

Lesson 3

LO: To identify different habitats and their threats

Vocabulary

Environments

The surroundings where people animals and plants live

Habitats

The type of natural environment in which a particular species of plant or animal lives and can find food.

Dangers/threats

The things that could cause damage or something dangerous to happen



<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z2bygk7>

Watch the video clip which shows a compilation of different habitats and living things such as: desert, Arctic, coastal, river beds, beetles, lizards, penguins, flowers and a mole etc.

Habitats and Habitat Threats

To stay alive and healthy, you and all other living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the 7 life processes:

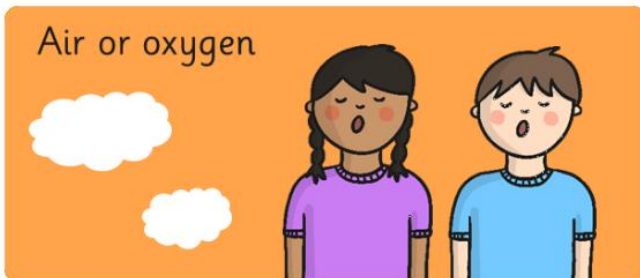
Food and water



Space to move, grow and have young



Air or oxygen



Shelter and safety



These are the basic needs that are shared by all living things.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zgrvr82>

Watch the video clip which shows a cold, hostile environment high up in the mountains and the animals that live there such as mountain goats, leopards, rabbits, snowcocks, geese and yaks.



Animals are unable to make big changes to their environment to ensure they have what they need. In this clip a garden has been specially designed by humans to include a number of different habitats such as a woodland edge, a pond and a ditch.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01194x1>

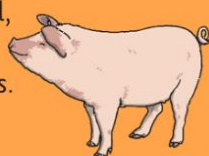
Humans are unique because we can make big changes to our habitats to make sure we have everything we need.

We build roads and vehicles so we can travel everywhere we need safely and quickly.



We pipe fresh, clean water into our homes to use for drinking, cooking and washing.

We grow plants for food, and farm animals for meat and dairy products. We even have pets to keep us company!



We build houses with heating to protect us from cold weather, or with air conditioning to protect us from the heat.





Plants and animals are not able to make big changes to their habitats to make them more suitable, like we are. They rely on their environment to give them everything they need.

This means that when habitats change it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.



Watch the video clip which shows water vole habitats and the damage to their habitats

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01198v6>

Water vole habitats

Water voles are disappearing because of damage to their habitats. Water voles are small, brown, furry mammals. They live in holes or burrows in the river bank. Water voles need river banks to burrow in and they need vegetation for food as well as a place to hide from predators in. One of the main reasons for their disappearance is habitat damage. In many places, the river banks are being reinforced by concrete. On farmland, cattle trample the banks and graze on the vegetation. Habitats are very fragile. Everything has its own balance and we need to try to maintain this balance.

Even small changes to the habitat of a living thing can be dangerous.

What dangers to living things can you see in these pictures?

Can you think of anymore?



- Litter can cause injury to animals. Animals can cut themselves or get tangled or trapped in rubbish.
- Animals might eat litter, this could poison or injure them.
- Fire caused by humans can kill animals and plants.
- Chemicals in or near water can kill water plants, fish and insects and pollute the water source for birds and animals who live nearby.
- Roads are dangerous for animals, who are often hit by cars.
- Cutting down trees and building new structures can destroy plants and animal homes.
- Walls and fences can get in the way of pathways used by animals to reach food and water.
- Tall grass and flowers are an important habitat. Plants and animals lose their habitat when it is cut down.

Task 1

Environmental Dangers Record- make your own record of changes and dangers to environments and what can be done to help. You can copy the table below to record your ideas.

Change to environment	Danger to living things	What can be done to help

Task 2

Design and make a poster that explains the issue of different habitats and the threats that they face.

Your poster needs to inform people about this issue and give ideas about what they can do to help the animals.

Keep your poster and bring it into school when we return, and we will display them around school.

Helping the Local Habitat

Here are some ways to help the local environment:



Building homes for bugs, birds and hedgehogs.



Growing a wildlife garden of long grass and flowers.



Picking up litter.



Keeping streams and ponds clean.



Making a pond.

Here are some examples of posters to inspire you with ideas for your poster!



Your planet needs you!



the environment and pollution

what is air?
Air is made up mostly of Nitrogen and Oxygen. When we breathe we use Oxygen and send Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and other pollutants back into the atmosphere.

78% Nitrogen
Oxygen 21%
It's made up of Nitrogen, Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide.

global warming
Pollution of the atmosphere is making the world to heat up. This will cause a rise in sea levels and a lot of other problems.

the ozone layer
The ozone layer is a thin layer of gas that protects us from the sun's harmful rays. It is being destroyed by chemicals called CFCs found in aerosols and refrigerators.

don't mess with the planet
The ozone layer is being destroyed by chemicals called CFCs found in aerosols and refrigerators. Look for the 'no CFC' symbol on products.

acid rain
Acid rain is produced when pollutants from power stations and cars mix with water in the air. It is falling all over the world and is causing damage to the environment.

the rain forests and deforestation
We are cutting down the rain forests at a very fast rate. This is causing a lot of problems for the animals and the climate.

pollution from industrial areas in Britain, Sweden and Germany
Industrial areas are causing a lot of pollution. This is causing damage to the environment.

do your bit and protect the planet
You can help protect the planet by recycling, saving water and energy, and using public transport.

don't pollute
Don't throw away your rubbish. Recycle your paper, plastic, and glass.

don't waste resources
Save water and energy. Turn off the lights when you leave a room.

can you think of more?
Recycle bottles, cans and paper.
Use public transport.
Turn off the lights when you leave a room.

WE ARE ALL INTER-CONNECTED

The planet has proved to be an amazing part of human civilisation. Again and again, the planet provides us with many resources and it has helped us in many ways. As a result, the planet and humans are closely interconnected with each other. Humans need the planet's help, just as the planet needs our help. If the life on the planet dies, we die. Please, do not support commercial whaling.

GREENPEACE
www.greenpeace.org

THE FUTURE OF WILDLIFE IS IN OUR HANDS

WORLD WILDLIFE DAY
9th DECEMBER 2010

Remember to post your work on twitter because we love to see it and you can collect house points!

