

Adaptations:

Are features of an animal (or a plant) that suit it for its way of life.

They can be a part of its body, like the sparrowhawk’s sharp claws that enable it to catch its prey (small birds).

They can also be something in the way they behave, like the mole burrowing underground to find food (earthworms) and to escape from predators.

In fact almost anything about an animal is an adaptation. If an animal isn’t adapted to live in a particular habitat, then it simply doesn’t live there.

The two main problems that the animals of woodlands face in the winter are:

- Not much food** - plants are not growing much, so there isn’t a lot of fresh plant material
- invertebrates (small “creepy-crawlies”) tend to spend the winter either deep underground or else as eggs

- It’s cold**
- warm-blooded animals can keep their temperatures up, but only if they can get lots of food to “burn up”. It is much easier to stay warm if the animal is large
 - cold-blooded animals cool down in the winter and so can only move very slowly

Your animals are: Long-tailed titmouse and Garden Warbler

Try to discover their adaptations for surviving through the winter, and write them in the spaces in the table:

	<i>Long-tailed titmouse</i>	<i>Garden Warbler</i>
How does it get food?		
What does it eat?		
Where does it find it in the winter?		
Any special adaptations for finding food in the winter?		
How does it survive the cold?		
Is it warm-blooded?		
Is it very large?		
Does it have any special adaptations for surviving the cold of the winter?		

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Your animals are: Weasel and Grass Snake

Try to discover their adaptations for surviving through the winter, and write them in the spaces in the table:

	<i>Weasel</i>	<i>Grass Snake</i>
How does it get food?		
What does it eat?		
Where does it find it in the winter?		
Any special adaptations for finding food in the winter?		
How does it survive the cold?		
Is it warm-blooded?		
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Your animals are: Sparrow-Hawk and Jay

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	<i>Sparrow-Hawk</i>	<i>Jay</i>
How does it get food?		
What does it eat?		
Where does it find it in the winter?		
Any special adaptations for finding food in the winter?		
How does it survive the cold?		
Is it warm-blooded?		
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Your animals are: Badger and Roe Deer

Try to discover their adaptations for surviving through the winter, and write them in the spaces in the table:

	<i>Badger</i>	<i>Roe Deer</i>
How does it get food?		
What does it eat?		
Where does it find it in the winter?		
Any special adaptations for finding food in the winter?		
How does it survive the cold?		
Is it warm-blooded?		
Is it very large?		
Does it have any special adaptations for surviving the cold of the winter?		