



Living things and their habitats

Changing environments: seasonal changes and changes due to human activity

Key Learning

- **Environments** change with the **seasons**.
- Living things may change their behaviour in different seasons. Some animals may **hibernate**.
- Humans can cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way or in a bad way. There can be a positive or a negative **human impact**.

I can...

- Describe how hedgehogs change their behaviour in different seasons.
- Make a campaign poster for helping to protect hedgehogs and their habitats.

Activities (pages 2-5): Use paper, a ruler and a pencil.

- Alternatively, print page 5 as a worksheet.



Find out more... (page 6):

- You may like to find out more about water voles and their habitats.



Explore, review, think, talk....

What do you already know about hedgehogs?

The hedgehog is one of the animals featured in the 'food chain game' you played last lesson.

Can you remember some of the food hedgehogs like to eat?



- Hedgehogs are **omnivores**, although they prefer minibeasts such as insects, slugs, snails and worms to berries!



- Do you think they eat the same food all year round?
- Talk or think about how the changing seasons might affect hedgehogs.



Watch, read, listen...

Hedgehogs change their behaviour with the seasons

- Watch this clip about a hedgehog throughout the year.
- Try to jot down notes about their behaviour and what they find to eat.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z284d2p>



You may have noticed:

- Hedgehogs are active at night and have a good sense of smell to find food. They eat slugs, snails and worms.
- In summer, hedgehogs give birth and feed their hoglets on milk. After three weeks, a mother hedgehog will show her hoglets where to find food.
- Hedgehogs may eat berries or fruit in summer and autumn.
- In the autumn, hedgehogs eat as much as they can to build up body fat.
- In winter, hedgehogs hibernate. They fall into a deep sleep and do not eat.



Hedgehogs under threat – human impact

Design a campaign poster to support making gardens more ‘hedgehog friendly’

- It is estimated there were 30 million hedgehogs in the UK in the 1950s.
- A recent survey suggests there are now between 1 and 1.5 million hedgehogs.

Can you think of reasons why hedgehog numbers have fallen?



Organisations such as People’s Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) and the British Hedgehog Preservation Society campaign for the protection of hedgehogs and their habitats.

Find out about their work:

<https://ptes.org/campaigns/hedgehogs/>

<https://www.britishhedgehogs.org.uk/>



- Design a campaign poster to support making gardens more ‘hedgehog friendly’. You may like to look at the ideas on the next slide to help you.

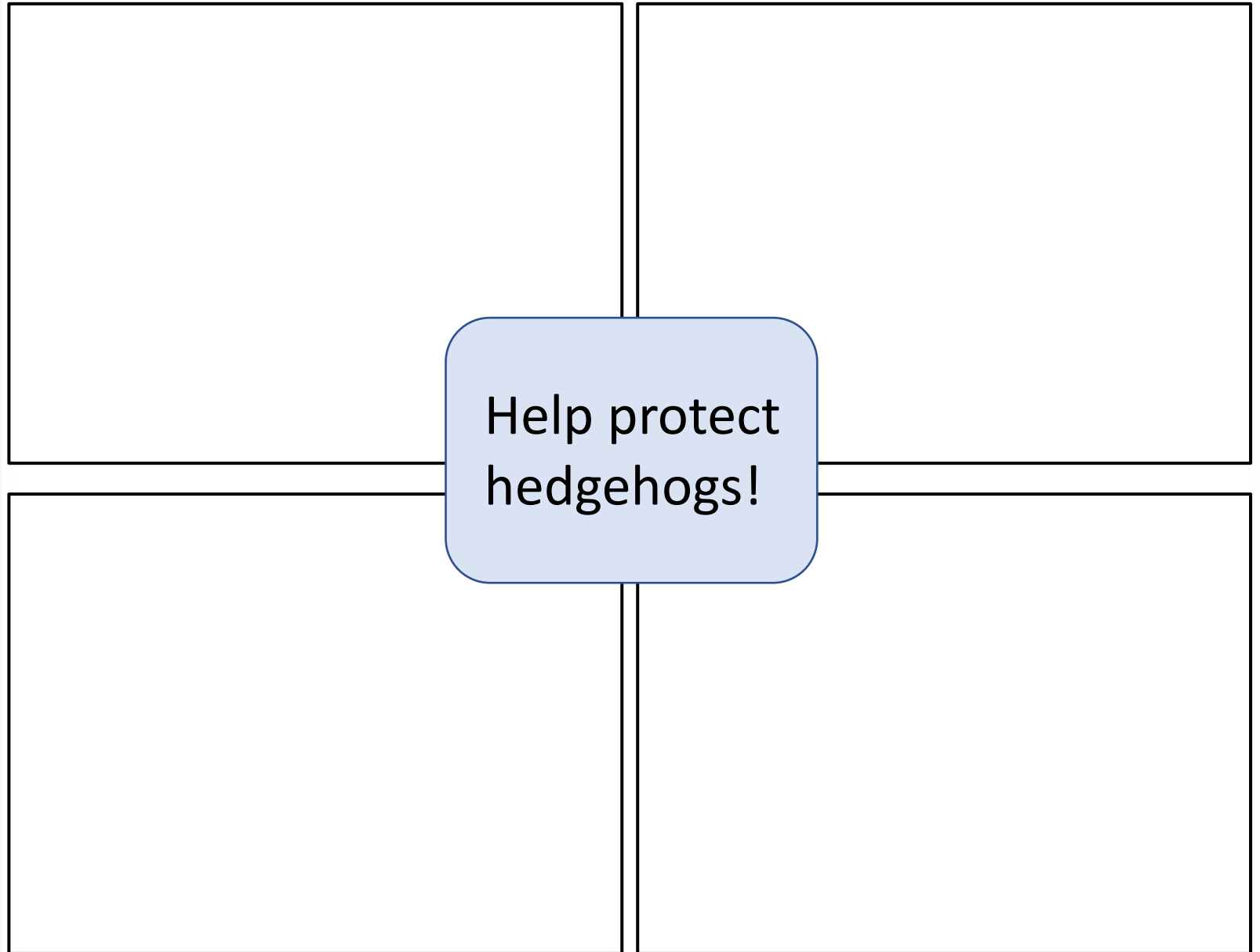
Design a campaign poster to encourage people with gardens to be more 'hedgehog friendly'.

Choose the issues you think are most important.

For example:

- Close-panel fences and garden walls can stop hedgehogs moving to find food and a mate.
- Garden chemicals can kill animals which hedgehogs like to eat, like slugs and snails.
- Pond edges can be too steep for hedgehogs to climb.
- Hedgehogs prefer rough areas or bonfire piles for hiding or hibernation - but take care when burning or strimming!
- Loose netting and litter can catch round a hedgehog.

I can make a campaign poster for helping to protect hedgehogs and their habitats.





Find out more about threatened habitats

Explore other habitats in the UK which are threatened by human activity

You may like to find out more about other habitats in the UK which have been threatened by human activity.

For example, the water vole habitat:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z2ynvcw>



Organisations such as the Wildlife Trusts in the UK are involved with protecting water vole habitats.

<https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/wildlife-and-wild-places/saving-species/water-voles>

- *The website has a variety of short clips and information about work going on across the UK.*

Glossary of terms

Environment: The **environment** includes all living and non-living things. Animals and plants rely on the living and non-living parts of the environment to survive.

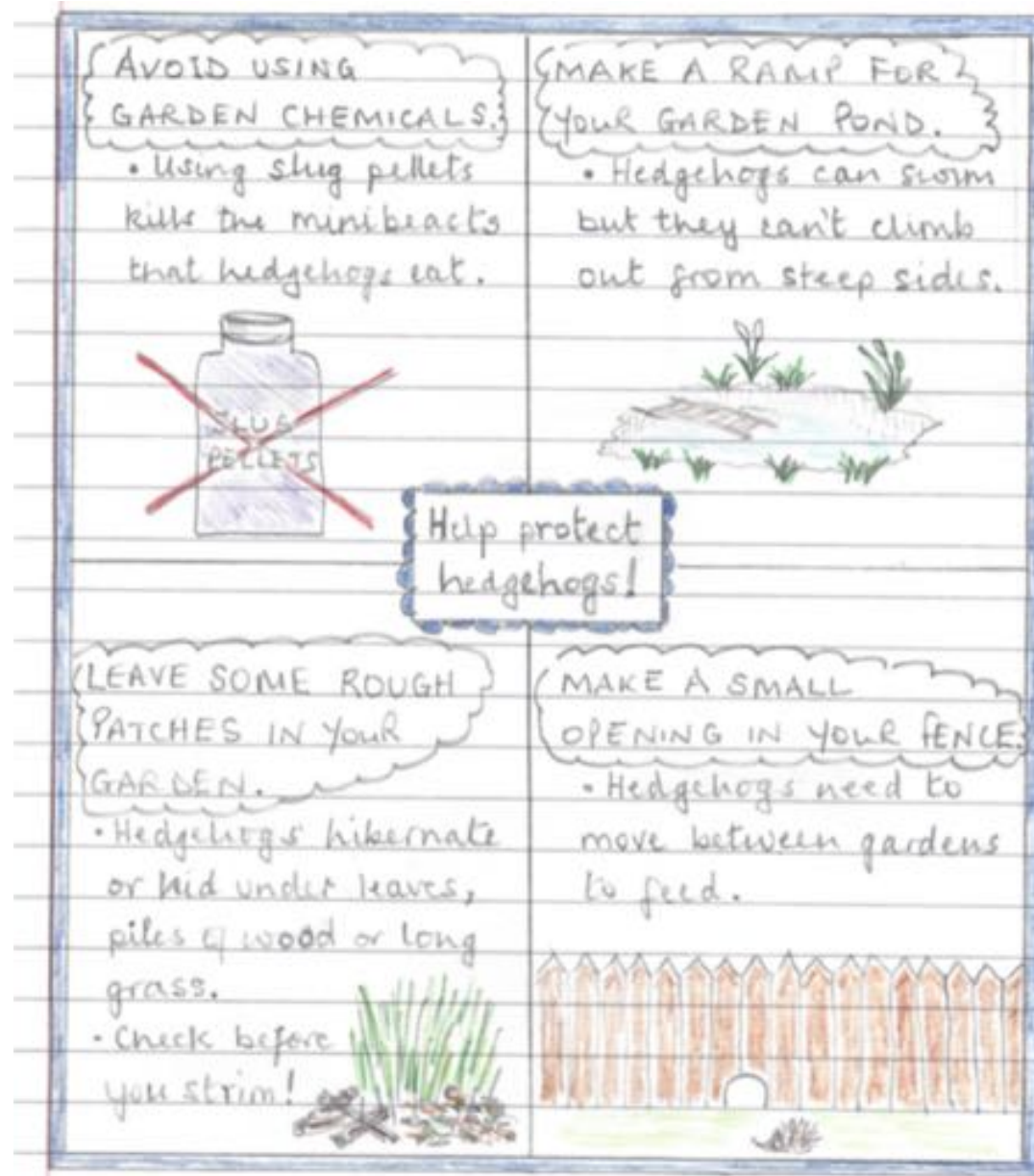
Habitat: Animals live in a **habitat** which provides an **environment** to which they are suited. A **habitat** provides animals with water, food and shelter.

Hibernate: Some animals **hibernate** in winter by going into a deep sleep and living off the fat reserves in their bodies.

Human impact: Humans can have a **negative impact** on the environment, for example by damaging natural animal habitats. Humans can also have a **positive impact**, for example by establishing protected areas for animals.

Season: There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Possible learning outcome for reviewing your work.



Garden chemicals reduce the number of slugs, snails and other insects which means there is less available for hedgehogs to eat.

Rough areas and bonfires make good places for hedgehogs to hibernate or hid during the day.

Always check a bonfire before burning. Long grass also needs checking before using a strimmer or mower.

Garden ponds with steep sides are dangerous for hedgehogs. They can swim but cannot climb out if the sides are steep and slippery. Add a small ramp so they can climb out safely.

Hedgehogs can travel over a mile in a night looking for food. A small opening in the bottom of a fence or garden wall means they can moved between gardens as they search for prey.