

Habitats and Adaptations

Terrestrial habitat

- Plants and animals living on land are said to be in terrestrial habitat.
- The examples of terrestrial habitats are deserts, grassland and mountain regions.

Deserts

- Animals commonly found are camel, desert rat, etc.
- Commonly found plant is cactus.

Mountain regions

- Animals commonly found are snow leopards, yak, mountain goat, etc.
- Plants commonly found are cone shaped trees with sloping branches such as pines.

Grasslands

- Animals commonly found are lion, deer, etc.
- Plants commonly found are grasses.

Aquatic habitat

- Plants and animals living in water are said to be in aquatic habitat. Aquatic animals use the oxygen dissolved in water to survive.
- Aquatic animals usually have streamlined body that help in their movement, and have pairs of gills that help in respiration under the water.
- The examples of aquatic habitat are oceans, ponds and lakes.

Oceans

- Animals commonly found are fish, octopus, squids, etc.

Ponds and lakes

- Animals commonly found are frogs, toads, etc.

Aerial Habitat

- Birds have some special adaptations for flight: streamlined body, forelimbs modified into wings, strong wing muscles, and hollow bones.
- Some plants disperse their seeds through winds. Such seeds are light in weight and have silky hair or wing-like extensions.