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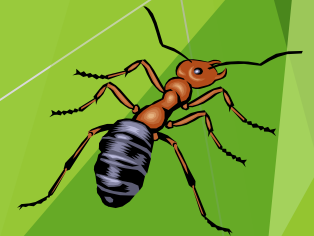


# Animal Adaptations

Have you ever wondered how animals are able to survive in the wild?



Animals have certain adaptations that help them to survive.



Think about the way you dress in the winter.



You don't wear your shorts and bathing suit when it's snowing outside!

*You wear warm clothes, and maybe even a hat and mittens to protect yourself from the weather.*



And what if you are having a snowball fight?



*You probably run away from the person throwing at you, and maybe even try to sneak up on that person and throw some snowballs!*

The way you dress in the winter, as well as the way that you run and hide from someone throwing snow at you are kinds of ...

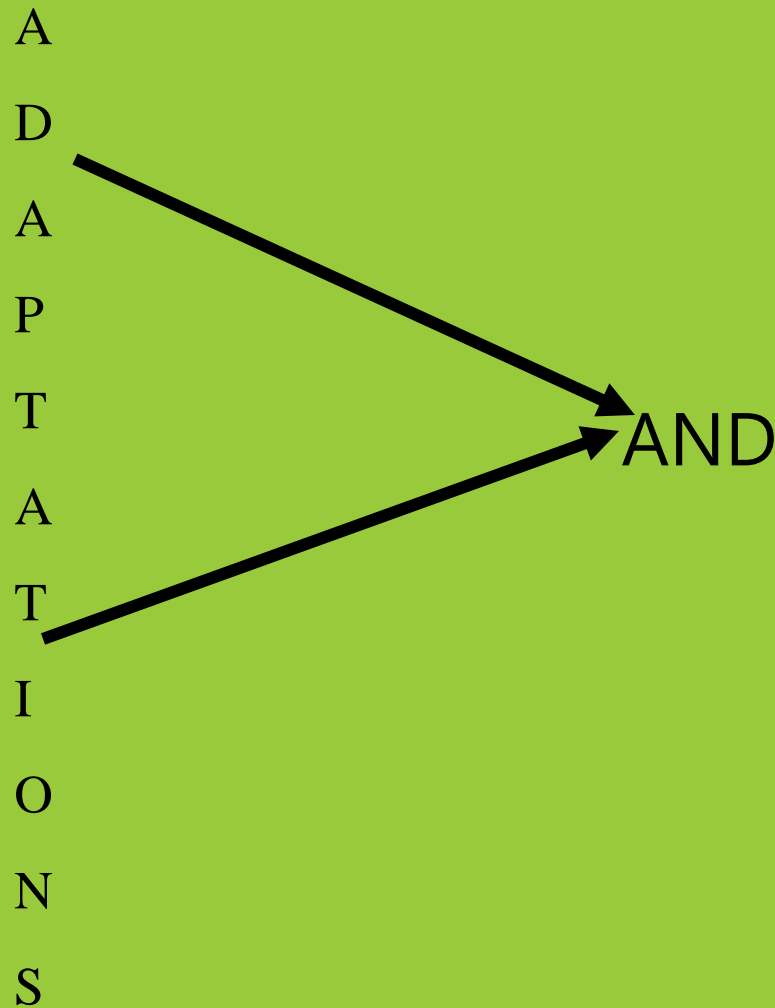


**Adaptations.**

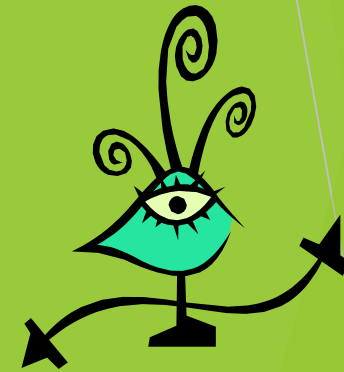
We can separate **adaptations** into two categories:

A  
D  
A  
P  
T  
A  
T  
I  
O  
N  
S

AND

The word 'ADAPTATIONS' is written vertically on the left. Two arrows originate from the 'ADAP' part and point to the word 'AND'. Another two arrows originate from the 'TIONS' part and also point to the word 'AND'. This visualizes the word being split into two parts that are then joined by the word 'AND'.

Physical



Behavioral

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Hey! I'm a walking stick. I look just like a stick you'd find on the ground.

© A. Weinberg

## Physical adaptations

are body structures that allow an animal to find and consume food, defend itself, and to reproduce its species.

## Physical adaptations

help an animal survive in its environment.

# Physical adaptation

***Camouflage*** (use of color in a surrounding)



The chameleon can change its **color** to match its surroundings. Can you do that?



# Physical adaptation

## *Mimicry*

(looking or sounding like another living organism)

The Viceroy butterfly uses mimicry to look like the Monarch butterfly. Can you tell them apart?



Poisonous

I'm the  
Monarch!

I'm the  
Viceroy!

Not poisonous



# Physical adaptation



***Chemical defenses*** (like venom, ink, sprays)

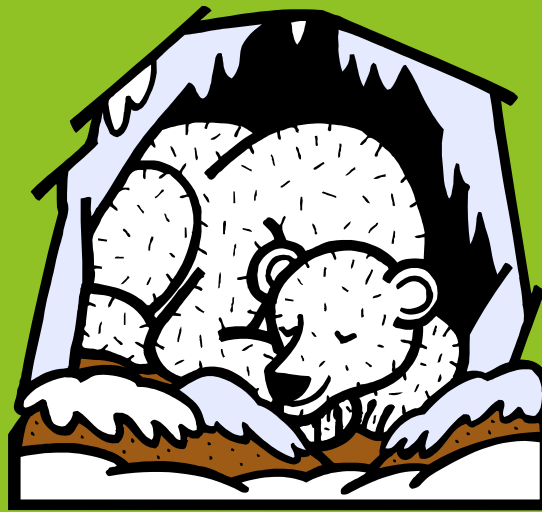
# Physical adaptations

Body coverings & parts (claws, beaks, feet, armor plates, skulls, teeth)



The elephant's **TRUNK** is a physical adaptation that helps it to clean itself, eat, drink, and to pick things up.

Now let's learn about  
**Behavioral Adaptations...**



**Behavioral Adaptations** allow  
animals to respond to life  
needs.

**Behavioral Adaptations** are  
animals' actions.

*Remember that Physical  
Adaptations are body structures.*



Each organism has unique  
methods of adapting to its  
environment by means of  
different actions.

# We can divide **Behavioral Adaptations** into two groups:

## Instinctive



These behaviors  
happen naturally &  
don't have to be  
learned.

## Learned



These behaviors  
must be taught.

Instinctive  
behaviors

=

happen naturally  
& don't need to  
be learned



*Methods of  
gathering & storing  
food*

*Defending oneself*

*Hibernating*

*Finding shelter*

*Raising young*

*Migrating*

Learned  
behaviors

=

Obtained by  
interacting with the  
environment and  
cannot be passed  
on to the next  
generation except  
by teaching.





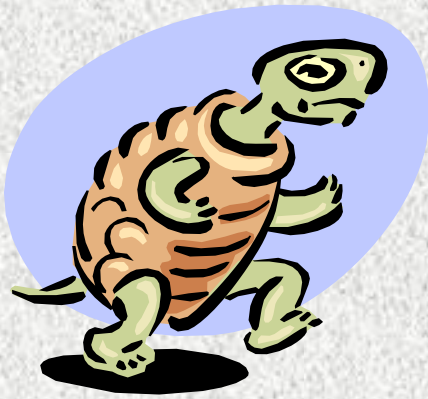
In this lesson, we have learned about  
**animal adaptations.**

There are 2 ways to describe adaptations:

Physical

and

Behavioral



Physical adaptations are body structures.

Some examples of physical adaptations are:

 Camouflage

 Mimicry

 Chemical defenses

 Body coverings & parts

Behavioral Adaptations are animals' actions.

Behavioral Adaptations can be  
Instinctive or Learned.

