

Habitats and Food chains

Significant Scientist

Dr. Paula Kahumbu

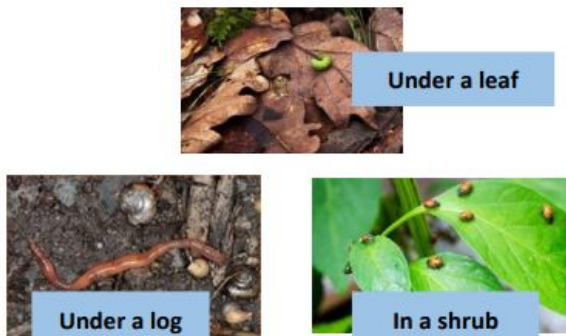


Dr. Paula Kahumbu studies wild animals and their environments in Kenya. She works to protect habitats and endangered species and educates people about the importance of balanced food chains. Her work shows how humans can help keep animals and ecosystems healthy.

Examples of habitats



Examples of microhabitats



Key Knowledge

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 the river and woodlands. Other habitats include the coast and the forest.

Microhabitats are very small habitats where minibeasts may live.

A living thing is alive. It is called an organism.

A dead thing has once been alive.

A non-living thing has never been alive.

Animals and plants depend on each other to survive. For example, worms depend on plants because they feed on dead leaves, but plants depend on worms who make the soil healthy by digging holes and allowing air in.

Enquiry Skills

- Research
- Asking questions

Working Scientifically Skills

- Identifying and classifying
- Pattern seeking
- Observing closely and using simple equipment
- Recording data

Key Vocabulary

habitat	The natural place something lives.
microhabitat	A very small habitat e.g. under a rock.
survive	To stay alive.
producer	An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant.
consumer	A living thing that eats other living things.
adaptation	Special features that help living things survive in their habitat.

