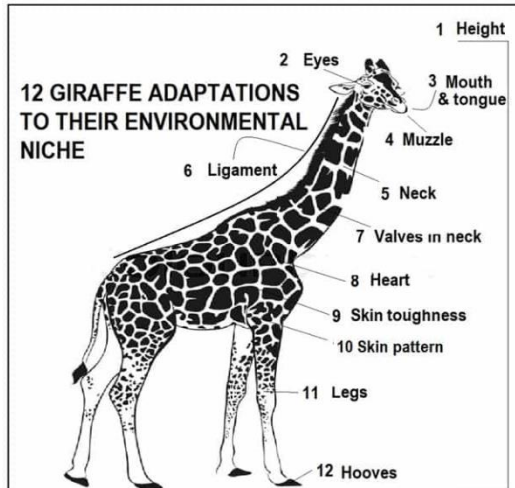


How animals have adapted to their habitat

By Anthony

Most animals have adapted to their habitat by the colour of their fur, teeth, physical changes such as their neck, legs and mouth.

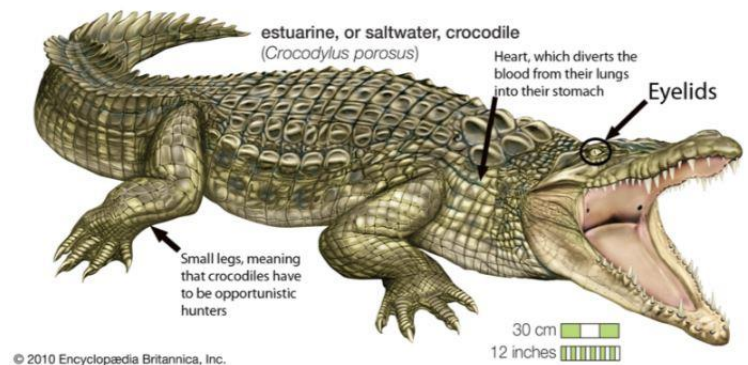
How a giraffe has adapted to it's habitat:



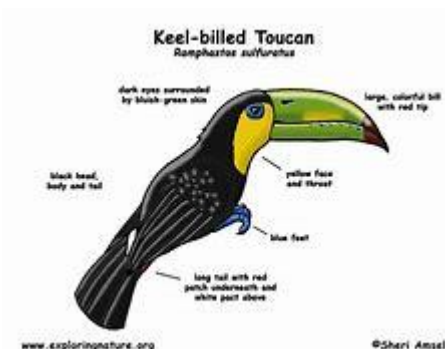
Giraffes have long necks and legs, cloven hooves, unique coat patterns, large eyes, medium-sized ears, long muzzles, short manes that stand upright, long and thin tails with a dark tassel of hair at the tip. These adaptations allow giraffes to forage for food, travel long distances quickly, walk on rough terrain, and camouflage themselves from predators.

How a crocodile has adapted to it's habitat:

A crocodile has an elongated body and long, muscular tail for rapid swimming. Short legs with clawed webbed toes. Eyes, ears, and nostrils positioned above the water surface. Streamlined body for efficient swimming.



How a toucan has adapted to it's habitat:



Toucans can adjust the flow of blood to their beaks. To merge with the environment and protect themselves, toucans have taken to nest in holes. Since toucans are poor flyers, they have adapted to stay within covers.