

EARTHWORM

- Aerate soil and improve drainage
- Castings are a valuable fertilizer full of healthy soil microorganisms
- Eaten by birds, ants, moles, badgers, foxes, fish, fungi

BEETLE

- Aerate soil and improve drainage
- Eat detritus and decaying plant matter
- Control pest insects such as slugs
- Eaten by birds, ants, moles, badgers, fungi

FUNGI

- Saprophyte: Decompose organic matter and create humus (nutrient rich and highly water retentive)
- Eaten by Anthropods (shredders), Nematodes, slugs, snail, ants, birds

MYCELIUM

- Mycorrhizal: Link with plant roots to provide water and nutrients to plants in exchange for carbon
- Bind soil particles together
- Eaten by Anthropods (shredders) and Nematodes

SLUG

- Aerate soil, improve drainage and soil structure in poor wet soils
- Eat decaying plant matter
- Controls pest insects such as slugs
- Eaten by birds, ants, moles, badgers, slow worms, fungi

ANT

- Aerate soil
- Beneficial relationship with blue jay (clean parasites off jay)
- Eat plants, seeds, decaying plant and animal material, earth worms
- Eaten by birds, frogs, beetles, snails, spiders, newts, fungi

PROTOSTOZA

PROTOZOA

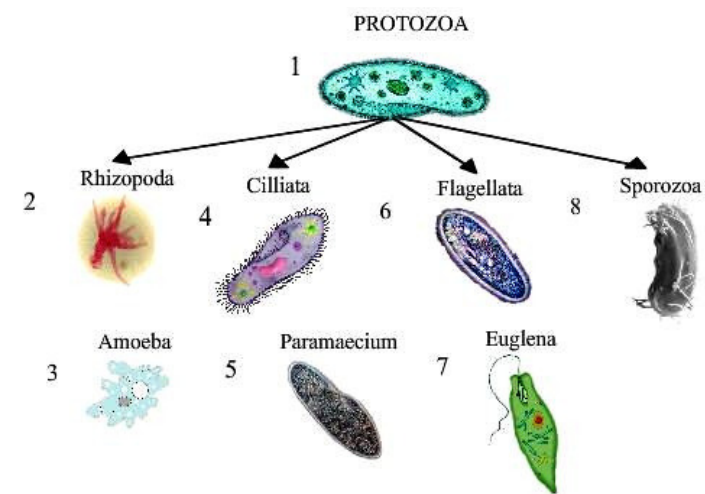
- Eat other protozoa and fungi but mainly bacteria
- Cycle Nitrogen (released from eating prey)

SOIL BACTERIA

- Fix Nitrogen
- Stabilize nutrients in soil
- Decompose tough compounds
- Bind soil particles
- Eaten by Protozoa, Nematodes, Anthropods (shredders)

MOLE

- Aerate soil
- Control insect populations in soil
- Eat grubs and insects
- Eaten by Cats, Raptors, Foxes, Badgers, fungi



OAK TREE

- Stabilizes soil and Cycles nutrients
- Food and Habitat for birds, invertebrates, mammals, fungi
- Provides shade and shelter for stock and wildlife
- Lives for 400+ years

NATIVE HEDGEROW

- Food, Habitat and Shelter for Wildlife
- Part of the Wildlife Corridor between different habitats
- Stock Fodder, Shelter and Boundary
- Roots helps slow movement of water through the soil

CLOVER

- Fixes Nitrogen through Mycelium interactions
- Feed pollinators and invertebrates
- Green Manure Cover Crop
- Ground cover plant, reduces evaporation and erosion of soil

HAY MEADOW

- Food (flowers and seed) and Habitat (shade and shelter) for insects, birds, mammals, reptiles.
- Form part of a wildlife corridor
- Medicinal properties for stock animals

GORSE

- Fixes nitrogen through mycelium
- Food and Habitat for wildlife
- Blooms all year round
- Protects young saplings (oak) from browsers like sheep and deer
- Fodder for livestock

MIXED GRASS

- Ground cover plant
- Roots stabilise soil
- Habitat for wildlife depending on height of sward
- Eaten by stock animals and mammals rabbits, hares,

ORCHARD

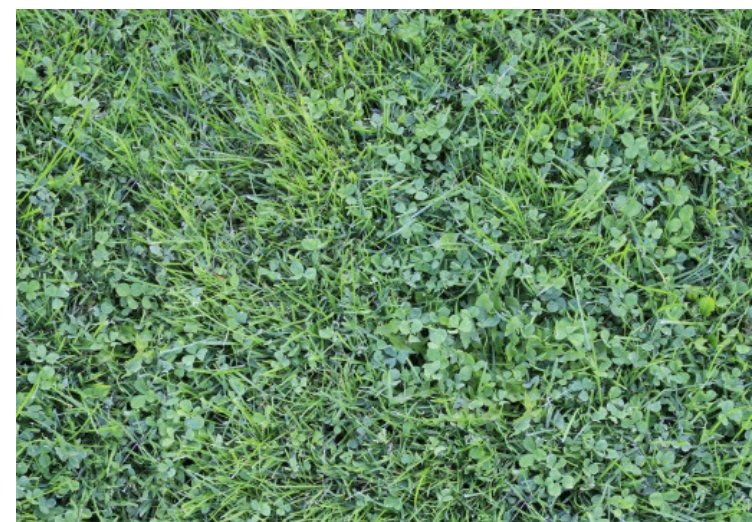
- Food (fruit, nut and flowers) and Habitat (holes, dead wood) for birds invertebrates and mammals
- Part of the wild life corridor
- Produce for farm

FARM CROPS

- Produce for farm
- Act as ground cover
- When left in ground they support soil microbes
- Roots stabilise soil and nutrients

ALDER

- Fixes Nitrogen in the soil through interactions with bacteria
- Roots stabilise river banks
- Food and habitat for invertebrates, birds and other wildlife
- Part of the wildlife corridor



FARM CAT

- Controls mouse, rabbit and hare populations by eating them
- Nutrients cycled through dung and part eaten prey by decomposers
- Eaten by decomposers Fly larvae, Arthropods, Fungi, Bacteria

FIELD MOUSE

- Keystone species
- Source of food to predators of all sizes in almost every ecosystem
- Seed Spreaders (store food)
- Fungus Distributors (store food)
- Soil Aerators

HARE

- Burrowing helps aerate the soil
- Grazes plants and grasses creating a diverse sward height and bare patches of soil allowing light and space for new wildflowers
- Eaten by foxes, raptors, cat

COW

- Eats grass and hedgerows
- Dung fertilizes soil and distributes seeds carried in it
- Turns and aerates the soil to allow space and light for wildflowers
- Builds soil and sequesters carbon

PIG

- Improve soil, break up compacted soil by turning, aerating allow water to permeate
- Eat plant matter
- Manure fertilises soil
- Meat - Produce for farm

CHICKEN

- Turn and aerate the soil
- Eat slugs, snails and insects (pests/parasites) and plants
- Manure Fertilizer -high in Nitrogen
- Eggs and meat - produce for farm

FROG

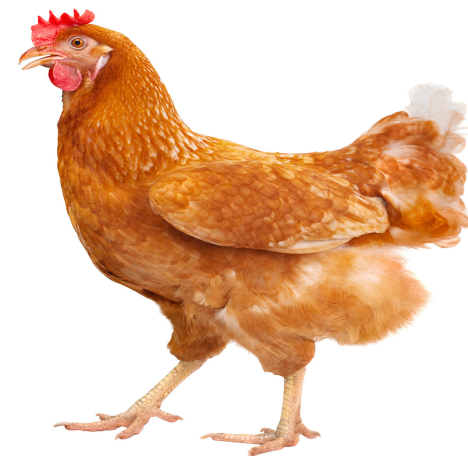
- Eat flies and insects
- Cycle Nitrogen released from eating prey
- Eaten by Birds, Cats, Snakes, Fish Otters
- Indicator species (Aquatic and Land)

OTTER

- Eat fish, amphibians and rodents
- Eaten by Scavengers (foxes, raptors) and decomposers (maggots, fungi)
- Key Stone Species (Land, Aquatic, Freshwater and Saltwater habitats)
- Indicator species (River habitat)

SALMON

- Eat amphibians, fish and insects
- Good source of fertilizer
- Eaten by Small fish, Otters, Raptors, Seals, Whales
- Key Stone Species (Freshwater and Saltwater habitats)



JAY

- Eats acorns, nuts, grains, caterpillars, invertebrates and eggs
- Disperses acorns by storing food stashes underground
- Eaten by buzzards, owls, cats,

BUZZARD

- Balance the size of prey populations.
- Eat mice, voles, invertebrates, moles, rabbits and birds
- Scavengers : eat carrion
- Indicator species

SUN

- Energy: Plants and photosynthesis
- Temperature: Warmth, Evaporation
- Light: Day and Night Dusk and Dawn different conditions within the day
- Seasons: Different conditions within the year

HONEY BEE

- Pollinates flowers including fruit trees, farm crops and most plants, making them grow and produce (fruit, nuts, seed, grain)
- Honey - Produce for farm
- Eaten by birds, fish, invertebrate

BUTTERFLY

- Life cycle: 4 stages of life
- 1: Eggs laid on certain plants
- 2: Caterpillar eats leaves seeds and flowers 3: Chrysalis (dormant)
- 4: Butterfly pollinates flowers using specific mouth part evolved specific flowers (Symbiotic relationship)

WIND

- Seed dispersal: Ash,
- Wind pollination: Hazel,
- Evaporation: Land - water cycle. Plants -evaporates water from leaf surfaces enables plant to draw in more water and nutrients
- Thermals for Flight : Birds

RIVER

- Water world: Aquatic ecosystem
- Natures highway: Links to the seas and to the rest of the world
- Earths veins: Carry water and nutrients to areas all around the earth
- Drain: Land water flows into rivers
- Water Cycle

BLUE BOTTLE

- Pollinators of flower and crops
- Main pollinators in arctic and alpine habitat with low bee numbers)
- Larvae (maggots) eat dead flesh
- Eaten by Invertebrates, Ambibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals

RAIN

- Water cycle: Ground, surface, air
- All living things need water: Land and aquatic animals and plants
- Distribution of water on the planet: 97.5% salt water and only 2.5% fresh water.

