

Adaptation For Habitat

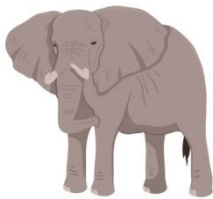


Animals can be divided into different groups as per their habitat. Let's take a look at the adaptations in them.



1. Terrestrial Animals

Animals that live on the land either on the surface of the ground or in burrows below the surface of the ground are known as terrestrial animals. Example elephant, horse, cat etc.



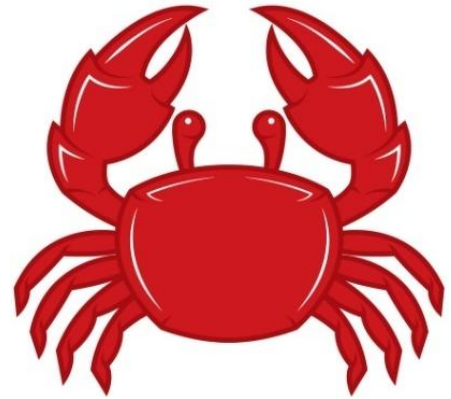
Main features of Terrestrial animals are:

- A. Snakes, rabbits, mice and foxes live in burrows.
- B. Dogs, cats, tigers, lions love in the open land.
- C. Their strong legs help to cover long distances in search of food and water.
- D. Snakes have scales in their body that help them to crawl.
- E. They breathe through their lungs.
- F. They have sharp teeth and claws to catch their prey.
- G. Most of them have legs which help them to run fast, to catch their prey and to protect themselves.
- H. In polar regions, the animals have to face harsh winters. Polar bear has thick fur to protect it from the cold.
- I. Deserts have cold nights and hot days. Animals adapt to these conditions and live with very little water.

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➡ 2. Aquatic Animals

Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals. Crabs, turtles, ducks and dolphins are some examples of aquatic animals. Most of the aquatic animals breath through gills. Exceptions like whales and dolphins breath through the lungs.



They come up to the surface of the water for breathing. Fish breathe the air dissolved in the water through special organs called gills. They have fins which help them to swim and balance in the water. Dolphins and whales do not have gills. They have to come up to the water surface, to breathe.



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➡ 3. Amphibians

Amphibians are the animals that can live both on land and in water. Frogs, toads, are some amphibians they have lungs to breathe on land. While in water, they breathe through their skin. Turtles have puddle like legs that help them to push water back as they swim. They have limbs to facilitate swimming. Some of them have webbed feet and tails which help them in swimming.



➡ 4. Arboreal Animals

Arboreal animals spend most part of their lives on trees. They eat, sleep and play in the tree canopy. Monkey, koalas, sloths and garden lizards are some arboreal animals. They have strong arms and legs to climb on the trees. They use their strong claws to cling tightly to branches. Many arboreal animals have long limbs that allow them to swing efficiently from branch to branch.



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➡ 5. Aerial Animals

Aerial animals can fly. Birds, some insects, and bats are examples. Their forelimbs are modified as wings to help them to fly. They also have feathers that keep them warm and help during the flight. Their body is very light as it consists of hollow bones. Their body is narrow in the front and at the back and broad in the middle.

