

Continuing Education and Community Services
English Courses for Children 2019/ 2020











The future depends on what you do today.

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Look at these animals. Each one has a feature which helps it to survive and reproduce in its environment.



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Structural and Behavioral Adaptations

An adaptation can be structural, meaning it is a physical part of the organism. An adaptation can also be behavioral, affecting the way an organism reacts to its environment.

An example of structural adaptation is the way some plants have adapted to life in dry, hot climates. Plants such as cactuses have adapted to this climate by storing water in their thick, fleshy stems and leaves.

Structural adaptation is an example of a biological adaptation. They are physical characteristics that help an organism survive in its environment. Some examples of structural adaptations are the thick, waxy cuticle on the leaves of cactuses to prevent water loss, and the long, thin roots of mangroves that help them survive in salty water.

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Specialization

Sometimes, an adaptation or set of adaptations develops in a specific organism. This process is known as specialization.

Mangroves in Florida are an example of specialization. A wide range of organisms in which species develop to fit a variety of varying ecological niches. Mangroves are plants that grow in coastal and estuarine areas. They are adapted to survive in salty water and have a special root system that helps them to absorb nutrients from the soil.

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Camouflage

Organisms sometimes adapt with and to other organisms. This is called camouflage. Certain flowers produce nectar to attract bees. Bees have adapted long, thin tubes to access the nectar from certain flowers. When a bee approaches a flower, it inadvertently picks up pollen from the anthers of the flower, which is deposited on the stigma of the next flower it visits. In this relationship, the flower gets food, while the bee's job is distributed. The relationship is beneficial to both organisms.

Mimicry is another type of camouflage. The monarch butterfly has adapted to mimic the coloration of the viceroy butterfly, which is poisonous to predators.

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John Doe
Jane Smith
Tom Wilson
Sarah Brown
Mark Clark
Robert Adams
Yvonne Baker
Don Jay, Bob Wilson, Peter...



There are a lot of endangered animals but the most endangered are:
1. African forest elephant
2. Whale shark



Whale shark:
The most massive species of whale shark lives in the open ocean. It is the largest living fish species. It is found in the tropical and subtropical waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is a filter feeder, feeding on plankton and small fish.

ENDANGERED ANIMALS
An endangered animal is a species that is at risk of extinction because its numbers have become very low.

African forest elephant
The African forest elephant is the largest of the three species of elephants. It is found in the rainforests of Central and West Africa. It is a herbivore, feeding on leaves, fruit, and bark. It is a social animal, living in small groups.

What are the causes of extinction?
1. Overexploitation: This is the most common cause of extinction. It occurs when a species is hunted or harvested faster than it can reproduce. Examples include overfishing and poaching.

2. Habitat loss and degradation: This occurs when a species's natural habitat is destroyed or altered. Examples include deforestation, urbanization, and agriculture.

The impact of animal extinction on the environment:
The loss of a species can have a significant impact on the environment. It can disrupt the food chain, reduce biodiversity, and affect the ecosystem's ability to recover from disturbances.

How do we protect animals from extinction?
1. Conservation: This involves protecting a species's natural habitat and ensuring that it has enough resources to survive.

Climate change
Climate change is a major threat to many species. It is caused by the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which leads to global warming and sea level rise.



