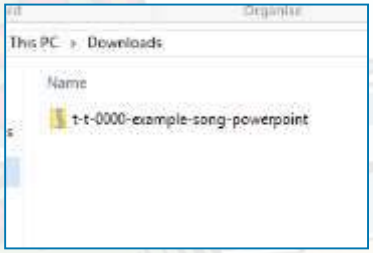
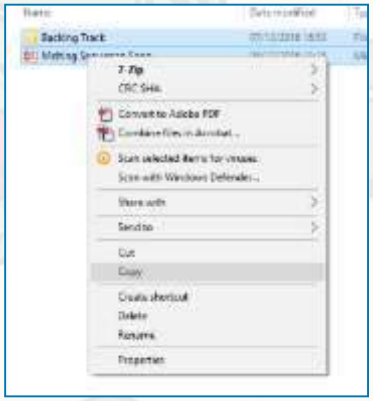
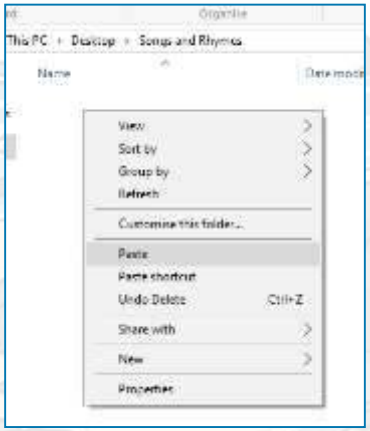
Guidance for Video/Audio in PowerPoints

1. Open the folder and copy all the files.

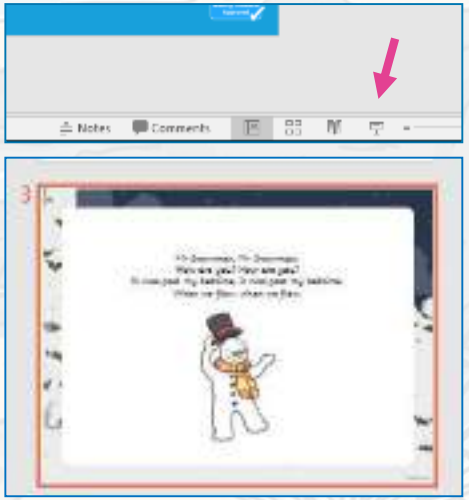




2. Paste the copied files into a new folder.



3. Open the PowerPoint file, enable editing and enter presentation mode (start the slide show).



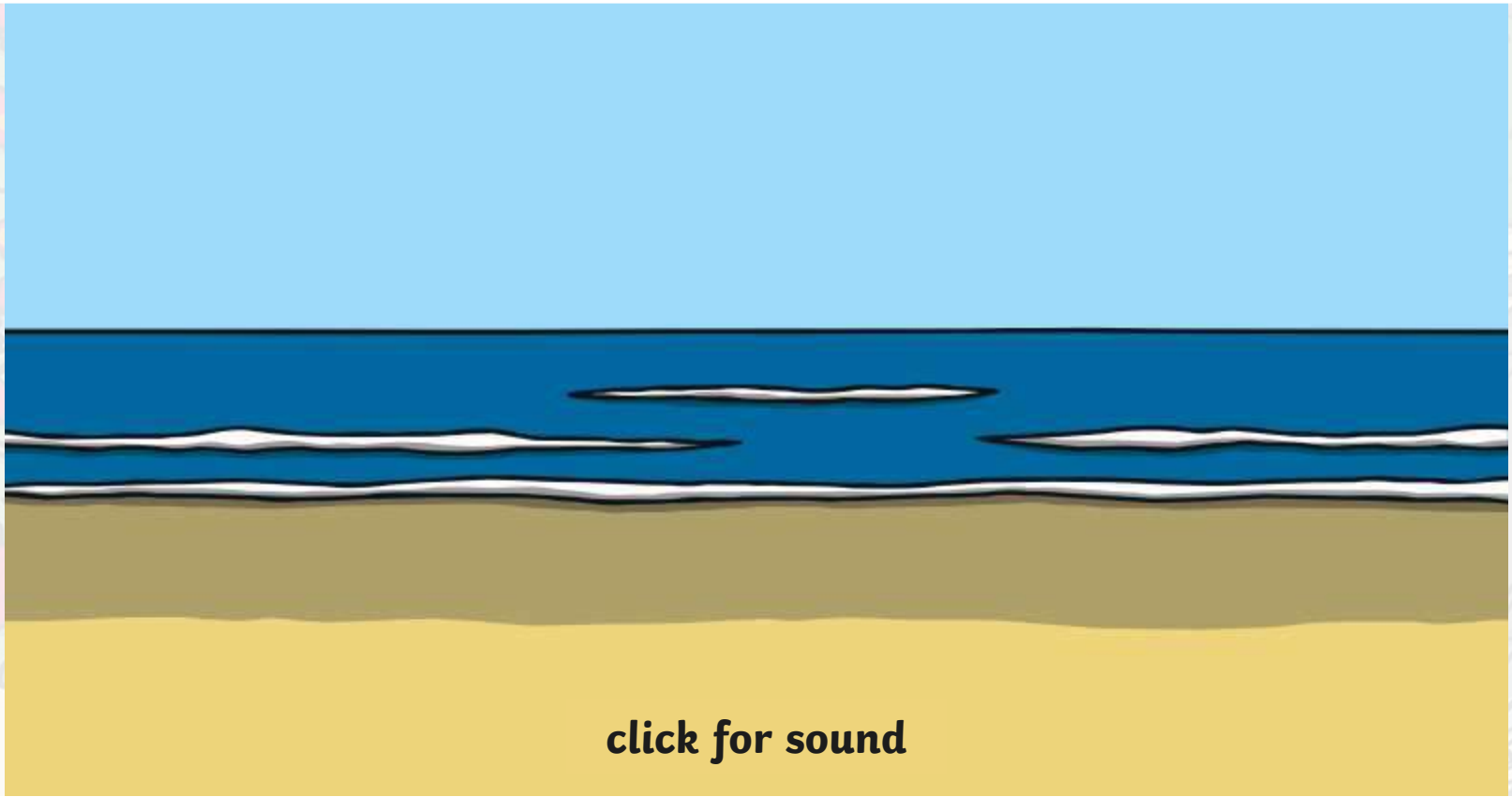
Please note the embedded audio may not be compatible with early versions of PowerPoint.

You may wish to delete this slide before beginning the presentation.


Beach Habitats
twinkl
twinkl

Habitats

Habitats are natural environments that plants and animals live in.



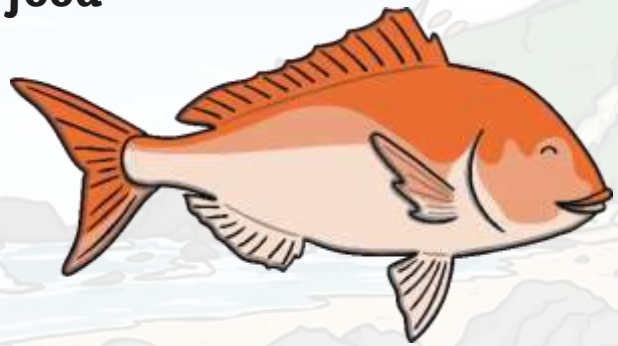
click for sound

What animals and plants might you see at the beach?

Habitats

Think about it...
What three things do animals and plants get from their habitat so they can live?

- **food**



- **water**



- **shelter** (somewhere to sleep and to raise their young)



Coastal Habitats

We all live within 80 miles of a coast in the UK.



Click on the buttons to reveal the different types of coastal habitats.

Coastal Habitats

We all live within 80 miles of a coast in the UK.

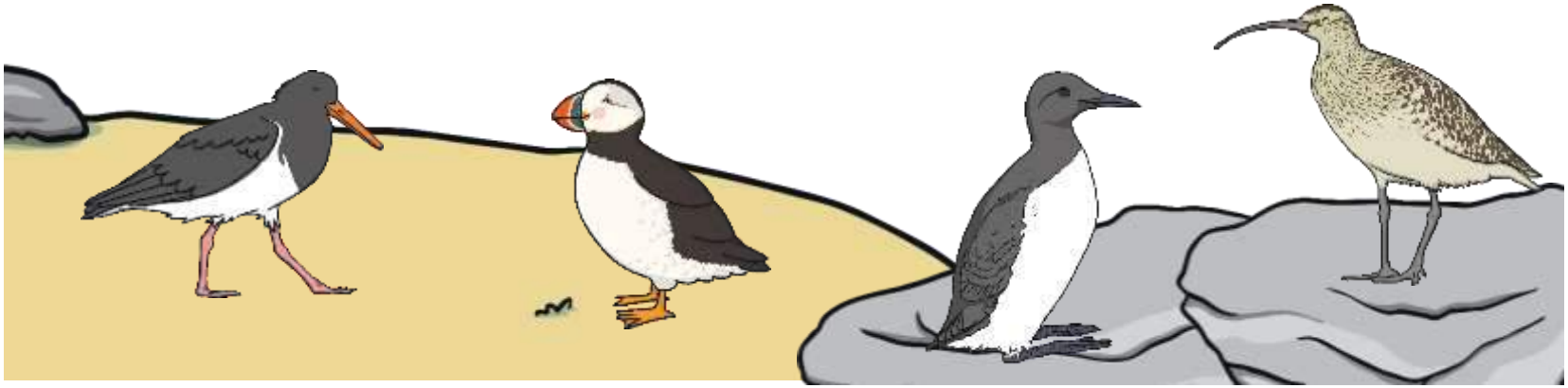


Click on the buttons to reveal the different types of coastal habitats.

Coastal Birds

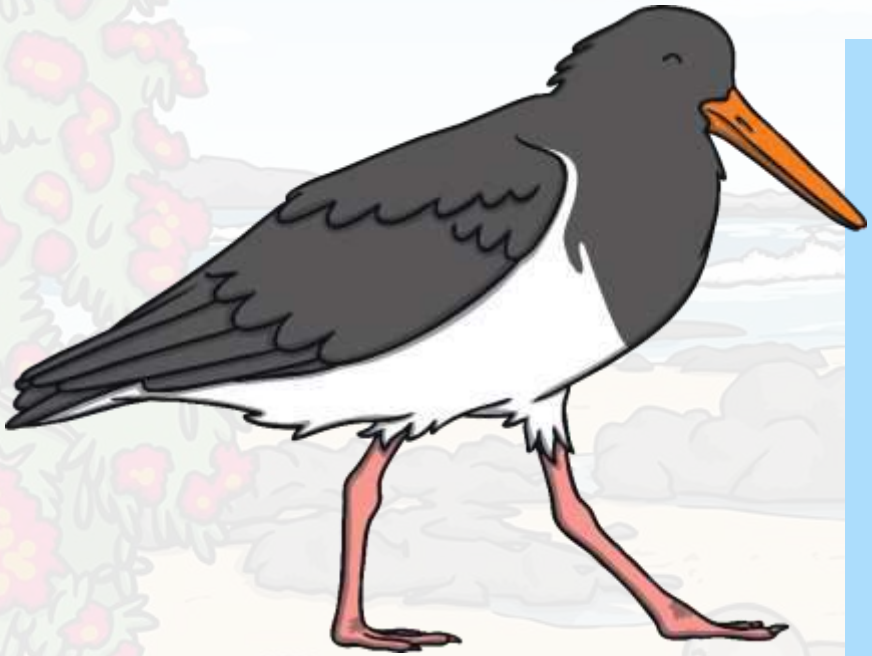


next slide



Beaches are important habitats for many plants and animals, including birds. **Click on the images to reveal more information**.

Coastal Birds



Oystercatcher

- They make very loud calls.
- They have a long, strong, flattened, red bill.
- They use their bills to eat cockles, mussels and other shellfish.
- They nest along the coast, by rivers and on gravel pits.

previous slide

Coastal Birds

Puffin

- They are also called sea parrots and are very small, just 33cm tall.
- They have a very large, multicoloured beak.
- Their burrows are at the top of cliffs in short grass.
- They dive for fish using their wings to swim.



previous slide

Coastal Birds



Guillemot

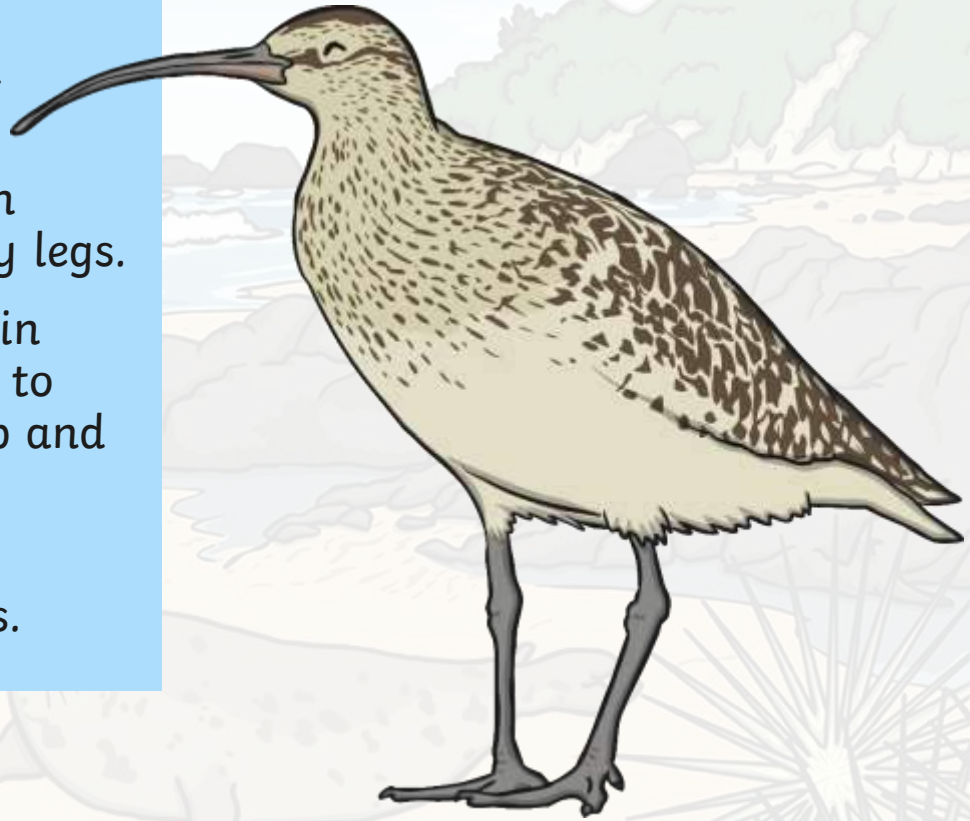
- Their eggs are pointed and narrow at one end: handy to stop them falling off cliffs.
- They are brown and white and have white faces in winter.
- They live on cliffs and ledges in big groups.
- They eat crustaceans, molluscs and fish.

previous slide

Coastal Birds

Curlew

- They are very big, around 50cm tall.
- They are greyish-brown in colour with long blue-grey legs.
- They are good at wading in water and using their bill to catch earthworms, shrimp and crabs.
- They can be seen in wet grasslands and moorlands.



previous slide

Coastal Birds



Seagull

- Herring gulls look the same as seagulls but have a red spot on their bill.
- The adults are silver-grey and white with black wing tips. The young are silver-grey all over.
- They nest on rooftops, clifftops, farmland, wetlands, islands and around the coast.
- They eat fish, insects and unfortunately scraps of food (like chips) left by humans.

previous slide

Birds and Their Habitats

Try it...

Which of these are food for birds in their habitat?

Click on each one to check!

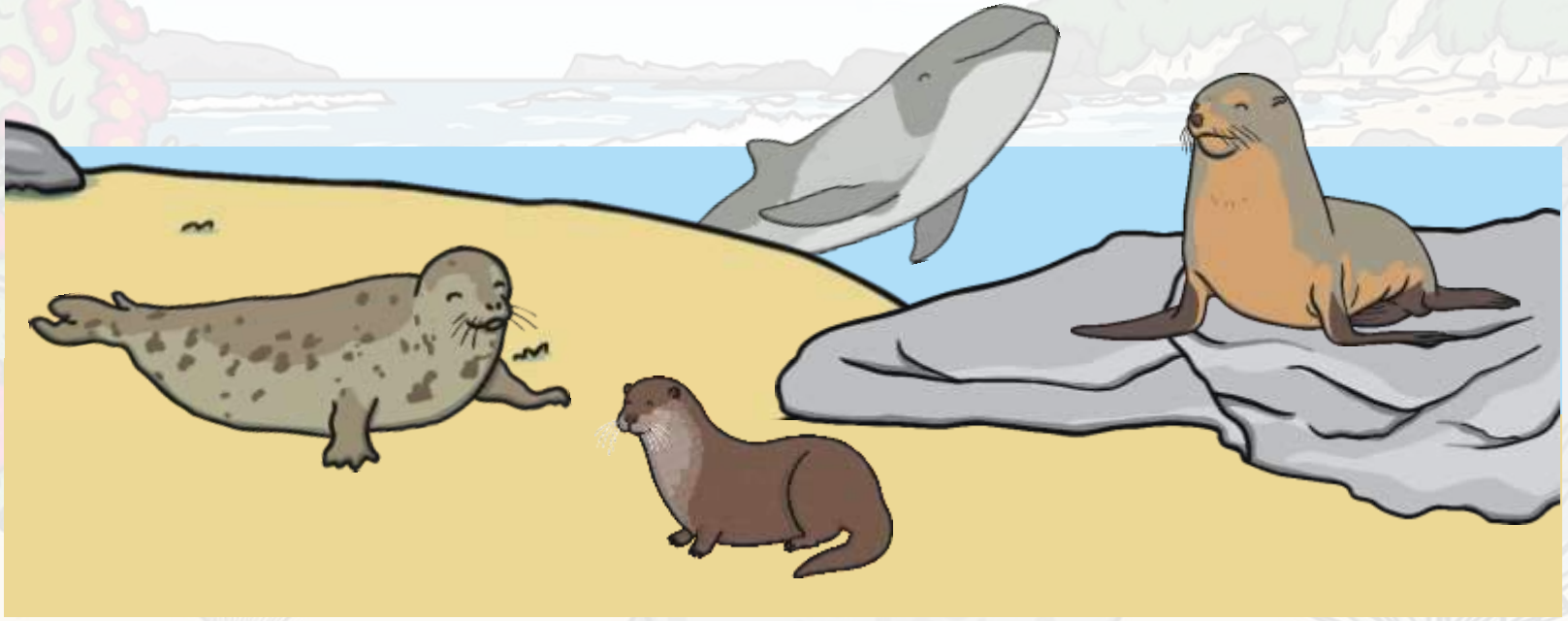
bird food



not bird food

Marine Mammals

next slide

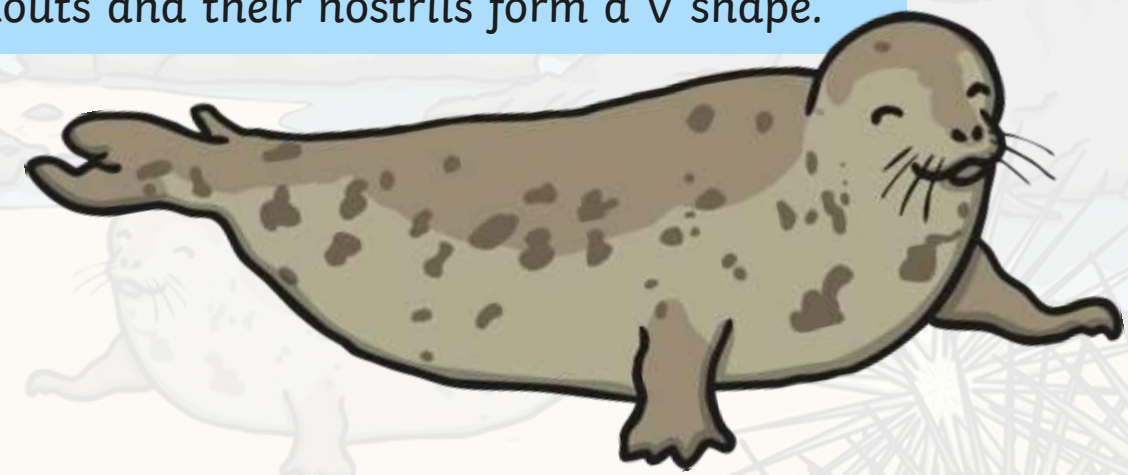


Beaches are important habitats for many plants and animals, including mammals. **Click on the images to reveal more information.**

Marine Mammals

Harbour Seal

- Also known as the common seal, they can stay underwater for up to 10 minutes.
- The common seal is the smaller seal and they eat octopus, squid, crabs and fish.
- Can be blonde, grey, brown, silvery white and black, often with dark spots.
- They have shorter snouts and their nostrils form a V shape.



previous slide

Marine Mammals

Grey Seal

- They have a longer, more elongated snout and their nostrils do not meet in the middle.
- Grey seals are more vocal than common seals and tend to lie closer together.
- The pups are born white.
- They eat sand eels, crabs, lobsters and fish.



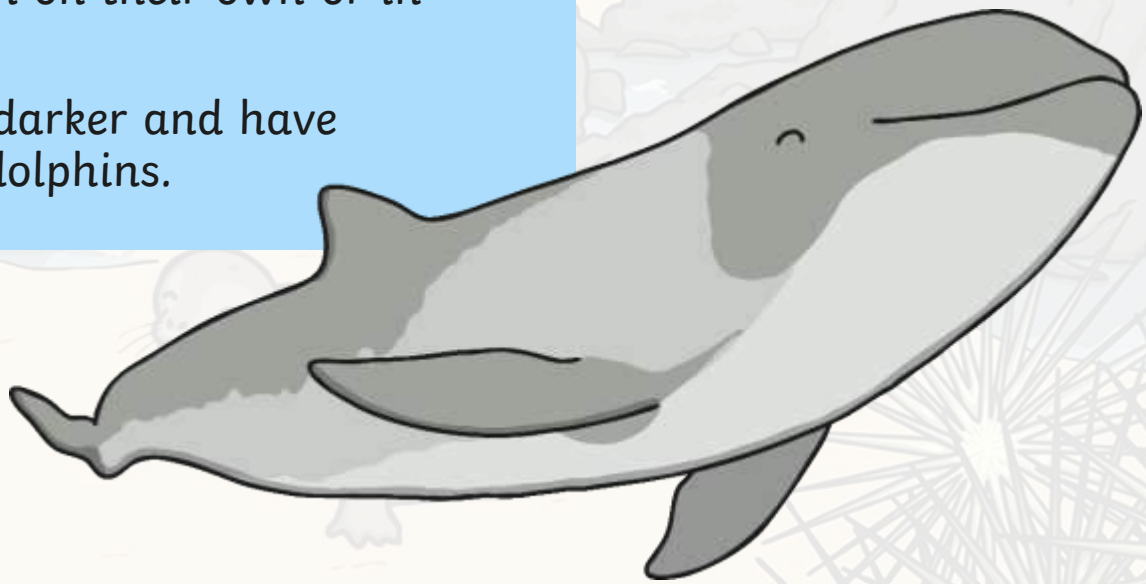
previous slide

Marine Mammals

Harbour Porpoise

- They are small toothed whales, closely related to dolphins, but less energetic.
- They eat fatty fish like herring and mackerel. Sometimes they eat squid and octopus.
- They might be seen on their own or in groups of up to 10.
- They are smaller, darker and have rounder heads than dolphins.

previous slide



Marine Mammals

previous slide



Otter

- Otters have strong tails and webbed feet.
- They mainly eat fish, but also birds, crayfish and rabbits.
- They have cubs in underground burrows called a holt.
- Otters like having fun like making waterslides. Sea otters sometimes hold hands while sleeping to form rafts so they don't drift away.

Underwater Plants

Beaches are important habitats for many living things, including plants.

With your partner, discuss it...

Can you name any underwater plants?





Underwater Plants



seaweed



sea holly



marram



sea lettuce

Click on these plants to check their names.

Seashore Minibeasts

Beaches are important habitats for minibeasts too.

Try it...

Try to think of as many minibeasts as you can that you might find at the beach.





Seashore Minibeasts



mussel



shore crab



hermit crab



shrimp



prawns



starfish



common whelk



dog whelk



razor shell

Click on these minibeasts to check their names.

Help

We need to help birds, mammals, plants and minibeasts, as well as our environment.






Think about it...

What could we do to help look after our beaches?

Looking After Our Beaches

Try it... Work out whether each rule belongs under **Do** or **Do Not.** Click on each rule to check.



Do

collect shells

drop litter

Do Not

keep a safe distance away from animals

leave shells at the beach

feed and leave food for animals

touch the animals

pick up litter

take pictures of leaves and flowers

pick leaves and flowers


twinkl
twinkl