

### What is a habitat?

A habitat is a place where living things, such as animals and plants, can find all of the things they need to survive. This includes food, water, air, space to move and grow and some shelter

Some habitats are large, like the ocean, and some are very small, such as under a log.

Some habitats in our local area include Rivington Terraced gardens, Pearl Brook and Rivington reservoir. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.



Ocean habitat



Coastal habitat

Antarctic habitat



Woodland habitat



Rainforest habitat

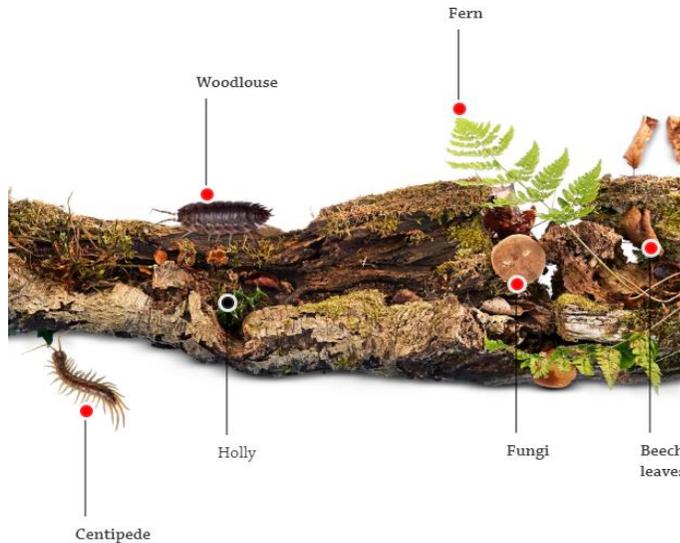
### What is a microhabitat?

Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.

Examples of microhabitats include under stones, in grass, under fallen leaves and in the bug hotel near our Hobbit Hole in school.

Minibeasts that can be found there include worms, snails, ants, centipedes, millipedes, and butterflies and they help to keep the microhabitat healthy.

Minibeasts are able to survive in their habitats because they can find the things they need to survive there, such as food and water. For example, caterpillars can survive on leaves as they give them food.



A log of rotting wood on a forest floor appears to be dead, but it provides damp shelter and food for many plants and animals

### Key Vocab

<b>Habitat</b>	the home of an animal or a plant
<b>Micro habitat</b>	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest
<b>Carnivore</b>	An animal that eats meat
<b>Herbivore</b>	An animal that only eats plants
<b>Omnivore</b>	An animal that eats all kinds of foods, including both meat and plants
<b>Food chain</b>	The order in which living things depend on each other for food
<b>Characteristics</b>	A special quality or appearance that makes an individual or a group different from others
<b>Adaptation</b>	A special skill which helps an animal to survive and do everything it needs to do.
<b>Source</b>	Where something comes from

## Sources of Food

Some animals get their food from eating other **animals**.



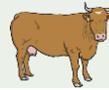
These animals are called **carnivores**



Some animals get their food from **eating plants**



These animals are called **herbivores**



Some animals get their food from **eating plants and animals**



These animals are called **omnivores**



## Living or not

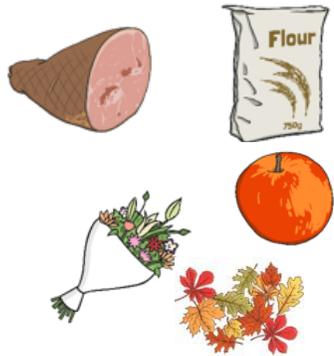
### Living

Living things have life processes. They need food, water and air to stay alive. They can sense changes in the environment. They can move, grow and reproduce.



### Dead

Many non-living things have never been alive but some of them were once part of a living plant or an animal.



### Never been Alive

Non-living things can be things that were once living or part of a living thing, or they can be things that have never been alive. They do not need food, water or air. They cannot reproduce.



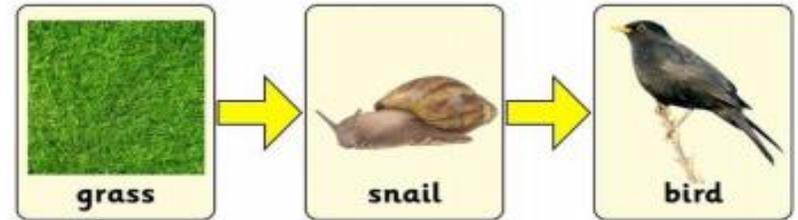
## Food Chains

Living things are linked through their food. For example, a fox, a rabbit and a plant are linked because the rabbit eats the plant and the fox eats the rabbit. These links are called **food chains**.

The term **food chain** describes the order in which organisms, or living things, depend on each other for food.

A **food chain** shows how each living thing gets **food**, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature. **Food chains** begin with plant-life, and end with animal-life. Some animals eat plants, some animals eat other animals

The arrows in a food chain mean 'is eaten by'.



## Characteristics of all living things

Some things are living, some things are dead and some things have never been alive.

All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

Animals, including humans, do these things.



Plants do too, although they do them in different ways.



All living things: breathe, feed, reproduce, get rid of waste and grow