



16. Case study – worms to save the world!

Requirements: internet access

7 – 11 years: as a class, then individually or in pairs

12 – 14 years: individually or in pairs

Curriculum: Science (animals and their habitats, classification, working scientifically); computing (responsible online use)

Time: 20 minutes

Soil-enriching minibeasts are tiny ground animals that recycle dead material, dig tunnels, and add natural food to the earth. They keep the ground loose, airy, and full of life for plants.

Earthworms eat dead leaves and grass, turn them into rich waste fertiliser, and dig tunnels that let air and water sink deep.

Millipedes chew up dead and rotting wood or leaves, turning hard waste into soft food for tiny soil microbes.

Woodlice munch on old plant bits on the ground surface to speed up rotting and recycling.

Ants build underground nests and tunnels that bring air and nutrients deep into hard ground.

Beetles patrol the top layer of soil at night and burrow slightly, breaking up crusty surfaces while managing pests





EarthLearn

Scientists & Data Analysts Learning Activities

Using scientific enquiry to explore vital role
minibeasts play in supporting ecosystems

[Read about how the Lob Worm can help save the world.](#)

Discuss: what are the threats to the Lob Worm's existence? What can we do to help reduce these threats?

