



1. Annexes

Annex 1

Participant Name: _____

Date: _____

Step 1: Identify Seasonal Products

List at least three seasonal or local farm products you will include in your discovery corner:

Product 1 _____

Product 2 _____

Product 3 _____

Step 2: Design Your Setup

Describe how your discovery corner will be physically arranged (e.g., on a table, under a tree, using baskets, signs, etc.):

Step 3: Explain the Educational Value

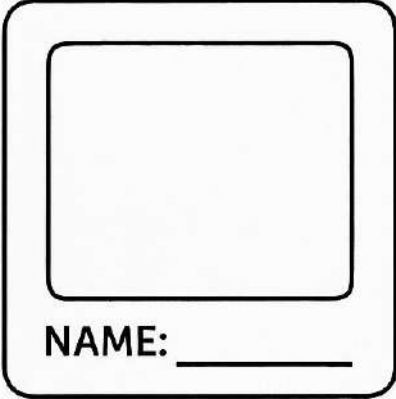
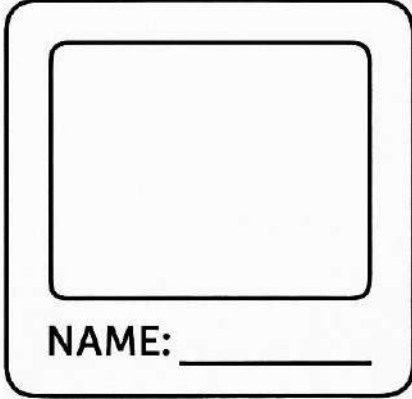
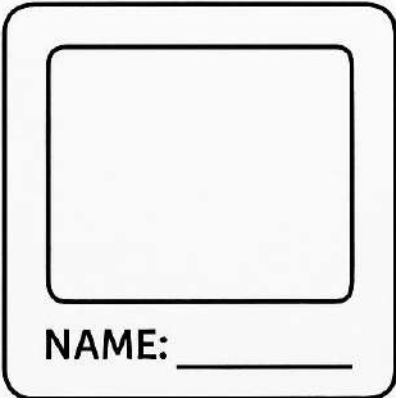
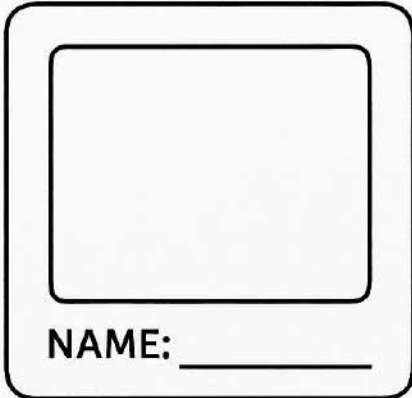
How will this activity engage children and promote sustainability values?

Annex 2

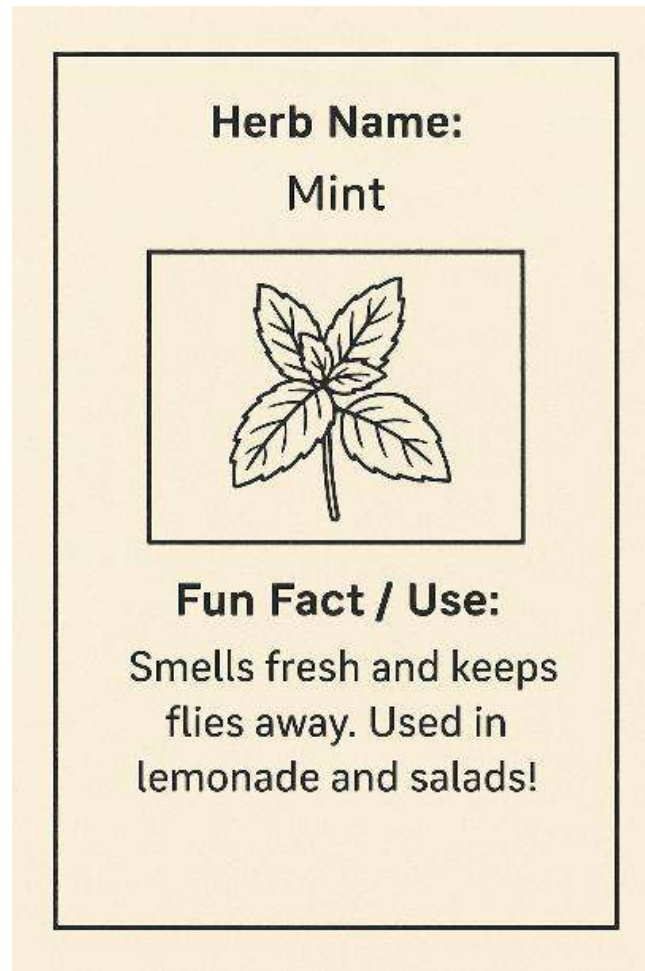
Farm-to-Table Game Planning Worksheet

1. Participant Information: Name, farm name, and date
2. Ingredient & Product Matching Table: A fill-in table for 4–6 local ingredient → product pairs (e.g., “wheat → bread”, “grapes → juice”)
3. Game Instructions for Children: Space to write 2–3 simple steps for explaining the game
4. Materials List: For visuals, printed cards, props, markers, etc.

Card templates

<p>INGREDIENT</p>  <p>NAME: _____</p>	<p>PRODUCT</p>  <p>NAME: _____</p>
<p>INGREDIENT</p>  <p>NAME: _____</p>	<p>PRODUCT</p>  <p>NAME: _____</p>

Annex 3



Annex 4

This annex provides printable tools and planning templates to help agritourism workers set up a 'Little Agripreneurs' mini-market simulation. The activity allows children to role-play as farm product sellers, learning basic entrepreneurial skills in a fun, tourism-related setting.

1. Sample Product Cards (Print and Cut)

Use these sample cards or create your own with farm-specific products. Print on thick paper or laminate for reuse.

Product Name Price

Mini Jar of Honey €2.00

Herbal Soap €1.50

Bread Roll €1.00



Lavender Sachet €1.20

Fresh Egg €0.50

Olive Oil Bottle (100ml) €2.50

2. Blank Branding Card Template

Children can create a logo or design label for their farm stand. Encourage creativity and local inspiration.

3. Price Tag Template

Use these price tag templates to attach to each item. Write the product and price clearly.

[Product: _____] [Price: _____]

[Product: _____] [Price: _____]

[Product: _____] [Price: _____]

4. Sample Play Money / Tokens

Cut these tokens for children to use during the simulation.

1 Token 2 Tokens 5 Tokens 10 Tokens

5. Implementation Planning Sheet

Use the following questions to help plan your farm stand activity:

1. Which products will you simulate selling?
2. Where will you set up the mini-market? (e.g., picnic area, garden corner)
3. How will you explain prices and sustainability to children?
4. What roles will children play (e.g., buyer, seller, helper)?
5. What local story or theme could make it more immersive?

Annex 4: Mini Market Toolkit

Product Cards

Tomatoes



Honey



Apple Juice



Jam



Branding Card

**Farm
Fresh**

Price Tags

Price

\$

Price

\$

Price

\$

Play Money Tokens



Mini Market Toolkit

Annex 5

This annex supports the 'Agritourism Detective – The Farm Sorting Challenge' activity. It includes zone sorting labels, sample item ideas, and a planning sheet to customize the experience for your own farm site.

Annex 5: Agritourism Sorting Challenge

FARM ZONE

TOURIST ZONE

FARM ZONE	Snack wrapper
Hay	Towel
Olive branch	Sunglasses
Sucket	Soup can
Shoe	

Planning Sheet

Farm Zone items:	Tourist Zone items:

3. Planning Sheet

Use this section to plan how you'll adapt the sorting challenge to your farm's agritourism setting.

1. Which items will you include for sorting? (List 3–4 for each zone)
2. Where will the activity take place? (e.g., near picnic area, barn, garden path)
3. What story or role-play element will you include? (e.g., detective hats, scenario cards)
4. How will you explain the purpose of sorting to children?
5. What sustainability message do you want them to remember?

Annex 6

1. Printable Energy Role Cards

Each of these cards represents a stage in the energy flow from the sun through natural and human systems. You can print and cut them, and optionally laminate for reuse.

Role	Description
Sun	Starts the energy cycle. Shines light and provides warmth.
Plant	Uses sunlight to grow. Converts solar energy into food.
Animal	Eats plants. Transfers energy up the food chain.
Human	Uses energy to grow food, work, and live.
Solar Panel	Captures sunlight to create clean electricity.
Compost (optional)	Decomposes organic matter and returns nutrients to the soil.

ENERGY FLOW ROLE CARDS

The diagram illustrates the energy flow process. At the top, four cards represent the Sun, a Plant, an Animal, and a Solar Panel. Below these, two cards represent Human and Solarn. A downward arrow points from the Animal and Solarn cards to a box labeled 'SRECH ICICS'. To the right of this box is a 'RELAY PLANNING SHEET' with sections for 'ROLES:' and 'SETUP:' followed by horizontal lines for notes.



2. Agritourism Worker Planning Sheet

Use this sheet to plan how you'll deliver the "Sun Power Relay" game on your farm. Tailor the experience to your specific environment and the age group of visiting children.

A. Which roles will you include in your version of the game? (Tick or circle your choices)

- Sun
- Plant
- Animal
- Human
- Solar Panel
- Compost

B. Where will you set up the game on your farm? (e.g., orchard path, courtyard, grassy area)

C. What instructions will you give to children at the beginning of the game? (Example: "We will act like the sun and plants to learn how energy moves through nature.")

3. Child Reflection Prompts

After completing the game, ask children 1–2 of the following questions to help them think about what they learned:

What would happen if the sun didn't shine?

Why do plants need the sun?



Can humans grow food without the help of the sun?

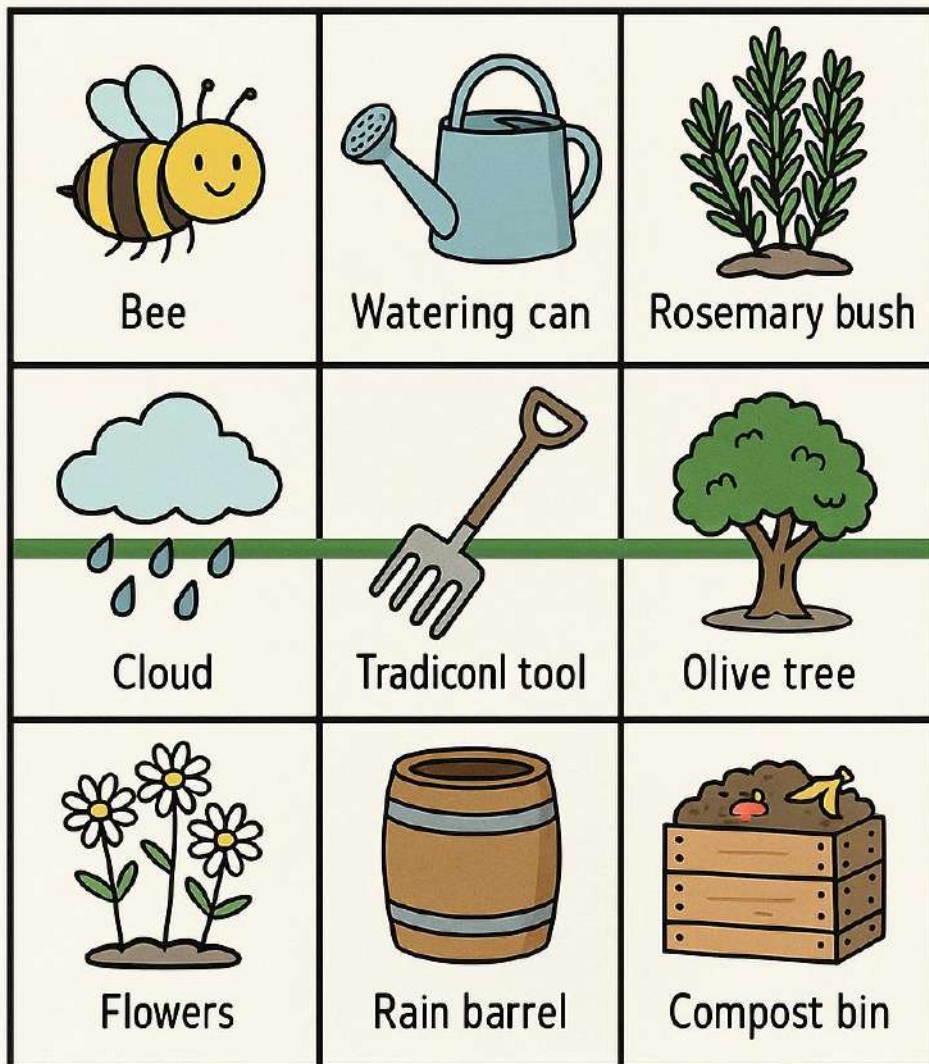
What happens when we use too much energy?

How do solar panels help us use energy more sustainably?

What role do animals or compost play in nature's energy cycle?

Annex 7

NATURE BINGO



Annex 8

1. What are Eco-Instruments?

Eco-instruments are simple musical instruments made from natural or reused materials found on farms or in rural settings. They offer a fun and creative way for children to explore sound, sustainability, and the value of recycling.



2. How to Make Simple Eco-Instruments

1. Seed Shaker

Materials: Small plastic bottle or container, dried seeds or beans, tape or glue.
Instructions: Fill the container with seeds. Seal tightly. Children can decorate the bottle with paper or fabric.

What it teaches: Reuse, sound, natural materials.

2. Tin Can Drum

Materials: Clean empty can (no sharp edges), balloon or fabric, rubber band or tape.
Instructions: Stretch the balloon over the open end of the can. Secure with a rubber band. Tap gently to create drum sounds.

What it teaches: Repurposing, rhythm, coordination.

3. Stick Chimes

Materials: Small sticks, string, a hanger or branch.

Instructions: Tie the sticks with string and hang them from a branch or hanger. Let them clink together in the wind.

What it teaches: Nature's sounds, balance, wind energy.

4. Bottle Cap Tambourine

Materials: Bottle caps, strong cardboard or wood ring, wire or string.
Instructions: Punch holes in the bottle caps. Attach them to the ring using wire or string so they jingle when shaken.

What it teaches: Recycling metal, rhythm, crafting.

3. Safety Tips for Working with Children

- Always check for sharp edges or breakable materials.
- Supervise use of scissors, wire, or tape.
- Keep small items (e.g., seeds, caps) away from very young children.
- Offer pre-cut or prepared versions of some materials for safety.

Annex 9

This annex supports the VET training of agritourism workers in designing a child-led educational walk focused on water-saving practices across tourist areas of the farm. The materials include sample walk cards for use with children and a planning worksheet to help workers implement the activity during family visits or school group tours.

1. Guidance for Agritourism Workers

As part of your agritourism offer, you can organize a fun 'Water Watchers' walk where children act as Eco-Guides and introduce guests to sustainable water practices used around the farm. Use the cards below to guide their observations and create a playful tour route through your accommodation area, kitchen garden, or picnic zones.

2. Printable Guest Water Walk Cards



3. Tour Planning Sheet

Use this worksheet to design your own guest-area water walk for children.



1. What 2–3 tourist locations on your farm will children explore (e.g., eco-room, kitchen garden, refill station)?
2. What water-saving features will they see and explain?
3. What guiding questions or short explanations will children use during the walk?
4. Where will the tour start and end? Will there be signs or props along the route?
5. How will you introduce this activity to families or school groups?

Annex 10

This annex supports the VET training activity 'Compost Champions – Farm Café Edition'. It includes printable sorting cards and a planning sheet to help agritourism workers design a fun composting simulation for children visiting farm cafés or picnic areas.

1. Printable Compost Sorting Cards

Cut out and laminate the cards below. Children can sort them into compost, plastic, or general waste bins during the activity.





2. Compost Game Planning Sheet

Agritourism workers can use this sheet to plan a compost sorting activity in tourist-facing food areas.

1. What food items are typically served or consumed by tourists at your farm café or picnic area?
2. Which of these items are compostable, recyclable, or general waste?
3. Where will you host the composting simulation (e.g., picnic table, outdoor kitchen corner)?
4. How will children interact with the materials (e.g., tray cleanup, scavenger game, sorting race)?
5. What story or imaginative element can you add (e.g., Compost Heroes, Zero Waste Wizards)?

Annex 11

1. Example: Tomato Snack Journey

Seed – A tomato seed is planted in the soil.

Growth – The plant grows with sunlight and water.

Harvest – Ripe tomatoes are picked from the plant.

Wash & Prepare – Tomatoes are cleaned and prepared.

Snack – Served as part of a salad or snack plate.

2. Your Own Seed-to-Snack Journey

Use this space to plan a food journey based on something grown or prepared at your agritourism site.

Product (e.g., apple, wheat, olive): _____

Step 1 (Seed/Start): _____

Step 2 (Growth): _____

Step 3 (Harvest): _____

Step 4 (Prepare/Process): _____

Step 5 (Final Snack): _____



Optional Activity with Children (e.g., tasting, story, drawing): _____

Annex 12

1. Sample Trail Icons / Legend

Use these visual icons or labels for marking key stops along your discovery trail.

- Guesthouse / Farm Stay
- Goat or Animal Barn
- Herb or Vegetable Garden
- Olive Tree Grove
- Campfire or Picnic Spot
- Rainwater Collection Area
- Compost or Eco Station
- Workshop or Craft Area
- Trail Start / Explorer's Station

2. Discovery Trail Prompts for Children

Post these questions or riddles at each stop. Children can check them off on a map or collect stamps after answering.

- What smells like pizza but grows in the garden? (Basil)
- Which tree gives us oil for cooking and soap? (Olive)
- What animal gives us milk for cheese here? (Goat)
- What lives in the compost bin and eats leftovers? (Worm)
- Can you find something made by hand in this area?
- Where do we collect water from the sky? (Rain barrel)

3. Trail Planning Sheet

Use this sheet to plan your own discovery trail with child-focused activities and educational content.

1. What are 4–6 safe and interesting places children can visit on your farm?
2. What question, riddle, or task will you place at each stop?
3. How will children track their progress (e.g., checklist, stamp card, photo)?
4. What materials will you need to set up signs and waypoints?
5. How will you introduce the trail to families or school groups?

Annex 13

This annex supports the VET training activity 'Taste Trek – From Farm to Tourist Table'. It provides printable tasting cards for children and a planning sheet to help agritourism workers create engaging tasting experiences using local farm products.

1. Taste Trek Cards for Children



2. Tasting Station Setup Planning Sheet

Agritourism workers can use this sheet to design their child-friendly tasting activity.

1. What 3–5 local farm products will you include in your tasting station?
2. What short story or fact will you tell about each product?
3. Will children taste, smell, or guess? How will they interact with the product?
4. Where will the tasting take place (e.g., outdoor kitchen, picnic table, farm shop)?
5. Will you offer a reward (e.g., taste passport stamp) or collect feedback from children?

Annex 14

1. Room Designer Cards (Printable)

Cut out and use these cards to spark ideas during the activity. Children can pick or be assigned a card to include in their design.



2. Activity Setup Planning Sheet

Use the following prompts to plan your children's room design activity.





1. What materials will children use (drawing tools, recycled craft items, building blocks)?
2. How will you introduce the activity and give kids their 'design mission'?
3. Will they design alone, in pairs, or groups?
4. What kind of features will you encourage (eco-elements, animal links, fun ideas)?
5. How will children present or display their room (mini-presentation, story, exhibition)?

Annex 15



Annex 16

PHOTO OBSERVATION PROMPTS

 FIND A PATTERN	 NOTICE COLORS
 WHAT DOES THIS FEEL LIKE?	 WHY IS THIS HERE?

Annex 17

1. Local Food Map Template

Use the blank farm or village map outline to guide children in placing local food items where they might grow or be found. This can include fields, orchards, gardens, kitchens, or markets.

Encourage questions such as:

- Where do tomatoes grow on this map?
- Which foods grow under the ground?



- What dish do we make from this food?

2. Printable Food Icons

You can print and cut out the following illustrated food icons for children to place on the map:

Tomato

- Olive
- Cheese
- Grapes
- Herbs
- Bread
- Honey
- Lettuce

You may also add real-life items for show-and-tell, or ask children to draw their own version of these foods if no printer is available.

3. Adaptation for Younger Children

Younger children can use a simplified version where they color food icons and draw lines to match them with where they grow on the map.

For example: Match the honey pot to the beehive in the orchard area.

Annex 18

Story stones are a hands-on, creative tool used to spark imagination, storytelling, and learning in children. In agritourism settings, they are ideal for introducing rural traditions, local nature, and farm life through guided storytelling. This guide includes practical instructions, thematic tips, and ideas for adapting the activity to different settings and age groups.

1. What Are Story Stones?

Story stones are smooth pebbles or rocks onto which images or symbols are painted or drawn. Each image represents an element of a story, such as a character, object, place, or natural event. Children can draw stones randomly and use them to co-create a story, either individually or as a group. In agritourism, these symbols reflect rural life: farm animals, weather events, foods, and landscapes.

2. Suggested Story Symbols and Prompts



- Sheep – A tale from the pasture: What adventure did the sheep have?
- Rain cloud – A storm changes the day: What did the farmer or child do when it rained?
- Olive tree – A tree that has lived for generations: What stories could the tree tell?
- Tractor – An early morning harvest begins: Who is driving it and where are they going?
- Jam jar – Something sweet is made at the farm: What fruit was used to make the jam?
- Herb leaf – Someone discovers a special scent: What memory does the smell remind them of?
- Rooster – The day begins with a loud call: What happens next on the farm?
- Footprints – Who passed by this trail?: Were they a person, an animal, or something magical?
- Picnic basket – A family shares a meal in the field: What foods are inside?
- Bee – A lesson from the garden: What is the bee trying to teach us?

3. How to Create Story Stones or Cards

- Find medium-sized smooth stones and clean them thoroughly.
- Use acrylic paint or permanent markers to draw the selected symbols on each stone.
- Allow the paint to dry completely. Apply a clear sealant (optional) for durability.
- Alternatively, print small symbol images and glue them onto cardboard or thick paper as story cards.

4. How to Use Story Stones with Children

- Place stones or cards in a cloth bag or box.
- Children draw one stone at a time and add to the story using the symbol as inspiration.
- Encourage descriptive language and emotional expression.
- You can set a theme (e.g., harvest, animal adventure, a rainy day).
- Use in small groups for cooperative storytelling, or individually for journaling or drawing prompts.

5. Educational Value and Inclusion

This activity supports:

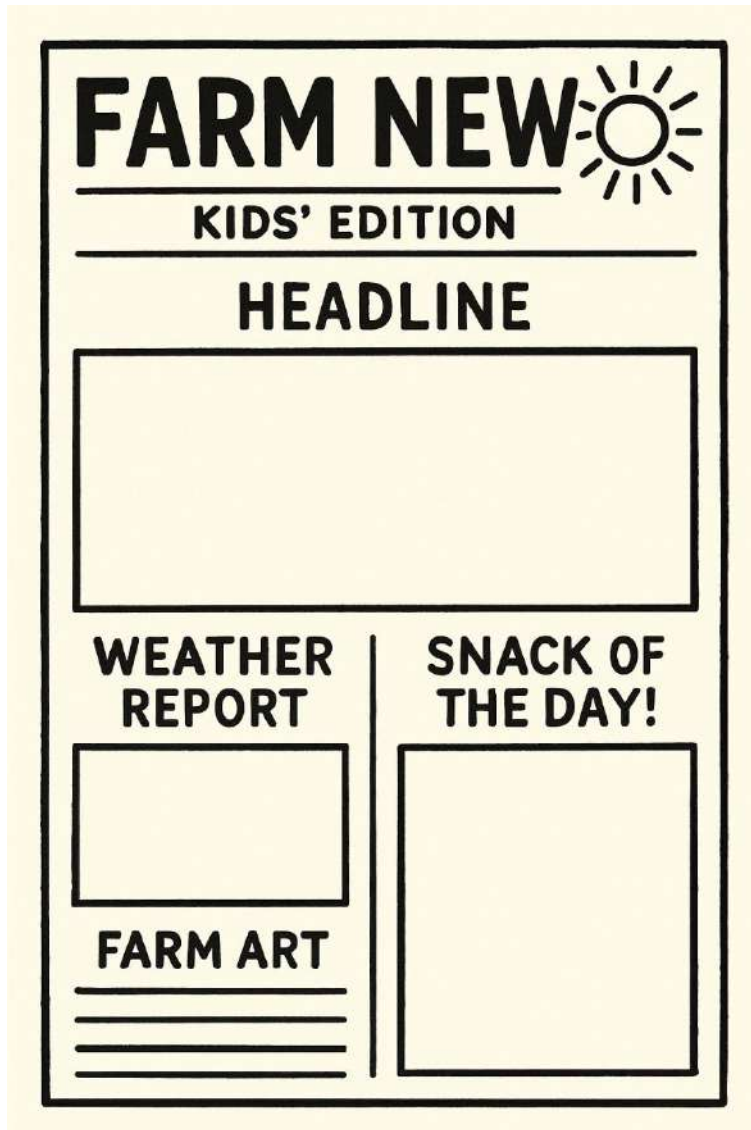
- Language development and creativity
- Environmental awareness through local nature symbols

- Emotional learning and expression
- Cultural transmission of rural knowledge and identity

It can be adapted for children of different ages, and used with children with diverse communication or literacy needs.

Annex 19

1. Sample Newspaper Sections



2. Activity Setup Planning Sheet

Use this worksheet to organize and deliver the newspaper-making activity for children.

1. What age group are you targeting?



2. How will children collect information (observation, short interviews, drawings)?
3. Will they work individually or as a team (e.g., editor, reporter, artist)?
4. How will you organize the activity space (tables, materials, quiet writing area)?
5. How will you display or share the final newspaper (digital board, handouts, parent exhibition)?

Annex 20

This annex provides templates and setup guidance for implementing the 'Green Pledge Tree' activity. Children can write or draw personal environmental commitments on paper leaves, which are then hung or displayed on a symbolic tree. This helps reinforce collective action, individual responsibility, and a shared connection with nature.

1. Printable Leaf Templates

Use the templates below for children to write or draw their eco-pledges. Leaves can be printed on green paper or decorated with crayons or markers. Younger children can color the leaves or use stickers.

Sample prompts to print on or place next to the leaf station:

- I promise to...
- I will protect...
- I feel happy when I see...
- This is my green dream:
- I want to learn more about...

2. Setup Instructions

- Choose a display spot: tree branch in a pot, fence area, large board, or wall near entrance.
- Prepare the area with string, clothespins, or clips where leaves can be easily hung or attached.
- Print and cut out pledge leaves before the activity. Have extra blank leaves for creativity.
- Provide crayons, pens, stickers, and decorative supplies nearby.
- If the weather is good, allow children to place their leaves outdoors. Otherwise, create an indoor 'tree' from a drawn trunk or branches glued to a board.

3. Optional Variations

- Create seasonal versions (e.g., a snowflake wall in winter, flower circle in spring).



Annex 22

● Green Choices

Offer tap water in reusable glass jugs	Serve breakfast with local seasonal fruit	Provide recycling bins in guest rooms
Use cloth napkins instead of disposable ones	Offer farm tours that include eco- education	Compost kitchen waste
Use energy-efficient lighting	Encourage bike rentals for local exploration	Replace mini shampoo bottles with refillable dispensers
Print menus on recycled paper	Source cheese and dairy from local farms	Grow herbs for cooking on-site
Offer vegetarian options daily	Reuse greywater for irrigation	Train staff to explain eco-practices to visitors

● Less Green Choices

Provide plastic water bottles to every guest	Print menus in color on glossy paper	Source cheese from distant imports
Import fruit out of season	Use single-use toiletries	Buy all herbs from supermarkets



Offer no recycling facilities	Promote car rentals only	Serve only meat- based dishes
Use disposable plastic cutlery	Use incandescent bulbs	Waste water in decorative fountains
Run farm tours without mentioning sustainability	Throw away all food waste	Avoid discussing eco- practices with visitors

Annex 23

<p>Scenario 1: The Breakfast Buffet You manage a small eco-hotel. Guests expect variety, but much food ends up wasted. Options:</p> <p>A) Offer a full buffet with imported fruit and packaged items.</p> <p>B) Reduce variety, focusing on local seasonal products and smaller portions.</p> <p>C) Give guests a choice to pre-order meals the night before.</p>	<p>Scenario 2: The Farm Wedding A couple requests a wedding banquet at your agritourism farm. Options:</p> <p>A) Cater with imported delicacies to impress.</p> <p>B) Offer a local, seasonal menu showcasing farm produce.</p> <p>C) Mix both, but ensure leftovers are composted or donated.</p>
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<p>Scenario 3: The Guest Toiletries You run a countryside guesthouse. Guests ask for free toiletries. Options:</p> <p>A) Provide mini plastic bottles for each guest. B) Install refillable dispensers with eco- friendly soap. C) Offer no toiletries, suggesting guests bring their own.</p>	<p>Scenario 4: The Farm Tour Transport You organize farm tours for tourists. Options:</p> <p>A) Use a small diesel bus to carry everyone. B) Encourage walking or cycling tours. C) Use an electric minivan but limit the number of tours.</p>
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Annex 24

Hotel Manager	Chef
Visitor/Guest	Local Farmer
Sustainability Officer	

Annex 25

Green Hospitality Dilemma – Adaptation Plan

1. Which dilemma did your group solve?
2. What solution did you choose and why?
3. How would you adapt this game for your own learners/customers?
4. Which sustainability theme was most important today?



Annex 26

ROLE	Brief
Hotel Manager	Wants to attract eco-conscious guests but is concerned about costs.
Local Farmer	Wants to sell produce locally, needs fair prices
Guest	Wants comfort and convenience; not willing to sacrifice too much.
Sustainability Officer	Focused on maximizing eco-impact, even if costs rise.
Local Authority	Wants tourism growth but within environmental regulations.

Annex 27

Sample Story Prompts

"On our farm, we discovered a way to reduce waste by..."
"The guests at our eco-hotel were surprised to find that..."
"One morning, the village decided to change how they used water..."
"Our chef created a dish that taught visitors about..."



“When we switched to solar panels, the guests reacted by...”

Sample Twist Prompts

“But then a tourist asked, <i>Why should I care about this?</i> ”
“A storm destroyed part of the garden — what did you do?”
“The children on the farm tour became bored. How did you re-engage them?”
“A competitor started offering unsustainable but cheaper options — how did you respond?”

Annex 28

Sample Menu Item Slips

- Local seasonal vegetable soup
- Imported strawberries in winter
- Farm-made goat cheese salad
- Beef steak with imported sauce
- Solar-oven baked bread
- Ice cream from local dairy
- Vegan lentil stew
- Bottled mineral water
- Tap water in glass pitchers

Annex 29

Category 1: Easy (General Awareness)

(Designed for customers/visitors or younger learners)

1. What color is most often associated with eco-friendly practices?
2. True or False: Recycling reduces the need for new raw materials.
3. Which is more sustainable: a reusable glass bottle or a single-use plastic bottle?
4. What does “seasonal food” mean?
5. Name one benefit of staying in a local farm guesthouse instead of a large hotel chain.
6. Which uses less energy: turning off lights when leaving a room, or leaving them on?
7. What symbol is commonly used for eco-friendly tourism? (Leaf, Tree, Globe)
8. True or False: Composting can help reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.



9. Which is better for the environment: cycling to a farm or driving a car?
10. What does the “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” slogan encourage us to do first?

Category 2: Medium (Hospitality & Agritourism Focused)

(Designed for VET learners and agritourism workers)

1. What is the main benefit of a “farm-to-table” restaurant?
2. Which is more eco-friendly: serving bottled imported water or filtered tap water?
3. Name two sustainable alternatives to single-use toiletries in hotels.
4. Which energy source is renewable: coal, solar, or natural gas?
5. Why is offering vegetarian or vegan options more sustainable than only meat dishes?
6. True or False: Locally produced cheese usually has a lower carbon footprint than imported cheese.
7. Which farming method protects biodiversity better: monoculture or crop rotation?
8. What simple change in a hotel can save the most water: shorter showers, towel reuse, or new carpets?
9. Why are electric minibuses or bicycles better for farm tours than diesel buses?
10. Name one EU label or certification for eco-friendly hospitality services.

Category 3: Advanced (Trainer & Expert Level)

(Designed for VET trainers or advanced learners)

1. What is the approximate percentage of food waste generated by the hospitality sector in the EU each year? (A: Around 12–15%)
2. Define “greywater” and give one way it can be reused.
3. What is a carbon footprint, and how can agritourism reduce it?
4. Explain the environmental impact of importing out-of-season fruits compared to local seasonal produce.
5. What is the EU’s Green Deal objective for climate neutrality? (A: Net zero emissions by 2050)
6. Which uses more water: producing 1kg of beef or 1kg of lentils?
7. Why is renewable energy installation in agritourism both an ecological and a marketing advantage?
8. What is biodiversity, and why is it important for sustainable tourism?
9. Give one example of circular economy practice in agritourism.



10. Explain why eco-labeling (on menus or services) helps customers make better choices.

Annex 30

Scenario Slips

Vineyard Farm: Guests expect wine tasting and a sustainability lesson.

Dairy Farm: Families want cheese tasting and a tour of milking.

Eco-Lodge: Families staying overnight seek fun and eco-education.

Herb Farm: Visitors are interested in herbal teas and wellness.

Twist Cards

A storm damages part of the farm — adapt your activities.

Double the number of visitors arrive unexpectedly.

Half the planned menu items are unavailable.

Guests demand more entertainment than expected.



Annex 31

Eco-Action	Cost (Eco-Coins)	Benefit
Solar panels	40	Energy savings & eco-marketing
Composting system	20	Waste reduction, education
Bike rentals	30	Low-carbon guest transport
Local produce sourcing	25	Supports local economy
Eco-cleaning products	15	Cuts chemical pollution
Eco-awareness workshops	20	Visitor education
LED lighting	10	Quick energy savings

Annex 32

Clue Sheet 1 – Match the Practice to the Benefit

- Composting Cuts CO₂ emissions
- LED lighting Reduces food miles
- Bike rentals Reduces landfill waste
- Local produce Saves energy

Clue Sheet 2 – Unscramble the Words

- NERWABEEL
- YNEGRE
- OMCPOST
- ERUOT

Clue Sheet 3 – Final Riddle

“I save you money and the planet, I’m invisible but always there.

Without me, bills would rise. What am I?”

Answers



Clue Sheet 1 – Match the Practice to the Benefit

- Composting → Reduces landfill waste
- LED lighting → Saves energy
- Bike rentals → Cuts CO₂ emissions
- Local produce → Reduces food miles

Clue Sheet 2 – Unscramble the Words

- NERWABEEL → RENEWABLE
- YNEGRE → ENERGY
- OMCPOST → COMPOST
- ERUOT → TOUR

Clue Sheet 3 – Final Riddle

“I save you money and the planet, I’m invisible but always there.

Without me, bills would rise. What am I?”

→ Energy efficiency

Annex 33

Pitch Prompt Cards

Convince tourists to try your vegetarian farm-to-table dish.
Persuade guests to use bicycles instead of cars for farm tours.
Promote a stay in your eco-lodge powered by solar panels.
Encourage customers to attend your composting workshop.
Present your new refillable toiletry program to eco- conscious guests.

Annex 34

Role Cards (Staff)



Farmer offering seasonal tastings
Waiter promoting vegetarian options
Eco-guide explaining solar-powered facilities
Hotel receptionist explaining towel reuse policy

Guest Question Cards

“Why should I eat vegetarian if I want meat?”	“Is your tap water safe to drink?”
“Why don’t you give us free plastic bottles?”	“What makes your farm eco- friendly compared to others?”

Annex 35

Sample Jigsaw Pieces

Pieces must be cut and participants must tape them together in pairs.

Actions



Composting	LED Lighting	Bike Rentals	Local Produce
Vegetarian Menu	Solar Panels	Towel Reuse	Eco-Cleaning Products

Benefits

Less landfill waste	Energy savings	Lower carbon emissions	Lower water use
Reduced food miles	Renewable energy	Guest awareness	Cleaner environment

Annex 36

Sample Scavenger Hunt Clue Cards

Find a place where waste is reduced.
Find evidence of renewable energy use.
Find a way guests are encouraged to save water.
Find a local product on offer.



Find something that reduces plastic use.
Find an educational sign about nature or sustainability.

Score Sheet Template

Clue	Answer/Evidence	Points Awarded
Example: Waste reduction	Compost bin near kitchen	✓

Annex 37

Heavy rain floods your eco- farm right before a large visitor group arrives.	Your eco-lodge runs out of local produce for tonight’s dinner.
---	---



<p>A group of guests complains about the lack of bottled water.</p>	<p>Power outage hits your farm during an eco-event.</p>
<p>A bus of unexpected visitors arrives with no reservation.</p>	

Annex 38

Eco-Action Cards

<p>Composting</p>	<p>Less landfill waste</p>
<p>LED lighting</p>	<p>Lower energy use</p>
<p>Bike rentals</p>	<p>Fewer car trips</p>
<p>Local produce</p>	<p>Lower food miles</p>
<p>Vegetarian menu</p>	<p>Less CO₂ emissions</p>
<p>Solar panels</p>	<p>Renewable energy source</p>
<p>Towel reuse policy</p>	<p>Less water used</p>



Eco-cleaning products	Less chemical waste
------------------------------	----------------------------

Gap Cards

Reduced plastic waste
Increased biodiversity
Guest eco-awareness

Answers

Eco-Action Cards

Composting → Less landfill waste LED lighting → Lower energy use Bike rentals → Fewer car trips Local produce → Lower food miles

Vegetarian menu → Less CO₂ emissions Solar panels → Renewable energy source Towel reuse policy → Less water used


Eco-cleaning products → Less chemical waste

Annex 39




**Can You
Smell
It?**

Can You Taste It?



**Can You
Smell It?**

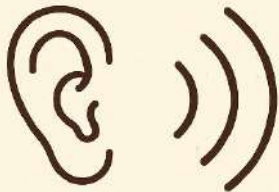


**CAN YOU
FEEL IT?**



Move your hand over this
sample. What does it
feel like?

**What Do
You Hear?**



Describe the
sounds you notice.

Adapted sensory exploration
activity for people with disabilities

Annex 40



**VISUAL COMMUNICATION
CARDS**



Annex 41

Use this planning sheet to design your own inclusive container gardening activity for individuals with disabilities. Plan how you will adapt the activity to ensure accessibility, enjoyment, and learning for all participants.

Theme or Focus of Activity

> _____

Activity Planning Table

Step	Planned Actions	Time	Resources Needed
Step 1			
Step 2			
Step 3			
Step 4			
Step 5			

Accessibility Adaptations

List how you will adapt tools, materials, and instructions for participants with different needs:

> _____

> _____

Sustainability Considerations

List ways you will use sustainable materials or methods:

> _____

> _____

Implementation Plan

Location: _____

Season: _____

Required Materials: _____



Potential Partners (e.g., local gardeners, suppliers): _____

Annex 42

Sample Craft Ideas

- Nature Collage Boards
- Pinecone Bird Feeders
- Pressed Flower Bookmarks
- Painted Rock Farm Animals

Adaptive Art Tools Vendors & Resources

1. **Adaptive Art Tools – FlagHouse**

- Wide selection of art tools for individuals with physical and cognitive disabilities.
- Link: <https://www.flaghouse.com>

2. **Art Supplies – Therapy Shoppe**

- Offers sensory-friendly and adaptive art supplies (grip brushes, loop scissors, etc.).
- Link: <https://www.therapysshoppe.com>

3. **Adaptive Scissors and Art Tools – Special Supplies**

- Great for spring-loaded scissors, grip-friendly brushes, and visual timers.
- Link: <https://specialsupplies.com>

4. **Enabling Devices – Art and Music Therapy Tools**

- Specializes in tools and gadgets for inclusive art, music, and therapy.
- Link: <https://enablingdevices.com>

Printable Labels and Templates

- **Canva – Free Label Templates**

Provides a variety of customizable and printable label templates suitable for organizing



art supplies and creating instructional materials.

[Access Canva's Label Templatesavery.com+4Canva+4Teachers Pay Teachers+4](#)

- **Avery – Label Templates**

Offers free downloadable templates for labels, cards, and more, compatible with Avery products and useful for creating organized and accessible craft stations.

[Explore Avery's Templatesavery.com](#)

- **Teachers Pay Teachers – Art Supply Labels**

Features a selection of art supply labels, including visual labels to help students and artists locate materials easily.

[Find Art Supply Labels on TPT](#)

Annex 43

Participant Reflection Sheet (Accessible)

- Visual options for how they felt (happy, tired, proud)
- Space for drawing or writing what they harvested

Example 1: Picture-Based Reflection Sheet

(Best for young children or non-verbal participants)

Title: My Harvesting Experience!

1. How did you feel today?

(Choose one or point to it)

😊 Happy 😐 Okay 😞 Tired 😄 Excited 😕 Confused

2. What did you pick today?

(Choose or circle the pictures)

🍓 Strawberry 🍅 Tomato 🥬 Lettuce 🫘 Beans 🌽 Corn

3. Draw something you remember!

🖍️ *(Big blank box for drawing)*



4. Would you like to do it again?

👍 Yes 👎 No 😊 Maybe

Example 2: Simple Written & Symbol Support Sheet

(For participants who can read/write with some support)

Title: My Time on the Farm

1. **Today I felt:**

- Happy
- Calm
- A little tired
- Excited
- Overwhelmed

2. **I picked:**

- Tomatoes
- Lettuce
- Strawberries
- Other: _____


3. **Something I liked:**

4. **One thing that was hard:**



5. **Next time I want to:**

- Pick more
- Try something new
- Help my friend
- Just watch


 **Example 3: Symbol-Supported Choice Board**

(For use with AAC users or people with complex communication needs)

 **My Harvesting Day**

- I liked being outdoors
- I liked touching the plants
- I liked using tools
- I liked being with people
- I want to do this again!

Choose your favorite part:

 (Include visual symbols/photos for)

- Picking
- Holding basket
- Seeing animals
- Talking with helper
- Sitting and resting

[Annex 44](#)

Purpose of this sheet:

This planning sheet will help you design a bug hotel activity for your agritourism site that attracts pollinators, supports biodiversity, and engages visitors in a fun and educational way.



Bug Hotel Steps – Checklist

Choose a safe location – sheltered from wind, close to plants and flowers.

1. **Select a structure** – small wooden crate or frame.
2. **Fill with varied habitats** – bamboo for bees, pinecones for ladybirds, straw for beetles, clay for solitary wasps.
3. **Secure materials** – ensure all items are stable and weather-resistant.
4. **Add signage** – explain the purpose to visitors and share interesting facts.

Your Plan

1. Location for Bug Hotel:

2. Materials to Use (preferably local/recycled):

3. Visitor Engagement Ideas:

4. Cultural/Historical Links:

Sustainability Considerations

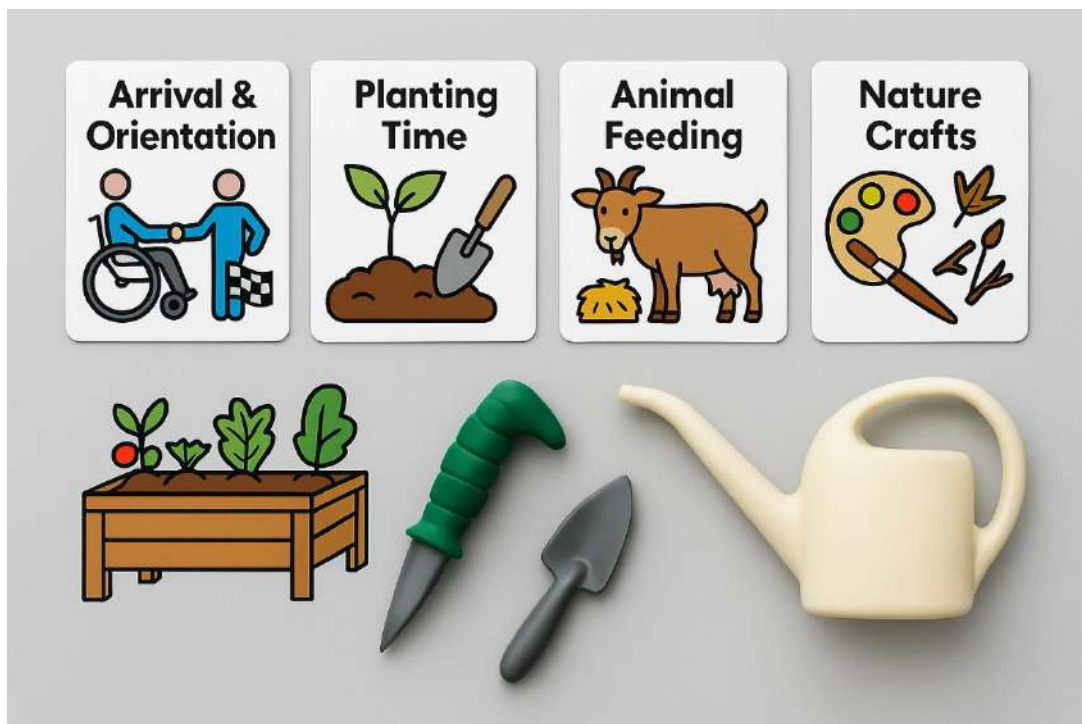
How will you ensure this activity uses sustainable, reusable, and local materials?

Evaluation Reflection

How will this activity:

- Create **positive emotions** for visitors?
- Provide **educational value** about biodiversity?
- Use **sustainable/local materials**?
- Add **value to the visitor experience**?

Annex 45





Annex 46

1. Activity Sequence for the Day:

2. Adaptations Needed (tools, seating, communication):

3. Materials Required (ready-to-use):

4. Visitor Engagement Strategies:

5. Cultural/Historical Elements to Include:

Sustainability Considerations

How will you use farm resources, local materials, or eco-friendly supplies in your activities?

Evaluation Reflection

How will this activity:

- Create **positive emotions** for visitors?



- Provide **educational value** about farming or sustainability?
- Use **sustainable/local materials**?
- Add **value to the visitor experience**?

Annex 47

Purpose:

To provide agritourism workers with clear and simple guidelines for safely and effectively running eco-crafting sessions with visitors of all abilities.

Before the Session

- Prepare all materials in advance (natural items, recycled materials, tools).
- Check adaptive tools are available for participants who need them.
- Set up tables at comfortable heights for both seated and standing participants.
- Organise materials into labelled baskets or trays for easy access.
- Display an example craft piece for inspiration.

Safety Guidelines

1. Use only **non-toxic glue and paints**.
2. Keep **scissors and sharp tools** supervised and provide adaptive versions where possible.
3. Avoid materials that may cause allergic reactions (check with visitors beforehand).
4. Ensure all walkways are clear to avoid trips or falls.
5. Keep handwashing facilities or wipes available.

Inclusive Setup Tips

- Provide **visual instruction cards** showing each step of the craft.
- Use tactile examples for visitors with visual impairments.
- Offer a variety of materials so participants can choose by colour, texture, or scent.
- Encourage teamwork by pairing participants.

During the Activity

- Welcome visitors and explain the craft in simple steps.
- Offer assistance without taking over the participant’s work.
- Highlight the environmental and cultural value of using local and recycled materials.
- Encourage creativity—there is no “wrong” way to complete the craft.

After the Activity

- Invite participants to display their creations in a shared space.
- Take photos (with permission) for social media or a visitor memory wall.
- Lead a short reflection by asking:
 - What did you enjoy most?
 - What new thing did you learn?
 - How will you remember this experience?

Annex 48

Frame #	Sketch/Image	Description (What’s happening?)	Audio/Narration Text	Notes (e.g., camera angle, emotion, accessibility help)
1	[Draw or paste image]	Arriving at the farm gate	“Welcome to Sunny Path Farm!”	Wide shot, smiling faces, wheelchair-accessible entrance
2	[Draw or paste image]	Feeding the chickens	“These chickens love their breakfast!”	Close-up, use tripod, soft clucking sounds
3	[Draw or paste image]	Picking strawberries	“I found the biggest berry ever!”	Mid-shot, assistance provided, bright colors
4	[Draw or paste image]	Group sharing moment	“We had so much fun today.”	Group shot, natural lighting, smiling faces
5	[Draw or paste image]	Farm goodbye sign	“See you next time at the farm!”	Fade-out, gentle music or nature sounds



Annex 49

Sample Script (Excerpt)

Title: *Sunny Farm Adventure*

Scene 1: The Missing Eggs

Characters:

- **Narrator**
- **Farmer Joe**
- **Hen**
- **Goat**
- **Pig**

Narrator: (Excited, animated)

It's a bright, sunny morning on Sunny Farm! The birds are chirping, the sun is shining, and Farmer Joe is ready for his day. But something is wrong...

Farmer Joe: (Stumbling out of the farmhouse, looking around)

Hmm, something doesn't feel right today. Where's my basket? Oh no! I've forgotten to collect the eggs! (Gasps) But wait... the chickens are nowhere to be seen!

Hen: (Trots in from stage left, flapping her wings)

Cluck, cluck! Good morning, Farmer Joe! I'm sorry, but I can't help you today!

Farmer Joe: (Confused)

What do you mean? Where are all the eggs?

Hen: (Laughs)

Well, I decided to take a little break from egg-laying today!

Narrator:

Farmer Joe scratches his head. He thinks and thinks, trying to figure out where the eggs could be...



Farmer Joe: (Worried, pacing)

Oh dear, I can't find the eggs anywhere! What will I do?

Goat: (Gently enters, munching on some imaginary grass)

Baaa! Don't worry, Farmer Joe, I know where they might be!

Farmer Joe: (Perking up)

You do? Where?

Goat: (Munching)

Well, I saw them rolling around in the barn earlier! But I couldn't resist a snack!

Narrator:

Farmer Joe smiles. At least someone is having a good breakfast today! He heads to the barn with Goat by his side, hoping the eggs are there...

Scene 2: The Egg Hunt in the Barn

(End of excerpt – the story would continue with Farmer Joe's search, encountering more farm animals along the way, each offering a clue until the final egg discovery.)

This script can be adjusted to meet the abilities and preferences of participants, allowing flexibility in dialogue, props, and movements.

Role Accessibility Options

In the *Farm Tales on Stage* training, roles can be customized to accommodate different abilities. Below are examples of how roles can be adapted for participants with various disabilities. The goal is to ensure that every participant can engage in a way that feels comfortable and meaningful to them.

1. Narrator Roles (Verbal/Non-Verbal Communication)

Role Overview:

The narrator tells the story or guides the audience through the performance.

- **Verbal Participants:**



- **Standard Role:** Read or memorize lines from the script. This can be adapted to the participant's pace (e.g., chunking lines).
- **Modified Role:** Use a microphone or assistive devices to speak, or provide pre-recorded lines that the participant can play during the performance.
- **Non-Verbal Participants:**
 - **Alternative Role:** Use **sign language** (if applicable), **picture cards**, or **visual cues** (like pointing to a large visual storyboard).
 - **Assistive Devices:** If the participant uses an **AAC (augmentative and alternative communication)** device, they can type or select words to narrate the story. For example, a speech-generating device might say the lines while the participant performs other actions.

2. Animal/Character Roles (Movement & Expression)

Role Overview:

These roles involve embodying different farm animals or characters from the story, using gestures, movement, or vocalizations to represent the animal or character.

- **Physical Disabilities:**
 - **Wheelchair-Accessible Roles:** Participants in wheelchairs can still play dynamic roles such as **farmer, animal, or storyteller**. For example, a participant might play a **sheep** and can hold a stuffed animal or plush toy while performing gentle movements.
 - **Adaptive Movement:** If mobility is limited, participants can use props, such as **wheeled carts or padded cushions**, to simulate animals like a rabbit hopping or a pig rolling.
 - **Seated Roles:** Seated participants can portray characters who sit or interact with other characters from a seated position, such as a wise owl on a tree branch, or a mother hen in the nest.
- **Non-Mobility Movement (Limited Movement or No Movement):**
 - **Puppetry or Mask Roles:** Participants who have difficulty with body movement can portray animals through **puppets** or **masks**, controlled by hand or by mouth.



This allows the participant to still be part of the performance without needing to move around physically.

- **Visual Impairment Adaptations:**

- **Tactile Cues:** For participants who are visually impaired, create tactile objects or textures for them to hold or interact with during the performance (e.g., a soft "woolly" sheep doll for the sheep role). Their participation can be in **sound**, **movement**, and **tactile expression**.

3. Group Roles (Teamwork & Collaboration)

Role Overview:

Some roles involve working as part of a team to carry out activities, such as gathering food, tending animals, or planting seeds.

- **Collaborative Role Play:**

- Participants can work together in pairs or small groups. For example, **Farmer Joe** and the **Farmer's Helper** can work together to harvest crops. If a participant cannot carry or lift, they can assist in the decision-making or organizing of the scene.
- **Task Adaptation:** For physical tasks, adapt props for accessibility, like using lightweight or larger items for easier handling, or delegate non-physical tasks like **directing the audience** or **narrating** parts of the scene.

- **Silent Group Roles (Non-Verbal Communication):**

- If verbal expression is difficult, participants can focus on visual or gestural roles. They can communicate through **body language** (like pointing or using simple hand signals) to show action or intent in a scene, such as **planting seeds** or **leading animals**.

4. Special Roles (Technological & Creative Participation)

Role Overview:

For participants interested in roles that involve technology or creative input rather than acting.



- **Sound and Music Roles:**

- Participants can play roles related to sound effects, such as **playing a musical instrument**, creating background sounds (e.g., animal noises or weather sounds), or managing an **audio system**. This could involve creating the sound of wind, rain, or a barnyard using instruments like **maracas**, **bells**, or **tambourines**.

- **Props & Costume Design:**

- If the participant prefers a more behind-the-scenes role, they can be involved in **designing costumes** or **creating props**. Using adaptive scissors, glue sticks, or Velcro, they can help create farm-themed costumes and props such as **vegetable baskets**, **hay bales**, or **animal masks**.

5. Audience-Engagement Roles (Interactive & Sensory Roles)

Role Overview:

Participants can have roles interacting with the audience during or after the performance, depending on their interests and abilities.

- **Interactive Audience Member:**

- Some participants may prefer to engage with the audience as a **guide** during the performance. For instance, if a participant is able to interact verbally, they can ask the audience to help act out parts of the play (like pretending to "plant" crops or "feed" animals).

- **Sensory Engagement:**

- For those who may not speak or move much, they can still participate by engaging the audience through **sensory elements**. They might distribute **tactile props**, such as a basket of plastic fruits, or **pass around farm-themed scented items** (e.g., lavender, hay).

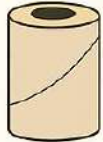
General Adaptation Tips:



- **Encouragement of Non-Verbal Communication:** Not all participants need to speak; they can use gestures, sign language, or assistive devices to express themselves.
- **Pre-Rehearsal Role Selection:** Let participants choose roles based on comfort and interest, ensuring they feel involved from the start.
- **Buddy System:** Pair participants who might need additional support with a peer, caregiver, or assistant for physical tasks or to help with cueing during the performance.

Visual Step Cards: Bird Feeder Craft

Step 1: Choose Your Feeder Base



Toilet
Paper Roll



Pine
Cone



Plastic Bottle
(cleaned & cut safely)



Plastic Bo ttle
(cleaned and by staff)

Step 2: Spread Sticky Stuff



Scoop to roll around
the sticky part

Cover the whole
thing like frostn ake!

Step 3: Add Birdseed



Roll or sprinkle bird-
seed on the stinging

Make it yummy
for the birds!

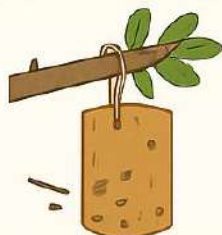
Step 4: Tie the String



Use twine or yarn

Tie a loop
at the top for hang

5: Hang It Outside!

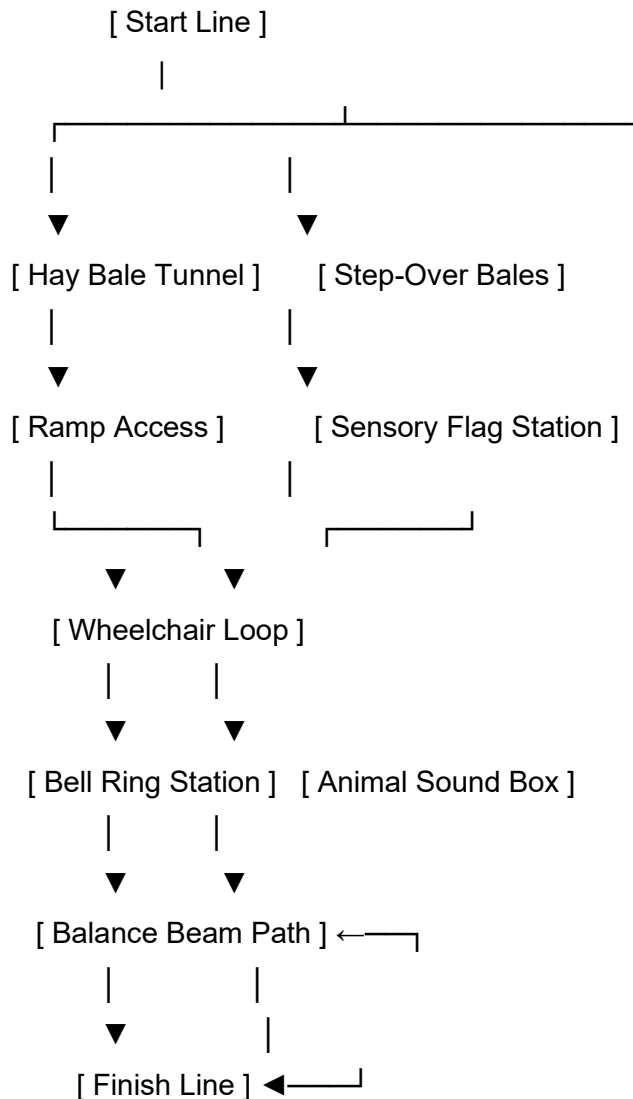


Choose a low tree branch,
hook, or fence

You did it! Now watch for birds!

Annex 51

Title: "Hay Bale Adventure Course – Layout"



Key Elements:

- **Hay Bale Tunnel** – Crawl or roll through (wheelchair users bypass using ramp path)
- **Step-Over Bales** – Low bales to step or roll over
- **Ramp Access** – For crossover or wheelchair-friendly navigation
- **Sensory Flag Station** – Participants touch or wave a brightly colored or textured flag
- **Wheelchair Loop** – Flat circular route around part of the course for mobility access
- **Bell Ring Station** – Ring a bell or chime before moving on

- **Animal Sound Box** – Press button for random animal sounds (adds fun & sensory engagement)
- **Balance Beam Path** – Wide balance path (with optional handrails or support aides)

Annex 52

Each card includes:

- **A large image**
- **Simple text (ALL CAPS)**
- **Optional tactile or color-coded elements**

1. START LINE



TEXT:

READY? LET'S BEGIN!

Visual: Person standing at a starting flag or line

Color Code: Green Border

2. STEP OVER



TEXT:

STEP OVER THE HAY!

Visual: Feet stepping over a hay bale

Alternative: Raised texture line for tactile cue

3. GO AROUND





TEXT:

GO AROUND THE BALE!

Visual: Arrows curving around hay bale

Color Code: Orange Border

4. RAMP UP



TEXT:

ROLL OR WALK UP THE RAMP

Visual: Wheelchair on a ramp or person walking with a cane up incline

Color Code: Blue Border

5. TOUCH THE FLAG



TEXT:

TOUCH THE RED FLAG!

Visual: Hand reaching for a flag

Add a real flag or tactile element on the card

6. SPIN IN A CIRCLE (Fun bonus activity)



TEXT:

SPIN SLOWLY IN A CIRCLE

Visual: Dancing figure spinning

Color Code: Yellow Border

7. FINISH LINE



TEXT:






YOU DID IT! HIGH FIVE!

Visual: Finish banner and clapping hands

Annex 53

Ingredients You Need:

(Use symbols or pictures next to each)

-  2 cups organic flour
-  $\frac{3}{4}$ cup warm water
-  1 tsp salt
-  1 tsp dry yeast
-  1 tbsp organic butter or olive oil

 Step-by-Step Instructions:

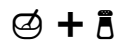
Step 1: Wash Hands



Picture: Hands under running water

Text: Clean hands before you start!

Step 2: Add Flour + Salt



Picture: Bowl + spoon + flour

Text: Put flour and salt in a big bowl.

Step 3: Add Yeast + Warm Water



Picture: Pouring water from cup into bowl

Text: Add warm water and dry yeast. Mix gently.

Step 4: Add Oil or Butter



Picture: Spoon adding butter or oil

Text: Put in your oil or soft butter. Stir again.

Step 5: Mix Everything



Picture: Spoon mixing bowl

Text: Use a spoon or your hands to mix the dough.

Step 6: Knead the Dough



Picture: Hands folding dough

Text: Press and fold the dough for 5–10 minutes.

Step 7: Shape Your Dough



Picture: Shaped dough into rolls or hearts

Text: Make fun shapes – like balls, hearts, or braids!

Step 8: Let It Rest



Picture: Dough in bowl covered with a towel

Text: Let the dough rest and grow for 10–15 minutes.

Step 9: Ready to Bake!



Picture: Oven or baking tray

Text: Your dough is ready for baking (with help from an adult)!

Annex 54

Each label card is:

- A5 size (half a standard sheet of paper)
- Includes:
 - Large text (bold, sans serif font like Arial or OpenDyslexic)
 - High-contrast image or icon
 - Optional space for Braille/raised symbol

Annex 55

Supporting Accessibility in Dough-Making Activities

This list includes suggested adaptive tools to accommodate participants with physical, cognitive, or sensory challenges. These tools help create a more inclusive, comfortable, and empowering baking experience.

1. Mixing Tools

Tool	Description	Use Case
Easy-Grip Mixing Spoons	Large-handled, ergonomic spoons	For participants with weak grip or limited hand strength
Two-Handled Mixing Bowls	Bowls with grips on both sides	Provides extra stability during stirring
Non-slip Bowl Mats	Silicone or rubber mats under bowls	Prevents slipping and sliding while mixing

2. Kneading & Dough Tools

Tool	Description	Use Case
-------------	--------------------	-----------------

Textured Rolling Pins	Large-handled or rolling guides	Helps with shaping if kneading is too difficult
Dough Press or Stamp	Presses dough into shapes without needing force	For participants with fine motor limitations
Adaptive Dough Scraper	Lightweight with padded grip	Eases handling of dough without strain

3. Positioning and Stability Aids

Tool	Description	Use Case
Adjustable-Height Tables	Tables can be lowered for seated work	Wheelchair-friendly or for those who prefer sitting
Anti-Fatigue Mats	Cushioned standing mats	Helpful for participants with joint sensitivity or fatigue
Non-slip Footrests	Foot support when sitting	Improves posture and balance during tasks

4. Visual and Sensory Aids

Tool	Description	Use Case
Visual Recipe Cards	Step-by-step image-based instructions	Supports participants with cognitive or language processing challenges
Color-Coded Utensils	Bright colors for easy identification	Useful for visual tracking and learning sequences
Tactile Measurement Cups	Braille or raised number markers	Helpful for blind or visually impaired participants

5. Hygiene & Comfort Aids

Tool	Description	Use Case
Easy-on Aprons with Velcro	No ties or knots required	Great for participants with limited hand mobility
Foam-Handled Soap Dispensers	Easy press-down dispensers	Encourages handwashing independence
Adaptive Towels with Clips	Towels clipped to clothing or apron	Keeps hands dry without needing to reach frequently



Annex 56

1. Whole Wheat Bread

- **Label Design:**
 - A simple **illustration of a loaf of whole wheat bread** with a wheat stalk.
 - Large bold text that reads "**Whole Wheat Bread**" with a green organic symbol (leaf).
 - Small text below: "**Certified Organic**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - Earthy tones: **brown** and **green** to represent the natural ingredients.

2. Rosemary Focaccia

- **Label Design:**
 - **Illustration of a round focaccia bread with sprigs of rosemary.**
 - Large bold text that reads "**Rosemary Focaccia**" with a sprig of rosemary next to the name.
 - Small text below: "**Made with Organic Ingredients**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - Soft **green** and **beige** for an earthy and fresh feel.

3. Seeded Multigrain Bread

- **Label Design:**
 - **Illustration of a loaf with various seeds (flax, sunflower, sesame)** scattered across the top.
 - Large bold text: "**Seeded Multigrain Bread**"
 - Small text: "**100% Organic & Whole Grains**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - **Yellow and brown** tones to highlight the grains and seeds.

4. Vegan Cinnamon Roll



- **Label Design:**
 - **Illustration of a cinnamon roll with a sprinkle of cinnamon** and a swirl pattern.
 - Large bold text: "**Vegan Cinnamon Roll**"
 - Small text: "**Dairy-Free, Organic Ingredients**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - **Warm browns** and **creamy whites** to evoke the warmth of cinnamon and comfort.

5. Gluten-Free Banana Bread

- **Label Design:**
 - **Illustration of a loaf of banana bread with banana slices** on top.
 - Large bold text: "**Gluten-Free Banana Bread**"
 - Small text: "**Made with Organic, Gluten-Free Flour**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - **Yellow** for banana and a natural **beige** background for a healthy, warm appearance.

6. Artisan Sourdough

- **Label Design:**
 - **Illustration of a round, crusty sourdough loaf** with a few cracks in the crust.
 - Large bold text: "**Artisan Sourdough**"
 - Small text: "**Organic Ingredients, Naturally Leavened**"
- **Label Color Scheme:**
 - A rustic **orange** and **tan** palette to give a hand-crafted, traditional feel.

Visual Layout Example for Each Label

1. **Illustration:** On the left side of the label, large, clear, simple illustrations to represent the product.
2. **Product Name (Large Bold Text):** Centered at the top with large, easy-to-read text.



3. **Organic Certification and Additional Information (Small Text):** Below the product name in smaller font, possibly with a leaf symbol or certification mark for easy identification.
4. **Color Scheme:** Earth tones, soft pastels, or natural shades to convey organic, handmade, or natural qualities.

Annex 57

Step 1: Identify the Product

Visual:

Image of different types of bread or baked goods (e.g., round loaves, baguettes, rolls).

Instruction:

Look at the bread. What type is it?

- *Is it a loaf, roll, or baguette?*
- Use the matching cards to help identify the correct product.

Step 2: Select the Right Label

Visual:

Image of pre-printed organic labels with large text and a picture of bread.

Instruction:

Pick the label that matches your bread.

- *Does the bread look like the one on the label?*
- Gently peel the label off its sheet.

Step 3: Attach the Label

Visual:

Image showing a hand placing a label on the top of a paper bag with a loaf of bread inside.

Instruction:

Stick the label on the top of the paper bag.

- *Place the label where everyone can see it clearly.*
- Press gently to make sure it sticks well.



Step 4: Prepare the Packaging

Visual:

Image of a person gently placing a loaf of bread into a paper bag, with string or a ribbon on the side.

Instruction:

Open the bag and gently place the bread inside.

- *Be careful not to squish the bread.*
- Make sure the bread fits inside the bag comfortably.

Step 5: Close the Bag

Visual:

Image of a person tying a string around the top of the bag to seal it.

Instruction:

Use the string to tie the top of the bag.

- *Wrap the string around the top of the bag and tie it securely.*
- You can also use tape if it is easier.

Step 6: Display the Product

Visual:

Image of a bakery display table with neatly packaged bread and labeled products.

Instruction:

Place the packaged bread on the table where everyone can see it.

- *Make sure the label is visible.*
- *Your bread is ready for sale or display!*

Tips for Success

- **Take your time:** There's no rush when labeling and packaging.
- **Ask for help if you need it:** A buddy or staff member can always assist.
- **Check for mistakes:** Make sure the label matches the product and the packaging is secure.



Annex 58

Card 1: Mixing the Dough

- **Image:** An illustration of a large bowl with hands swirling in a circular motion to represent stirring ingredients.
- **Instructions:**
"Let's start by mixing the dough! Move your arms in big circles like you're stirring a giant bowl of ingredients. Keep the rhythm with the music. You can move your body side to side as you stir."

Card 2: Kneading the Dough

- **Image:** Two hands pressing into a ball of dough, with gentle elbow bends to show the pressing motion.
- **Instructions:**
"Time to knead the dough! Press your hands together as though you're squishing and folding the dough. You can squat down or stand tall, whichever feels best for you. Move with the beat as you knead."

Card 3: Shaping the Loaf

- **Image:** Two hands shaping dough into a round loaf or loaf shape.
- **Instructions:**
"Now, we shape the bread! Use your hands to form the dough into a round or oval shape, like a loaf. Lift your arms up to the sky as you shape your bread. Show us your best bread shape!"

Card 4: Baking the Bread

- **Image:** A loaf of bread in an oven, with heat waves or glowing lines to show the baking process.
- **Instructions:**
"The bread is baking! Slowly raise your arms above your head and make a soft "baking" motion. Imagine the heat from the oven as the bread rises. Hold your arms high like the bread is almost done baking."



Card 5: The Bread is Ready!

- **Image:** A golden, freshly baked loaf being pulled from the oven.
- **Instructions:**
"The bread is ready! Pretend to take the bread out of the oven. Gently hold your bread (with both hands) and sway it side to side to show it's warm and fresh. Dance and celebrate your bread!"

Annex 59

1. Warm-Up (Gentle, Calming, Stretching Music)

These songs are slower-paced to help participants relax and gently warm up their bodies.

1. **"Banana Pancakes" by Jack Johnson**
 - **Tempo:** Slow, relaxing
 - **Mood:** Calm and cheerful, perfect for light stretching and easy movements.
2. **"Here Comes the Sun" by The Beatles**
 - **Tempo:** Slow to medium
 - **Mood:** Uplifting and positive, great for gradually warming up and preparing for movement.
3. **"Better Together" by Jack Johnson**
 - **Tempo:** Soft and soothing
 - **Mood:** Warm and gentle, ideal for stretching and easing into the day.

2. Main Activity (Rhythmic, Energizing Music)

These songs have more upbeat tempos to keep the energy up during the "Bread Dance!" steps like mixing, kneading, and shaping.

1. **"Happy" by Pharrell Williams**
 - **Tempo:** Upbeat, lively
 - **Mood:** Fun and energetic, great for encouraging movement and creating a joyful atmosphere.
2. **"Can't Stop the Feeling!" by Justin Timberlake**



- **Tempo:** Fast and bouncy
- **Mood:** Fun and danceable, perfect for active movements and creative interpretation of the "Bread Dance."

3. "Uptown Funk" by Mark Ronson ft. Bruno Mars

- **Tempo:** Fast, funky rhythm
- **Mood:** Energizing and lively, ideal for the more dynamic and interactive parts of the dance, like kneading and shaping.

3. Cool-Down (Calming, Relaxing Music)

These songs are slower and more peaceful, perfect for winding down and allowing participants to cool down from the energetic movements.

1. "Three Little Birds" by Bob Marley

- **Tempo:** Slow, calming
- **Mood:** Relaxing and reassuring, ideal for a gentle cool-down and reflective moment.


2. "Imagine" by John Lennon

- **Tempo:** Slow, peaceful
- **Mood:** Reflective and soothing, encouraging participants to slow down and stretch gently.

3. "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" by Israel Kamakawiwo'ole

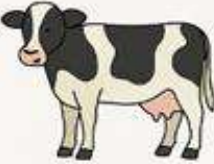



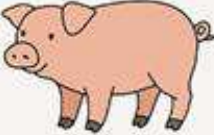

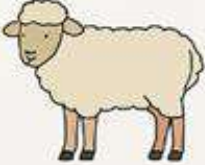


- **Tempo:** Slow and peaceful
- **Mood:** Dreamy and calming, perfect for a quiet reflection after a fun and active session.

Annex 61

<p>Touch Downy Feathers</p>  <p>Try to feel: Soft</p>	<p>Smell Mountain Honey</p>  <p>Try to smell: Sweet</p>
<p>Break Hay Stalks</p>  <p>Try to hear: Snap</p>	<p>Splash Cool Water</p>  <p>Try to do: Wet</p>

Annex 62

BINGO

 cow	 rooster	 tractor
 barn	 pig	 haystack
 sheep	 sunflower	 horse

Alternative Formats for Accessibility:

- Each square includes:
 - A **large image** or emoji.
 - A **simple word label** in large print.
 - Optionally, a **braille label** or **tactile icon**.

Annex 63

Card Pair	Image Description	Label
1	Picture of a cow	"Cow"
2	Picture of a tractor	"Tractor"
3	Picture of a chicken	"Chicken"
4	Picture of a barn	"Barn"
5	Picture of a sheep	"Sheep"
6	Picture of a horse	"Horse"
7	Picture of a pig	"Pig"
8	Picture of a duck	"Duck"
9	Picture of a hay bale	"Hay"
10	Picture of a fence	"Fence"
11	Picture of a wheelbarrow	"Wheelbarrow"
12	Picture of a watering can	"Watering Can"





Accessibility Tips:

- Use **high-contrast images** and large, bold fonts.
- Include **braille** or tactile textures (optional for low vision).
- You can add **sound buttons or QR codes** to play matching farm noises.

Use **Velcro backing** if attaching to a felt board or magnetic surface.

Annex 64

What Are Bees?

- Bees are **small insects**.
- They have **3 parts** to their body:
 1. **Head**
 2. **Thorax** (middle part)
 3. **Abdomen** (back part)

Parts of a Bee

1. **Head:**
 - Eyes to see.
 - Antennae to **smell** and **feel**.
2. **Wings:**
 - Bees have **2 pairs of wings** to fly.
3. **Stinger:**
 - A bee can sting when it feels scared or in danger.
 - **Bees only sting once.**

Types of Bees in a Hive

There are 3 types of bees in a hive:

1. **Queen Bee**



- The **mother** of all the bees.
- Only one queen in the hive.

2. Worker Bees

- **Female** bees that do all the work.
- They **make honey, build the hive, and take care of the baby bees.**

3. Drone Bees

- **Male** bees.
- Their job is to mate with the queen.

What Do Bees Do?

1. Make Honey

- Bees collect **nectar** from flowers.
- They **bring it back to the hive** and turn it into **honey**.

2. Pollinate Flowers

- Bees **fly from flower to flower**.
- When they do, they carry **pollen** from one flower to another.
- This helps flowers **grow and make fruit**.

Why Are Bees Important?

- Bees **help plants grow** by moving pollen between them.
- Without bees, many plants, fruits, and vegetables **could not grow**.
- Bees are important for **our food!**

Fun Bee Facts

- Bees can fly at speeds of up to **15 miles per hour!**
- A single bee can make **1/12th of a teaspoon of honey** in its lifetime.
- Bees communicate with each other by doing a **dance** called the “waggle dance.”



How to Stay Safe Around Bees

- **Don't disturb** bees.
- **Stay calm** if you see a bee.
- **Don't swat** at them – just let them go.
- If a bee stings you, **wash the sting area** with water and use ice to help with pain.

Annex 65

1. Bee Facts Visual Guide

A picture guide with simple text to explain important bee facts. The guide can be used by the facilitator to show participants, or each participant can have a personal copy for reference.

- **Example:**
 - **The Queen Bee:** [Image of a large bee with a crown] "The queen lays all the eggs."
 - **Worker Bees:** [Image of smaller bees working] "Worker bees gather pollen and make honey."
 - **Drones:** [Image of a bee with wings highlighted] "Drones help the queen mate."

Tip: Use tactile elements (e.g., velcro or raised images) for participants with vision impairments.

2. Communication Boards/PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System)

A set of images that represent common actions or needs that participants can use to express themselves during the program. For example, a participant may point to an image of a bee if they want to ask a question about bees.

- **Example Symbols:**
 - "More" (Image of two hands reaching forward)
 - "Help" (Image of a hand raised)
 - "Bee" (Picture of a bee)
 - "Stop" (Image of a hand raised in a stop gesture)

Tip: Ensure that the symbols are large, clear, and easy to understand. A laminated board or cards can be used to help participants point to the images.



Annex 66

1. Tactile Models of Bees and Hive Parts

A set of models that participants can touch and explore, helping to reinforce learning through tactile experiences.

- **Example:**
 - **Bee Model:** A 3D model of a bee that participants can feel, with raised sections for different parts of the bee (wings, body, and legs).
 - **Hive Model:** A tactile model of a beehive, where participants can feel the comb, cells, and structure of the hive.

Tip: Make sure materials are safe for all participants (non-toxic, easy to clean).

2. Sensory Support Tools

These tools help participants with sensory sensitivities to manage their sensory experience throughout the day.

- **Example:**
 - **Noise-Canceling Headphones:** For those sensitive to sound, headphones can block out excess noise.
 - **Fidget Tools:** Small, textured items like soft balls or fabric squares to help participants focus and self-regulate.
 - **Soothing Visuals:** Slow-moving video of nature or calming bee-related animations projected on a screen to help calm participants during breaks.

Tip: Always check with participants or caregivers about what types of sensory support they prefer.

3. Word Cards for Common Questions

Word cards that participants can hold up to ask or answer questions during the program. This can help with participants who are non-verbal or who need additional time to formulate their thoughts.

- **Example:**
 - "What is this?" (Image of a person asking a question)
 - "Can I touch?" (Image of a hand reaching out)



- "I like this!" (Image of a happy face)
- "I don't understand" (Image of a confused face)

Tip: Make sure each card is laminated for durability and has clear, high-contrast text.

4. Audio Support for Visual Information

For participants with visual impairments, provide audio recordings of important information and explanations during the program. These recordings can be synced with the visual schedule and bee facts guide.

- **Example:**

- An audio clip that explains the role of the queen bee when the participant touches the corresponding picture.
- Audio descriptions of the different parts of the hive during the hive viewing.

Tip: Provide adjustable volume and a pause function to allow participants to engage at their own pace.

[Annex 67](#)

Green Hospitality Action Plan - Group Activity Worksheet

Instructions: In groups of 3-5, complete this worksheet in 20 minutes. Discuss each section briefly and write down your group's ideas and action points on the flipchart page provided. Be concise and practical. You may assign a note-taker to record your responses.

1. Vision C Commitment

What is your group's sustainability mission? Who will lead the green efforts?

2. Energy Efficiency

List 2-3 ways to reduce energy use or adopt renewable energy.



3. Water Conservation

How can your business conserve water effectively?

4. Waste Management

What steps can you take to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste?

5. Sustainable Food C Agriculture

How will you promote local, organic, or seasonal food?



6. Eco-Friendly Transportation

Suggest ways to reduce transportation emissions.

7. Green Building C Materials

What sustainable materials or designs can you use?

8. Guest Engagement C Education

How will you involve and educate guests in your green practices?

9. Monitoring C Evaluation

How will you track your progress and improve over time?

10. Partnerships C Certifications

List potential partners or certifications to pursue.

Annex 68

1.	What is the main goal of green hospitality?	Tick <input type="checkbox"/>
a.	Increase luxury services	
b.	Reduce environmental impact	



c.	Expand hotel chains	
D	Promote urban tourism	
2.	Which of the following is an example of a green practice?	Tick ✓
a.	Using single-use plastics	
b.	Installing solar panels	
c.	Offering imported bottled water	
d.	Running air conditioning all day	
3.	How does green hospitality benefit agritourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases pesticide use	
b.	Reduces visitor numbers	
c.	Supports sustainable farming and education	
d.	Focuses only on profit	
4.	What is a common feature of eco-certified accommodations	Tick ✓
a.	Unlimited towel service	
b.	Daily linen changes	
c.	Energy-efficient systems	
d.	Imported food menus	
5.	Which action can travellers take to support green hospitality?	Tick ✓
a.	Leave lights on when leaving a room	
b.	Use disposable cutlery	
c.	Bring reusable water bottles	
d.	Request daily room cleaning	

Green Hospitality C Agritourism Quiz (answer key)

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1. What is the main goal of green hospitality?
Answer B. Reduce environmental impact.
2. Which of the following is an example of a green practice?
Answer B. Installing solar panels.
3. How does green hospitality benefit agritourism?
Answer C. Supports sustainable farming and education.
4. What is a common feature of eco - certified accommodations?
Answer C. Energy- efficient systems.
5. Which action can travellers take to support green hospitality?
Answer C. Bring reusable water bottles.

Annex 69

1.	Which of the following is the most effective way for a farm stay to reduce its carbon footprint?	Tick ✓
a.	Offering guests plastic water bottles	
b.	Installing solar panels and using renewable energy	
c.	Providing daily towel and linen changes	
D	Using diesel generators for backup power	
2.	What is a low-carbon way to provide meals at an agritourism site?	Tick ✓
a.	Import gourmet ingredients from overseas	
b.	Offer fast food options	
c.	Serve seasonal, locally grown produce	
d.	Provide only packaged snacks	
3.	Which building material is best for reducing carbon emissions in eco-lodges?	Tick ✓



a.	Concrete	
b.	Locally sourced timber	
c.	Plastic panels	
d.	Steel	
4.	How can guests help reduce carbon emissions during their stay?	Tick ✓
a.	Leave lights and heating on all day	
b.	Drive to every nearby attraction	
c.	Participate in farm activities and walk or cycle locally	
d.	Request daily room cleaning	
5.	What is a fun, low-carbon activity that agritourism sites can offer?	Tick ✓
a.	Helicopter tours	
b.	Tractor racing	
c.	Farm-to-table cooking classes	
d.	Indoor air-conditioned gaming rooms	

Reducing Carbon Footprint Quiz Answer Key

1. Which of the following is the most effective way for a farm stay to reduce its carbon footprint?
Answer B. Installing solar panels and using renewable energy.
2. What is a low-carbon way to provide meals at an agritourism site?
Answer C. Serve seasonal, locally grown produce.
3. Which building material is best for reducing carbon emissions in eco-lodges?
Answer B. Locally sourced timber.
4. How can guests help reduce carbon emissions during their stay?
Answer C. Participate in farm activities and walk or cycle locally.
5. What is a fun, low-carbon activity that agritourism sites can offer?



Answer C. Farm-to-table cooking classes.

Annex 70

1.	What is the main goal of green marketing?	Tick ✓
a.	To reduce advertising costs	
b.	To promote environmentally friendly products and practices	
c.	To increase product shelf life	
D	To make packaging more colourful	
2.	Which of the following is an example of green marketing?	Tick ✓
a.	Offering a discount on bulk purchases	
b.	Using celebrity endorsements	
c.	Advertising a product made from recycled materials	
d.	Launching a new flavour of soda	
3.	What does the term “eco-label” refer to?	Tick ✓
a.	A price tag for organic food	
b.	A label that shows a product is environmentally certified	
c.	A barcode for tracking emissions	
d.	A sticker used for branding	
4.	Which of these is a benefit of green marketing for businesses?	Tick ✓
a.	Leave lights and heating on all day	
b.	Reduced customer loyalty	
c.	Improved brand image	
d.	Increased packaging waste	
5.	What is the “triple bottom line” in sustainability?	Tick ✓



a.	Profit, promotion, and packaging	
b.	People, planet, and profit	
c.	Price, product, and place	
d.	Reduce, reuse, recycle	

Green Marketing Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the main goal of green marketing?
Answer B. To promote environmentally friendly products and practices
2. Which of the following is an example of green marketing?
Answer C. Advertising a product made from recycled materials.
3. What does the term “eco - label” refer to?
Answer B. A label that shows a product is environmentally certified.
4. Which of these is a benefit of green marketing for businesses?
Answer C. Improved brand image.
5. What is the “triple bottom line” in sustainability?
Answer B. People, planet, and profit

Annex 71

1.	What is one benefit of sourcing food locally?	Tick ✓
a.	Higher transportation costs	
b.	Reduced carbon footprint	
c.	Limited availability	
D	Increased packaging	
2.	Which of the following is a sustainable packaging option?	Tick ✓
a.	Styrofoam	



b.	Plastic wrap	
c.	Compostable containers	
d.	Aluminium foil	
3.	What is the best way to reduce food waste?	Tick ✓
a.	Over-ordering ingredients	
b.	Ignoring expiration dates	
c.	Planning portion sizes	
d.	Discarding leftovers	
4.	Which practice supports sustainable seafood?	Tick ✓
a.	Buying endangered species	
b.	Choosing MSC-certified products	
c.	Importing exotic fish	
d.	Fishing without limits	
5.	Why is menu planning important for sustainability?	Tick ✓
a.	It increases food waste	
b.	It reduces ingredient use	
c.	It helps manage inventory and reduce waste	
d.	It complicates ordering	

Sustainable Food Practices Quiz Answer Key

1. What is one benefit of sourcing food locally?
Answer B. Reduced carbon footprint.
2. Which of the following is a sustainable packaging option?
Answer C. Compostable containers.
3. What is the best way to reduce food waste?



Answer C. Planning portion sizes.
4. Which practice supports sustainable seafood?
Answer B. Choosing MSC-certified products.
5. Why is menu planning important for sustainability?
Answer C. It helps manage inventory and reduce waste.

Annex 72

1.	Which of the following is a renewable energy source?	Tick ✓
a.	Coal	
b.	Natural gas	
c.	Solar	
D	Nuclear	
2.	What is the main benefit of using renewable energy in business?	Tick ✓
a.	Higher emissions	
b.	Increased energy waste	
c.	Reduced environmental impact	
d.	Higher costs	
3.	Which technology converts sunlight directly into electricity?	Tick ✓
a.	Wind turbine	
b.	Geothermal pump	
c.	Photovoltaic pane	
d.	Biomass boiler	
4.	What is a common barrier to adopting renewable energy in businesses?	Tick ✓
a.	Lack of sunlight	
b.	High initial investment	



c.	Too much wind	
d.	Low electricity demand	
5.	Which of the following helps reduce energy costs?	Tick ✓
a.	Leaving lights on	
b.	Using outdated equipment	
c.	Conducting energy audits	
d.	Ignoring energy bills	

Renewable Energy Solutions Quiz Answer Key

1. Which of the following is a renewable energy source?
Answer C. Solar
2. What is the main benefit of using renewable energy in business?
Answer C. Reduced environmental impact.
3. Which technology converts sunlight directly into electricity?
Answer C. Photovoltaic panel.
4. What is a common barrier to adopting renewable energy in businesses?
Answer B. High initial investment.
5. Which of the following helps reduce energy costs?
Answer C. Conducting energy audits.

Annex 73

1.	Which of the following is an example of eco-friendly transportation?	Tick ✓
a.	Diesel-powered tour bus	
b.	Electric shuttle	
c.	Private jet	
D	Gasoline rental car	



2.	What is a benefit of using bicycles for local travel in tourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases fuel consumption	
b.	Reduces traffic congestion and emissions	
c.	Requires expensive infrastructure	
d.	Limits tourist mobility	
3.	How can businesses reduce the carbon footprint of supply deliveries?	Tick ✓
a.	Order supplies daily	
b.	Use local suppliers and consolidate deliveries	
c.	Import goods from overseas	
d.	Use air freight for speed	
4.	Which transport method has the highest carbon emissions per passenger?	Tick ✓
a.	Train	
b.	Electric car	
c.	Airplane	
d.	Bicycle	
5.	What is a strategy to encourage guests to use public transport?	Tick ✓
a.	Provide free parking	
b.	Offer shuttle service from transit hubs	
c.	Recommend car rentals	
d.	Avoid giving directions	

Renewable Energy Solutions Quiz Answer Key

1. Which of the following is an example of eco-friendly transportation?

Answer B. Electric shuttle.

2. What is a benefit of using bicycles for local travel in tourism?



Answer B. Reduces traffic congestion and emissions.
3. How can businesses reduce the carbon footprint of supply deliveries?
Answer B. Use local suppliers and consolidate deliveries.
4. Which transport method has the highest carbon emissions per passenger?
Answer C. Airplane
5. What is a strategy to encourage guests to use public transport?
Answer B. Offer shuttle service from transit hubs.

Annex 74

1. Which of the following is a good example of community engagement?	Tick ✓
a. Ignoring local customs	
b. Hiring staff from the local area	
c. Importing all supplies	
D Avoiding local partnerships	
2. What is one way to educate visitors about green hospitality?	Tick ✓
a. Provide no information	
b. Use posters and signage	
c. Discourage questions	
d. Hide sustainability practices	
3. Which of these supports local economic development?	Tick ✓
a. Buying imported goods	
b. Using only online suppliers	
c. Partnering with local producers	
d. Avoiding local markets	
4. How can a business reduce its environmental impact?	Tick ✓



a.	Waste water	
b.	Use single-use plastics	
c.	Implement recycling programs	
d.	Keep lights on all day	
5.	Why is educating guests about sustainability important?	Tick ✓
a.	It increases waste	
b.	It reduces awareness	
c.	It encourages responsible behaviour	
d.	It confuses visitors	

Community Engagement and Education Quiz Answer Key

1. Which of the following is a good example of community engagement?
Answer B. Hiring staff from the local area.
2. What is one way to educate visitors about green hospitality?
Answer B. Use posters and signage.
3. Which of these supports local economic development?
Answer C. Partnering with local producers.
4. How can a business reduce its environmental impact?
Answer C. Implement recycling programs.
5. Why is educating guests about sustainability important?
Answer C. It encourages responsible behaviour.

Annex 75

1.	What is a key feature of a green event?	Tick ✓
a.	Single-use plastic decorations	
b.	Locally sourced food and materials	
c.	Unlimited printed flyers	



D	No waste management plan	
2.	Which of the following helps reduce the carbon footprint of an event?	Tick ✓
a.	Encouraging carpooling or public transport	
b.	Providing bottled water for all guests	
c.	Using diesel generators	
d.	Hosting events in remote locations	
3.	How can you promote sustainability at a local event?	Tick ✓
a.	Avoiding local suppliers	
b.	Ignoring recycling practices	
c.	Partnering with eco-conscious vendors	
d.	Using disposable tableware	
4.	What is an example of a low-impact event activity?	Tick ✓
a.	Fireworks display	
b.	Virtual guest speakers	
c.	Helicopter rides	
d.	Imported catering services	
5.	Why is it important to involve the local community in green events?	Tick ✓
a.	It increases waste	
b.	It reduces participation	
c.	It fosters local support and sustainability	
d.	It complicates logistics	

Green Event Planning Quiz Answer Key

1. What is a key feature of a green event?

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Answer B. Locally sourced food and reusable materials.
2. Which of the following helps reduce the carbon footprint of an event?
Answer B. Digital tickets and signage.
3. How can you promote sustainability at a local event?
Answer B. Partner with local vendors and artists.
4. What is an example of a low-impact event activity?
Answer B. Shuttle buses and bike parking.
5. Why is it important to involve the local community in green events?
Answer B. To reduce environmental impact and raise awareness.

Annex 76

1.	What is the primary goal of water conservation?	Tick ✓
a.	Increase water bills	
b.	Reduce water usage and waste	
c.	Promote water sports	
D	None of the above	
2.	Which of the following is a water-saving technique?	Tick ✓
a.	Leaving taps running	
b.	Using low-flow fixtures	
c.	Watering lawns at noon	
d.	Ignoring leaks	
3.	Drip irrigation is effective because it:	Tick ✓
a.	Floods the field	
b.	Uses large amounts of water	
c.	Delivers water directly to plant roots	
d.	Requires no maintenance	



4.	Which sector benefits most from water conservation in agritourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Entertainment	
b.	Agriculture	
c.	Fashion	
d.	Technology	
5.	Rainwater harvesting involves:	Tick ✓
a.	Disposing of rainwater	
b.	Collecting and storing rainwater for reuse	
c.	Using rainwater for swimming pools	
d.	Ignoring rainfall	

Water Conservation Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the primary goal of water conservation?
Answer B. Reduce water usage and waste.
2. Which of the following is a water-saving technique?
Answer B. Using low-flow fixtures
3. Drip irrigation is effective because it:
Answer C. Delivers water directly to plant roots.
4. Which sector benefits most from water conservation in agritourism?
Answer B. Agriculture
5. Rainwater harvesting involves:
Answer B. Collecting and storing rainwater for reuse.

Annex 77

1.	What is the main purpose of waste management?	Tick ✓
a.	To increase landfill sites	



b.	To reduce and manage waste effectively	
c.	To promote littering	
D	None of the above	
2.	Which of the following is a waste reduction strategy?	Tick ✓
a.	Single-use plastics	
b.	Recycling and composting	
c.	Burning waste	
d.	Ignoring waste	
3.	In agritourism, waste can be reduced by:	Tick ✓
a.	Providing disposable items	
b.	Educating visitors on recycling	
c.	Using non-recyclable materials	
d.	Avoiding waste separation	
4.	What is a benefit of reducing waste in agritourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Increased pollution	
b.	Higher operational costs	
c.	Improved sustainability	
d.	More waste generation	
5.	Which of the following helps in educating visitors about waste reduction?	Tick ✓
a.	No signage	
b.	Clear recycling instructions	
c.	Hidden bins	
d.	Lack of information	



Waste Management Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the main purpose of waste management?
Answer b. To reduce and manage waste effectively.
2. Which of the following is a waste reduction strategy?
Answer b. Recycling and composting.
3. In agritourism, waste can be reduced by:
Answer b. Educating visitors on recycling.
4. What is a benefit of reducing waste in agritourism?
Answer c. Improved sustainability.
5. Which of the following helps in educating visitors about waste reduction?
Answer b. Clear recycling instructions.

Annex 78

1.	What is biodiversity?	Tick ✓
a.	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat	
b.	The number of people in a city	
c.	The amount of rainfall in a region	
D	The diversity of buildings in an area	
2.	Why is biodiversity important?	Tick ✓
a.	It reduces the need for agriculture	
b.	It supports ecosystem services and resilience	
c.	It increases pollution	
d.	It limits food production	
3.	Which of the following is a threat to biodiversity?	Tick ✓
a.	Habitat destruction	
b.	Organic farming	



c.	Wildlife sanctuaries	
d.	Reforestation	
4.	How can businesses help conserve biodiversity?	Tick ✓
a.	By using more plastic packaging	
b.	By supporting monoculture farming	
c.	By reducing habitat destruction and pollution	
d.	By increasing fossil fuel use	
5.	What is an example of a biodiversity-friendly practice?	Tick ✓
a.	Deforestation	
b.	Planting native species	
c.	Overfishing	
d.	Urban sprawl	

Bio-diversity Conservation Quiz Answer Key

1. What is biodiversity?
Answer A. The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat
2. Why is biodiversity important?
Answer B. It supports ecosystem services and resilience.
3. Which of the following is a threat to biodiversity?
Answer A. Habitat destruction.
4. How can businesses help conserve biodiversity?
Answer C. By reducing habitat destruction and pollution
5. What is an example of a biodiversity-friendly practice?
Answer B. Planting native species.



Annex 79

1.	What is the primary goal of green building design?	Tick ✓
a.	Reduce construction costs	
b.	Improve aesthetic appeal	
c.	Minimize environmental impact	
D	Increase building height	
2.	Which of the following is a feature of green buildings?	Tick ✓
a.	High energy consumption	
b.	Use of non-renewable materials	
c.	Efficient water usage	
d.	Lack of insulation	
3.	What is a common renewable energy source used in green buildings?	Tick ✓
a.	Coal	
b.	Solar power	
c.	Diesel	
d.	Natural gas	
4.	Which certification is commonly associated with green buildings?	Tick ✓
a.	ISO 9001	
b.	LEED	
c.	OSHA	
d.	FDA	
5.	What is one benefit of green building design?	Tick ✓
a.	Increased pollution	
b.	Higher utility bills	



c.	Improved indoor air quality	
d.	Reduced daylight access	

Green Building Design Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the primary goal of green building design?
Answer C. Minimize environmental impact.
2. Which of the following is a feature of green buildings?
Answer C. Efficient water usage.
3. What is a common renewable energy source used in green buildings?
Answer B. Solar power.
4. Which certification is commonly associated with green buildings?
Answer B. LEED
5. What is one benefit of green building design?
Answer C. Improved indoor air quality.

Annex 80

1.	What is the main goal of sustainable landscaping?	Tick ✓
a.	Increase water usage	
b.	Promote biodiversity and reduce environmental impact	
c.	Use synthetic fertilizers	
D	Remove native plants	
2.	Which of the following is a sustainable landscaping practice?	Tick ✓
a.	Planting invasive species	
b.	Using chemical pesticides	
c.	Composting organic waste	
d.	Overwatering lawns	



3.	What type of plants are best suited for sustainable landscaping?	Tick ✓
a.	Exotic plants	
b.	Native and drought-tolerant plants	
c.	High-maintenance flowers	
d.	Non-flowering shrubs	
4.	How can mulching benefit sustainable landscaping?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases soil erosion	
b.	Reduces water retention	
c.	Helps retain moisture and suppress weeds	
d.	Attracts pests	
5.	Why is it important to reduce lawn areas in sustainable landscaping?	Tick ✓
a.	Lawns are easy to maintain	
b.	Lawns require less water	
c.	Lawns support biodiversity	
d.	Lawns consume high water and chemical inputs	

Sustainable Landscaping Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the main goal of sustainable landscaping?
Answer b. Promote biodiversity and reduce environmental impact.
2. Which of the following is a sustainable landscaping practice?
Answer c. Composting organic waste.
3. What type of plants are best suited for sustainable landscaping?
Answer b. Native and drought-tolerant plants.
4. How can mulching benefit sustainable landscaping?
Answer c. Helps retain moisture and suppress weed.
5. Why is it important to reduce lawn areas in sustainable landscaping?



Answer d. Lawns consume high water and chemical input.

Annex 81

1.	What is the primary goal of Green Hospitality Certification?	Tick ✓
a.	Increase profits through marketing	
b.	Reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability	
c.	Improve customer service ratings	
D	Comply with tax regulations	
2.	Which of the following is typically a requirement for Green Certification?	Tick ✓
a.	Offering 24-hour room service	
b.	Using only local suppliers	
c.	Implementing energy and water conservation measures	
d.	Providing luxury amenities	
3.	One benefit of Green Certification for a hospitality business is:	Tick ✓
a.	Higher staff turnover	
b.	Increased utility costs	
c.	Enhanced brand reputation	
d.	Reduced guest satisfaction	
4.	Visitors are more likely to choose a certified green business because:	Tick ✓
a.	It offers cheaper rates	
b.	It aligns with their environmental values	
c.	It has more entertainment options	
d.	It is government-owned	
5.	Which of the following is NOT a typical area assessed in Green Certification?	Tick ✓



a.	Waste management	
b.	Staff uniforms	
c.	Energy efficiency	
d.	Water conservation	

Green Hospitality Certification Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the primary goal of Green Hospitality Certification?
Answer B. Reduce environmental impact and promote sustainability.
2. Which of the following is typically a requirement for Green Certification?
Answer C. Implementing energy and water conservation measures.
3. One benefit of Green Certification for a hospitality business is:
Answer C. Enhanced brand reputation.
4. Visitors are more likely to choose a certified green business because:
Answer B. It aligns with their environmental values.
5. Which of the following is NOT a typical area assessed in Green Certification?
Answer B. Staff uniforms.

Annex 82

1.	What is the main goal of sustainable tourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Maximize tourist numbers	
b.	Minimize environmental and cultural impact	
c.	Increase luxury offerings	
D	Focus only on economic growth	
2.	Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable tourism?	Tick ✓
a.	Building more resorts in protected areas	



b.	Encouraging short-term profits	
c.	Respecting local cultures and communities	
d.	Promoting mass tourism	
3.	The UNWTO's SDGs are designed to:	Tick ✓
a.	Increase tourism taxes	
b.	Provide travel insurance	
c.	Promote global sustainable development	
d.	Limit international travel	
4.	Which SDG is most directly related to climate action in tourism?	Tick ✓
a.	SDG 1 – No Poverty	
b.	SDG 13 – Climate Action	
c.	SDG 4 – Quality Education	
d.	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	
5.	A sustainable tourism business is likely to:	Tick ✓
a.	Use single-use plastics for convenience	
b.	Employ only international staff	
c.	Support local suppliers and reduce waste	
d.	Focus only on luxury travellers	

Sustainable Tourism Practices Quiz Answer Key

1. What is the main goal of sustainable tourism?
Answer B. Minimize environmental and cultural impact.
2. Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable tourism?
Answer C. Respecting local cultures and communities.
3. The UNWTO's SDGs are designed to:



Answer C. Promote global sustainable development.
4. Which SDG is most directly related to climate action in tourism?
Answer B. SDG 13 – Climate Action
5. A sustainable tourism business is likely to:
Answer C. Support local suppliers and reduce waste.

Annex 83

1.	What is one primary benefit of using smart thermostats in hospitality settings?	Tick ✓
a.	Increase room service orders	
b.	Reduce energy consumption	
c.	Improve guest entertainment options	
D	Track employee attendance	
2.	Which of the following technologies helps reduce food waste in hotel kitchens?	Tick ✓
a.	Virtual reality tours	
b.	AI-powered inventory management systems	
c.	High-speed internet	
d.	Smart TVs	
3.	What is a key feature of green building management systems (BMS)?	Tick ✓
a.	Automated lighting and HVAC control	
b.	Guest loyalty tracking	
c.	Online booking integration	
d.	Social media marketing	
4.	Which of these is a sustainable benefit of digital check-in systems?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases upselling opportunities	
b.	Reduces paper usage and front desk congestion	



c.	Enhances minibar sales	
d.	Improves room cleaning speed	
5.	What role does water-saving technology play in green hospitality?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases guest satisfaction scores	
b.	Reduces operational costs and environmental impact	
c.	Enhances Wi-Fi connectivity	
d.	Improves laundry turnaround time	

Sustainable Tourism Practices Quiz Answer Key

1. What is one primary benefit of using smart thermostats in hospitality settings?
Answer b. Reduce energy consumption.
2. Which of the following technologies helps reduce food waste in hotel kitchens?
Answer b – AI-powered inventory management systems.
3. What is a key feature of green building management systems (BMS)?
Answer a – Automated lighting and HVAC control.
4. Which of these is a sustainable benefit of digital check-in systems?
Answer b – Reduces paper usage and front desk congestion.
5. What role does water-saving technology play in green hospitality?
Answer b – Reduces operational costs and environmental impact.

Annex 84

1.	Why is guest engagement important in green practices?	Tick ✓
a.	It reduces staff workload	
b.	It enhances guest satisfaction and environmental impact	
c.	It increases room rates	
D	It shortens guest stays	



2.	Which of the following is an effective way to encourage guests to participate in green practices?	Tick ✓
a.	Mandatory participation in all programs	
b.	Offering incentives for eco-friendly behaviour	
c.	Avoiding communication about sustainability	
d.	Limiting guest choices	
3.	What is a common barrier to guest engagement in sustainability?	Tick ✓
a.	Too many green options	
b.	Lack of awareness or understanding	
c.	High guest motivation	
d.	Overuse of digital tools	
4.	Which of the following is a green practice guests can easily engage in?	Tick ✓
a.	Using disposable toiletries	
b.	Leaving lights and AC on when leaving the room	
c.	Participating in towel and linen reuse programs	
d.	Requesting daily room cleaning	
5.	What role does staff play in promoting guest engagement in green practices?	Tick ✓
a.	Ignoring guest questions	
b.	Enforcing rules strictly	
c.	Educating and encouraging guests	
d.	Avoiding sustainability topics	

Guest Engagement in Green Practices Quiz Answer Key

1. Why is guest engagement important in green practices?

Answer b. It enhances guest satisfaction and environmental impact.



2. Which of the following is an effective way to encourage guests to participate in green practices?
Answer b. Offering incentives for eco-friendly behaviour.
3. What is a common barrier to guest engagement in sustainability?
Answer b. Lack of awareness or understanding.
4. Which of the following is a green practice guests can easily engage in?
Answer c. High guest motivation.
5. What role does staff play in promoting guest engagement in green practices?
Answer c. Educating and encouraging guests.

Annex 85

1.	How can energy-efficient lighting benefit a hospitality business financially?	Tick ✓
a.	Increases maintenance costs	
b.	Reduces electricity bills	
c.	Requires frequent replacements	
D	Increases in guest complaints	
2.	Which of the following is a financial benefit of reducing water usage in hospitality operations?	Tick ✓
a.	Higher laundry costs	
b.	Increased water bills	
c.	Lower utility expenses	
d.	Reduced guest satisfaction	
3.	Which of the following green practices can lead to long-term cost savings?	Tick ✓
a.	Using single-use plastics	
b.	Installing solar panels	
c.	Offering unlimited laundry service	
d.	Printing all guest communications	



4.	Why might investing in staff sustainability training save money?	Tick ✓
a.	Staff will demand higher wages	
b.	It reduces staff turnover	
c.	It improves compliance and reduces waste	
d.	It increases marketing costs	
5.	How can waste reduction strategies impact a business financially?	Tick ✓
a.	Increase disposal fees	
b.	Reduce purchasing and disposal costs	
c.	Require more storage space	
d.	Increase food waste	

Financial Benefits of Green Hospitality Quiz Answer Key

1. How can energy-efficient lighting benefit a hospitality business financially?
Answer b – Reduces electricity bills.
2. Which of the following is a financial benefit of reducing water usage in hospitality operations?
Answer c – Lower utility expenses.
3. Which of the following green practices can lead to long-term cost savings?
Answer b – Installing solar panels.
4. Why might investing in staff sustainability training save money?
Answer c – It improves compliance and reduces waste.
5. How can waste reduction strategies impact a business financially?
Answer b – Reduce purchasing and disposal costs.

Annex 86

1.	Why is continuous improvement important in green hospitality?	Tick ✓
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a.	It helps maintain the status quo	
b.	b. It ensures compliance with outdated regulations	
c.	It drives innovation and enhances sustainability performance	
D	It reduces the need for staff training	
2.	What is one way to measure progress in green hospitality initiatives?	Tick ✓
a.	Guest complaints	
b.	Staff turnover	
c.	Sustainability audits and performance metrics	
d.	Number of social media followers	
3.	Which of the following supports continuous improvement?	Tick ✓
a.	Ignoring feedback	
b.	Regularly reviewing and updating practices	
c.	Avoiding new technologies	
d.	Relying solely on past successes	
4.	How can staff contribute to continuous improvement in sustainability?	Tick ✓
a.	By resisting change	
b.	By reporting inefficiencies and suggesting improvements	
c.	By avoiding training	
d.	By focusing only on their assigned tasks	
5.	What role does guest feedback play in continuous improvement?	Tick ✓
a.	It is irrelevant to sustainability	
b.	It helps identify areas for enhancement	
c.	It should be ignored	
d.	It only affects marketing strategies	



Continuous Improvement in Green Hospitality Quiz Answer Key

1. Why is continuous improvement important in green hospitality?
Answer c – It drives innovation and enhances sustainability performance.
2. What is one way to measure progress in green hospitality initiatives?
Answer c – Sustainability audits and performance metrics.
3. Which of the following supports continuous improvement?
Answer b – Regularly reviewing and updating practices.
4. How can staff contribute to continuous improvement in sustainability?
Answer b – By reporting inefficiencies and suggesting improvements.
5. What role does guest feedback play in continuous improvement?
Answer b – It helps identify areas for enhancement.

Annex 87





Annex 88

This planning sheet helps agritourism workers design a culturally and historically inspired visitor route or experience. It encourages consideration of sensory, educational, and sustainability elements that enhance the authenticity of the agritourism site.

1. Route Title & Theme

Give your route a name and a short description that highlights its cultural and historical focus.

Route Name:

Theme/Storyline (e.g., “A Journey Through Traditional Crafts”):

2. Key Stops on the Route

Identify 3–4 stops along the route. For each stop, describe the cultural or historical feature, the visitor activity, and the intended sensory engagement (e.g., sight, smell, touch).

Stop 1:

- Cultural/Heritage Feature: _____

- Visitor Activity: _____

- Sensory Engagement: _____

Stop 2:

- Cultural/Heritage Feature: _____

- Visitor Activity: _____

- Sensory Engagement: _____

Stop 3:

- Cultural/Heritage Feature: _____

- Visitor Activity: _____

- Sensory Engagement: _____

3. Materials & Sustainability

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List any local or recycled materials needed to set up or present the route. Indicate how these choices promote sustainability.

- Materials: _____
- Sustainability Practices: _____

4. Visitor Experience Goals

What do you want adult visitors to feel, learn, and take away from this route? Include cultural, historical, and emotional engagement aspects.

- Goals: _____

5. Notes & Improvements

Add any ideas for enhancing or adapting the experience in future implementations.

- Notes: _____

Annex 89

Craft Type	E.g., Pottery, Weaving, Wood Carving
Workshop Title	Creative and inviting title for the activity
Workshop Goal	What experience or knowledge will participants gain?
Cultural/Historical Significance	Describe the local story, tradition, or heritage element linked to this craft
Duration	Total time required (e.g., 30, 60, 90 minutes)
Target Audience	Adults, couples, families, or specific groups
Workshop Setup and Location	Where will it take place? Indoors, outdoors, farm corner, etc.
Materials Needed	List tools, natural or recycled materials, and supplies. Prefer locally available options.
Step-by-Step Workshop Flow	Outline the main steps: Introduction – Demo – Hands-on – Wrap-up
Facilitator Role	What should the trainer or artisan do at each stage?
Visitor Interaction & Takeaway	How do visitors participate, what can they create/take home?
Sustainability Practices	How is the workshop eco-friendly or using low-waste methods?

Annex 90

This worksheet helps participants in order to plan how to use all parts of ingredients in a zero-waste, heritage-inspired cooking activity.

Ingredient	Usually Discarded Part	Proposed Use	Cultural/Historical Link (if any)
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Instructions: Fill in this sheet while designing your dish. Think about local traditions, food history, and how every part of the ingredient can be used or preserved.

Annex 91

Use this template to design an eco-cultural walking trail that combines natural beauty, local stories, and sensory engagement for adult visitors. Aim for a balance between environmental features and cultural heritage stops.

1. Trail Overview

Trail Name: _____

Location/Area: _____

Estimated Walking Time: _____

Seasonal Availability: _____

2. Trail Map Sketch (optional visual)

Use this space to draw or attach your trail route. Indicate start/end points and major stops.

[Attach Map Here or Sketch Below]



3. Trail Stops and Descriptions

Stop #	Title of Stop	Description (Cultural/Environmental)	Sensory Element (e.g. smell, sound, touch)	Visitor Action or Prompt
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

4. Sustainability Measures

List actions taken to ensure the trail is environmentally and culturally sustainable (e.g. signage with recycled materials, trail maintenance, partnerships with locals).

5. Local Collaboration

Identify artisans, historians, farmers, or other local stakeholders involved in the trail:

Annex 92

1. Brand Name and Tagline

Brand Name: _____

Tagline/Slogan: _____

2. Core Values and Messages

What does the brand stand for? (e.g., local food, traditional crafts, eco trails)



3. Logo Design Sketch (optional visual)

Attach or sketch your logo below.

[Attach Logo Here or Sketch Below]

4. Visitor Experience Connection

How will your brand emotionally and sensorially connect with visitors?

- Sights: _____

- Sounds: _____

- Smells: _____

- Local stories: _____

5. Integration with Local Culture and Environment

How does your brand promote sustainability and celebrate local heritage?

Annex 93

1. Event Overview

Event Title: _____

Theme/Slogan (e.g., 'Flavours of the Hills', 'From Soil to Spoon'):

Proposed Date/Time: _____

Location (e.g., farm courtyard, village square): _____

Target Audience (e.g., tourists, locals, families): _____

Expected Number of Visitors: _____



2. Featured Local Products & Producers

List 2–3 representative local products and the producers or artisans involved. Include the story behind each product.

1.Product: Producer: Story:

3. Cultural Storytelling Elements

Describe the narratives to be shared during the event (e.g., traditions, legends, history of ingredients or recipes).

4. Sustainability Measures

Mark all that apply and add custom actions if relevant.

- All ingredients sourced locally and seasonally
- Minimal packaging or compostable/reusable containers
- Zero-waste kitchen or food preservation methods (e.g., pickling, drying)
- Composting or animal feed reuse for leftovers
- Community volunteer involvement

Other practices: _____

5. Booth Setup and Visitor Experience

Sketch or describe your booth/table layout and how visitors will move through the tasting experience.

- Number of booths: _____
- Layout sketch (can be drawn on the back):
- Will you use signs or posters? (Annex 8): Yes / No



- How will you tell product stories to visitors? (e.g., printed cards, verbal explanations, QR codes):

6. Promotion and Guest Invitation

How will you promote the event to ensure local engagement and tourism visibility?

- Flyers in local community
- Social media (Instagram, Facebook)
- Tourist information center
- Local school, hotel, or municipality collaboration

Other: _____

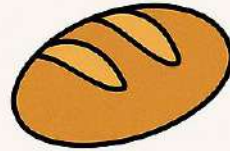
7. Final Plan – Implementation Reflection

What would make this event unique at your farm or village? What support would you need to implement it?

Cultural Story Starters



Remind visitors
of traditional
dwellings



Show what
local people
used to eat



Celebrate
a seasonal
festival or tradition



Honor a
local craft
or way of life

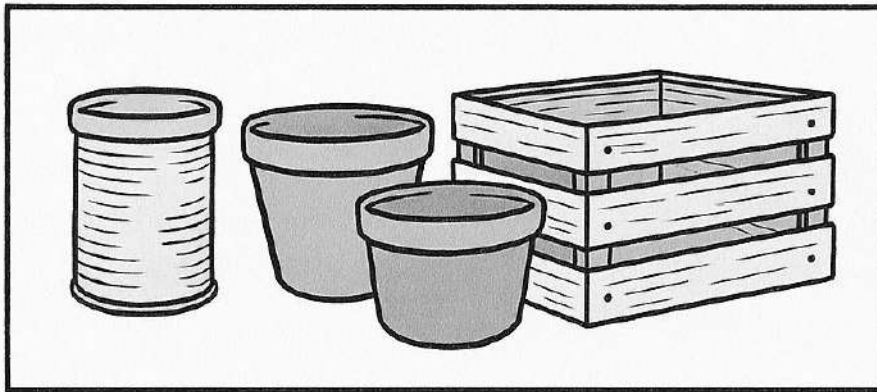


Introduction



MODULAR HERB PLAN SKETCH SHEET

Array of containers



Layout: _____

Signage: _____

Container types: _____

Notes



Annex 96






Annex 97

STORY TITLE: _____

ORIGIN (VILLAGE/REGION): _____

 **1. Key Message or Moral**

What is the main idea or cultural value this story communicates?

 **2. Voice & Tone Planning**

Write 1-2 key voice techniques you will use (e.g. *pouse, whisper, emphasis*):

 **3. Gestures & Movement**

List 2-3 gestures or movements you will use to bring the story alive:

Optional: Use a simple prop (e.g. a basket, scarf, or stick) Yes No
If yes, what and how? _____

 **4. Emotions in the Story**

Joy Fear Curiosity Sadness Pride Surprise
 Anger Love Mystery

Describe how you will express 1 emotion clearly (voice or body):

 **5. Personal Reflection**

Why is this story important for your farm, your region, or your visitors?



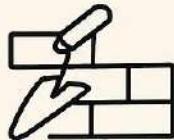
Sustainable Room Design Planning Sheet



Room Name: _____

Sustainable Features:

Local Cultural Elements:



Sketch/Layout:



PHOTO COMMENTARY TEMPLATE

Commentary:

Commentary:

Commentary:

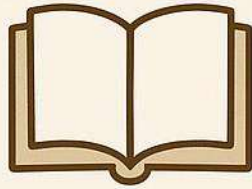
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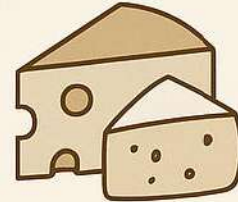
Commentary:



Annex 100



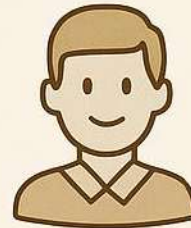
**Tell a
local legend**



**Describe a
folk recipe**



**Share a
traditional
saying**



**Recall a
local figure**



Farming Time Capsule Planning Sheet

Theme – What

What agricultural elements or stories will your capsule commemorate?

Objects – How

How will you turn your theme into objects for long-term storage (e.g., tools, seeds, photographs)?

Participants – Who

Who from the community will you invite to participate in the creation of this capsule?

Location – Where

Where on your farm will you dig the hole and bury the capsule?

Timeframe – When

When will you dig up the capsule and who will be involved in the event?

Purpose – Why

Why is this a meaningful activity for your community?



Annex 102

	Food	Story
Period
Period
Period
Period



Annex 103

Name of Learner/Team: _____

Date: _____

1. Dish Name

The title you will present to visitors

2. Region & Cultural Story

Where is this dish from? Share a short historical or cultural note.

3. Seasonal Ingredients & Producers

List 3–5 main ingredients, noting when they are in season and the producer/source.

Ingredient Season Producer / Source

4. Sustainability Practices

How will you make the cooking activity eco-friendly?

Local sourcing

Seasonal menu

Waste minimisation / composting

Reusable or compostable serving items

Other: _____

5. Visitor Engagement Steps

List the simple ways you will involve visitors during the activity.

6. Equipment & Setup

What minimal equipment will you need to run this outdoors?



7. Short Story / Presentation Script

Write a few sentences you will say while cooking to connect visitors to the dish's culture and history.

Annex 104

Role Descriptions with Guidance

1. Receptionist & General Enquiries

Main task: Be the first point of contact for visitors, make them feel welcome, and understand their needs.

Key actions:

- Greet visitors with a smile and a warm introduction: “Welcome to [Region name]! How can I help you make the most of your visit?”
- Ask open-ended questions to understand their interests (e.g., culture, nature, food).
- Provide general information: local weather, opening hours of attractions, public transport options.
- Direct visitors to the appropriate specialist (route advisor, product seller, cultural guide).
- Tips: Always make eye contact, speak clearly, and maintain a friendly tone. Avoid overwhelming visitors with too much information at once.

2. Route Advisor

Main task: Recommend cultural and nature-based itineraries tailored to visitors' interests and time available.

Key actions:

- Offer 1–2 route options that match their preferences and timeframe (e.g., “If you have 3 hours, I suggest our ‘Heritage Walk’ past the old mill and chapel”).
- Explain how to reach each site (map, public transport, walking directions).
- Include sustainable travel tips (e.g., carry a reusable bottle, use local guides, avoid leaving litter).
- Highlight points of cultural and historical interest along the route (monuments, traditional farms, legends).
- Tips: Use a map or brochure to point out locations visually — it makes it easier for visitors to remember.

3. Local Product Seller

Main task: Showcase and promote locally produced items, explaining their cultural

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significance and origin.

Key actions:

- Introduce the product and where it comes from (e.g., “This honey is from hives in the nearby mountain village, made using traditional beekeeping methods”).
- Explain any historical or cultural relevance (e.g., “This herb tea recipe has been passed down for generations as a winter remedy”).
- Suggest related activities for visitors (farm tours, craft workshops, tasting sessions).
- Tips: Let visitors touch or smell products if appropriate. Offer small samples if possible.

4. Cultural Guide

Main task: Share engaging stories, traditions, and local knowledge that make visitors feel connected to the region’s identity.

Key actions:

- Tell short, vivid stories or legends linked to a place, product, or tradition (2–3 minutes).
- Recommend cultural events, festivals, or demonstrations happening during the visitor’s stay.
- Explain how visitors can respectfully participate in traditions (e.g., dress codes for religious sites, etiquette during events).
- Tips: Use expressive voice and body language to make your story memorable. Invite visitors to ask questions.

Visitor Scenario Cards with Context

Scenario 1: “We’d like to spend half a day exploring the countryside and visiting a cultural site. Where should we go and how do we get there?”

→ Aim: Route Advisor explains at least one sustainable route with cultural stops and practical directions.

Scenario 2: “We want to buy gifts for friends that are eco-friendly and made locally. What do you suggest?”

→ Aim: Local Product Seller presents 2–3 options, highlighting cultural value and sustainability.

Scenario 3: “We’re here for a weekend and want to taste the region’s traditional dishes. Where can we go?”

→ Aim: Receptionist & Cultural Guide work together to recommend authentic food



experiences and tell their stories.

Scenario 4: “We have children with us. Can you recommend an activity that combines nature and history?”

→ Aim: Route Advisor suggests family-friendly routes or sites, Cultural Guide adds a related local legend.

Scenario 5: “We’re interested in sustainable farming and want to see it in action. Any suggestions?”

→ Aim: Local Product Seller & Route Advisor suggest farm visits, sustainability tours, or seasonal workshops.

Annex 105

Learner / Team Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Product or Service Concept

What will you create or offer using wild forest fruits or other natural resources?

2. Cultural and Historical Connection

What is the traditional or historical link between this product/service and your region?

3. Sustainable Resource Use

Which sustainable practices will you follow to ensure the ecosystem is preserved?

- Harvest only what is needed
- Leave resources for wildlife
- Avoid damaging plants during harvest
- Use recyclable or compostable packaging

Other: _____

4. Production Process

Describe the main steps in producing or delivering your product/service.

5. Community Involvement

Who will participate? (local workers, artisans, farmers, youth groups, cooperatives)



6. Target Market

Who will buy or use your product/service? (tourists, locals, hotels, restaurants)

7. Marketing & Visitor Engagement

How will you promote it and make it engaging for tourists?

8. Social Benefits

How will your idea benefit the community (jobs, cultural preservation, education)?

9. Challenges & Solutions

What obstacles could you face and how will you address them?

Annex 106

Instructions for Learners

Use this sheet to plan an annual calendar of events for your agritourism site. Include cultural traditions, agricultural activities, and sustainable practices that will attract and engage adult visitors. Think about seasonality, authenticity, and how each event connects to local history.

1. Seasonal Event Brainstorming Table

Month / Season	Event Name	Cultural / Historical Connection	Sustainable Practices	Visitor Engagement Ideas
January / Winter				
February				
March / Spring				
April				
May				
June / Summer				
July				
August				
September / Autumn				
October				
November				



December / Winter				
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2. Highlighted Seasonal Event

Select one event from your table and describe it in more detail.

Event Name: _____

Description:

Why it's important for cultural heritage:

How it promotes sustainability:

Visitor activities:

Annex 107

1. Theme of Your Game Corner

Choose a clear theme that connects your chosen objects and activities.

Examples: "Village Kitchen of the Past," "Tools of the Field," "Flavours of the Forest"

My Theme: _____

2. Station Planning Table

Station Type	Item / Object / Ingredient	Clues Questions Visitors	or Cultural for Historical Connection	/ Sustainability Aspect
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Guess

Touch

Taste

3. Visitor Engagement Ideas

How will you make the experience fun and interactive? (e.g., small prizes, storytelling, photos, tokens)

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4. Setup Checklist

Tick when ready:

- Table and tablecloth
- Object cards
- Cloth bag for “Touch” station
- Sealed tasting samples
- Printed station signage
- Score sheet

5. Hosting Script

Write a short welcome and rule explanation (3–4 sentences).

6. My Implementation Plan

Where will I use this game corner? _____

When will I implement it? _____

What materials will I need from local sources? _____