

ADAPTATIONS

- _____ are found everywhere on _____.
- Some places can be _____ to live in because of temperature or lack of _____ or _____.
- Animals live where they do because their physical features suit the _____. We call these **adaptations**.

Types of Adaptation

- Anything that helps an organism _____ in its environment is an adaptation.
- It also refers to the ability of living things to adjust to different _____ within their environments.

— **Structural adaptation** -

— **Protective coloration (CAMOFLAGE)**-

— **Mimicry** (the ability to look like something else)

— **Behaviour adaptations**

ex:

— **Migration**

ex:

— **Hibernation**

ex:

Structural adaptations

- A **structural adaptation** involves some part of an animal's body.

— Ex:

Protective Coloration

- **Coloration** and **protective resemblance** allow an animal to blend into its environment.
- Another word for this might be camouflage. Their camouflage makes it hard for enemies to single out individuals.

Mimicry

- _____ allows one animal to look, sound, or act like another animal to fool predators into thinking it is poisonous or dangerous.

Behaviour adaptations

- **Behaviour adaptations** include activities that help an animal survive.
- Behaviour adaptations can be _____ or _____

— Social behaviour ex:

— Behaviour for protection ex:

Migration

- Animals migrate for different reasons.
 - better _____
 - better _____
 - safe _____ to live
 - safe place to raise _____
 - go back to the place they were _____.
- This is a behavioural adaptation that involves an animal or group of animals moving from one region to another and then back again.

Hibernation

- This is deep _____ in which animal's body temp drops, body _____ are slowed to conserve energy.
- E.g. Bats, woodchucks & bears.