

Foresta 2000

Site visit worksheets for Form 1 Integrated Science and Geography

Habitats

The place where an animal or plant lives is called its **habitat**. We have several different habitats in the Maltese Islands. The habitats below are all present at Foresta 2000. **Give one main feature that is special to each of these habitats:**

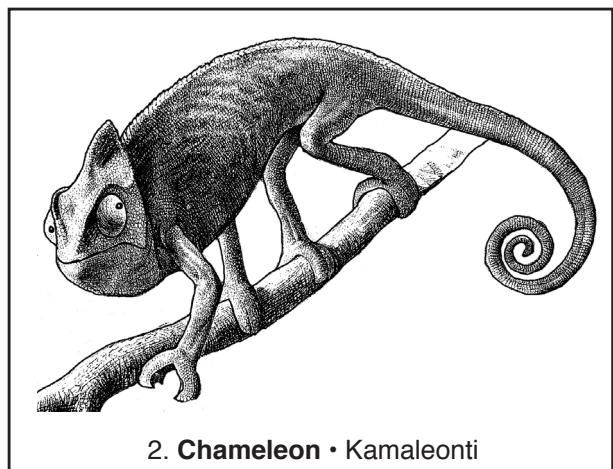
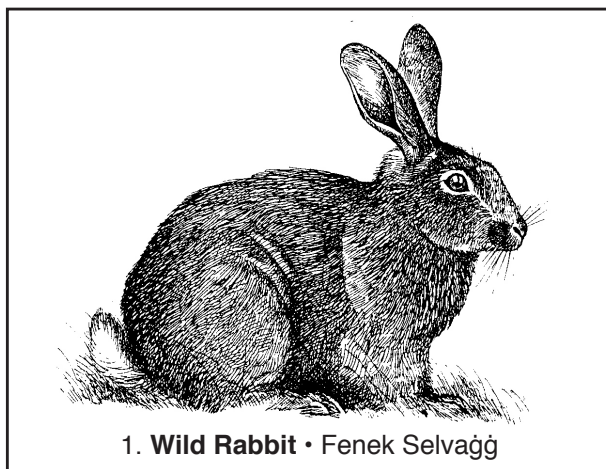


woodland	shrub thickets	rocky land	steppe	farmland

Adaptations

An **adaptation** is a special function, behaviour or physical feature that helps a plant or an animal to **survive** in its surrounding.

Here are two animals we find at Foresta 2000. For each, find one adaptation that helps it live in its habitat.



1. _____

2. _____

Vital Functions

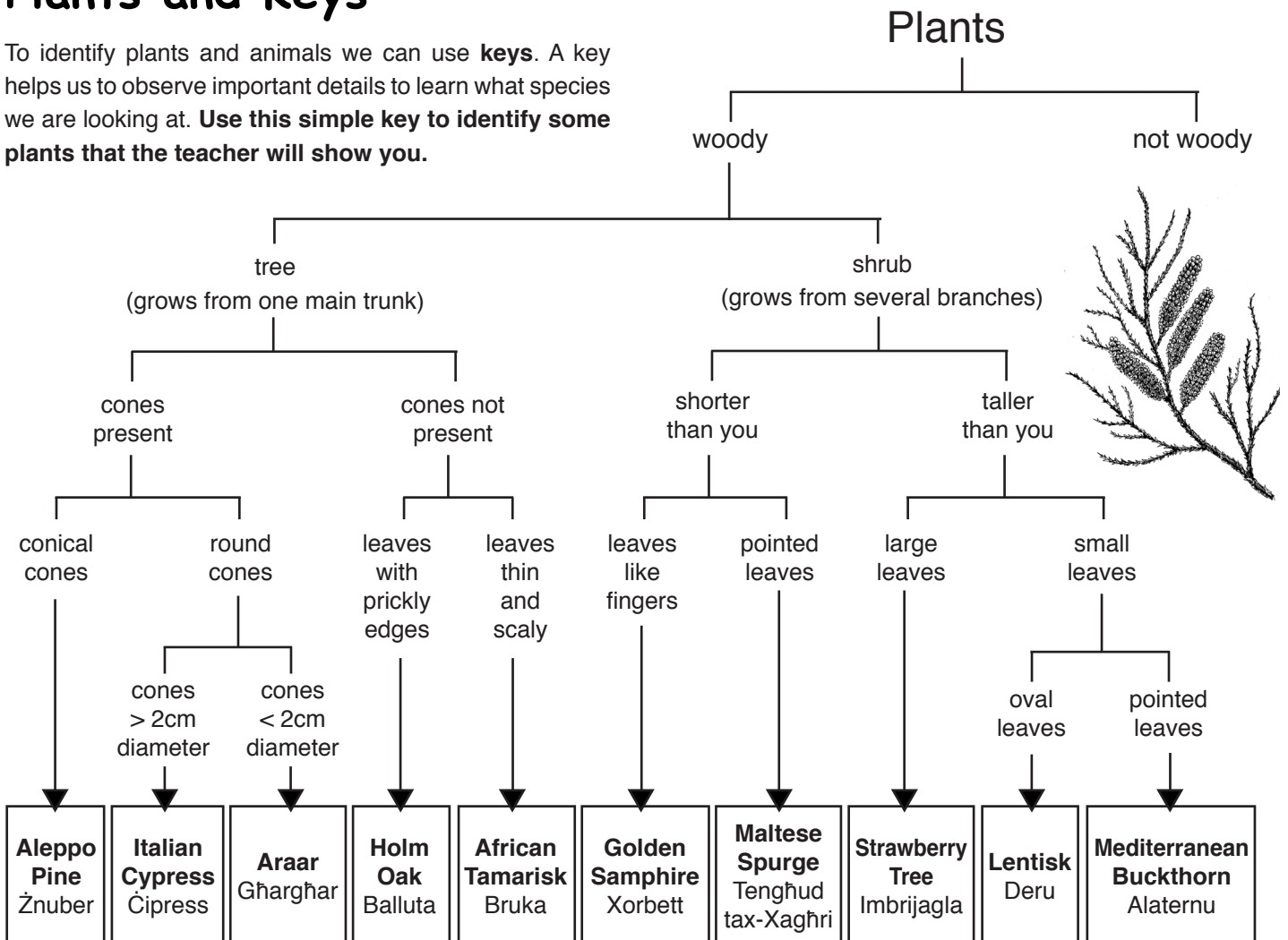
All living things carry out **seven vital functions**. These are MOVEMENT • FEEDING • GROWTH • RESPIRATION • SENSITIVITY • REPRODUCTION • EXCRETION. Without these functions, living things cannot survive.

While you walk on the trail, see if you can find signs of any of these vital functions around you:

Observation	Living thing	vital function

Plants and Keys

To identify plants and animals we can use **keys**. A key helps us to observe important details to learn what species we are looking at. **Use this simple key to identify some plants that the teacher will show you.**



Consumers

All animals are **consumers** but they don't all eat the same things. Some eat plants, some eat other animals, and some eat both plants and animals.

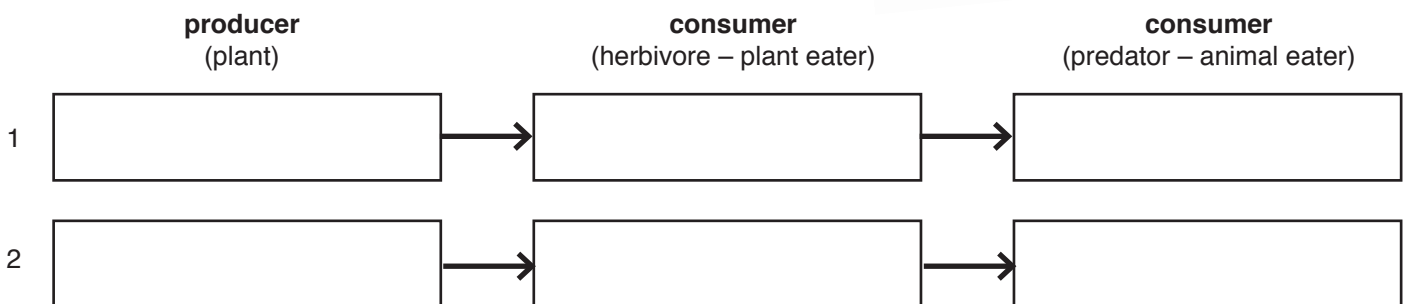
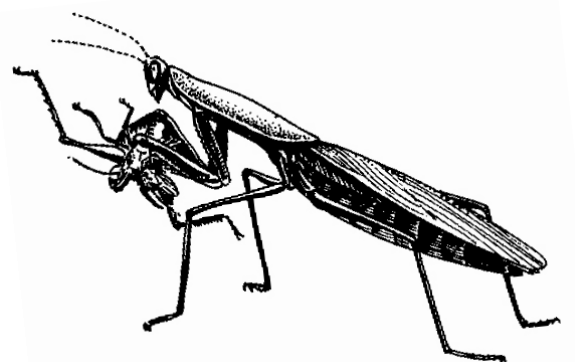
Make a list of any animals that you see on your visit. List the animals according to what they eat.

herbivores (plant eaters)	predators (animal eaters)	omnivores (eat plants + animals)

Foodchains

When we connect animals with their food we form **foodchains**. When different animals eat the same food, foodchains join together and form **foodwebs**. Almost all foodchains begin with plants.

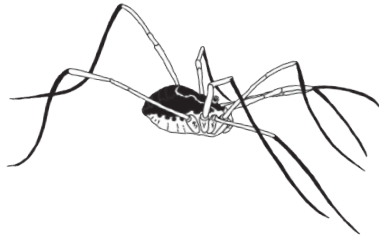
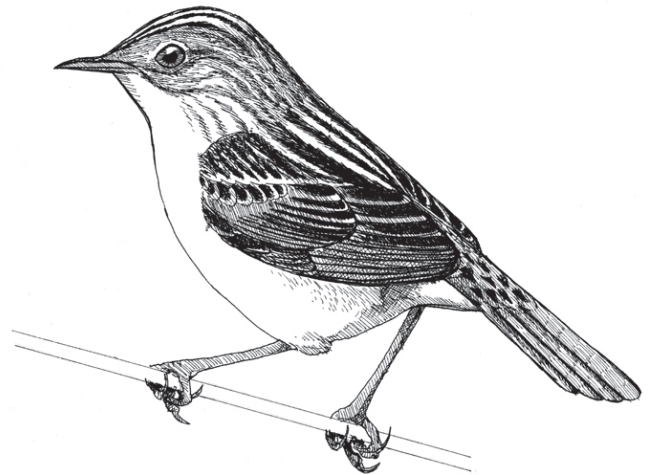
Build two short foodchains in the boxes below.
 Try to use living things that you saw during your visit.
 Remember: the arrows always point at the eater.



Classification

Scientists put plants and animals in groups and families according to how similar they are to each other. This work is called **classification**.

Here is a simple classification of the Animal Kingdom. **Classify some of the animals you saw on your visit by writing them in the correct boxes.**



Animals

Vertebrates
(with backbone)

Invertebrates
(no backbone)

Fish

Amphibians

Reptiles

Birds

Mammals

Molluscs (snail family)

Annelids (earthworm family)

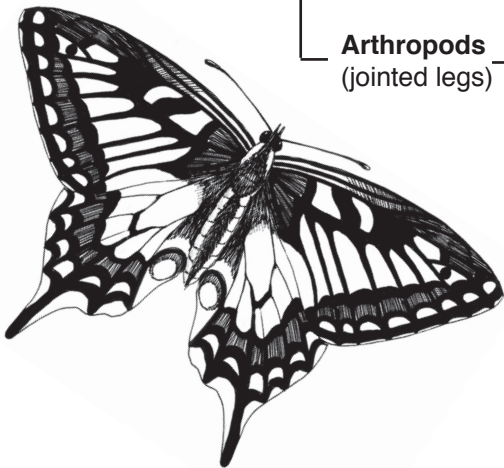
Arthropods
(jointed legs)

Insects
(6 legs)

Arachnids
(8 legs)

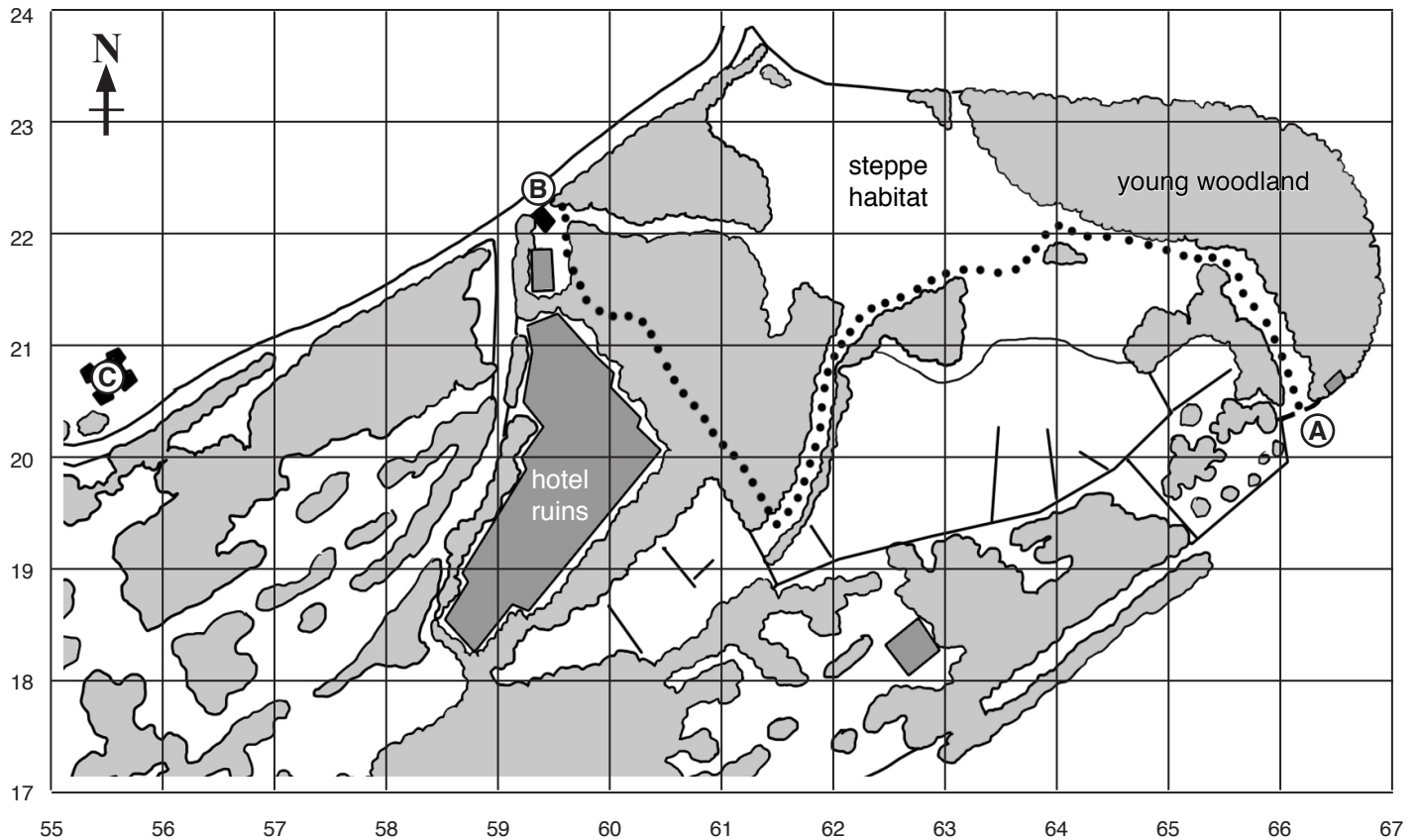
Crustaceans
(shrimp family)

Myriapods
(centipede family)



Maps and Symbols

Here is a map of the East side of Foresta 2000.








A. What features are at the following gridlines?

- 5922 _____
- 6620 _____









B. Give the gridlines of the following features:

- the hotel ruins _____
- St Agatha Tower _____

Legend	
	area with trees
	nature trail
	south gate
	old machine-gun post
	St Agatha Tower

C. Underline the correct direction: The young woodland lies (north • south • west • east) of the steppe habitat.

D. Tick the symbols that you think are relevant to this site:

							
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Human Impact

To live **sustainably** means to live in a way that doesn't damage the environment. Many people waste a lot of resources and cause much pollution. Other people are more careful and try to live without destroying nature or its habitats.

Make a list of human activities that you saw in this area. Put a Smiley if you think they are positive for the environment, or a Grumpy if you think they are negative.



Foresta 2000 - History and Location

Foresta 2000 is located north of Mellieħa, on the slope of Marfa **Ridge**. The site faces south and overlooks Wied il-Qammieħ and Għadira **nature reserve**. Foresta 2000 has several different habitats, such as woodland, rocky ground and farmland. There are also many old **terraced** fields, abandoned a long time ago – in these old fields many young trees are now growing. These trees and **shrubs** form part of the Foresta 2000 **reforestation** project.

A long time ago, old woodland probably covered much of the slope and the valley, especially in sheltered areas and where the soil was deep. When people arrived in Malta they cut down the trees to make way for fields and **pasture**. They cut down so many that forests are now almost **extinct** in Malta. In the late 1990s BirdLife Malta wanted to give a present to the Year 2000 and the future: a large patch of **mixed woodland**. The project began and today more than 24,000 trees and shrubs grow there. BirdLife looks after Foresta 2000, with Din L-Art Ħelwa and PARK.



A. Match the terms with their definition:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ● ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. A plant growing from several branches |
| ● nature reserve | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. A plant or animal that does not exist any more |
| ● terraced fields | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. A place where all nature is protected |
| ● shrub | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. A long, narrow hilltop |
| ● reforestation | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. A forested area with various species of trees and shrubs |
| ● pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. The replanting of a woodland |
| ● extinct | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. A number of fields laid out in the form of steps |
| ● mixed woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Land used for animal grazing |