Tigers

• Teeth for eating meat
• Stripes for camouflage
• Tail for balance
• Eyes and ears for hunting
• Whiskers for feeling
• Spots on the back of ears for cubs to find mother
Giraffes

• Long neck for reaching branches and looking out for predators
• Spots for camouflage
• Tail for swatting flies
• Long tongue for wrapping around branches
• Satellite ears for listening
• Purple color of tongue for tongue sunscreen
Zebra

- Stripes for confusing predators
- Tail for swatting flies
- Satellite ears for listening
- Eyes on the side for looking out for predators
Macaw

• Wings for flying
• Beak for cracking open seeds and protection
• Eyes for finding ripe fruit and seeds
• Zygodactyle toes (2 toes in the front, 2 in back) for gripping branches and holding food items
• Bone in their tongue for moving like a finger
Primates

- Adaptations differ depending on where they live
- Monkeys have tails for balancing
- Apes have no tails, but use knuckles for walking
- Long arms for climbing trees
Primates – Opposable Thumbs for...

- Grabbing onto things
- Hanging in the trees
- Making tools and using them

Opposable thumbs on both their hands AND feet