ADAPTATION

AQUATIC

Hydrophytes

- Aquatic Plant with reduced root system
- Presence of aerrenchyma
- Heterophilly in Emergent hydrophytes eg. **Hydrilla**

Aquatic Animals

- Stream line body covered with mucus,
- Presence of gills,
- Fins for locomotion.eg. **Fish**

TERRESTRIAL

IN PLANTS

Xerophytes (Desert Plants)

- Well developed & deeper root system
- Leaves convert into spine to reduce transpiration.
- Stem is modified for photosynthesis.eg. **Cactus**

Halophytes (Mangrove plants)

- Grow in highly saline area.
- Viviparity
- Pneumatophore (respiratory root)eg. **Rhizophora**

Mesophytes

- Found in the most favourable conditions so there is no need for specific Adaptation, eg. **Mango tree**

IN ANIMALS

Desert Animals

- Hygroscopic skin or other modification to retain water in body.
- Nocturnal (Active during night)
- Sandy colour of skin.
- Concentrate urine and Urecotelic.eg. **Camel**

Polar Animals

- Thick fur , Blubber beneath the skin
- Show camoflauge (white skin).
- Show Hibernation
- Mainly carnivore Fig. **Polar Bear**

Amphibian Animals

- Can live in water as well as on land.
- Can respire through gills, lungs & Skin also.eg. **Frog**

Tropical Rain forest Animal-

- Found in most favourable conditions.
- Highly colourful & Diverse forms of life.eg. **Butter fly**

AERIAL

- Fore limbs are modified into wings.
- Beak & claws present.
- Hollow bones.eg. **Birds**