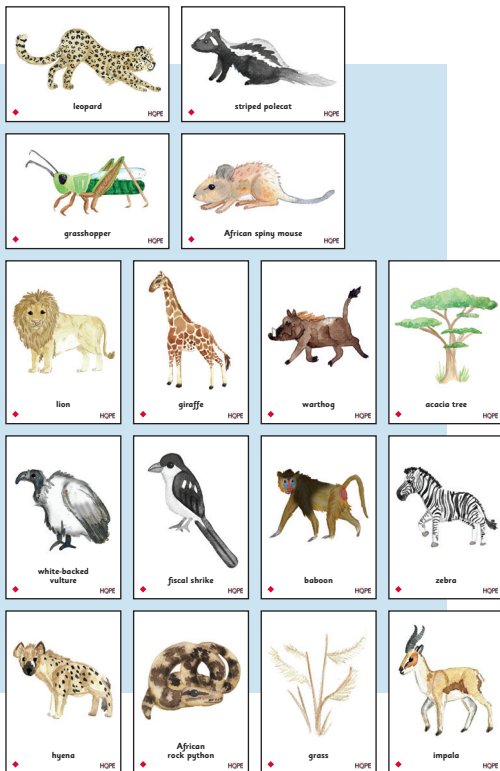


# African Savannah food web

The African Savannah is located in the continent of Africa, spreading over many countries including Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa. It is part of the wider tropical grassland biome and can be found between the Earth's tropical and arid climate zones. The African Savannah has mild and dry winters called the 'dry season', as well as hot and rainy summers called the 'wet season'. This habitat contains producers including grass and acacia trees and consumers such as warthogs, African rock pythons and leopards.

## Animals included in this set:



## Key National Curriculum objectives

### YEAR 2

#### Science – Living things and their habitats

- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other.
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats.
- Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

### YEAR 4

#### Science – Living things and their habitats

- Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

#### Science – Animals including humans

- Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

## Relevant prior learning

### YEAR 1

#### Science – Animals including humans

- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

## Cross-curricular links

### KEY STAGE 1

#### Geography – Locational knowledge

- Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

#### Geography – Human and physical geography

- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

## KEY STAGE 2

### Geography – Locational knowledge

- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

### Geography – Human and physical geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

## Common misconceptions

- **Larger animals are always carnivores.**

**CORRECTION:** Some of the world's largest land animals are herbivores, such as elephants, giraffes and rhinoceroses. These animals have few predators due to their size but they're still primary consumers.

- **Smaller animals are always herbivores.**

**CORRECTION:** Lots of smaller animals are carnivores, such as badgers, weasels and owls. Many of these animals are secondary consumers and may still have larger predators.

- **Predators or tertiary consumers eat everything else in the food web.**

**CORRECTION:** The arrows in a food web show exactly which living things eat one another.

- **Predators or tertiary consumers have the most energy in the food web.**

**CORRECTION:** The arrows in a food web reflect the direction in which energy is travelling but this energy does not accumulate at the top. At each stage of the food web, some energy is lost through life processes such as movement, respiration and excretion.

## Key words

Key word	Meaning
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural environment in which a plant or animal lives.
<b>Microhabitat</b>	A small, localised habitat which is different to the surrounding wider habitat.
<b>Food chain</b>	A diagram which shows the order in which a group of living things eat each other.
<b>Food web</b>	A diagram which combines several different interconnected food chains within a particular habitat.
<b>Herbivore</b>	An animal which only eats plants.
<b>Omnivore</b>	An animal which eats both plants and other animals.
<b>Carnivore</b>	An animal which only eats other animals.
<b>Prey</b>	An animal which is hunted and eaten by other animals (predators).
<b>Predator</b>	An animal which hunts for and eats other animals (prey).
<b>Producer</b>	A living thing which produces its own food to survive rather than consuming food.
<b>Primary consumer</b>	A living thing which only eats producers (plants). Primary consumers are herbivores.
<b>Secondary consumer</b>	A living thing which eats primary consumers. Secondary consumers are mostly carnivores.
<b>Tertiary consumer</b>	A living thing which eats secondary consumers. Tertiary consumers are mostly carnivores.
<b>Decomposer</b>	A living thing which breaks down dead plants or animals.
<b>Scavenger</b>	An animal which eats dead animals or decaying plants.