

WB 22nd March 2021

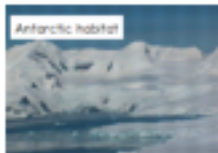
LO: To identify different habitats

Read this text

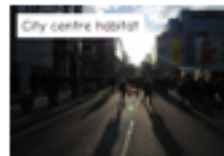


of different habitats, while others can only survive in one type of habitat.

A habitat must provide everything that an organism needs to survive, otherwise the organism will not be able to live there and will die. For example, the habitat may be too hot, too cold, or too dry, or there might not be enough food. Sometimes, if an organism is taken out of its natural habitat and placed into a different one, it will die.



There are a wide range of habitats throughout the world. A grassland is full of tall growing grass containing very few trees. Animals found on grasslands may include aardvarks, antelopes, ants, brown bears, squirrels, rabbits, lions, turkeys, hippos, and many others.



While reading think about the following:

What is an organism?

How many organisms can live in one habitat?

What animals might you find in the grassland?

Desert

A desert is extremely dry, receives lots of sunshine, gets less than 6 inches of rain a year, and has very few plants. Deserts can be hot or cold, sometimes reaching below freezing during the nighttime. Animals found in the desert include lizards, camels, rhinoceros, tarantulas, kangaroos, and several more.

Rainforest

A rainforest receives rain all year long, and a seasonal forest, has a rainy season and a dry season. Both, though, receive more than 8 feet of rain a year. There are more animals living in these tropical forests than all of the other habitats put together. Many animals live there, including anacondas, baboons, bats, geckos, monkeys, tigers, toucans, tortoises, ladybugs, elephants, centipedes, and crocodiles.

Forest

A temperate forest either has trees that lose their leaves in the winter or remain green all year long, and are located in many areas of the U.S. and are located on most continents. Climates can range from cold to hot. Some of the animals living there include chipmunks, deer, elk, fox, squirrels, and wolves.

Mountains

On mountains, the plant and animal life changes because the climate is much cooler, and there is less oxygen. A few of those animals include badgers, beavers, buzzards, fox, iguana, red pandas, wombats, wrens, and gorillas.

Polar Regions

In polar regions it is the coldest place in the world, and the land is partly frozen. There are two polar regions, the Arctic of the North, and the Antarctic in the South. Animals living in polar regions may include caribou, owls, walrus, whales, and coyotes.

Two other habitats include freshwater, such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, and swamps, and saltwater oceans, which also consist of the coastline and the coral reef habitats. Freshwater habitats are found nearly everywhere and include many reptiles, fish, and birds. The ocean is the largest animal habitat on Earth; some parts still remain unexplored. Animals in the ocean include lobsters, orcas, seals, and many more; some also live on the coast like sea lions and seals. Coral reefs are usually located in the tropics where it is warm and there is lots of sunshine. The reefs need the sunshine to survive in the shallow water. Reef animals include crabs, eels, clams, angelfish and others.

Activity

Here are some pictures of animals and some pictures of habitats.

Carefully cut out each picture.

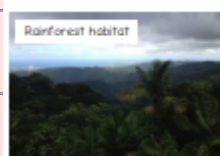
Match each animal to its habitat.

Think of one or two things that the habitat provides for the animal.

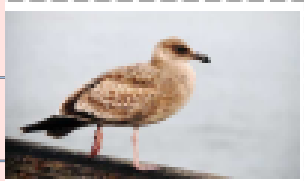


Shark

What does this habitat provide?

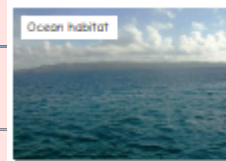


I do



Gull

What does this habitat provide?



Ocean habitat



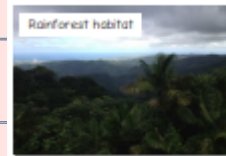
Antarctic habitat



City centre habitat



Forest habitat



Rainforest habitat



Rocky coastal habitat

We do

You do



Monkey



Wolf



Penguin



Pigeon