Science

Living things and their habitats

Update your butterfly diary

What do they look like? (sketch a picture)

Are they moving? Where?

Have they got bigger?

Starter

Minibeasts in the garden



Gardens hold many different species of minibeast. Bees are often found around flowers in gardens and local parks. They are important as they collect pollen to make honey and by moving from flower to flower, they hep more flowers grow. If a garden has a hedge around it, you might be able to find a stag beetle underneath. These are the largest insects in Britain, and can grow up to 7cm long.



They have a hard outer shell and very long jaws that look like antlers on a deer's head. Not all beetles are this big. Most of the beetles that make a home in gardens are very small. Most beetles like to live in old, rotting leaves or bark so that they are not easily seen.

Minibeasts in ponds and rivers



Other habitats where minibeasts can be found in great quantities and variety are in ponds and rivers. There are creatures that live in or near water that are like the animals found in gardens. Leeches are very similar to slugs. They have soft, stretchy bodies but live in swamps and rivers. Lots of minibeasts start as larvae (babies) in water and when they are fully grown they are able to fly or live on land. Insects like dragonflies and mayflies grow from larva into large four-winged insects, which live on the reeds and grasses that surround the water.



Have a think...

Why are bees important?

Where might you find a beetle?

What is larva?

LO: To explore two contrasting habitats of the bug hotel and the field

LO: To record the information of animals found in two contrasting habitats using a tally chart (revisit)

What habitats do you know of that are in the school grounds?

Look carefully at your two habitats. Count up the number of each kind of minibeast that you find there.

Minibeast	Habitat 1	Habitat 2
Woodlouse 		
Slug 		
Snail 		
Spider 		
Beetle 		