

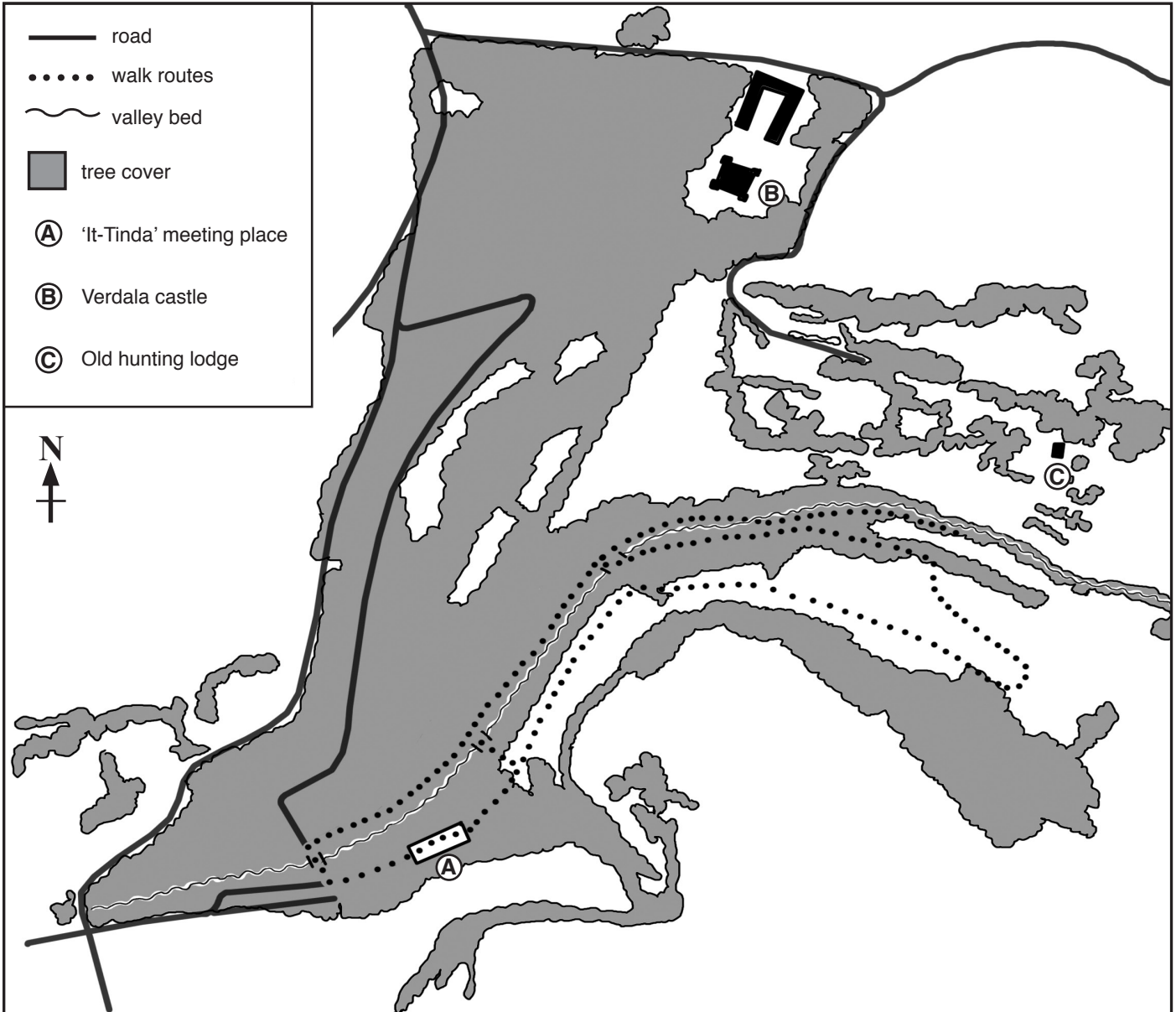
# Buskett

Site visit worksheets for Form 2 Integrated Science

## 1. Maps and signs

Here is a map of Buskett.

A. Keep track of your location while you walk along the route.



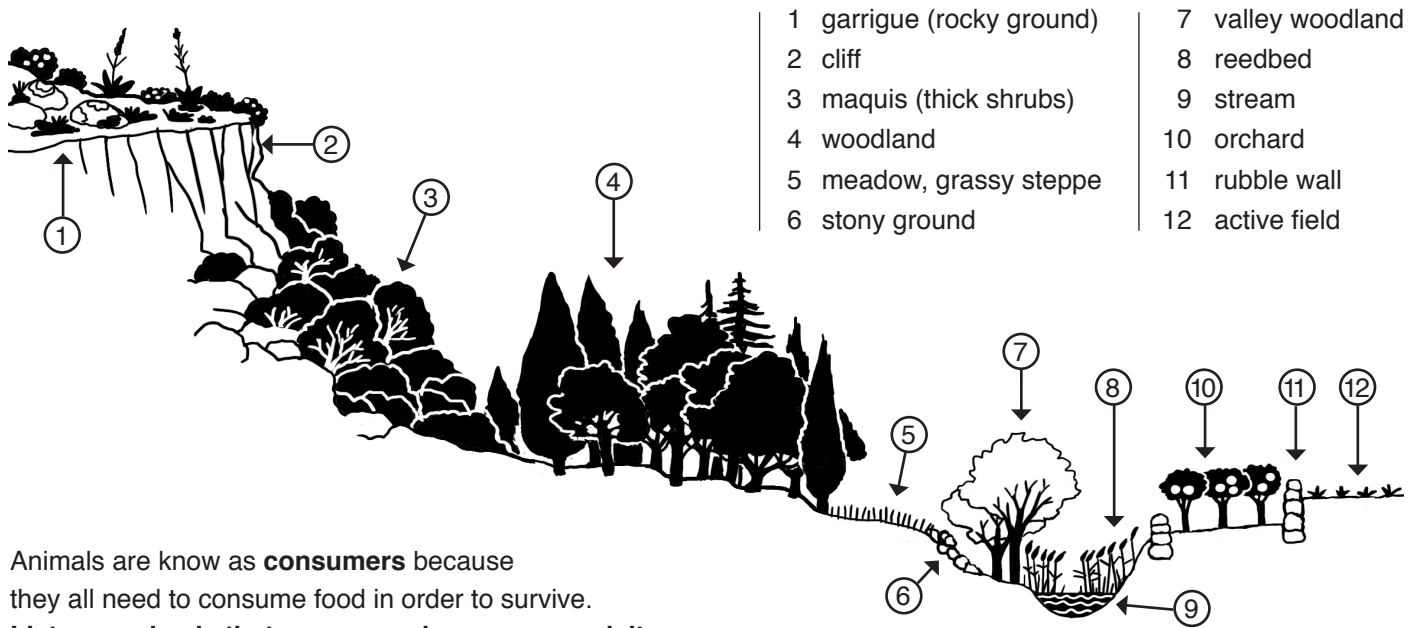
B. Tick the signs that you think are suitable for this site.



C. Back at school, draw a thick red diagonal line across the signs that show activities that are prohibited at this site.

# 2. Habitats and inhabitants

Here is a cross section of Buskett showing some of the habitats present at this site.



Animals are known as **consumers** because they all need to consume food in order to survive.

List any animals that you see or hear on your visit.

State what kind of consumers they are (H = herbivore, P = predator, O = omnivore).

Number them according to which of the above habitats you found them in.

animal (consumer)	food	habitat

### 3. Habitats as shelter

Animals choose their habitat not only because it provides food but also because it provides shelter.

**Observe carefully while you walk along the route.**

**List any place that you think might provide shelter for animals.**

**Suggest which animal/s might use the place.**



feature	animal/s



### 4. Forensic investigation

Animals are not always easy to see but they often leave signs of their presence or activity.

**Observe carefully while you walk along the route.**

**Can you spot any signs of animal presence or animal activity?**



observation	animal/s

# 5. Agriculture

Is agriculture good or bad for nature? Do the fields at Buskett improve or degrade this site?

**A. In the boxes below list all the effects of agriculture that you can think of.**

**Next to the box draw a Smiley or a Grumpy to show whether the effect is positive or negative.**

**B. Choose three effects you listed above and explain why you think they are positive or negative for nature or natural habitats.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

# 6. Conservation

Buskett is a place for nature but it is also popular with people, who visit the site for recreation. People also work at Buskett, such as the farmers. All this human activity can damage Buskett. Because of this, Buskett needs careful maintenance so that the habitats and biodiversity of this important site are conserved.

**A. Look at the board that shows what maintenance is being done at Buskett. List two things that are being done for the conservation of this site.**



- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_

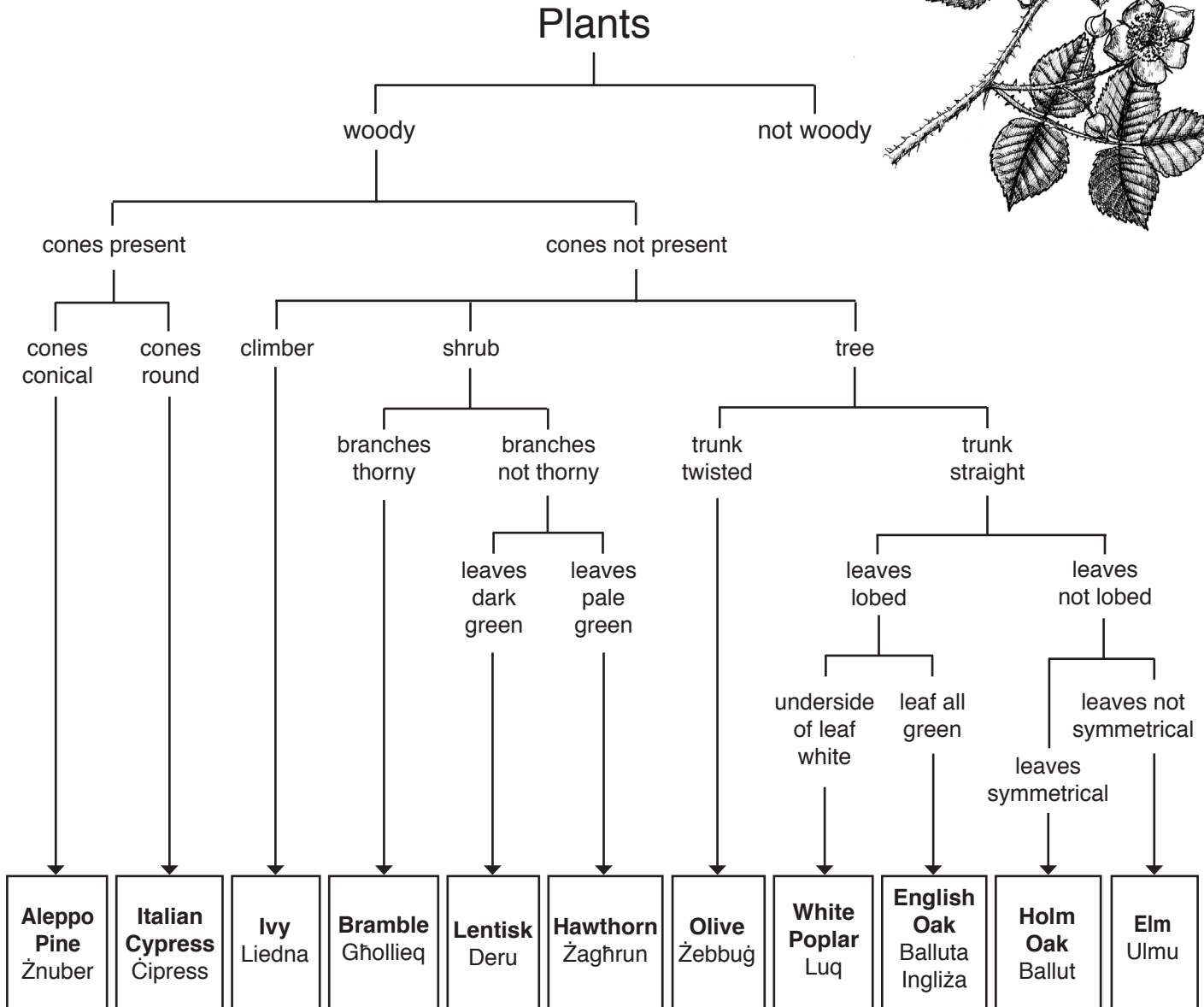
**B. Buskett is known as a semi-natural woodland. Why is it called this?**

Answer. \_\_\_\_\_

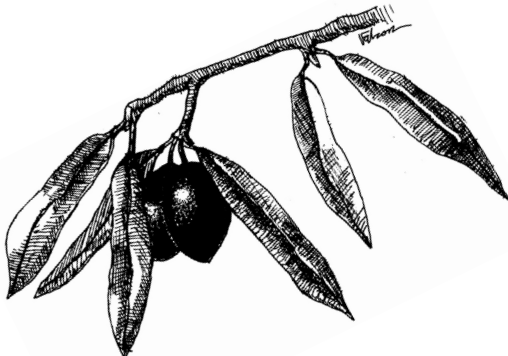
# 7. Plants and keys

To identify plants and animals we can use **keys**. A key helps us find important details to learn what species we are looking at.

Use this simple key to identify some plants that the teacher will show you.



# 8. Fighting pollution



Most of the air pollution in Malta is caused by emissions from cars and from the power station. These pollutants also find their way into our water systems. Trees are able to clean the air and water through their respiration and through their roots. One tree can remove **up to 4.5kg** of pollutants annually.

**Using this figure, calculate how many kilograms of pollutants the olive trees in this area would remove.**

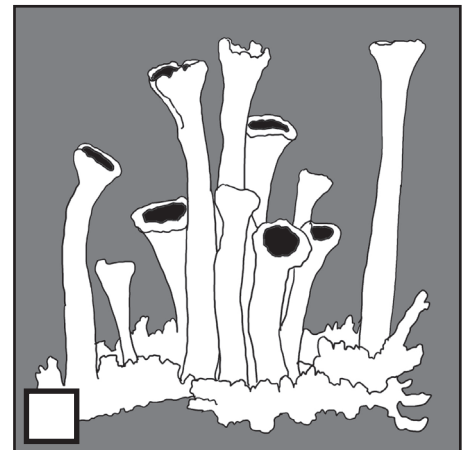
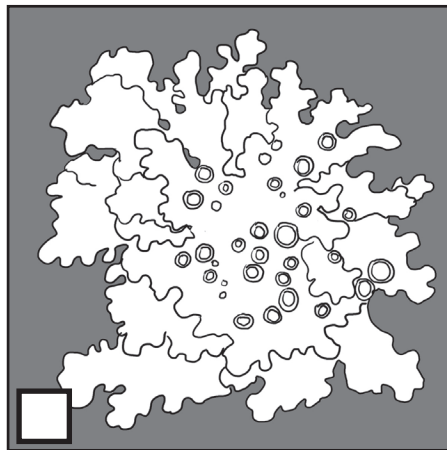
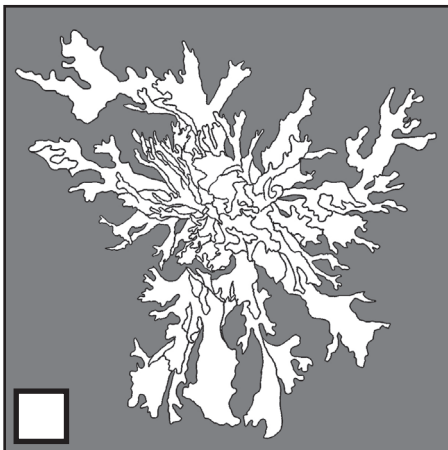
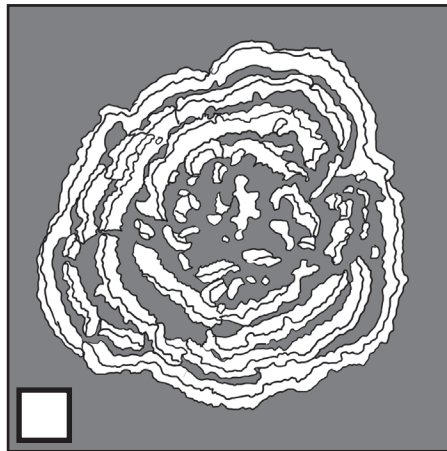
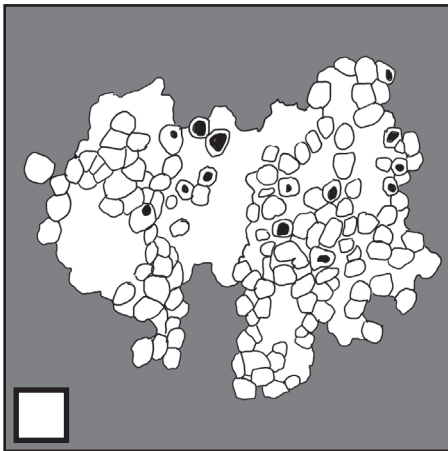
number of trees →  × 4.5kg =

# 9. Biodiversity



We have hundreds of species of lichens in the Maltese Islands. Lichens (likeni) grow mostly on rocks and trees. Some species also grow on soil.

**A. Check the tree trunks in the area. How many of the lichens pictured below can you find? Use magnifying loupes to examine the lichens better.**



Most lichens cannot survive in places where there is air pollution.

**B. What does the presence of so many lichens in this area indicate?**

Answer.

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Name	
Class	Date

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