

Adaptation Match-Up

Match the environmental stress in the first column with an adaptation measure in the second. In the third column, write S, P or B to show if the adaptation is structural, physiological or behavioral. One has been done for you.



| Adaptation | Environmental stress | Type of Adaptation |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1. Conditions change suddenly from broad daylight to very low light. | A. Callous develops to protect sensitive area. | |
| 2. Habitation covered by winter snows, which melt in spring. | B. Viceroy mimics coloration of bitter-tasting monarch. | |
| 3. Desert is cold at night, hot during day. | C. Many baby birds have a special "tooth" located at the tip of their bills. | |
| 4. Mountain lion confronted on path. | D. Blood flow through a jackrabbit's ears helps it cool off or keep warm. | |
| 5. Hunted by nocturnal owls. | E. Vines climb upward toward the forest canopy to receive more light. | |
| 6. The floor of a dense forest is dimly lit. | F. Arctic fox fur seasonally changes from white to gray-brown. | |
| 7. Shoe repeatedly rubs against heel. | G. Herds watch for danger while eating. | |
| 8. Antarctic winter is characterized by extreme cold, combined with high winds. | H. Lifeguard applies waterproof sunscreen to exposed areas. | |
| 9. Good-tasting, easy prey. | I. Jogger's breathing and heart rate increase, as body goes into "fight or flight" response. | |
| 10. Water reflects sunlight, increasing risk of sunburn by 50 percent. | J. Hiker's pupils dilate, letting in maximum light. | P |
| 11. Eggshells have very sturdy construction. | K. Emperor penguins huddle closely; "outsiders" move to middle while "insiders" move to outer edges. | |
| 12. Predators target isolated animals. | L. Vampire bats emerge to feed only during the very darkest hours of the night. | |