Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Animal Adaptations Webquest**

1. [**HEDGEHOG**](http://www.awf.org/content/wildlife/detail/hedgehog) - Besides having stiff spines that stick out from their bodies and help protect them, these animals also have loose skin under those spines and powerful back muscles. Why?
2. [**KOALA**](http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/animal-bytes/animalia/eumetazoa/coelomates/deuterostomes/chordata/craniata/mammalia/diprotodontia/koala.htm) – How are the hands of a koala adapted for life in a tree?
3. [**BURMESE PYTHON**](http://www.whozoo.org/students/stamoo/pythonhtml.html) – How are the mouths of pythons adapted to swallowing large prey?
4. [**CALIFORNIA KING SNAKE**](http://whozoo.org/Intro2000/vansibor/VanSib_CaliforniaKingsnake.htm) –
   1. Why can king snakes eat rattlesnakes?
   2. How are king snakes able to eat prey larger than their head?
5. [**GIRAFFE**](http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/kids/animals/creaturefeature/giraffe/) – Why are giraffes considered to be “the early warning system of African grasslands”? (scroll through the Facts & Photos section)
6. [**POLAR BEAR**](http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/html/polar_bear.html) – Why do polar bears have such big feet?
7. [**WALRUS**](http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/walrus.html) – Walruses use their long tusks for a variety of reasons, each of which makes their lives in the Arctic a bit easier. How are their long tusks an adaptation?
8. [**SQUIRREL MONKEY**](http://www.edu.pe.ca/southernkings/sqmonkey.htm) – These monkeys live in groups. How does this help them?
9. [**CROCODILE**](http://srelherp.uga.edu/alligators/allmis.htm)– How do crocodiles see under water? (Check the “Did you know?” section)
10. [**BEAVER**](http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/beaver/) – How are beavers built for underwater work?
11. [**LION**](http://www.lpzoo.org/animals/factsheet/african-lion) –
    1. Why do the females do most of the hunting?
    2. Why do lions have a rough tongue?
12. [**AMAZON HORNED FROG**](http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/amphibians/amazon-horned-frog.html) – What is the purpose of their horns, according to some scientists?
13. [**GULF FLOUNDER**](http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/fish/Education/Adapt/Adapt.htm) - What adaptation does the gulf flounder use to avoid being seen by its predators?