LESSON NOTE FOR WEEK 2   
TOPIC: **LIVING THINGS (HABITAT)**   
MAIN OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, student should be able to;   
(a) define Habitat   
(b) list the types of habitat   
(c) identify the characteristics of organisms found in different habitat.  
  
STEP I   
**MEANING OF HABITAT**   
Habitat can be defined as any environment or surrounding where a living thing lives naturally. It is an area where the physical and chemical elements required by a particular organism are met. Habitats range from very small, like a hole to very large, like the ocean.  
  
**TYPES OF HABITAT**

There are three main types of habitat

-Aquatic habitat

-Terrestrial habitat

-Arboreal habitat

**AQUATIC HABITAT**

Aquatic habitat is any water environment where an organism lives. They include: water puddle, ponds, stream, rivers, seas and ocean. Aquatic habitat is sub-divided into three:

-Marine (salt water)

-Estuarine (a mixture of salt and fresh water)

-Fresh water (does not contain salt)

Organisms that live in aquatic habitat include: crab, fish, spirogyra, whales, shark, etc.

**TERRESTRIAL HABITAT**

Terrestrial habitat is any environment on land where an organism lives naturally. The nature of terrestrial habitat is influence by sand and rain. It is an environment where organisms with the ability to creep, crawl and walk are found. Terrestrial habitat is sub-divided into

- Marsh (a low land soil that is usually flooded) found between aquatic and terrestrial habitat.

- Forest (an area of land made up of tall trees)

-Grassland (an area of land covered by grasses) e.g. savanna, meadow and temperate grassland.

- Arid land (these are hot dry regions) e.g. dessert.

Organisms that live on terrestrial habitat are plants, snakes, lizard, goats, termites etc.

**ABOREAL**

This is a habitat that involves tress trunks and tree tops. This is an environment where organisms with the ability to climb, grasp and fly are found. Organisms found in this environment include monkeys, birds, climbing plants snakes etc.

STEP II   
**CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISMS FOUND IN DIFFERENT HABIAT**

Organisms found in the same habitat have similar characteristics.

**-Aquatic:**   
1.They have gills for respiration

2. They have fins and web digits for locomotion or movement.

3. They have the ability to feed by filter method.

4. Possession of lateral line to detect danger

5. Ability to float due to intercellular air space (ipomeas grassipis)

**-Terrestrial**  
1. Most terrestrial organisms have two forelimbs and two hind limbs.

2. Some are carnivores, omnivores or herbivores.

3. Each terrestrial organism has a distinct colouration with the environment which helps them stay protected from predators

4. Terrestrial plants have roots that are twisted and long to enable them absorb water from the ground.

5. They possess exoskeleton (chitins) for protection and support.

**-Arboreal**

1. They posses’ wings for flight

2. They posses’ two legs for movement

3. They posses long hind limbs which enables them to climb trees.

4. Arboreal plants have tendrils which enables them to climb

**Assignment:**

In a tabular form list out 10 organisms and identify the type of habitat they live in. (Aquatic, terrestrial or arboreal).