

## Nature and Biodiversity (Better Planet Schools) Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary

biodiversity	The variety of living things in a place.	mammal	An animal that breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair at some point during its life.
deciduous	Trees that lose all of their leaves for part of the year.	Food chain	A food chain or web shows how animals eat the plants and other animals around them.
evergreen	Trees that don't lose all their leaves at the same time, they always have some foliage.	predator	An animal that eats other animals.
habitat	The home of an animal or plant.	producer	The beginning of the food chain by creating their own food through photosynthesis. Usually a plant.
microhabitat	A smaller habitat within a larger habitat.	reptile	Cold blooded animal, lives on land, skin covered in hard, dry scales, and breathes air.
minibeast	Any small invertebrate.	species	A group of animals or plants that are similar and can produce young animals or plants.

### Key Facts

The more biodiversity there is, the stronger a community of plants and/or animals is. Small changes to the environment will have less of an effect on it.

All species are connected and depend on each other.

Plants provide a habitat for many species of animals – shelter from weather, a nesting place, sleeping ground and somewhere to hide from predators.

All living things need energy to live and they get it from the food they eat.

To reduce our impact on the environment we can reduce how much we use, and we can recycle which means to make things that have already been used, to make something else.

# Deciduous and Evergreen trees

Evergreen leaves are:

- thick
- waxy
- small
- narrow like needles

Deciduous leaves are:

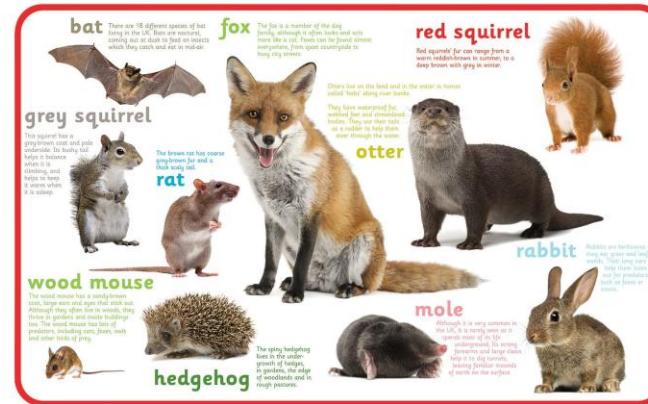
- broad
- flat
- have veins running through them



## Habitats



## British Mammals



# Tier 2 Vocabulary
