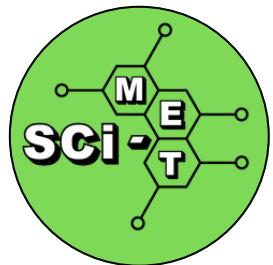


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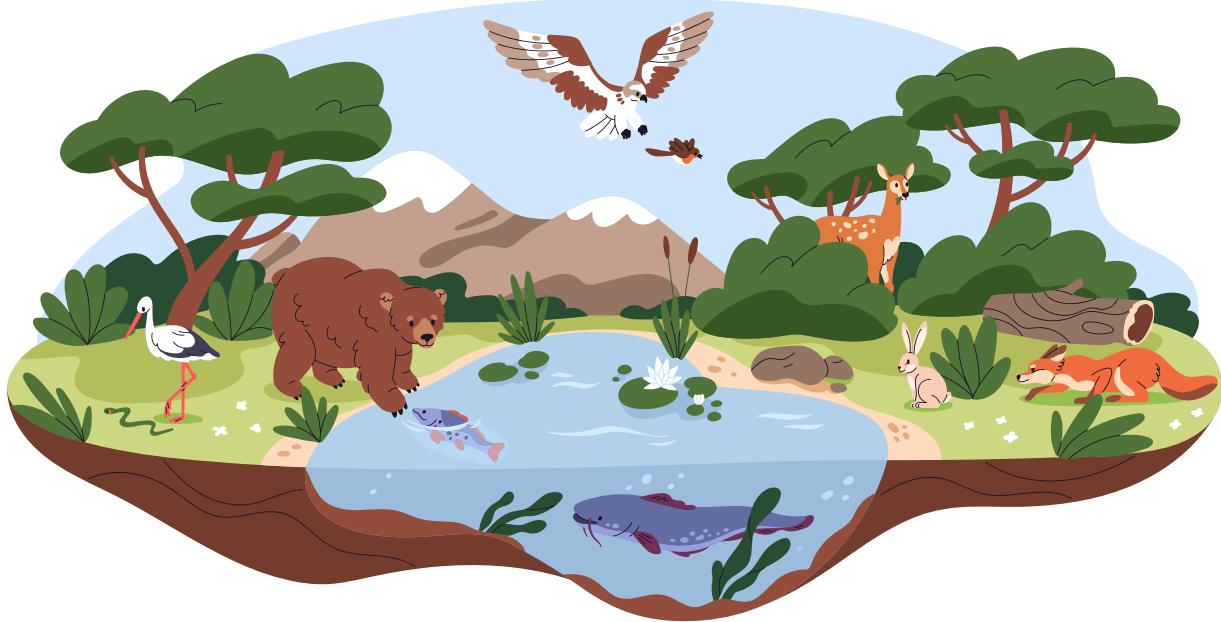


SCIENCE

Quarter 2: Plants and Animals and Their Habitat



Plants and Animals and Their Habitat



HABITAT

A **habitat** is a place where an animal or plant live that meets its need to **survive**. A habitat meets all the **environmental conditions** an **organism** needs to survive. For an animal, that means everything it needs to find and gather food, select a **mate**, and successfully **reproduce**. For a plant, a good habitat must **provide** the right combination of light, air, water, and soil. The main **components** of a habitat are shelter, water, food, and space. A habitat is said to have a **suitable** arrangement when it has the correct amount of all of these.

What are the Types of Habitats?

Habitats can be **broadly categorized** into three types. They are terrestrial habitats, aquatic habitats, and aerial habitats. The animals that live on land are said to be in terrestrial habitats. There are a wide **range** of terrestrial habitats like forests, grasslands, deserts, mountain ranges, coastal regions, wetlands, ice caps and wetlands. The animals that live in water bodies like river, lakes, ponds and oceans are said to be in aquatic habitats. The animals have different **adaptations** which make them suitable for living in a **particular** habitat. Organisms that can perform their tasks in an **airborne** environment are referred to as having an aerial habitat. Aerial habitats **exist** in the skies (e.g., trees). Birds, bats, and insects are just a few **species**.

ANIMALS AND THEIR HABITAT

Animals live in different habitats, which are the **natural environments** that provide them with food, water, and shelter. In the Philippines, we can find a wide **variety** of animals living in three main types of habitats: terrestrial (land), aquatic (water), and aerial (air). Each habitat is **suited** to the needs of the animals living there, allowing them to **thrive** and **survive**. In this section, we will explore some of the animals found in these habitats and learn how they are specially **adapted** to live in their **unique** environments.

IA. TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

	TARSIER	Found in the forests of Bohol, it lives in dense forests and woodlands .
	DEER	This species roams in the grasslands and forests of Luzon, Leyte, and Samar.
	WARTY PIG	Commonly seen in rainforests in the Visayas and Mindanao regions.
	CROCODILE	Although semi-aquatic, it mainly dwells near freshwater rivers and lakes in Northern Luzon.



PANGOLIN

Found in the forests of Palawan, it **thrives** in the lowland forests and digs **burrows** for shelter



MONKEY

Found in forests across the Philippines, from **lowlands** to **mountainous** regions.

IB. AQUATIC ANIMALS



DUGONG (SEA COW)

Found in **coastal waters** and **seagrass beds** in Palawan.



WHALE SHARK

Found in the waters off Donsol, Sorsogon, and Oslob, Cebu, **thriving** in warm, **shallow** waters.



BANGUS

A common fish found in coastal **mangroves**, **estuaries**, and **rivers** across the Philippines



PAWIKAN (GREEN SEA TURTLE)

These turtles nest on beaches but spend most of their time in shallow coastal waters and coral reefs.



MUDSKIPPER

Found in mangrove forests and muddy shorelines, it lives both in water and on land

IC. AERIAL ANIMALS



PHILIPPINE EAGLE

One of the largest eagles in the world, it soars above tropical forests in Luzon, Samar, and Mindanao.



FRUIT BAT

Found in the rainforests of Palawan and Mindanao, it flies at night in search of fruit



HANGING PARROT

Found in lowland forests and canopies throughout the country, hanging upside down from branches while feeding.

II. PLANTS AND THEIR HABITAT

Plants, like animals, have **adapted** to various habitats where they grow and **thrive** based on their environmental needs, such as water, sunlight, and soil conditions. In the Philippines, the **diversity** of habitats allows for a wide **variety** of plant **species** to **flourish**. Below are examples of plants classified into terrestrial, aquatic, and aerial habitats found in the Philippines.

IIA. TERRESTRIAL PLANTS

	NARRA	The national tree of the Philippines, Narra thrives in tropical rainforests and is often found in lowland areas.
	BANANA	Widely cultivated in the Philippines, banana plants are typically found in tropical lowland areas.
	MOLAVE	Another strong hardwood tree native to the Philippines, Molave grows in forests and open woodlands .
	RATTAN	This climbing palm species grows abundantly in the forested regions of the Philippines, especially in areas with tropical climates.

IIB. AQUATIC PLANTS

	WATER HYACINTH	A free-floating aquatic plant found in <u>lakes</u> , <u>rivers</u> , and ponds in the Philippines.
	LOTUS	Commonly found in <u>shallow</u> lakes, ponds, and wetlands, the Lotus plant is known for its beautiful large flowers and floating leaves.
	TARO	Grown in wet, marshy areas or rice paddies, Taro is a plant whose corm is <u>edible</u> and widely used in Filipino cuisine.
	WATER LETTUCE	Floating on the surface of freshwater bodies like lakes and ponds, water lettuce is a fast-growing aquatic plant that forms <u>dense</u> mats.

IIC. AERIAL PLANTS

	ORCHID	Many <u>species</u> of orchids are native to the Philippines and are commonly found in <u>tropical rainforests</u> , often growing on tree trunks or branches.
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	BIRD'S NEST FERN	<p>Found in the <u>moist</u> and shaded forests of the Philippines, the Bird's Nest Fern grows high on tree trunks.</p>
	STAGHORN FERN	<p>These large ferns grow in <u>tropical</u> forests in the Philippines, attaching themselves to trees.</p>

TYPES OF HABITATS

Terrestrial habitats refer to the different types of land-based environments where animals and plants live. Each terrestrial habitat has unique characteristics, such as climate, soil type, and plant life, which create specific conditions for the organisms that inhabit them. These habitats can range from dry deserts to lush rainforests, and each supports different types of life.

- **Forests** a large area covered with trees, **shrubs**, and a **variety** of plants. Forests are rich in **biodiversity**, offering shelter and food for a wide **range** of **species**.
- **Rainforests** are **dense** forests located in **tropical** regions that receive high amounts of rainfall throughout the year.
- **Woodlands** are less **dense** than forests and have trees spaced further apart, often with a mix of open areas and shrubland.
- **Deserts** are regions that receive very little rainfall, making them dry and **challenging** environments for many forms of life.

Each terrestrial **habitat** in the Philippines is unique and supports a variety of animals and plants adapted to its specific conditions.

Aquatic habitats are environments found in water, where animals and plants live. These **habitats** include both freshwater and saltwater environments, and they are home to a wide **variety** of **organisms** that have **adapted** to living in water. The **conditions** in aquatic habitats, such as **water temperature**, **depth**, and **salinity**, determine the types of plants and animals that can **survive** there.

- **Freshwater** habitats include rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams, where the water has a low **salt concentration**.
- **Lakes and ponds** are still or slow-moving bodies of freshwater that can **vary** in size and **depth**.
- **Rivers and streams** are flowing freshwater systems that often begin in mountains or highlands and flow toward seas or **lakes**.
- **Mangroves** are coastal habitats found in tropical regions where **salt-tolerant** trees grow in the **intertidal zones**, between land and sea.

Aquatic habitats, whether freshwater or saltwater, are **critical** ecosystems that support an incredible **variety** of life. Each type of aquatic habitat has its own **unique characteristics** that shape the **organisms** living there.

Aerial habitats are environments where animals live **primarily** in the air or spend a significant part of their life flying or gliding through the atmosphere. These habitats include **species** that have **adapted** to life above the ground, using the air to hunt, travel, or escape predators. Aerial animals often have **specialized** physical features like wings, lightweight bodies, and **keen senses** that allow them to **thrive** in the sky.

- **Caves**, while not **traditionally considered** part of the air, serve as aerial habitats for **species** like bats that spend much of their time flying.
- **Mountain peaks and cliffs provide** open, elevated areas where many birds and other animals glide and soar using **air currents**.

Aerial habitats offer animals the ability to move freely through the sky, travel long distances, and hunt for food from above. Each type of aerial habitat supports **specific** species that are **uniquely adapted** to life in the air, whether it's soaring high above the forest canopy or gliding over coastal waters.

"The **diverse range** of **habitats** in the Philippines—from lush tropical forests to wetlands and open grasslands—**supports** a variety of plant **species** adapted to different environmental conditions. Terrestrial plants grow on land and include species like trees and crops. Aquatic plants live in water, **thriving** in lakes, rivers, and wetlands, while aerial plants are **epiphytes** that rely on air and moisture rather than soil."

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