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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VI

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Life around us :

Aquatic habitat

- When organisms live in water, this place of living is known as aquatic habitat.
- Ponds, lakes, rivers, oceans, etc., are examples of aquatic habitat.
- Water is a medium in aquatic habitat.

Terrestrial habitat

- When organisms live on land, this place of living is known as terrestrial habitat.
- Forests, deserts, orchards, tea gardens and mountains are the examples of terrestrial habitat.
- Air is the medium in terrestrial habitat.

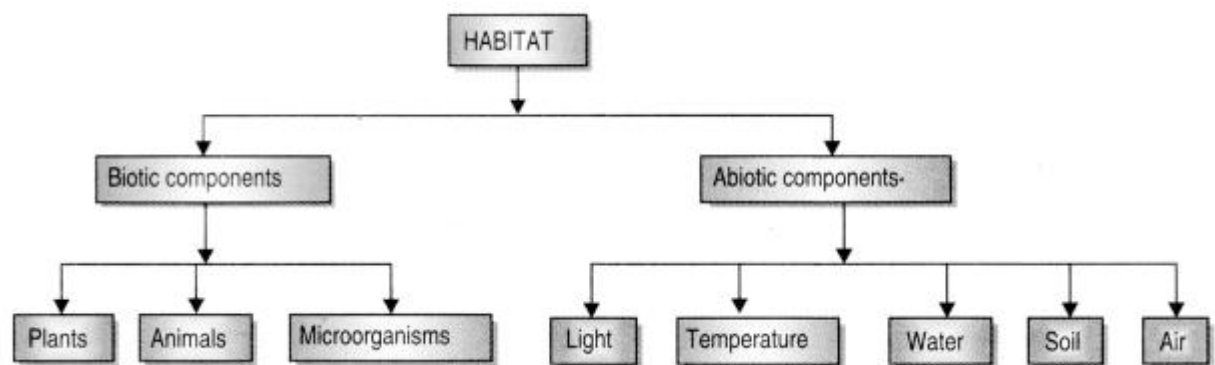
Mountain

- The mountain is a special terrestrial habitat where temperature is very low and most of the areas are covered with snow.
- The plants like grasses, mosses and lichens and animals like snow bear, fox, water fowl, musk deer and wolf are found commonly in this habitat.

Several kinds of plants and animals may share the same habitat.

Adaptation: The change of specific features and habits, which enables a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called adaptation.

Components of a habitat



Light

- The sunlight is essential for the survival of the biotic components as the sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living things.
- The sunlight affects growth, flowering, seed germination and in many other ways in plants. Indoor plants put in the shade for a long time grow faster but become delicate and weak.
- Light also affects animals. Animals living in caves and burrows where sunlight cannot reach have very much reduced eyes e.g., Proteus. Amblyopsis do not have eyes.
- Nocturnal animals: Some animals like bats, cockroaches and owls are called nocturnal as they are active during night.

Temperature

- Temperature regulates growth, movement, reproduction, morphology and other aspects of life.
- Animals living in hot areas e.g., snakes, desert rats and lizards are not able to get sufficient water. They have thick skin and do not sweat.
- Desert animals e.g., camel have long legs. Long legs help them to lift their body above the ground. Thus, they are able to avoid direct contact with the hot ground.