are people working with the shearer, clearing the wool away. They are called a 'rousie' or wool handler. Their job is to collect the shorn fleece (yes, that's the word I was looking for earlier) off the floor. They throw it across the wool table so it can be sorted and classed.

**Sorted:** removing any soiled wool or low-quality bits from the edges of the fleece.

**Classed:** separating higher quality fleeces from lower-quality fleeces because they have different values and different uses.

## GOLDEN FLEECE QUESTION

WHAT IS THE WORLD RECORD FOR THE MOST SHEEP SHORN BY ONE SHEARER IN ONE  
HOUR? ONE SHEARER, ONE HOUR AND \_\_\_\_\_ SHEEP.

(Does it help if I tell you one sheep was shorn every X minutes?)

WHY ARE SHEEP SHORN AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR? WRITE DOWN TWO POSSIBLE REASONS.

(Maybe it's the same reason you get a haircut).

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Now, have a look at the opposite wall, where there are three words written under the heading 'WHY WOOL?'.

WHICH ONE OF THESE WORDS MEANS THAT WE HAVE A SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY OF WOOL  
IN NEW ZEALAND?

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WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE MEAN? CAN YOU GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF WHY SUSTAINABILITY IS SO IMPORTANT IN THE WORLD TODAY?

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## GOLDEN FLEECE QUESTION

DO YOU KNOW THE NAME OF THE SHEEP IN THIS PICTURE (WITH AND HALF WITHOUT HIS FLEECE)? HE BECAME VERY FAMOUS A FEW YEARS AGO FOR HIDING OUT IN CAVES ON HIS FARM.



## TIME FOR MY HAIRCUT!

WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR DO SHEEP USUALLY GET SHORN? CAN YOU REMEMBER FROM YOUR EARLIER STUDY OF LIFE ON A FARM?

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You should have reached the three bins now - **GREASY**, **SCOURED** and **COMBED**. Start with the **GREASY** bin. This could get messy, so put your workbooks on the counter above the bin.

## GREASY WOOL (JUST SHORN)

Open the bin labelled 'GREASY'. Without taking anything out, reach in and feel the wool. This is what my wool feels like, straight after my haircut.

**DOES THE WOOL FEEL LIKE YOU THOUGHT IT WOULD?**

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**CAN YOU DESCRIBE IT?**

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Now take some of the wool out of the bin. Do you see any sticks, leaves or anything else in the wool? Well, we live outside in a paddock and things catch in wool very easily.

Now take a closer look at the wool ...

**ARE THE WOOL FIBRES STRAIGHT OR WRINKLED?**

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**WHY DO YOU THINK THIS IS?**

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**AS YOU HANDLE THE WOOL DESCRIBE WHAT YOU FEEL ON YOUR HANDS?**

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**WHY DO YOU THINK IT FEELS GREASY?**

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**HOW MIGHT THE GREASINESS HELP THE SHEEP?**

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**DO YOU KNOW THE NAME OF THE GREASY SUBSTANCE?**

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## GOLDEN FLEECE QUESTION

IT'S CALLED LANOLIN AND IS REALLY A WAX, NOT AN ACTUAL GREASE OR OIL.  
IT CAN BE USED TO MAKE HANDCREAM, AMONG OTHER THINGS.

TRUE OR FALSE

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Please put the greasy wool back in the bin, so that more people can look at it.

Remember to take your workbook with you.

## SCOURING (OR CLEANING)

Bath time! Just for the wool this time, not me!

Now open the bin labelled SCoured. Same as before,  
just feel inside the bin and don't take any out.



IN WHAT WAY DOES THE WOOL FEEL DIFFERENT TO THE GREASY WOOL?

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DESCRIBE THE WOOL COLOUR:

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## CARDING & COMBING

*My wool has now been washed and brushed into nice straight lines. From here, it is easier to make the fibre into yarn.*

*Have you ever seen someone plait hair? It's very similar to making fibre. When it is done, it is called a wool sliver.*



Now open the bin labelled COMBED. Just like before, reach in and feel but leave the wool in there.

It feels a bit different now, doesn't it?



HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WOOL NOW?

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## DYEING

The wool is ready to be dyed any colour.

WOOL IS NATURALLY WHITE AND TRICKY TO DYE. TRUE OR FALSE?

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Now you know what wool feels like and how it gets cleaned, untangled, and coloured. Let's find out how it gets turned in to yarn.



*Earlier we investigated how important wool has been through the centuries.*

*You might have read that wool was spun by hand until big spinning machines were invented, during the industrial revolution. Even so, some people still spin wool by hand today.*



*In fact, you can show me how skilled you are at making yarn. Let's go to The Cubbies and spin a yarn.*



If you've reached THE CUBBIES  
it's time for a bit of investigation  
and experimentation.

## CUBBY ONE - CARDING



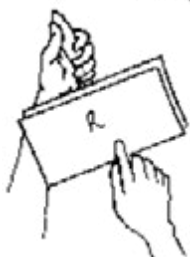
Watch this video (it's just under 3 minutes long)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qFmFZKsTc4o>

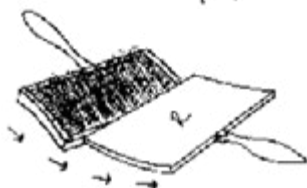
Can you see the wool slivers? What about the two things that look like big hairbrushes? They are called hand carders. You can use them to separate and straighten the wool fibres, to make it easier to spin them. (You would have seen them in the carding video earlier.)



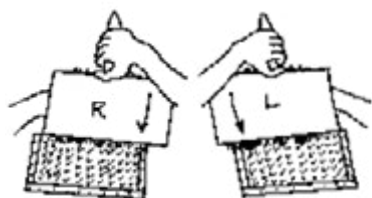
1. Take one of the carders in your left hand and with your right hand, lay staples of wool (a bunch of the wool slivers) across the teeth of the carder. Distribute the wool evenly across the entire card until the teeth are barely showing through.



2. Take the second carder in your right hand and position it directly over the left card. Hold the carders as shown, one handle up and one down.



3. Gently brush the right carder across the teeth of the left, towards you. Do this five to ten times until the fiber is evenly distributed on both cards.



4. Most of the wool should be on the right card now. Transfer the right card to your left hand and repeat the same process. Complete this process three or four times.



5. To finish, take the right paddle – this should have most of your wool on it. Starting at the side of the card away from the handle, roll the wool towards the handle. This roll of wool is called a ROLAG.

Pull off the rolag and roll it out between your palms. It's ready for spinning.

LOOKING AT YOUR ROLAG CAN YOU SEE THE INDIVIDUAL FIBRES OF WOOL? TAKE ONE FIBRE OF WOOL AND HOLD IT IN YOUR HANDS. HOW LONG DO YOU THINK YOUR FIBRE IS?

\_\_\_\_\_ cm

HOLDING YOUR ROLAG IN YOUR HANDS IS IT EASY TO PULL APART?

I think you found it easy to pull apart. Can you believe you're now going to spin that soft wool into a strong fibre! That's one of the reasons wool has so many valuable uses.



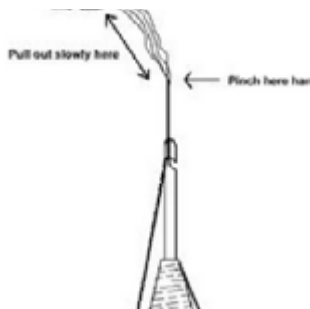
## CUBBY TWO - SPINNING YARN



See the wooden stick with a round disc in the middle and a hook on the end? It's called a **DROP SPINDLE** and has been used for centuries for spinning yarn.

Using the **ROLAG** you made at Cubby One (or one your teacher/ helper has already prepared), follow these instructions:

1. Wrap some of your rolag around the hook on the end of the drop spindle
2. Hold the unhooked end of your spindle between your legs. Hold your attached rolag in your left hand above the spindle hook.
3. Using your right hand, gently pull down from the rolag towards the hook of your spindle until you have approximately 10 cm of fibres ready to twist.
4. Lift your left hand and take the spindle in your right hand and gently twist clockwise.
5. You should see some yarn forming like this. Don't worry if it breaks – just add some more rolag and continue spinning.



NOW YOU HAVE SOME YARN, TAKE ONE END IN YOUR LEFT AND AND THE OTHER IN YOUR RIGHT HAND. TRY TO PULL THEM APART. IS IT EASIER OR HARDER TO PULL APART, COMPARED TO WHEN IT WAS JUST A ROLAG?

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CAN YOU GIVE TWO REASONS TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER ABOVE?

1. 

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2. 

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## CUBBY THREE - WOOL PRODUCTS

Wow, you have been busy. Let's explore some of the ways wool yarn can be used.

You might see wool products at home, at school and in places that you visit.

Carefully pull out the three examples of wool products, some made by hand and some made by machine.

See if you can work out which one was made by:

- knitting
- weaving
- felting.

You'll be able to find out more about wool products when you get back to the classroom.

There's lots of information and ideas on our Wool in Schools website: [www.woolinschools.co.nz](http://www.woolinschools.co.nz)



# WOOL SCOURING



Watch this video on wool scouring (3:52m)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOY0ixaYOEU>

HOW MUCH GREASY WOOL IS SCoured IN A WEEK AT EACH OF THE TWO FACTORIES?

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THE TWO FACTORIES ARE THE SMALLEST IN THE WORLD. TRUE/FALSE

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WHAT HAPPENS TO THE GREASY LANOLIN? IS IT THROWN AWAY OR USED IN COSMETICS AND OTHER HEALTH PRODUCTS?

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WHY IS THE SCOURING SO IMPORTANT?

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HOW MANY BOWLS DOES THE WOOL GO THROUGH IN THE SCOURING PROCESS?

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WHAT ARE THE TWO AUTOMATIC RECYCLING SYSTEMS THAT ARE KEY TO KEEPING THE SCOURING FACTORIES ENVIRONMENTAL ACCREDITATION?

1. 

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2. 

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WHAT ARE SOME OF THE OTHER THINGS THEY DO AT THIS FACTORY TO TRY TO REDUCE THEIR ENVIRONMENT IMPACT?

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## FELTED YARN



Watch this video on felted yarn (3:05m)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzrmrOmdq5g>

WHAT DOES WOOL HAVE THAT HELPS THE FIBRES COMBINE TOGETHER AND CAN'T BE COPIED BY MAN-MADE FIBRES? DESCRIBE FELTED YARNS - THEY ARE \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ BUT \_\_\_\_\_.

You are nearly at the end of the first wall. You have learnt lots about:

- manufacture of wool as a fibre
- products made from wool.

But wait, there's more!



Have a look at the last picture on the wall and watch the following video clip.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqypJ-s5k6o>

DO YOU THINK THE SHOES WERE MADE BY KNITTING, WEAVING OR A FELTING PROCESS?

Here's the answer: "The shoes do not use any glue in the construction process, the adhesive aspects of the shoe are replaced with the natural action of felting where the hooks on the woollen fibres interlock to form felt". Emma Warren, shoemaker

THE DYSON AWARD IS FOR INNOVATION IN INDUSTRY. WHAT DOES INNOVATION MEAN?

Let's think about these shoes and the word innovation.....

Emma makes her shoes using a fibre (WOOL) and a process (FELTING) - both have been around for thousands of years but her shoes are innovative. How COOL is that!





## EXPLORE

In the drawers below the shoe photo you will see many other woollen products.

Pull out the drawers with care, then look and explore.

In the table below, name as many products as you can and where they might be used.



*You might not have enough information to complete the table below yet. Have another look once you've completed your woolly journey.*

## WOOL PRODUCTS

CHOOSE SELF, HOME OR WORK	PRODUCT NAME	BENEFIT OF BEING MADE FROM WOOL
SELF	Softball	Wool is used at the core of the softball to give it bounce and resilience.
HOME	Carpet	Absorbs toxic chemicals, insulates and keeps the house warm.
WORK OR INDUSTRY	Wool boom	Wool is a great absorber so is used in the ocean to soak up oil spills.

*It is hard to 'pull the wool over your eyes' as you start to realise how special wool is as a fibre.*

Turn to your right, and look at the map of the world on the end wall.







Look closely at the map. You can see where in the world we send our wool - read the information to the left of the globe as well.

As you have already discovered, wool and the wool industry have been a very important part of New Zealand's history. Wool has been the backbone of New Zealand's economy (our ability to make money as a country, through buying and selling things). We sent out wool to the United Kingdom in the early years (some 165 years ago). Now, as you can see, we send our wool to many countries. It is made into many products.

**WHAT DO I MEAN BY THE 'BACKBONE' OF NEW ZEALAND'S ECONOMY?**

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**WHICH COUNTRY DO WE SEND THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF WOOL TO?**

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**CAN YOU WRITE DOWN TWO POSSIBLE REASONS FOR US SENDING MOST OF OUR WOOL TO THIS COUNTRY?**

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At the bottom of the map, on the right-hand side, you will see a drawing of me pretending to hit a tennis ball all the way up to the United Kingdom. Of course, I can't really hit a ball that far!

But I'm trying to show you how far some of our special New Zealand wool travels, to be made into tennis balls for the famous Wimbledon tennis tournament in London.

Our wool travels 40,000 km from New Zealand to England to be made into felt. Actually the tennis ball flies more than 80,000 km in total, across 11 countries and four continents because parts of the process happen in different countries. It has been described as one of the longest journeys for a product and just shows the global nature of production these days.

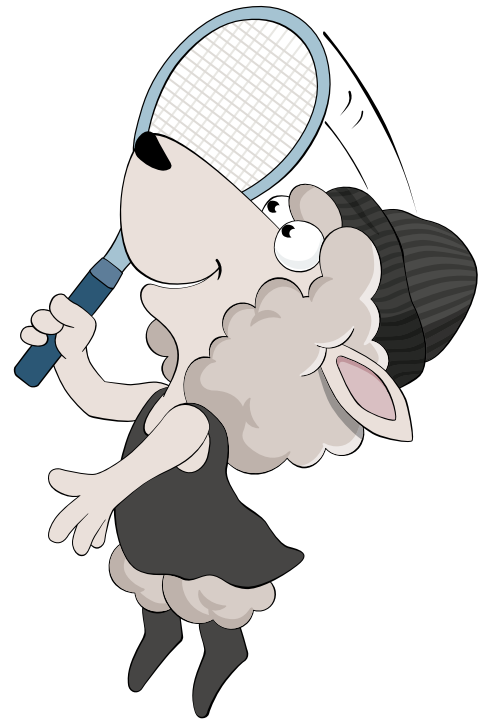
Our wool felt is eventually attached to the rubber of the tennis balls.

When I say 'special New Zealand wool' that's because it is high quality wool, sourced from a variety of sheep breeds. It has to have good crimp characteristic (remember the wrinkles in the just shorn wool, called crimp). Crimp adds the bounce factor – quite important for tennis!

Every single ball is hand tested for bounce, compression and weight, and has to meet this strict rule.

A ball dropped from 100 ft (30.48 m) must:

- bounce between 53 and 58 inches (1.3462 m and 1.4732 m)
- and weigh 56.7 gm.



## GOLDEN FLEECE QUESTION

HOW MANY TENNIS BALLS ARE USED AT WIMBLEDON EACH YEAR?

- A) 5,000      B) 50,000      C) 500
- 

THE AVERAGE BEDROOM CARPET HAS THE WOOL FROM HOW MANY SHEEP?

- A) 2 SHEEP    B) 4 SHEEP    C) 6 SHEEP
-

Now look below the map. There are two containers and a piece of felted fabric folded-up like a blanket.

Container 1 has the wool produced from ONE sheep's fleece. The fabric in the middle is a sample of the wool felt used to cover top level tennis balls, straight from the manufacturer.

SO, CAN YOU GUESS THE NUMBER OF TENNIS BALLS MADE FROM THE FELTED FABRIC OF ONE FLEECE?



"A TENNIS BALL IS LIKE PLANET EARTH.  
ALL THE BETTER FOR BEING WRAPPED IN WOOL"

WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS STATEMENT MEANS?

WHY IS NEW ZEALAND WOOL SOUGHT AFTER FOR THE TENNIS BALLS?



*My grandfather, Sir Romney Flock started a sheep farm to sell wool. This was very important for our family and it still provides an income today. However we are only one part of the whole WOOL industry. No matter how much wool we produce it will be of no use if there are no products made from it.*

Wool is a globally traded commodity (people sell it to make money). It is sent all over the world, including to the other side of the world to make tennis balls and many other things.

You can use wool in lots of ways and there are increasing opportunities to sell it. For example, you can make and sell woollen apparel and fashion, flooring, interior furnishing, insulation and medical equipment.

USING THE HEADINGS I JUST MENTIONED, NAME SOME OF THE PRODUCTS YOU EITHER ALREADY KNOW ABOUT OR SAW IN THE DRAWERS

Sport:

Work/Industry:

Flooring:

Interior furnishing:

Insulation:

Medical:






Apparel and fashion:

Can you imagine a 'School Wool Company'? Have a look at the diagram below.

If you had a 'School Wool Company' you would need people doing each of the five jobs in the headings above the arrows.

Which job would you like to do - manufacturing, finance, marketing, operations or research and development? Why?

## THE SCHOOL WOOL COMPANY

Manufacturing	Finance	Marketing	Operations	Research and Development
				
Resources	Costs	Promotion -wool properties	Planning	Breeding
Processes	Returns	-values	Strategies	Farming
Products	Investment	Competition	HR-Human Resources SR-Sheep Resources	Manufacturing
Quality –Control	World Influence Climate Influence	Read the Label	Legal – Ethics	Processing Product uses

We are now on to a very important part of our journey.



We're going to find out WHY WOOL is an important fibre.

First, have a look on the wall, at the picture of my family sitting on wool bales. You can do this too. We have a fleece for you to try on for size. You can see what it feels like to be a sheep. You could take a sheepie (our version of a selfie), or get someone else in your group to photograph you.

*Let's 'rattle our dags' and get a move on to learn a bit more about wool.*

## WOOL IS AN ECO-FIBRE HERO

WOOL IS ANNUALLY RENEWABLE (WE ALL HAVE A HAIRCUT AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR).  
CAN YOU THINK OF ANY OTHER NATURAL FIBRES AND ARE THEY ANNUALLY RENEWABLE?

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WOOL CAN EASILY BE RECYCLED. WHY IS THAT IMPORTANT IN TODAY'S WORLD?

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WOOL IS 100% BIODEGRADABLE IN SOIL. IN YOUR OWN WORDS DESCRIBE WHAT YOU THINK THAT MEANS?

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WOOL IS A NATURAL SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE, BECAUSE IT USES LESS ENERGY TO PRODUCE THAN MAN-MADE MATERIALS. IT IS ONLY LIMITED BY THE NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN 'IT USES LESS ENERGY TO PRODUCE'? GIVE A REASON WHY.

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WHAT ARE SOME OF THE OTHER BENEFITS OF WOOL THAT HAVE MADE IT A VALUABLE, POPULAR FIBRE FOR MORE THAN 10,000 YEARS.

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## WOOL IS GROWN NOT MADE

### RAMSAY'S FACT – WOOL IS SAFE

Wool is a very **SAFE** fibre because of its high water and nitrogen content. This makes it naturally flame retardant - to burn, there would need to be more oxygen than is normally available in the atmosphere. When it does burn, wool does not melt, drip or stick to the skin .



Have a look at the video 'Wool Doesn't Burn'.

Wearing woollen clothing also provides you with UV protection.

WHAT ARE THREE GOOD REASONS FOR HAVING PRODUCTS MADE OF WOOL IN YOUR HOUSE (FOR EXAMPLE, BEDDING AND CARPETS)? CAN YOU PUT A REASON WITH EACH OF YOUR ANSWERS?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## SIR ROMNEY FLOCK'S FACT – WOOL IS SAFE

Wool does not contain dangerous chemicals and can actually absorb them and clean the air.

VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) are pollutants in the air. Wool does not produce any VOC's and actually absorbs unhealthy and toxic carbons produced by other materials and locks them within the wool fibre core permanently.

Dust mites (a major cause of allergy and asthma suffering) don't like wool, as it does not provide the hot and humid environment they like to live in.

Wool is also a perfect natural sound insulating material, as it can absorb both low and high frequency sound.

### WHAT ARE VOC'S?

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### HOW DO VOC'S GET TRAPPED BY WOOL? AND CAN THEY EVER ESCAPE?

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AS HOMES TODAY BECOME MORE EFFICIENT THE MOISTURE FROM HUMAN BREATH AND PERSPIRATION, COOKING AND WASHING CAN CREATE HIGH INDOOR HUMIDITY. WHAT DOES 'HUMIDITY' MEAN?

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A WOOL CARPET WILL HELP TO CONTROL HUMIDITY. WRITE IN YOUR OWN WORDS WHETHER YOU AGREE/DISAGREE WITH THIS AND GIVE A REASON WHY.

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CAN YOU THINK OF ANY OTHER PRODUCTS IN THE HOME THAT COULD BE WOOL? SEE IF YOU CAN LIST AT LEAST FOUR?

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## BOUNCE'S FACT – WOOL IS WARM

Wool has the natural ability to breathe. It can also absorb moisture (up to 35% of its own weight) and release humidity (naturally released as vapour) due to its core make up. As a result wool could be termed the original 'smart fibre', as it is capable of adjusting to the individual situation and ensuring the correct temperature is maintained. This humidity and temperature control is essential for comfort in both apparel and home flooring and furnishings.

WOOLLEN CLOTHING ALLOWS OUR SKIN TO BREATHE MORE EASILY, KEEPING US WARM IN WINTER AND COOL IN SUMMER. EXPLAIN HOW WOOL CAN BE SO CLEVER.

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AS HOMES TODAY BECOME MORE EFFICIENT THE MOISTURE FROM HUMAN BREATH AND PERSPIRATION, COOKING AND WASHING CAN CREATE HIGH INDOOR HUMIDITY. WHAT DOES 'HUMIDITY' MEAN?

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A WOOL CARPET WILL HELP TO CONTROL HUMIDITY. WRITE IN YOUR OWN WORDS WHETHER YOU AGREE/DISAGREE WITH THIS AND GIVE A REASON WHY.

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WOOL IS ABLE TO MOVE MOISTURE AWAY FROM THE SKIN. TRUE OR FALSE.

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THE MOISTURE CAN THEN BE RELEASED FROM THE WOOL INTO THE AIR KEEPING OUR CLOTHES DRY AND COOL. TRUE OR FALSE.

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## GOLDEN FLEECE QUESTION

WHAT DO YOU THINK THE WORD 'WICKING' MEANS?

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WOOL KEEPS US WARM AS IT TRAPS AIR WITHIN THE FIBRES. THESE AIR GAPS ACT AS A BARRIER AND PREVENT/INCREASE THE LOSS OF BODY HEAT TO THE SURROUNDING COLD AIR. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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### CORRIE'S FACT – WOOL IS STRONG

Did you know wool fibre could be bent 20,000 times without breaking and still have the power to bounce back to its natural shape. Wool can last hundreds of years without losing its structure. That makes wool a long lasting fibre.

WOOL FIBRE IS STRONG AND THEREFORE PRODUCTS MADE FROM WOOL ARE DURABLE AND LAST A LONG TIME. TRUE OR FALSE

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It helps to clean the air by trapping toxic chemicals – home, school

It helps with allergies caused by dust mites – home, school

It absorbs moisture (humidity) from the air – home, school

It absorbs perspiration away from the body – self

It is a strong fibre so that products made from wool last a long time – self, home, school

It protects against UV – self, home

It keeps us warm in the winter and cool in the summer – self

It insulates against noise – home, school

It provides warm insulation – home, school

It is natural, renewable, recyclable and sustainable

### **WOOL – the ultimate smart fibre**

NOW YOU KNOW ALL THESE GOOD WOOL THINGS, MAKE THE DECISION TO CHOOSE WOOL. AND BE SURE TO READ THE LABEL SO YOU KNOW IT'S WOOL AND NOT AN IMITATION TRYING TO PULL-THE-WOOL-OVER-YOUR-EYES.



## NOW IT'S TIME TO SAY GOODBYE ...

Hey there my name is Bounce. You might have seen me earlier, on the bale marked Warm. I live with the flock family.

Today you have seen and felt Ramsay's wool, and turned it into yarn.

You have discovered how wool becomes a product that is sold and sent all over the world.

You have also learnt why wool is the smart fibre of the future, even though it has been used for 10,000 years.

It's a pretty amazing fibre, isn't it?

I have a very special gift for you, to remind you of your journey through The Wool Shed (and maybe remind you of me!)



I hope you enjoyed your visit to The Wool Shed.

Remember to take your shoes with you,  
as you go back out the door you came in.

Baa, baaaa. I mean bye bye.