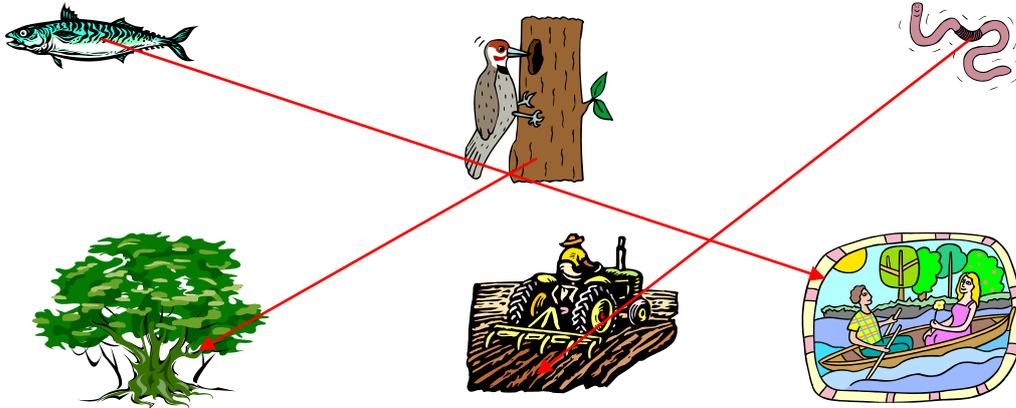


Badgery Science Fun 6

Animals live in many different habitats. They are **adapted** to live there. Draw lines from the animal to the habitat in which it lives.

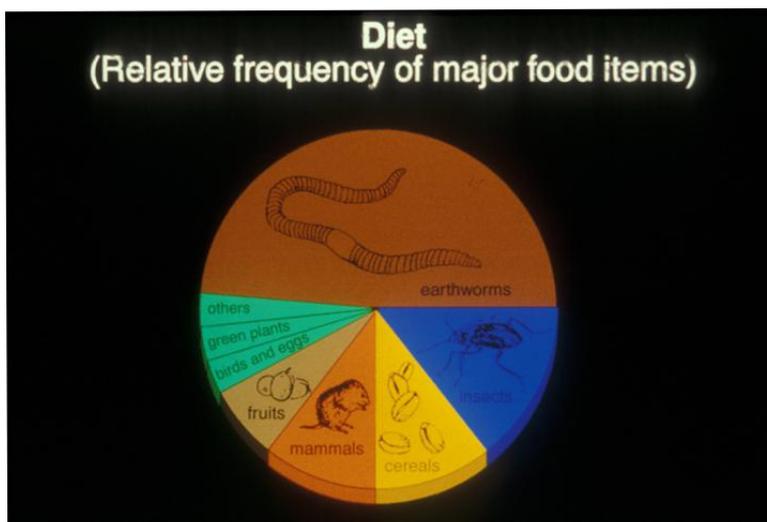


Can you think of any ways in which the first cow is adapted to a special habitat?



The highland cow is much fatter and hairier. So, it can live in places that are much colder.

The badger is a sturdy, powerful mammal. It has two obvious adaptations. Its huge **claws** help it dig. Its grey **fur** camouflages it at night. During daytime hours, they sleep in underground tunnels called a sett. At night do they come out to find food. (They are **nocturnal**) They are **omnivores**. This means they eat both plants and meat.

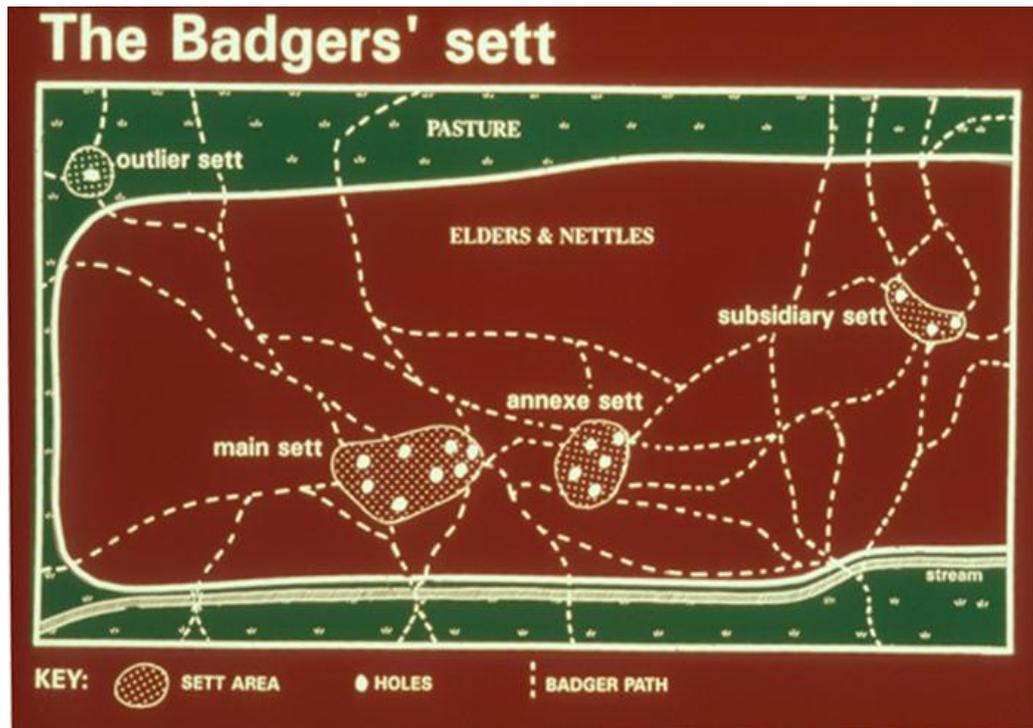


What do badgers eat most?

worms

Where would it be likely to find most of its food?
(Fields or woods?)

fields, particularly pasture



Why do you think that woodland edges, (ecotone), are the best habitat for badgers?

Clues:

Where would it find most worms? **In fields, particularly pasture.**

Where would it find most grain? **In arable fields.**

Where might it find most fruits and nuts? **In woodland.**

Do you think there would be more birds, mammals and insects, etc., in woodland or fields?

Probably in woodland, but there would be quite a few in fields.

If a badger lived right in the middle of a *huge* wood, would it find more food or less food?

It would find less food. Woodland edge, (ecotone), allows it to hunt in both areas.

More animals live in the ecotone areas than the middle of woods or fields. Why do you think that hedges are a very important environment for wildlife?

Hedges are really just very long thin woodland edge – ecotone!