

ALL LIVING THINGS

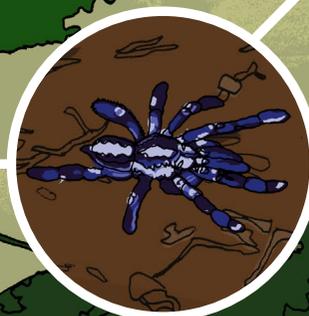
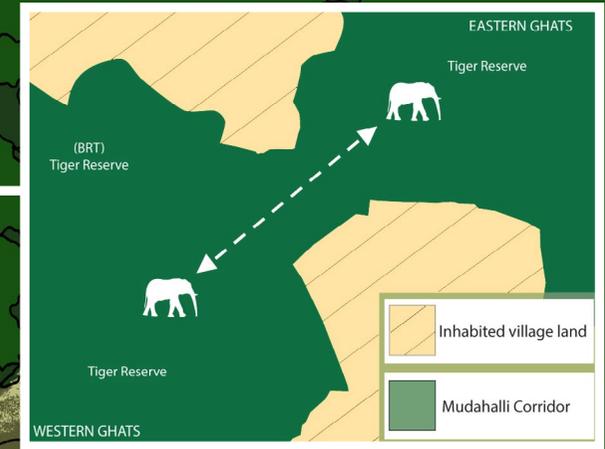
In any one habitat, there are many different species including big mammals such as tigers and bears all the way to the smallest insects.

In one part of India, conflict arose between animals and their human neighbours. Elephants damaged the crops that supported the local people. World Land Trust helped to purchase and protect a corridor of land that connects two already protected areas.

World Land Trust's conservation partners were able to help families. The residents were provided with better houses and better facilities without damaging their livelihoods.

With Indian Elephants being a very much loved, well-known species, their survival was very important. However, protecting this species meant smaller creatures down to tiny frogs and insects all benefit thanks to this nature highway.

The land that now connects these two areas allow movement of Indian Elephants and Bengal tigers from both areas. When a whole area has this vital protection, the best thing is that all the species in the area are protected too.



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Key Stage 1

Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Take photographs or draw what is found, label them and produce a booklet in class.

Create charts showing the difference between common tree types.

Leave an area to become wild and see the changes it allowing the wild space to grow.

“Garden Diary” project – record what students see in gardens or open spaces, week/month. This data can be shown on graphs and discuss how it can interpreted.

Create bug hotels, butterfly gardens or bird-drinking baths using recycled materials, and log how many visits from each species.

Collect mini-beasts belonging to different classification groups and records details from close observations.

Create games to match up animal types to what type of habitat or animal group it belongs to.

If possible, use the school grounds to look at the animal signs and discuss what could have left it.

Create a food chain game or mobile to link in learning about habitats.

Key Stage 2

Identify and name a variety of living things plants and animals in the local and wider environment – using classification keys to assign them to groups.

Identify and study plants/animals in habitat, how it changes, group fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and then invertebrates’ snails, slugs, worms, spiders, insects. Consider researching into a chosen species or type of species and make into an ID guide.

Create an elephant corridor – this can be done by using students as part of the communities, elephant, tigers, land or create a model. Also consider writing a short story. It would be best to visit areas to see animals but if not create laminated cards. Encourage class participation by allocating an animal to each student. Also, create a class map to identify where the species are located.

Create “Really Wild show” program for students to role-play and show what they have learnt.