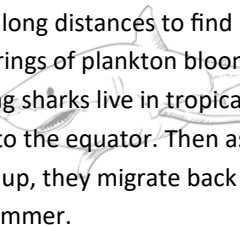
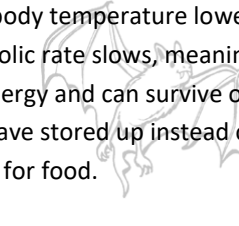
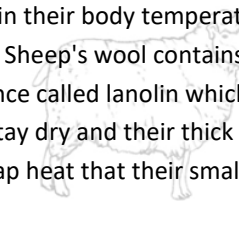
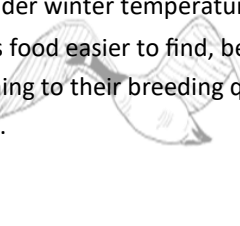
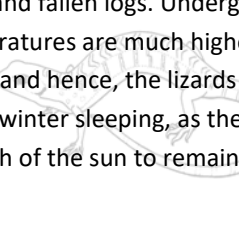
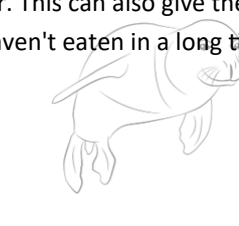
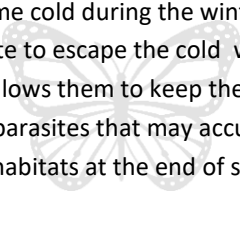
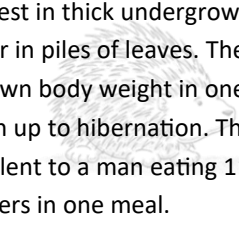
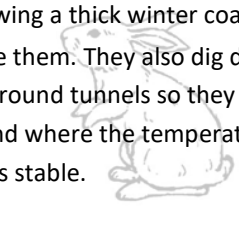
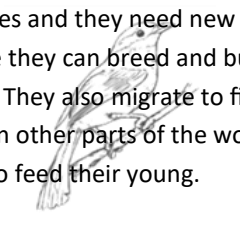
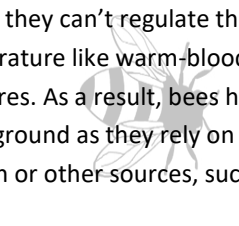
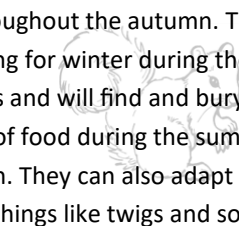
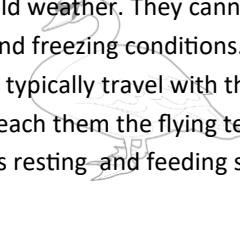
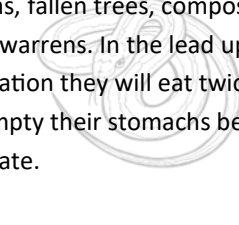


# Wildlife Corridors Through the Seasons

Cut out the seasonal wildlife cards and place them under the head you think they belong.

<b>Migrate</b>	<b>Hibernate</b>	<b>Adapt</b>

# Wildlife Corridors Through the Seasons - Teacher Resource

<h2>Migrate</h2> <p>Why?</p>	<h2>Hibernate</h2> <p>Where?</p>	<h2>Adapt</h2> <p>How?</p>
<p><b>Basking Sharks</b> feed on plankton, they travel long distances to find big gatherings of plankton blooms. In winter, basking sharks live in tropical waters close to the equator. Then as our waters warm up, they migrate back to the UK for the summer.</p> 	<p><b>Bats</b> like dark quiet buildings and caves. Their body temperature lowers and their metabolic rate slows, meaning they use less energy and can survive on the fat they have stored up instead of trying to forage for food.</p> 	<p><b>Sheep</b> need to eat a lot more food to maintain their body temperature in winter. Sheep's wool contains a waxy substance called lanolin which helps them stay dry and their thick coat can help trap heat that their small bodies emit.</p> 
<p><b>Canadian Geese</b> attracted to Britain for its milder winter temperatures, which makes food easier to find, before returning to their breeding quarters in spring.</p> 	<p><b>Lizards</b> like to hibernate underground, rocks and fallen logs. Underground temperatures are much higher than above and hence, the lizards spend their entire winter sleeping, as they rely on the warmth of the sun to remain active.</p> 	<p><b>Seals</b> have a thick layer of fat called blubber. This can also give them energy if they haven't eaten in a long time.</p> 
<p><b>Butterfly species</b> do not survive the extreme cold during the winter, so they migrate to escape the cold weather. It also allows them to keep themselves safe from parasites that may accumulate in their habitats at the end of summer.</p> 	<p><b>Hedgehogs</b> will hibernate in a specially built nest in thick undergrowth, under a shed or in piles of leaves. They eat 20% of their own body weight in one sitting in the run up to hibernation. That's equivalent to a man eating 112 quarter pounders in one meal.</p> 	<p><b>Rabbits</b> are able to survive the winter by growing a thick winter coat to insulate them. They also dig deep underground tunnels so they can store food and where the temperature remains stable.</p> 
<p><b>Swallows</b> travel when the weather changes and they need new shelter where they can breed and build their nests. They also migrate to find more food in other parts of the world to be able to feed their young.</p> 	<p><b>Bees</b> are cold-blooded creatures, this means they can't regulate their body temperature like warm-blooded creatures. As a result, bees hibernate underground as they rely on heat from the sun or other sources, such as being active.</p> 	<p><b>Squirrels</b> prepare for winter by bulking up throughout the autumn. They start prepping for winter during the warm months and will find and bury 3 years worth of food during the summer/ autumn. They can also adapt what they eat to things like twigs and soil.</p> 
<p><b>Swans</b> migrate as they are sensitive to the cold weather. They cannot survive in cold and freezing conditions. The younger swans typically travel with their parents who teach them the flying techniques, as well as resting and feeding stops.</p> 	<p><b>Snakes</b> will hibernate in tree root systems, fallen trees, compost heaps and rabbit warrens. In the lead up to hibernation they will eat twice as much and empty their stomachs before they hibernate.</p> 	<p><b>Badgers</b> have a thick layer under the skin, where fat develops during autumn, for the badger to live during winter. They will also go to the toilet inside their sett rather than venturing outside to reduce activity.</p> 