

Objective

- To investigate the amazing ways animals survive in their wild homes.
- To discover how we can protect wildlife and wild places.



*Why does a Tiger have stripes? Why are Kiwi nocturnal?
How are fish able to live underwater?*

What questions do you have about animals?

The weird and wonderful characteristics animals help them to survive in their natural environments. We call these things characteristics 'adaptations'.

There are three main types of adaptations: structural, behavioural, and physiological.



A Tiger's beautiful coat helps it to camouflage so that it can sneak up on its prey; this is why they are one of the world's top predators! It is a type of **structural adaptation**. Structural adaptations are the animal's physical characteristics.

What are some other structural adaptations?

Kiwi are nocturnal so that they can hide from introduced predators and find food, like worms that move up closer to the soil's surface at night time. That's a type of **behavioural adaptation**. Behavioural adaptations are the ways an animal acts.

What are some other behavioural adaptations?

Did you know that in some predator-free sanctuaries kiwi are often seen in daylight!



Inanga are a type of fish... all fish have gills that allow them to extract oxygen from the water; this process is a **physiological adaptation**. Physiological adaptations are the chemical processes that occur in an animal's body.



What are some other physiological adaptations?



You can help these amazing animals by looking after their homes. One way to do this is to reduce, reuse, and recycle!

Answer the following questions about your favourite Wellington Zoo animal:

Animal: _____

What is its natural habitat like?

Is it a predator or prey animal?

What does it eat?

What are some of the adaptations that help it to survive?

Where can you gather information about your chosen animal?

How can you present the information you find?
