

Types of habitat

Terrestrial habitat

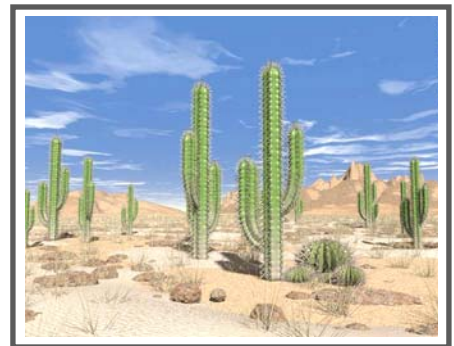
Deserts

Adaptation of Animals

- Desert animals like rats and snakes live in burrows during day time to escape intense heat.
- Camels have long legs that help them keep away from the heat of the sand.

Adaptation of Plants

- Desert plants have extensive root system that do deep in the soil for absorbing water.
- Leaves are small or reduce or in form of spines to reduce loss of water due to transpiration.
- Photosynthesis is carried out by stem which have thick waxy coating to retain water.



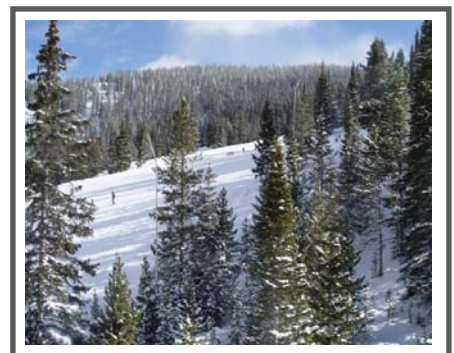
Mountain region

Adaptation of Animals

- Snow leopards have thick fur on its body to protect them from cold when they walk on snow.
- Yaks have long hair to keep them warm.
- The mountain goat has strong hooves for running up the rocky slopes of the mountains.


Adaptation of Plants

- Trees are normally cone shaped and have sloping branches.
- The leaves of some of these trees are needle-like which helps the rainwater and snow to slide off easily.
- Snow leopards have thick fur on its body to protect them from cold when they walk on snow.
- Yaks have long hair to keep them warm.
- The mountain goat has strong hooves for running up the rocky slopes of the mountains.




Grasslands

Adaptation of Animals

- Animals like lion, deer, and zebra inhabit in grasslands.
 - The lion has light brown in colour which makes it hid in dry grasslands easily.
 - It has long claws in their front legs that can be withdrawn inside the toes.
 - The eyes in front of the face allow it to have a correct idea about the location of its prey.
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- Deer has strong teeth for chewing hard plant stems of the forest.
 - It has long ears to hear movements of predators. The eyes on the side of its head allow it to look in all directions for danger.
 - The speed of the deer helps them to run away from the predators.

Aquatic Habitat

Oceans

- Aquatic animals like fish have streamline body that enable them to swim in water.
 - Animals like squid and octopus stay deep in ocean bed and make their body streamlined while moving.
 - Mammals like whales can stay long without breathing. They have blowholes that help in breathing near water surface.
 - Both plants and animals use oxygen dissolved in water for respiration.
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Ponds and lakes

- In aquatic plants, roots are much reduced in size and their main function is to hold the plant in place.
 - Stem are long hollow and light which grow on the surface of water while flower and leaves float on the water surface.
 - Leaves of submerged plants are highly divided or ribbon shaped to allow easy flow of water without damage
 - Amphibians like frog have strong back legs that help them in leaping and catching their prey.
 - They have webbed feet which help them swim in water.
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