

Adaption and Classification

Knowledge Organiser

How Arctic Land Animals Adapt to the Cold:

Thick fur or feathers: Animals like the Arctic fox and polar bear have super warm coats to keep out the cold.

Fat for warmth: Many animals, like seals and musk oxen, have a thick layer of fat (called blubber) to stay warm.

Changing colour: The Arctic hare and Arctic fox change their fur from brown in summer to white in winter to hide in the snow.

Small ears and tails: These help animals lose less heat. The Arctic fox has tiny ears compared to other foxes!

Hibernation or migration: Some animals sleep through the winter (hibernation), while others travel to warmer places (migration).

Special feet: Animals like reindeer have wide hooves to walk on snow, and polar bears have rough paws to grip ice.



How Sea Animals Survive in the Arctic:

Blubber for warmth: Animals like whales, seals, and walrus have a thick layer of fat called blubber that keeps them warm in icy water.

Special breathing: Seals and whales can hold their breath for a long time, so they don't need to come up often in freezing weather.

Slow movements: Some animals move slowly to save energy when food is hard to find.

Dark colouring: Helps them blend in with the ocean and stay safe from predators.

Migration: Some sea animals swim to warmer places during the coldest months.

Strong flippers and tails: Help them swim through icy water and break through sea ice.



How Arctic Flowers Survive the Cold:

- They grow low to the ground
- They bloom quickly
- They follow the sun:
- They have dark colours or hairy leaves
- They grow in bunches
- They have shallow roots

