



Adaptive Traits

Complete the table by matching the living thing with its habitat, then identify two of its adaptive traits.

Living Things	Habitat	Adaptive Traits



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Click on the following link and watch the clip before completing this task.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhhvcw/articles/zxg7y4j>



Camel



Coral Reef

Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.

It has spines instead of leaves, which reduces the amount of water that evaporates.



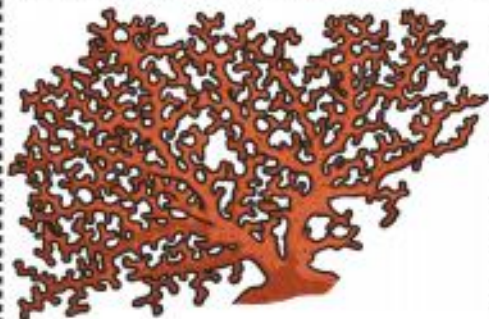
Dolphin



Desert

It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in sand.

They can develop secondary roots if there has been a flood and there is too much oxygen in the water.



Coral



Arctic

It stores water in its stem.

It has claws to enable it to climb trees if necessary.



Hedgehog



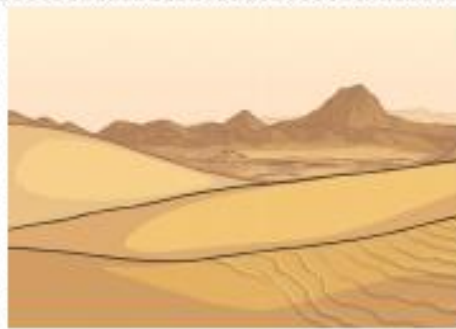
Woods

Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

It has a slower heart rate when diving.



Polar Bear



Desert

It has spines to protect itself.

Its polyps have tentacles and some have stinging abilities.



Toucan



Forest

Its nostrils are on the top of its head so that it only has to break the water to breathe.

It can last a week without drinking water.



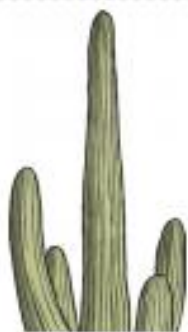
Ash Tree



Rainforest

It contains toxins that makes it unappetizing to certain predators.

It has strong sharp claws (two at the front and two at the back) which allow it to grip branches firmly.



Cactus



Ocean

It has broad leaves, which enables it to catch more sunlight.

Its nostrils can close up so that water does not enter when it is swimming.