

# Habitats – Woodlands

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

**What you will need for this lesson:** a container of some sort like a takeaway container or Tupperware box with lids, 2 x bottle caps, kitchen towels some different kinds of material like baking paper, foil and brown paper.

**Remember to always ask an adult to help you find these items and to help you carry out the investigation!**

## Lesson starter

### Food chains

A food chain shows the food that an animal might feed on and then which animal might feed on it. It always starts with the plant or creature at the bottom of the food chain and usually this plant or animal is smaller than the one that feeds on it.

An example of a food chain is:



Wheat

→  
Is eaten  
by



A mouse

→  
Is eaten  
by



An owl

**The animals below fit into one of the food chains on the next page. Can you work out which one?**



Rabbit



Snake



Seeds



## The Investigation

**You are going to make habitats for woodlice and then work out which habitat suits them best.**

You will have to go outside and try to find some woodlice once your habitats are ready!

**Remember you will need:** 2 or more containers of some sort, like a takeaway container or Tupperware box with lids, some bottle caps, kitchen towels some different kinds of material like baking paper, foil, cotton wool or brown paper. You can also get some woodchips or twigs from the garden.

**Please make sure you ask an adult to help you!**

**What you need to do first (The method):**



- Ask an adult to help you make some holes in all the lids of the boxes you are going to use.

### Habitat 1

- Fold a piece of kitchen roll and put it into the bottom of one of your boxes.
- Select some other materials you have collected and put them in the box.
- Put some water in one of your bottle tops and leave the box and lid to one side.
- Put some food in the box like small bits of old fruit or salad leaves or berries.

### Habitat 2

- Make sure this next habitat uses different materials so that you can compare which habitat the woodlice like best.
- Again, layer the bottom of the box with kitchen roll and put in completely different types of materials.
- Put some water in the bottle tops and again put some food in the box. You may want to choose different sorts of food in this box.

## Now go out into the garden or communal area to find some woodlice!

- You will usually find them in damp dark areas like under stones and broken branches. Carefully let them run into a container
- Gently share them out between your boxes.
- Make sure the water is still in the bottle caps and there is food in the box.
- Carefully put the lids with holes on to the boxes.
- Then find safe places outside for your boxes!
- Every day take a look at your boxes and see how your woodlice are doing.
- Make a note of any changes and which habitat do they seem to like more.



## The science behind it all



We know that a **habitat is somewhere that animals make their home**. They will make sure that their habitat has everything that they need, **water and food and safety** from other animals.

Some habitats can be extremely **large spaces** like a Rainforest but some are **small** such as underneath a log. These small habitats are called **micro habitats**. Micro means small.

**Large animals will live in larger habitats** because they are able to travel miles to find food and water. **Smaller animals live in small habitats** because they cannot travel as far to get the things that they need to live.

Within the habitat every animal or insect will find or make a shelter for itself and its family.

## Your Challenge!

Take a look at the animals in the picture below.

Choose 4 animals and describe which habitat they might live in?

### ANIMAL COLLECTION



Animal 1 is \_\_\_\_\_ . It lives in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Animal 2 is \_\_\_\_\_ . It lives in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Animal 3 is \_\_\_\_\_ . It lives in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Animal 4 is \_\_\_\_\_ . It lives in \_\_\_\_\_ .

We hope you enjoyed this science lesson!