

Introduction

There are many different habitats around the world.

Grasslands
Deserts
Mountainous
Forests
Rainforests
Oceans

Birds and animals are specially adapted to live in each of these different environments. The Oystercatcher lives by the sea. It has a big long beak for poking into the sand and the mud to find cockles, mussels and worms. You sometimes see these birds in fields with muddy beaks because they eat worms.



A Gannet is a sea bird. You can see them around the coast of the Isle of Man. They are adapted to live most of their lives out in the open sea where they dive to catch fish. They are specially adapted to dive at 60 miles per hour into the water! Their big feet help them swim under the water to give them extra speed when catching their dinner.









The Great Tit is a woodland bird. It eats insects in the woods, but it also likes tasty nuts and seeds that humans put in their gardens. As the Great Tit changes its diet it has adapted to live in the woodland, catching insects but also to live in peoples gardens. Many Great Tits now nest in nest boxes put up by humans because they are near to the nuts and seeds they like to eat.



Buzzards have adapted to live in lots of different habitats because they have good eyesight, sharp claws and a sharp beak. They are found in most habitats particularly woodland, moorland, scrub, pasture, arable, marsh bog and villages. They live in the mountains where they can soar on their big, broad wings looking for small animals to eat. They have adapted well to live near country roads and fields so they can eat things that have been run over by cars.

Task 1

Put a cross in the correct box

	Bird	Mammal	Insect
Blue Tit 			
Common Darter Dragonfly 			
Water Vole 			
Pipistrelle Bat 			
Peacock Butterfly 			
Brent Goose 			

Task 2

What do birds have that no other creatures do?

Task 3

Investigating Habitats

Look at the habitat outside your window.

Are there any trees?

Yes/No

Are there any hedges?

Yes/No

Are there any flowers?

Yes/No

Is there any water?

Yes/No

Are there any birds?

Yes/No

Can you identify any birds that live in your garden or near your house?



Robin



Blackbird



House Sparrow



Blue Tit

Why do you think these birds like living in or near your garden?

Task 4



Where do Robins live?

Why do they live there?

Task 5



Where do Puffins live?

Why do they live there?

Task 6

Below is a food chain of a Heron.



What would happen to the Heron if all the frogs disappeared?

What would happen to all the slugs if the frogs disappeared?



Answers

Task 1

Blue tit:	Bird
Common Darter Dragonfly:	Insect
Water Vole:	Mammal
Pipistrelle Bat:	Mammal
Peacock Butterfly:	Insect
Brent Goose:	Bird

Task 2

Birds have feathers. No other creature has these.

Other creatures have beaks, the Duck-Billed Platypus and Turtles do.

Other creatures have wings, bats and insects do.

Other creatures lay eggs, snakes, turtles, insects and fish all do.

Other creatures walk on two legs, humans do!

Task 3

Robins, Blackbirds, House Sparrows and Blue Tits all live in gardens and near gardens because there is usually lots of food, shelter, water and safe places to hide from predators.

Task 4

Robins live in and around gardens and woodland areas. They live there because there is lots of food, shelter, water and safe places to make their nests and raise their chicks in the spring.

Task 5

Puffins live in the sea. They live there because they eat fish. They are specially adapted to live in the sea and have big webbed feet and waterproof feathers.

Task 6

If the frogs disappeared the Heron would have to find something else to eat. If there was nothing suitable, the heron would have to find a new habitat otherwise it would starve.

If the frogs disappeared the slugs would increase in numbers because there was nothing to eat them. This would be bad for the leaves as there would be lots more slugs eating the leaves. This would mean the leaves would be eaten quicker. The slugs would then go hungry as they would have eaten the leaves much quicker.

A food chain demonstrates how everything in nature is connected. If one part of the food chain disappears this can have a negative effect on all the other parts.