

A 2-2 Notes

Animal Adaptations: Body Parts

Adaptation - a body part or behavior that helps an animal meet its needs in its environment

Examples of ADAPTATIONS:

1) **Beaks** - the differences in bird beaks are adaptations to the kinds of food they eat

Type of Beak	Good for eating...
thick, heavy beak	seeds
sharp, pointed beak	insects
hooked beak	meat
short, stubby beak	fruit

2) Other bird adaptations

- A) feathers - help them fly and keep them warm and dry
- B) hollow bones - light weight to help them fly
- C) wings - for flying or flippers swimming (penguin)
- D) talons - for catching and carrying prey (osprey)
- E) legs - running (ostrich)
- F) eyes - for seeing prey in the dark (owl)

3) **Body Coverings**

A) FEATHERS - protect birds and help them fly

B) FUR OR HAIR - keeps them warm

Some animals have sharp hair for protection

Some animals have whiskers used as sense organs

C) SCALES -

Fish: protects them from disease and other animals

Reptiles: protect them from injury and from drying out

4) **Special Adaptations**

A) Camouflage - an animal's color or pattern that helps it blend in with its surroundings

ex: snowshoe hare - white fur in winter, brown in summer

tiger - stripes blend in with the tall grass

chameleon - changes color to blend in with its surroundings

B) Mimicry - an adaptation in which an animal looks very much like another animal or an object

ex: walking stick - looks like a twig so birds won't eat it

viceroy butterfly - looks like a monarch (which tastes bad to birds)