

Standard: SB4. Students will assess the dependence of all organisms on one another and the flow of energy and matter within their ecosystems.

Element: f. Relate animal adaptations, including behaviors, to the ability to survive stressful environmental conditions.

EO: What animal adaptations allow them to survive stressful environmental conditions?

Define adaptation: characteristic of an organism that allows it to survive in its environment

I. *Coloration Patterns*

A. **Cryptic Coloration (camouflage)**

1. What is it? organism blends in to environment
2. Why is it good for the animal? helps it avoid predators
3. Example: frog blends in to tree, leaf insect

B. **Aposematic Coloration (warning coloration)**

1. What is it? bright colors
2. Why is it good for the animal? warns predators that it is dangerous
3. Example: coral, poison dart frogs, sea slugs

C. **Disruptive Coloration**

1. What is it? color pattern that breaks up the outline of an organism
2. Why is it good for the animal? confuses predators (can't see the eye/head)
3. Example: fish with stripes

D. False Eye Spots

1. What is it? spots of color that look like eyes
2. Why is it good for the animal? makes it look larger, tricks the predator
3. Example: spots on a butterfly, caterpillars, fish with spot on tail

E. Mimicry

1. What is it? one organism looks like another
2. Why is it good for the animal? predators avoid it because it looks dangerous
3. Example: King + coral snake

II. Behaviors

A. Hibernation

1. What is it? animal sleeps through
2. Why is it good for the animal? helps it survive a harsh winter
3. Example: bear, dormouse

B. Migration

1. What is it? seasonal movement of organisms
2. Why is it good for the animal? they can go where it is warmer + find food in the winter
3. Example: birds, whales, butterflies

C. Herding/Schooling

1. What is it? animals gather together in a group
2. Why is it good for the animal? protection; safety in numbers
3. Example: deer, zebra, fish