

Change a habitat: what happens?

4th Class



Print and cut along the dashed lines. These carry the **text a group reads** — a job to do, a brief to research, or notes to identify by. Check the lesson's teacher notes for how many sets each group needs and how they are used: some lessons hand out one card per group, others sort or sequence a full set.

Flowering hedge plants (hawthorn and bramble)

Before: 14 clumps in the patch. After: 0 clumps

Bees and bumblebees

Before: 32 counted on a warm afternoon.
After: 7 counted in the same way on a similar afternoon. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Butterflies

Before: 18. After: 4. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Small birds (robin, wren, thrush)

Before: 9 birds using the patch. After: 2 birds seen using the open edge. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Caterpillars and aphids

Before: 45 on leaves and stems. After: 12 on leftover weeds and grass. ^{R_s} ^{R_s}

Hedgehog signs (tracks or visits)

Before: 3. After: 0. Teacher answer key (do not print for pupils): Biggest first losses tend to be the plants themselves. Plant-feeders and flower-visitors (bees, butterflies, many caterpillars and aphids) tend to drop next. Animals that nested, sheltered or hunted along the hedge (small birds, hedgehogs) often drop as well. Exact order can be debated. The cards show who dropped and by how much, not a timed sequence. Pupils use the food web to reason a likely knock-on order. The point is linked drops, not a single victim