



Go-Givers

Protecting Local Habitats





In this lesson you will learn about endangered British species and the threats to their habitat.



5 Questions



Red Squirrel



Scottish Wildcat



Grey long-eared bat



European Hedgehog



Hazel Dormouse



Greater mouse-eared bat



Pine Marten



Water Vole



5 Questions



Lesser-spotted
woodpecker



Hen Harrier



Puffin



Capercaillie



Yellow Wagtail



House sparrow



Lapwing



Merlin



What are endangered species?

All of the UK mammals and birds shown in the game are endangered.

They are living things (**species**) that are in danger of dying out (**endangered**) unless action is taken.





Endangered Species

A species will survive if they have:

- A home that suits them
- Enough food and water
- Good health.



Q. What could be endangering the lives of British species?



Habitat Destruction

The natural home of a living thing is called its **habitat**.

In the UK habitat is destroyed to make way for:

- Buildings
- Roads
- Farms
- Landfill (rubbish).





Pollution

Habitats can also be damaged by human waste:

- Rubbish
- Poisonous gases
- Oil leaks
- Sewage
- Chemicals used by farmers to kill weeds and insects.





Climate Change

Across the world, habitats are being changed by **climate change**.

Humans are also using more water, leaving less for wildlife.





Invasive Species

Species from other parts of the world have been brought to live in the UK.

They are called **invasive species** when they start to cause a problem to British wildlife.





Invasive Species

Grey squirrels come from North America.

They are bigger than the **native** red squirrel and eat the acorns that they feed on.





Diseases

Invasive species sometimes bring diseases.

These diseases can kill British wildlife.

Grey squirrels brought squirrel pox to the UK. It does not harm them but can kill red squirrels.





We cannot care about what we don't know!

Activity 1:

Create a profile poster about an endangered British species.

Name: Bilberry Bumblebee

Picture:



Description: It has a small round body of about 12mm. There are yellow markings around its neck and a thin band of yellow around its waist (thorax). Most of the lower body is a bright orange.

Habitat: Moorland and heath where bilberry plants grow.



Diet: Nectar and Pollen

Reasons it is endangered: Habitat loss and climate change mean that there are fewer flowering plants to take nectar from.

Fascinating Facts: They are also called mountain bumblebees because they live in the Highlands of Scotland.