

How Animals  
Meet Their Needs

# FLAMINGO



A flamingo's bill has special bristles that sift the water to trap plants.

These bristles filter food from the water.

The flamingo can spit water out of its bill while keeping the food inside.



# MANATEE

Manatees breathe through their nostrils.

A manatee's nostrils have valves that close when it goes underwater.



# ARCTIC HARE

The arctic hare has feet that act like snowshoes.

The paws of the arctic hare are very big and wide.

This adaptation helps the animal walk on top of the snow.



# PANDA

Thick fur protects the panda from the cold.

Unlike other bears, the panda does not hibernate during winter months, so keeping warm is important.



# CLOWNFISH

A clown fish has a bodyguard.

A clown fish can live in among the tentacles of the poisonous sea anemone.

The sea anemone is harmful to most other fish, but its poison does not hurt the clown fish.

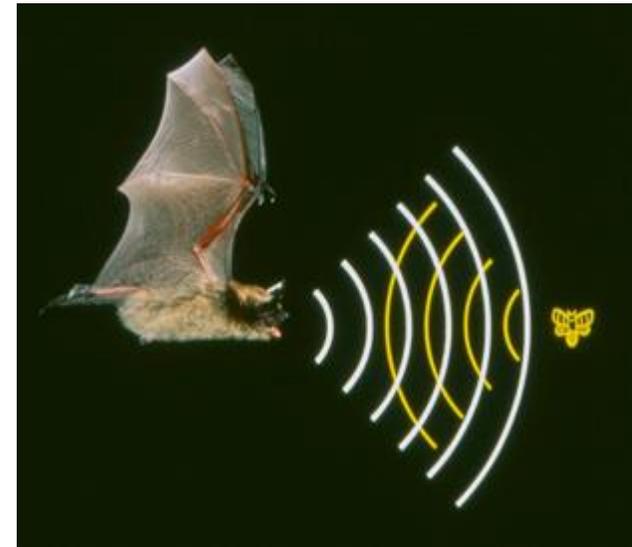


# BATS

A bat can use sonar to locate objects as it flies at night.

Bats make calls and then listen with their oversized ears for echoes to bounce from the objects in front of them.

With this adaptation they can locate their food at night.



# EAGLE

An eagle has a sharp, hooked beak.

This makes it easy for the eagle to tear and cut its food.



# KOALA

A koala's paws help it climb to the top of eucalyptus trees to get its favorite leaves to eat.



# CHAMELEON

A chameleon has a long, sticky tongue to catch its food. It can also change colors to blend into its background.



# HIPPO

A hippopotamus has big nostrils on top of its nose.

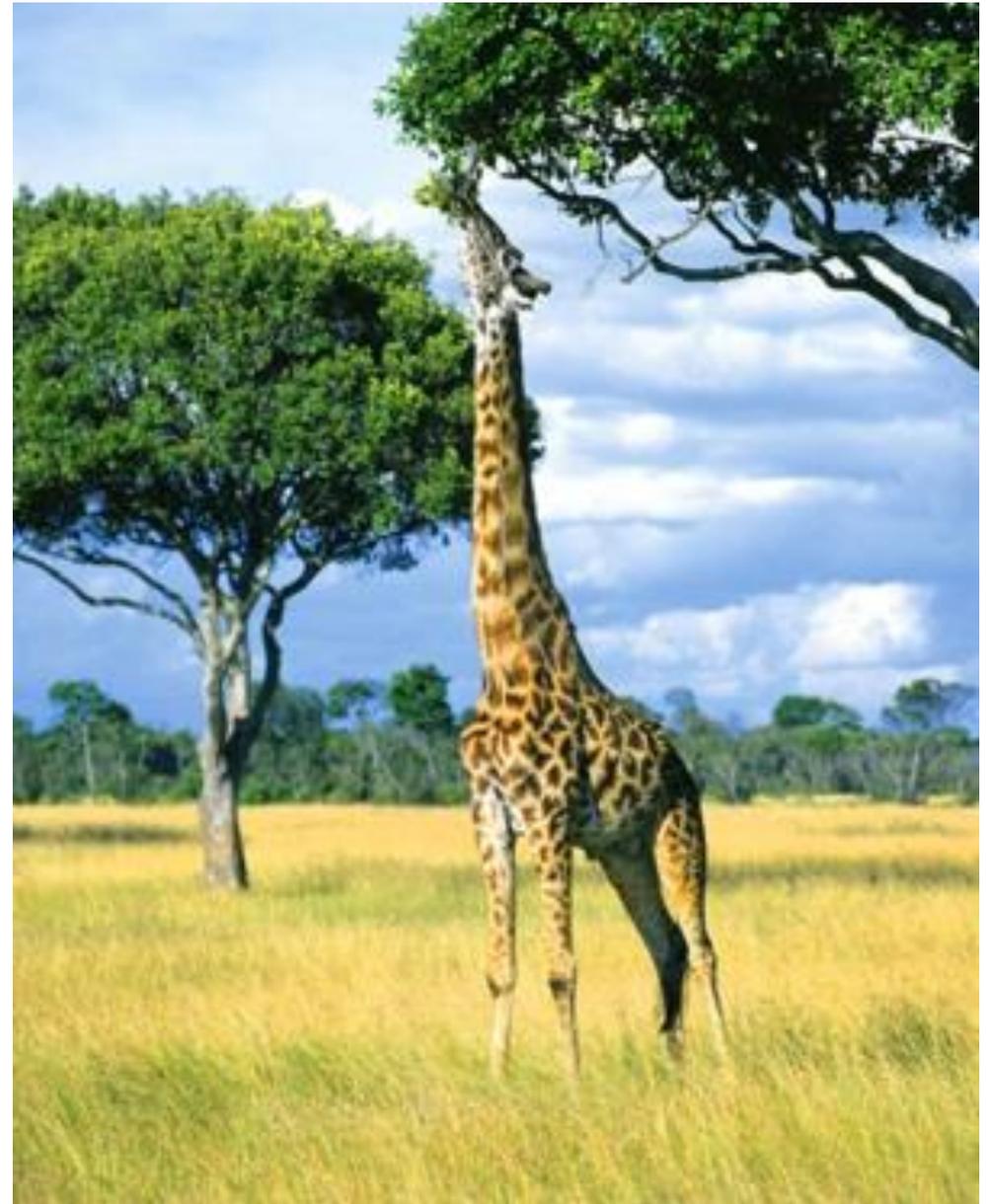
These nostrils allow the hippo to breathe while it is almost all underwater.



# GIRAFFE

The giraffe's long neck helps it reach leaves high up in trees.

It also has a long black tongue for curling around branches and getting the leaves.



# ANTEATER



An anteater has a long snout (or nose) and sticky saliva that helps it catch its food of ants and termites.



# STICK INSECTS

A stick insect looks like a twig, can you find it?

Stick insects, or walking sticks, rely on camouflage to keep safe from predators.

Some can even change color to match different backgrounds!



# CAMEL

A camel has heavy fur and a fatty hump that protect it from the desert heat.

A fatty hump keeps the camel's body temperature from getting too high so it does not sweat or dehydrate.



# JACKRABBIT

Jackrabbits live on dry plains and get water from the plants they eat.



# MARINE IGUANA

A marine iguana can drink salt water.

The marine iguana's ability to remove salt from its body allows it to live in the ocean.



# NURSE SHARK

Most sharks have to keep moving to breathe.

A nurse shark can pump water over its gills and doesn't have to keep moving to breathe.



# KANGAROO

Kangaroos can use their sharp, powerful claws to dig holes that fill up with underground water that they can drink.

They can dig as deep as three or four feet.



# MORAY EEL

A moray eel's mouth opens and closes all day long.

The moray eel needs a water to keep flowing through its mouth to breathe.

Morays look like they are panting.



# PORCUPINE

A porcupine has long claws that are good for digging holes. They live in the burrows they dig.

The porcupine's claws make running hard. How does a porcupine protect itself from its predators?



# MEERKAT

Meerkats have black patches of fur around their eyes that act like sunglasses by keeping the bright sunlight from shining on their eyes.

Their feet also have pads to protect them from the hot ground.

Their claws let them dig burrows where they go to cool off during the hot day.



# SEA HORSE

A sea horse can change its color to blend in with its environment.

This camouflage helps protect it.



# TOUCAN

A toucan uses its long bill to reach fruit and berries in trees.



# SLOTH

A sloth has special hairs that let green algae grow on it.

This is good camouflage for living in the treetops.

