

By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to answer...

- What is a habitat and how do habitats support life?
- How are environments changing and is there anything we can do to protect life?
- How might living things protect themselves?

Vocabulary	Definition
conservation	the protection of natural resources from loss, pollution or waste
danger	the chance of something bad or harmful happening
environment	the surrounding conditions or forces that influence a living thing's characteristics and ability to survive
habitat	the natural home or environment of a living thing
human impact	the effect of humans, which can be positive or negative
migration	the process of moving from one habitat to another due to changing conditions
natural change	how nature changes something (eg flooding, fire, earthquake)
negative change	a bad change
positive change	a good change
protect	to defend or keep safe

HABITATS

A habitat is a place where an animal lives. It can provide an animal with food, water and shelter. There are many different sorts of habitats around the world.

Rainforests

Grasslands

Oceans

Deserts

Animals can also help the habitats that they live in.

This in turn can help other animals living there too.

Some animals eat the plants and recycle the nutrients back into the soil, which helps other plants to grow.

Birds help to spread seeds by eating fruit and passing the seeds out in their droppings.

Together, animals and their habitats help to keep the environment healthy.

BookLife



Habitats

DESERT

meerkat, camel, desert fox

OCEAN

octopus, shark, fish

JUNGLE

leopard, tiger, parrot

POLAR

polar bear, seal, penguin

GRASSLAND

lion, giraffe, zebra

WETLAND

duck, frog, crocodile

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Polar Bear
Latin name: *Ursus maritimus*
Native to Arctic Circle
Reason for endangerment: Climate change
Remaining population (2018): 22,000 - 25,000
The polar bear is a bear which has evolved many body characteristics for surviving cold temperatures, and for hunting seals, which make up most of its diet.

Tiger
Latin name: *Panthera tigris*
Native to Asia
Reason for endangerment: Hunting and habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): Around 700
The tiger is the largest cat species, most recognisable for its pattern of dark vertical stripes on orange fur with a lighter underside.

Giant Panda
Latin name: *Ailuropus melanoleuca*
Native to China
Reason for endangerment: Hunting and habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): 1,864 wild
The giant panda is a bear easily recognised by its large, distinctive black patches around its eyes, over the ears, and across its round body.

Blue Whale
Latin name: *Balaenoptera musculus*
Native to all oceans except the Arctic
Reason for endangerment: Hunting
Remaining population (2018): 10,000 - 25,000
The blue whale is a marine mammal. At up to 29.9 metres in length and with a maximum recorded weight of 173 tonnes, it is the largest animal known to have ever existed.

Snow Leopard
Latin name: *Panthera uncia*
Native to Central and South Asia
Reason for endangerment: Climate change, habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): 3,500 - 4,500
The snow leopard's powerful build allows it to scale great steep slopes with ease. A long tail provides balance and agility and also wraps around the resting snow leopard as protection from the cold.

Asian Elephant
Latin name: *Elephas maximus*
Native to Southeast Asia
Reason for endangerment: Hunting
Remaining population (2018): Around 1800
The Asian elephant is smaller and has more rounded ears than its African cousin. Elephants are extremely intelligent animals. They have a huge brain, advanced self-awareness and the ability to learn to use tools.

Green Sea Turtle
Latin name: *Balaenoptera musculus*
Native to Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean
Reason for endangerment: Hunting and habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): 85,000 - 90,000 est.
Named for the greenish color of their carapace, the green turtle is one of the largest sea turtles and the only herbivore among the species.

Sumatran Orangutan
Latin name: *Pongo abelii*
Native to Sumatra
Reason for endangerment: Habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): 14,413
The Sumatran orangutan almost exclusively lives among the trees of tropical rainforests. Females virtually never travel on the ground and adult males do so rarely.

Black Rhinoceros
Latin name: *Diceros bicornis*
Native to Eastern and Southern Africa
Reason for endangerment: Hunting
Remaining population (2018): 5,000 - 5,400
Black rhinos are the smaller of the two African rhino species (black and white rhinos). They have two horns, and occasionally a third, smaller horn.

Mountain Gorilla
Latin name: *Gorilla beringei beringei*
Native to Africa
Reason for endangerment: Hunting and habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): 880
As their name implies, mountain gorillas live in forests high in the mountains. They have thicker fur compared to other great apes. The fur helps them to survive in a habitat where temperatures often drop below freezing.

Galapagos Penguin
Latin name: *Spheniscus mendiculus*
Native to Galapagos Islands
Reason for endangerment: Climate change
Remaining population (2018): Less than 2000
The Galapagos penguin is the only penguin species found north of the equator and in the Galapagos Islands. It is the second smallest species of penguin after the little penguin.

Ring Tailed Lemur
Latin name: *Lemur catta*
Native to Madagascar
Reason for endangerment: Hunting and habitat loss
Remaining population (2018): Around 7500
The ring tailed lemur is the most recognised lemur due to its long, black and white ringed tail. They are highly social, living in groups of up to 30. To keep warm and form social bonds, groups will huddle together.



environment code

Make your mark and change the world

Never drop litter

Reduce your waste

Think before you act

walk instead of using the car

Switch off the lights

Investigate!	
• Observe animals and plants in their natural habitats • Identify how animals and plants survive in their natural habitats • Research how some animals and plants are endangered	• Research the positive and negative impact that humans have on plants and animals • Visit a natural conservation to study its impact • Explore how we can make positive changes to support environmental issues