

Find out more about a Garden Creature



Learning Intention

Learn about the variety of creatures that can be found in a garden.

National Curriculum Skills

Science Through fieldwork, they should be given the opportunity to study the plants and

animals in two contrasting local environments.

- Interdependence of living organisms in those two environments and their

representation as food chains.

- The environmental factors that affect what grows and lives in those 2

environments.

- How humans affect the local environment.

ICT Use ICT to further their understanding of information they have retrieved and

gathered.

Geography Living in my world: caring for places and environments and the importance of

being a global citizen.

ESDGC The natural environment.

Activity Outline

* Research a creature.

* Sequence information to make a report.

* Create a class list of animals.

***** Use books and website sources.

***** Encourage pupils to give a group oral report of one creature.

Resources

Creature Feature

Templates

Reference books / internet access

The blank oral report frame (from the *resources* folder)



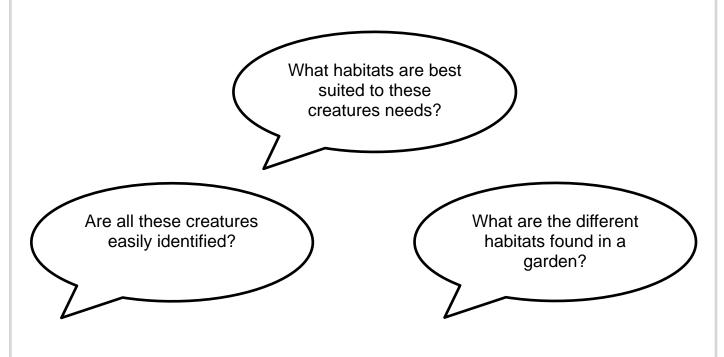
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Lesson Outline

Create a class list of animals the class know live in a garden.



- Read over the Creature Feature, then get the children to order the information using the template provided.
- Ask the class, in pairs or small groups, to use the model information to create a profile of a different creature from the class list.
- Using reference books/ internet search engines (Google), they research their chosen creature
- They then create a creature profile, either using the template provided or by designing their own.
- Once the pupils have completed their creature profiles, discuss what they have found out, did they find any threats that the animals face?



They forage along woodland edges, in open woodland, suburban gardens, marshes and over water.

> Bats are the only mammals which can truly fly.

> > Creature Feature

The Pipistrelle Bat

Body length: 3.5-4.5 cm, Wingspan: 18-24cm, Average weight 3.8 g

Pipistrelles have tiny bodies with short

grey-brown. Ears and muzzle are dark.

colour from orange-brown to pale

legs and a broad flat head. They vary in

Pipistrelles are Britain's smallest bats

British bats and their roosts are protected by law as their numbers have dramatically decreased during recent

decades.

A single pipistrelle can eat 3,000 insects in one night - that's one-third of its bodyweight!

A variety of insects are taken as food, including small moths, lacewings and midges.

> They are the most widespread and abundant species of bat in Britain.

None of the bats in Britain feed on blood!

Pipistrelles often roost in buildings, such as churches, outhouses and often occupied houses. You may have bats in your attic or the roof space above the school. Remember, it is illegal to disturb bats and their roosts.

Bats are not blind. They fly and hunt in the dark by echolocation, listening to the echoes of their high frequency calls to build up a sonic map of their environment.

Bats tend to emerge at dusk to feed.

UK bat populations are under threat from a loss of natural habitat and a decline in the insects for them to feed on.

In the winter they hibernate in crevices in buildings and trees, as well as in bat boxes, from October to March/April.

The bones in a bat's wing are just like those in the human arm and hand, except that the bat finger bones are greatly elongated and connected by a double membrane of skin to form the wing.

They mate in the autumn and give birth to one young in mid-June. Their babies are born live, and they feed on their mother's milk. They are weaned and able to fly by the end of July.

The Pipistrelle Bat

