

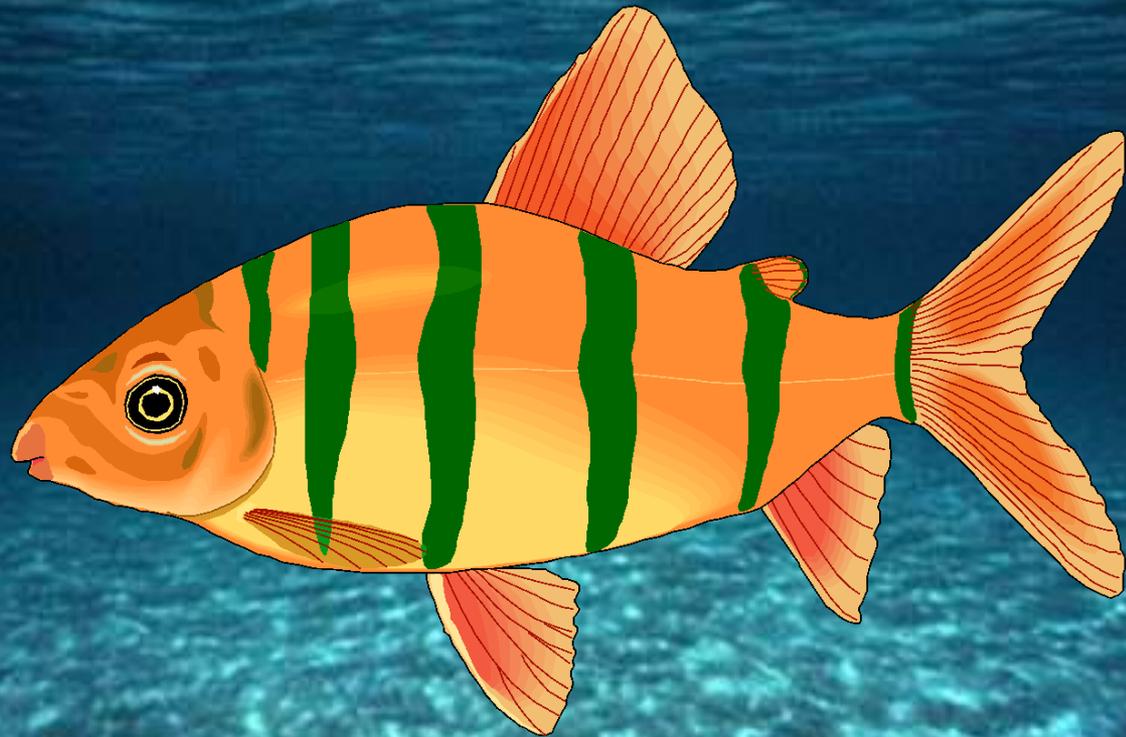
Environment and Feeding Relationships

Adaptation

Organisms are ADAPTED to the habitat they live in. In other words, they have special features that help them to survive where they live. Some examples:







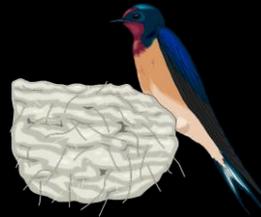
Adapting to seasonal changes

As well as being adapted to its environment, an animal will also adapt to seasonal changes. Some examples...

1) Hibernation - _____ through the winter



2) Migration - moving to a warmer _____



3) _____ - growing thicker fur to keep out the cold



4) Shedding leaves - this reduces _____ loss



5) Food storing - to cope with a shortage in _____

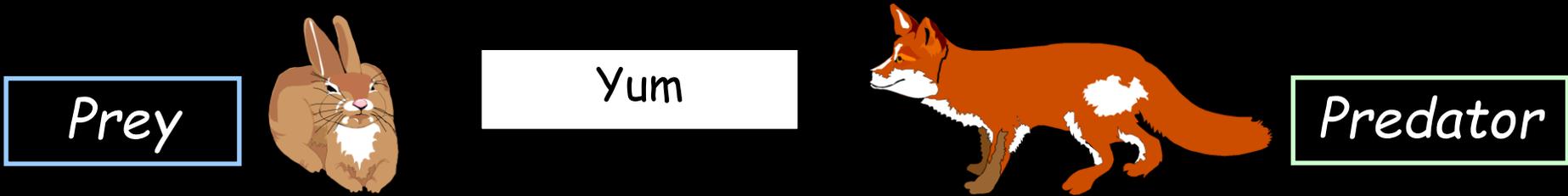


Words - water, insulation, winter, sleeping, climate

Predators and Prey

A PREDATOR is an animal that hunts and eats another animal

The PREY is the animal it eats, for example...

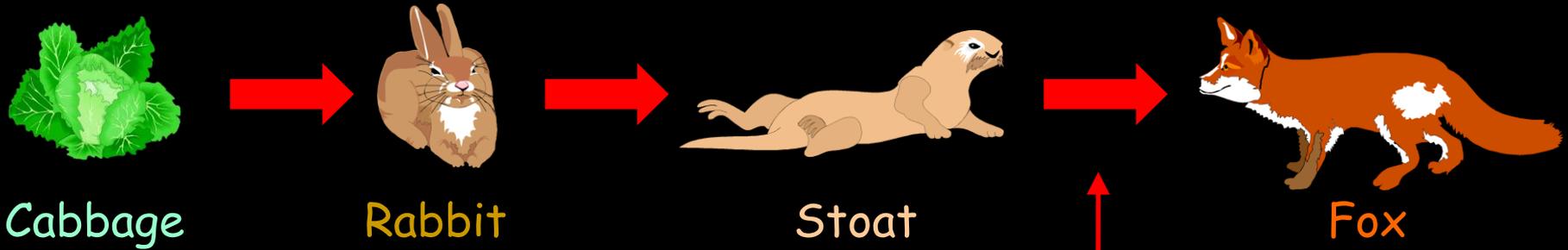


Features of
predators

Features
of prey

Food chains

A food chain shows where the energy goes in a food chain (in other words, "what gets eaten by what"):



Cabbage

Rabbit

Stoat

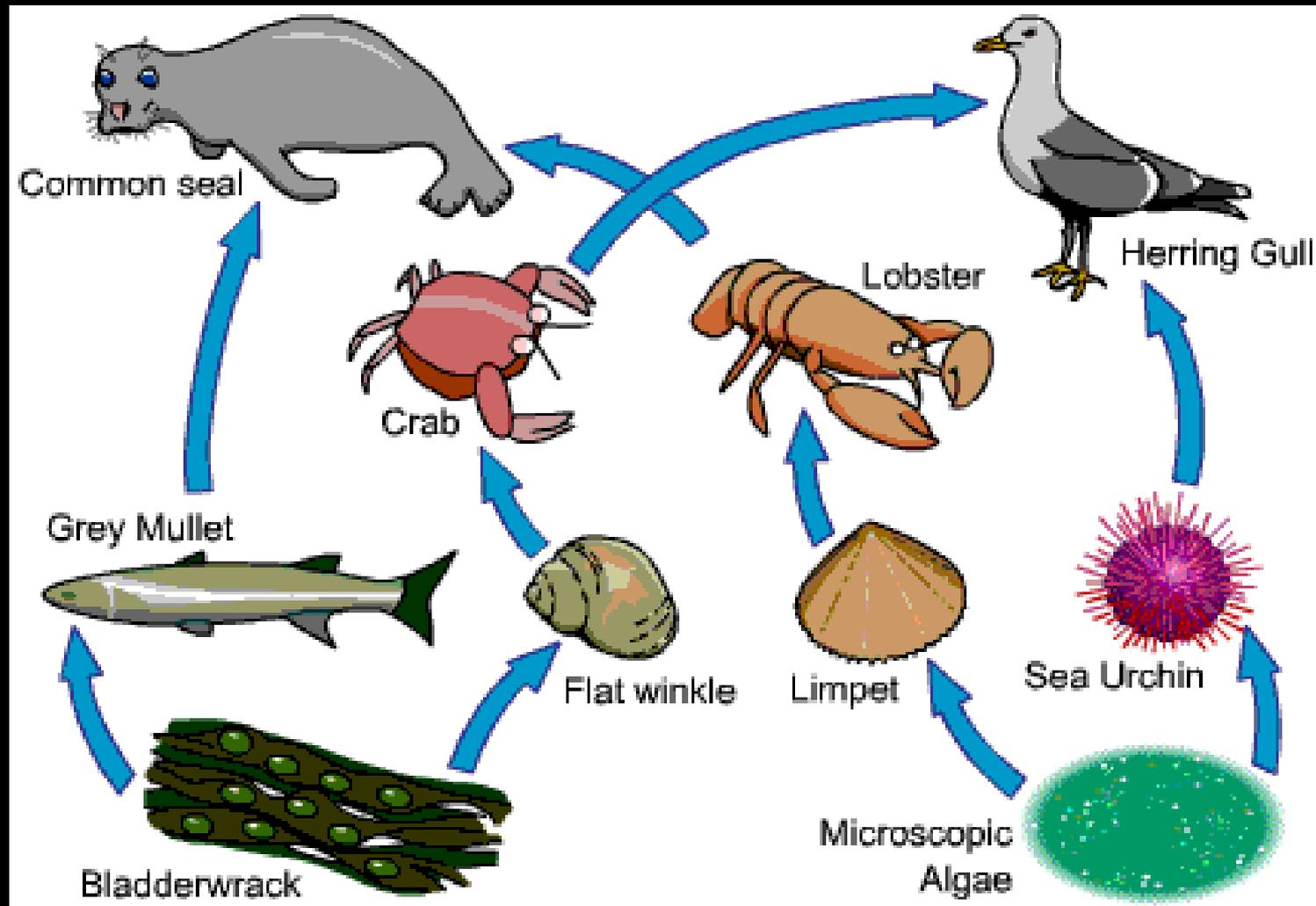
Fox

Plants convert the sun's energy into food

The arrows indicate where the energy is going

Food webs

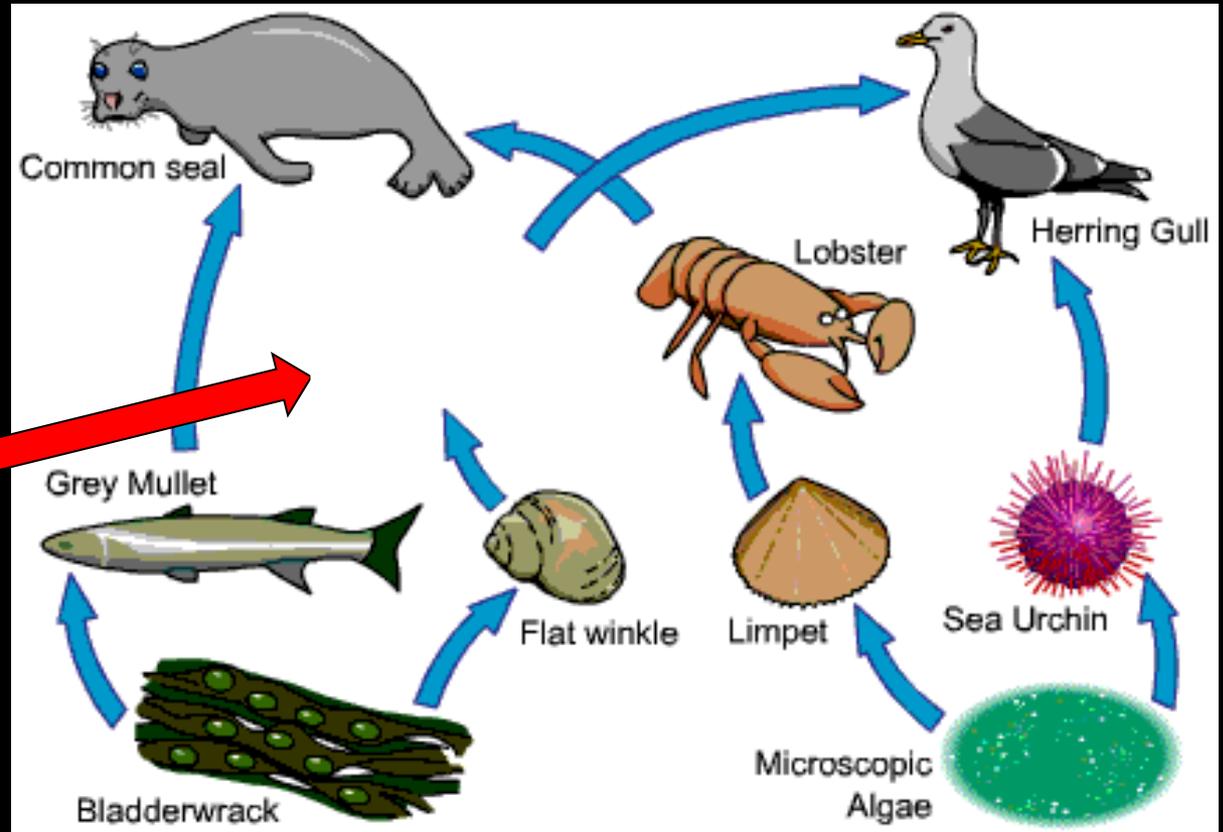
Food webs contain many interlinking food chains...



Breaking the links

Q. What would happen if an animal or organism was "taken out"?

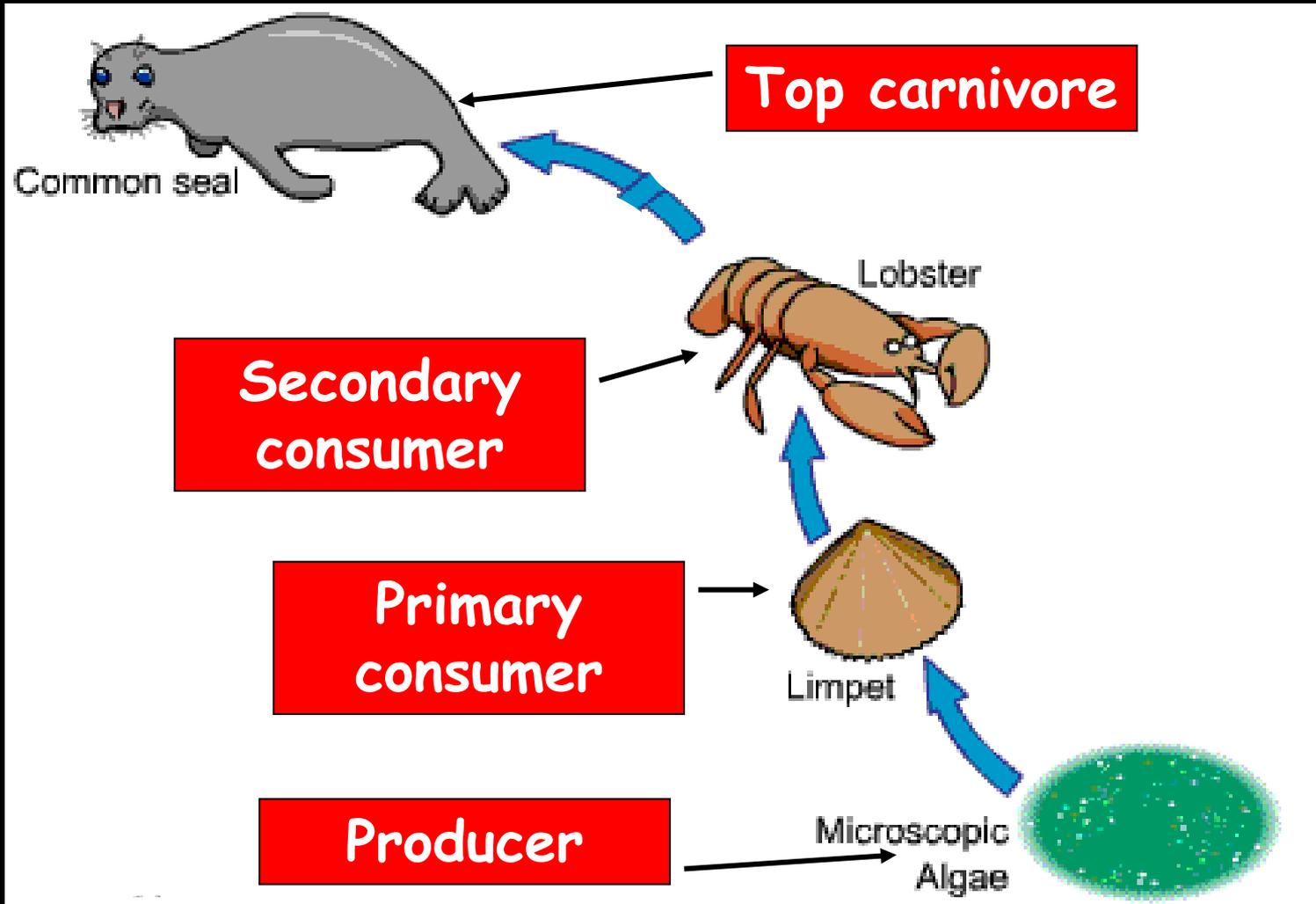
e.g take out the crab:



1) What would happen to the population of flat winkles?
They would probably _____ because...

2) What would happen to the population of herring gulls?
They would probably _____ because ...

Consider one food chain...



Match these words...

Tertiary

consumer

Herbivore

Top carnivore

Producer

Secondary

consumer

Consumer

Omnivore

Carnivore

Primary

consumer

Usually plants. Starts off a food chain

Animals that only eat plants

An animal that eats producers

An animal that eats primary consumers

An animal that eats secondary consumers

A general word for "an eater"

Eats only animals

Not eaten by anything else

Eats both animals and plants