

Animal Adaptations

S4L2. Students will identify factors that affect the survival or extinction of organisms such as adaptation, variation of behaviors (hibernation), and external features (camouflage and protection).

EQ: What behaviors or features do different organisms have that enable them to survive?

How do adaptations help animals survive in their environment?

- An adaptation is a body part(physical) or behavior that helps an animal survive in a particular environment.
- An adaptation can help an animal breathe, catch food, or hide from predators.
- All animals are adapted to live in certain habitats.
- Animals that cannot adapt will die out.
- This presentation will give specific details on adaptations that help animals survive.

Ex:

Tigers



- Tigers are warm-blooded and can live in either very hot or cold habitats.
- They are striped to help them hide when they stalk their prey.
- They have powerful teeth and jaws to kill large prey.



1.

Fox



- Have forward facing ears and eyes to focus on their prey.
- Have acute hearing and a keen sense of smell. Detect small prey by sound.
- Large canine teeth to help it seize and stab prey.



2.

Ducks

Ducks have two kinds of feathers.

Flight feathers help them fly and eider helps keep them warm.

Ducks have flat feet to help them swim in the water.

Oily feathers keep them waterproof.



3.

Rabbit



- Have a good sense of smell and excellent hearing.
- Ears twitch to detect small sounds.
- Have strong back legs for running, and kicking at predators.
- Its bobbing white tail warns other rabbits of danger.

4.

Frogs have sticky tongues to catch flies and other insects.



large suction cups on feet help the frog climb trees and grass

Strong legs help the frog leap out of danger.

Red-eye tree frog



5.



Turtle

The turtle has a strong shell to protect itself from predators.

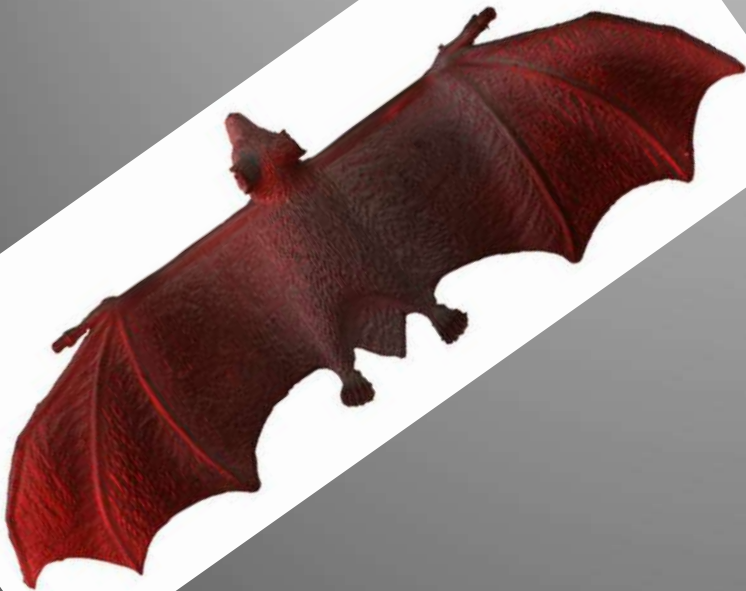


Turtles have scales to hold in water during droughts.

Turtles lay their eggs on land but may live in the water.

6.

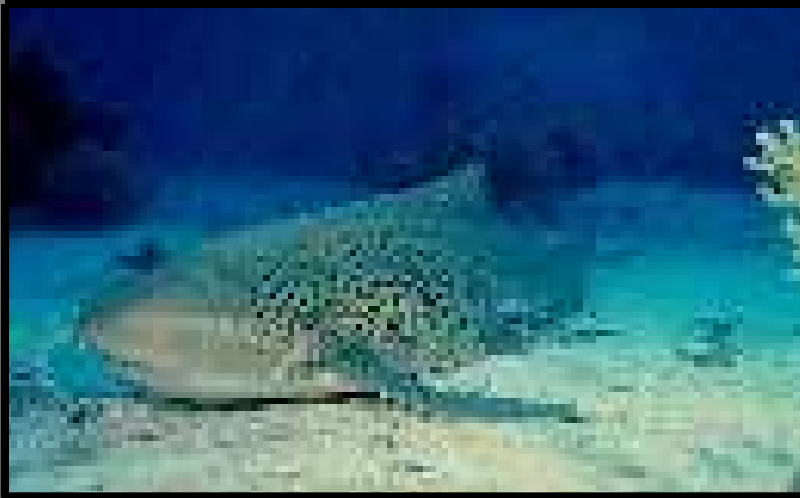
Bat



- Send out ultrasonic sounds to locate both their prey and obstacles in their flight path. This is called echolocation.
- Have claws on their hind feet and hooks on their thumbs to allow them to crawl and hang from rough surfaces.

7.

Sharks



- Zebra sharks have many sharp teeth to catch prey.
- They have powerful tails to help them swim fast.
- They are camouflaged to hide while they wait for food.



8.

Squirrels



- Have strong feet and claws that allow the squirrel to climb.
- Have short noses and eyes pointing forward as they need to judge distances accurately when jumping from branch to branch in the treetops.
- Big bushy tails help them keep their balance.
- Store food for winter.

9.

Tawny Owl



- Extremely sensitive eyes and ears that help it to hunt for prey.
- Its wing tip is comb shaped and covered in soft plumage allowing it to fly silently.
- Has sharp talons and pointed beak that helps it to kill its prey.

10.

Hedgehog

- Has very sharp spines used for defending themselves against predators.
- Rolls up in to a ball to protect it from most predators.
- Have strong claws for climbing
- Have long legs which help them to run fast.
- Rely on strong sense of smell for finding food.



11.

Wood Mouse



- Large ears and eyes for finding their way around in the dark and for detecting danger.
- Large hind feet that allow them to leap and move very fast.
- Good sense of smell used for recognizing other mice.

12.

Deer

- Spotted graduated fur makes it the master of camouflage.
- Eyes are set to the side of their head so they can see approaching predators when grazing in open fields.

