

Animal Adaptations

Match up the adaptation to its point.

Camel Adaptation
Can run up to 40mph in a sprint, or maintain 25mph for up to an hour.
Can consume up to 46 litres of water in one sitting.
Three rows of eyelashes.
Large, flat feet.
Thick fur on the top of their bodies; thin fur elsewhere.
Thin, slot-like nostrils.

Snow Leopard Adaptation
Thick white coat.
Thick fur on soles of feet.
Enlarged nasal cavity.
Long tail.
Shortened body parts – limb and ears.
Small pupils (eyes).
Ability to eat an animal three times its size.

What's the Point?
Spreads weight on soft sand.
Prevents sand from entering the body and damaging breathing.
Thick fur provides shade, thin fur aids heat loss.
To travel quickly across the desert over long distances and to allow air to circulate underneath their stomachs to cool them down.
Water is scarce and this allows them to hydrate and replenish stored water quickly.
Protection from sandstorms/strong winds.

What's the Point?
Food can last for several days at a time.
Reduce potential for heat loss.
Aids walking on cold ground.
To keep warm and blend in with surroundings – excellent for hiding from prey.
Stores fat and can be coiled for warmth.
Helps breathing in high altitude.
Reduce glare in bright conditions.

Spider Monkey Adaptation
Omnivorous diet.
Long, strong tail.
Brown, grey or red fur.
Slow reproduction rate – up to five years between births.
Lives high up in tree canopies.
Quick movements and ability to work as a team.

Polar Bear Adaptation
Hollow and transparent fur.
Small bumps on their footpads, called papillae.
Long, thick, curved claws.
Large paws.
Their skin beneath their fur is black.
Thick layers of fur and body fat.
They have developed into strong swimmers.

What's the Point?
This allows them to focus on their babies while they are young, protecting and educating them.
To blend in with surrounding trees and avoid predators.
To avoid predators. This is also where the most nutritious leaves can be found.
Acts as an extra limb and allows them to hang and swing in trees easily.
Food is never in short supply – from birds' eggs to fruit.
To evade attackers.

What's the Point?
To help them to kill and eat their prey.
To reflect light and camouflage them. This is why their fur looks white in the snow.
To help them grip to icy surfaces.
To help them absorb heat.
To distribute their weight evenly. This is very important when walking on ice!
Also to help them keep warm.
To help them grip to icy surfaces.