Adaptations For Grass Land -

Plants- following are the adaptations shown by plants in grass land

1. Grass land plants usually have flexible stems, which bend instead of breaking when the wind is strong
2. Plant has narrow or tiny leaves to reduce water loss

Animals- animals in grassland show the following adoptions

Most grass land animals are able to run very fast which allow them to escape their predators. The grass found in dry grassland is brown in color

Adaptations For Deserts-

Plants-plants have developed adaptation to survive in the hot and dry climate of the deserts most plants have long roots that go deep into the soil in search of water

Adaptations for desert habitats

Plant life: in desert, the temperature is high and there is a shortage of water. Some of the adaptations found in desert plants are as follows.

- Most plants have long roots that penetrate deep inside the soil in search of water.
- Many plants such as cacti have fleshy stems to store water. They are called succulent plants. The stem is also covered with a thick waxy layer that helps to retain water.
- High temperature causes great water loss from leaves. To prevent this, leaves this, leaves in cactus are reduced to spines. This prevents loss of water by transpiration.

A cactus has the following modification;

1. The stem is green to make food for the plant
2. The stem is swollen and fleshy to store water
3. Cactus has a thickly, waxy coating that prevents water loss and help s it to retain water

Animals- desert animals have adapted themselves to live in their habitat in the following way. Camel has long eyelashes and ear hairs to protect them from sand.

1. Fat stored in a camel hump acts as a food reserve
2. Its long legs keep it body away from hot sand
3. Broad feet help in walking on the sand without sinking in it
4. It can keep its nostrils closed to keep out sand.
5. It does not drink water it gets all the water it need from its food

Adaptations For Mountains And Polar Region-

Plants- mountain plants grow close to the ground to avoid being uprooted by strong winds. These plants produce smaller leaves to prevent water loss .some plants are also able to grow under a layer of show

Animals- animals in the mountain show following adaptations; some mountain animals hibernate or migrate to warmer areas during colder months match the surrounding making the polar bear difficult to sport

1. Small ears and tail minimize heat loss from the body
2. Padded feet help the polar bear to walk on the snow
3. Thick fur and a layer of fat under the skin protect the polar bear from cold.
4. The yak has several adaptations to survive in the mountains
5. Thick coat of hair protect the yak from cold.

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Adaptations For Aquatic Habitat-

Plants-fresh water plants show the following adaptations .plants that live in flowing water have long narrow stems this prevents the plants from being carried away with water currents

- Leaves of plants like lotus and water lily have a waxy covering that prevents them from rotting
- Their roots are much reduced in size; their main function is to hold the plants in place.
- Their stems are long and narrow, to withstand water currents without getting damaged, for example water lily.
- Stems have air spaces to enable the plant to float.
- Submerged leaves are long and narrow to withstand water currents without getting damaged, for example, tape grass.

Animals-

- Ducks have webbed feet that help them in swinging .oil produced from under their tails make their features waterproof
- Gills are special organs that help fish to breathe underwater.
- Fins help them to swim and maintain the body balance.
- Their streamlined body allows them to swim fast. Animals like dolphin and whale do not have gills to breath in water they have blowholes located at the upper parts of their heads.
- Their body is covered with scales and mucous to make it waterproof. This also protects the fish and makes movement through water easier.

Acclimatization-three are certain changes that can occur in an organism over a short period of time, which help the organism adjust to the changes in it surrounding this is called acclimatization for example; sheep grow very thick wool in cold climates

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