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| Instead of nesting in trees, suburban raccoons have made very comfortable homes in peoples attics, basements, garages, and storage sheds. | Some species of frogs are brightly colored to warn predators that they are poisonous. | Lizards have frangible tails that break off easily to allow them to escape from predators. |
| Sea turtles have flippers so they can swim underwater. | Skunks raise their tails when they feel threatened as a warning to predators.  | The skin of a polar bear is black to absorb heat from the sun and keep it warm in the Arctic environment. |
| Some species of crab, like the Masked Crabs, bury into the sand to avoid the water of high tide. | Birds have developed hollow bones to allow for ease in flight. | The Eastern Chipmunk spends a large part of its waking hours gathering and storing food for the winter. |
| Oppossums play dead when they are in danger. | A Snow Egret will stand still in the water with its wings stretched out, because fish are attracted to the shade. | A turtle’s hard shell provides protection from predators and shelter from harsh environmental factors. |
| Giraffes have long necks so they can reach leaves high on trees. | Frogs have adapted to freezing temperatures by evolving a substance in their bloodstream that acts similar to antifreeze. | A Fennec Fox has large flat feet shaped like snowshoes to allow it to navigate easily over hot, desert sand. |

ADAPTATIONS COLOR SORT

**Directions:** Each box below describes an animal adaptation. Read each description and decide if it is an example of a structural or behavioral adaptation. Color all structural adaptations green and all behavioral adaptations blue.