Grouping Animals

Activity: Choose 6 animals at Longleat. Read the signs at the animals' habitats to learn what they eat and record the information in the chart. From the diet recorded decide whether they are a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore.
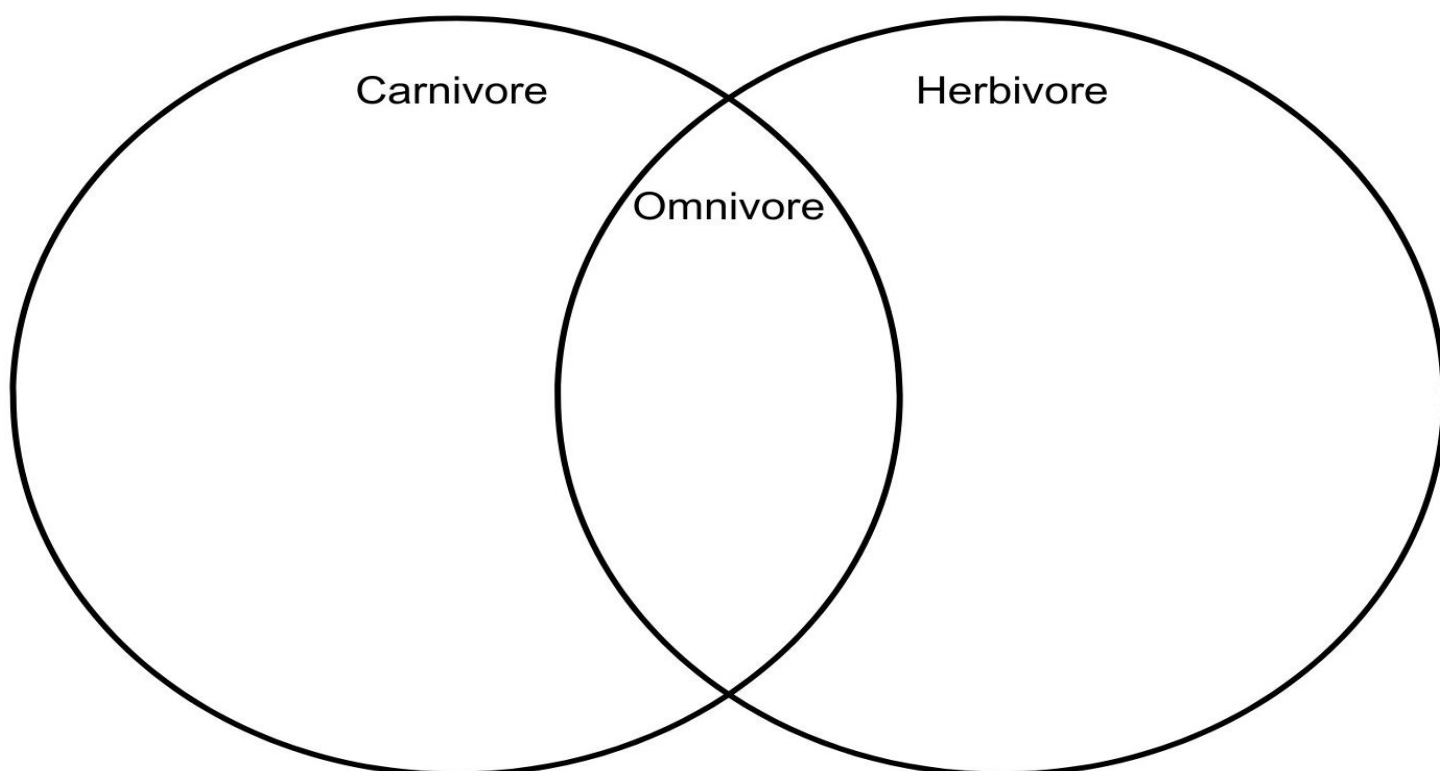
Type of animal	Diet	Tick one column		
		carnivore	herbivore	omnivore

Herbivore eats plants   **Carnivore eats meat**   **Omnivore eats plants and meat**

Fill in the Venn Diagram to show this information

Carnivore   Herbivore

Omnivore

Which group has the most animals?

Which group has the least animals?

Activity: Animal species can be grouped together with similar types of animals. This is known as classification. Using what you know or the information in the box below work out which group the animals you see at Longleat belong to and keep a tally in the table below.

Animal Group	Tally	Total
Mammal		
Bird		
Fish		
Amphibian		
Reptile		
Invertebrate		
Total number of Species		

Mammal – most have live young, many are covered hair and fur and they feed their babies on milk.

Reptile – covered in dry scales and most lay soft-shelled eggs

Amphibian – able to live in and out of water, lay jelly like eggs and covered in slimy skin

Invertebrate – animal without a backbone

Fish – live in water, breathe through gills and most are covered in slimy scales

Bird – have beaks, are covered in feathers and lay hard-shelled eggs

Work out the fraction of the total number of species that each group represents and record it below. Where possible simplify each fraction

Animal Group	Fraction of all species seen	Simplified fraction
Mammal		
Bird		
Reptile		
Amphibian		
Fish		
Invertebrate		

Which was the most common animal group at Longleat?

Which was the least common animal group at Longleat?

Investigate which one of these groups are most and least common on the planet as a whole. Can you think of a reason why this is different to what you see at Longleat?