Animals

Arctic hare	Arctic Fox
Sloth	Walrus
Whale	Porcupine
Elephant	Snowy Owl
Meerkat	Camel

Plants

Arctic plants
Rainforest plants
Desert plants

Red Challenge

Pick one animal from the list to write a few sentences about their adaptations.

Yellow Challenge

Pick one animal and one plant from the list to write a few sentences about their adaptations.

Green Challenge

Pick two animals and one plant from the list to write a few sentences about their adaptations.

Arctic Hare

An Arctic hare has brown fur that turns white in the winter, so it is more difficult to find in the white snow.

Their hair grows longer and thicker in winter. They have strong claws to dig into the hard snow.

Sloth

Sloths are adapted to survive in tropical rainforests. They have very sharp claws which helps them to climb trees.

Sloths spend most of their lives in tree tops to avoid the predators living on the floor of the rainforest. Green algae grows on sloths fur which help to camouflage sloths from their predators.

Whale

Whales are adapted to help them survive in the oceans. They are streamlined and can travel through water easily using their flippers.

Whales are warm-blooded mammals and have a thick layer of blubber under their skin to keep them warm. They have blow holes on top of their heads which let them breathe air in and out.

Elephant

Elephants eat plants and are adapted to survive in savannahs, forests and deserts. Their cushioned feet help them to walk silently which helps them avoid predators.

Elephants have very large ears to cool them down. They also have a long trunk which they use for many things including showering, making trumpeting sounds and picking things up.

Meerkat

Meerkats live in groups. One or two meerkats will stand on their hind legs. They act as lookout for predators, whilst the other meerkats use their forefeet to help them find insects by digging the dirt.

They have black patches around their eyes. This helps them to see predators more clearly in bright sunshine.

Arctic Fox

Arctic foxes are adapted to survive in cold places. They have white fur to help to camouflage them against the

Arctic foxes have many other adaptions to help them survive in the cold. They have small ears and noses to reduce heat loss. Their thick fur and thickly furred footpads help to keep them warm.

Walrus

A walrus is adapted to live in very cold places. The bottom of a walrus' flippers are bumpy to help them grip onto the ice. A walrus' tusks help them climb out of the water.

They have a thick layer of fat to protect them from getting too cold.

Porcupine

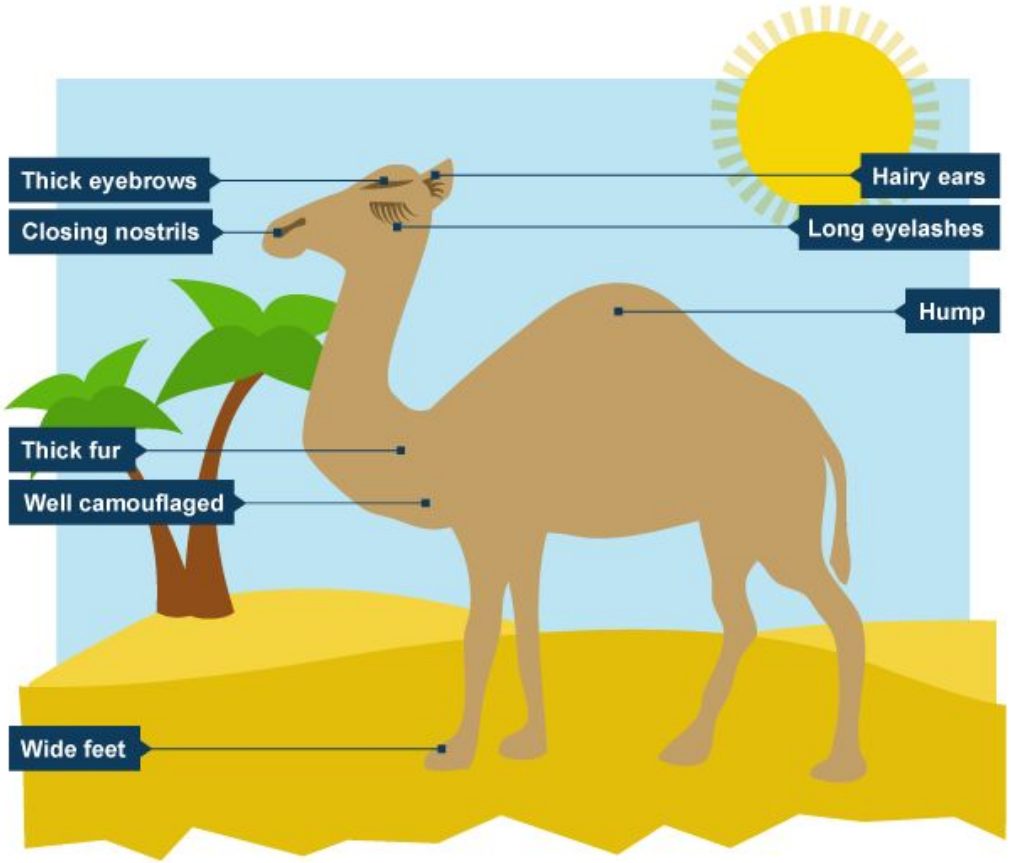
Porcupines are adapted to live in forests. They have sharp quills to help them if they are in trouble with another animal.

They are great tree climbers because they have thick pads under their paws.

Snowy Owl

Snowy owls are well adapted predators. They have large eyes to help them see their prey and asymmetric ears help them to hear their prey. Their silent feathers help them to sneak up silently on their prey and catch it!

Camels



- long eye lashes, hairy ears and closing nostrils help to keep out sand
- thick eyebrows which stand out and shade eyes from the sun
- wide feet so they don't sink in the sand
- they can go without water for over a week because they can drink gallons in one go
- they can go months without food - they store fat in their humps
- body temperature can change to avoid losing water through sweating
- they are well camouflaged
- thick fur helps to keep them warm at night

Arctic plants

- They are usually smaller, less than 30cm, to avoid high winds.
- They have small waxy leaves/ needles
- Some are covered with hair.
- Some grow in clumps together for protection.
- Some plants have dish-like flowers that follow the sun.

Arctic poppies

Rainforest Plants

Plants grow thick leaves with drip tips and waxy surfaces to allow water to drain quickly to prevent rotting.

Some plants called 'epiphytes' are flowering plants which grow on tree trunks and branches to get light. They get food from the air and water, and their roots hang in the air, eg orchids.

Carnivorous plants are meat-eating plants that attract insects using smelly nectar and then trap them.

Rainforest soils are poor and most nutrients are in the top layers, so roots are generally shallow. Wide buttress roots join the tree far up and help to **support** it. They also allow it to gather more nutrients.

Desert plants