

Animal Adaptations

In teams of TWO you will design an animal to fit an ecological niche.

One person = Draw a poster of this animal

Second person = Write notes on poster to explain what adaptations are

You must include:

- ★ Structural, physiological and behavioural adaptations
- ★ How the animal does all the things that all living things do (MRS C GREN)

Everything you draw should be explained in the labelling.

For example:

“The pointed teeth of a lion are for ripping flesh off prey animals”.

“The gills of a fish are to absorb oxygen from the water.

Your animal must survive in ONE of these environments:

- ★ A swamp surrounded by grasses. The swamp contains both living water plants and also rotting vegetation. The water in the swamp is low in oxygen.
- ★ A tropical rainforest area. There are plenty of animals for prey and also a lot of other animals that are predators. There is a lot of vegetable matter.
- ★ A rocky, sea shore environment. It is constantly pounded by waves. There lots of minute animals and plants (plankton) in the water. The environment also has a lot of birds that are predators.
- ★ An Antarctic environment with rocks exposed in the summer but not in the winter. Good access to the sea which is rich in plankton and in fish.
- ★ An open grassland (savannah) in a tropical environment. There is plenty of vegetable matter and animals of all sizes.
- ★ A cold herb land area (tundra). A good supply of vegetable matter in the summer but little in the winter which is long dark and cold. The land to the south has a better but not great supply of vegetable matter (under the snow) in the winter. There is not a good supply of prey animals and only a few (but vicious) predators.