

AnimalAdaptations

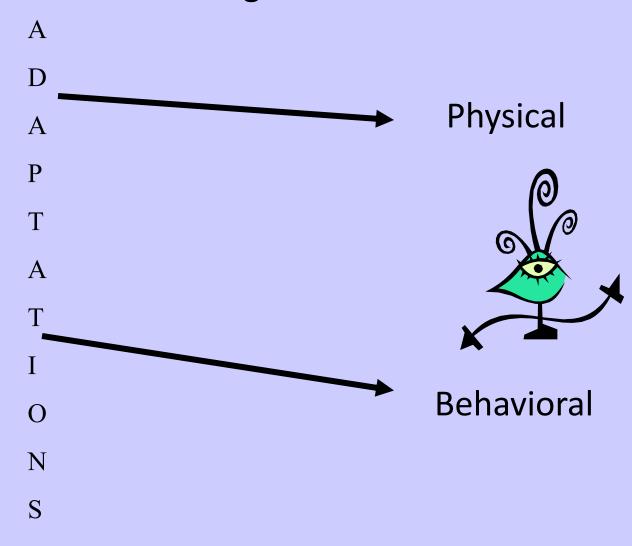
Have you ever wondered how animals are able to survive in the wild?



Animals have certain adaptations that help them to survive.



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





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

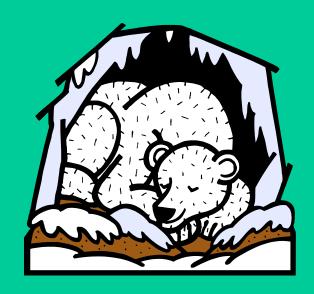
Body coverings & parts (claws, beaks, feet, armor plates, skulls, teeth)



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.