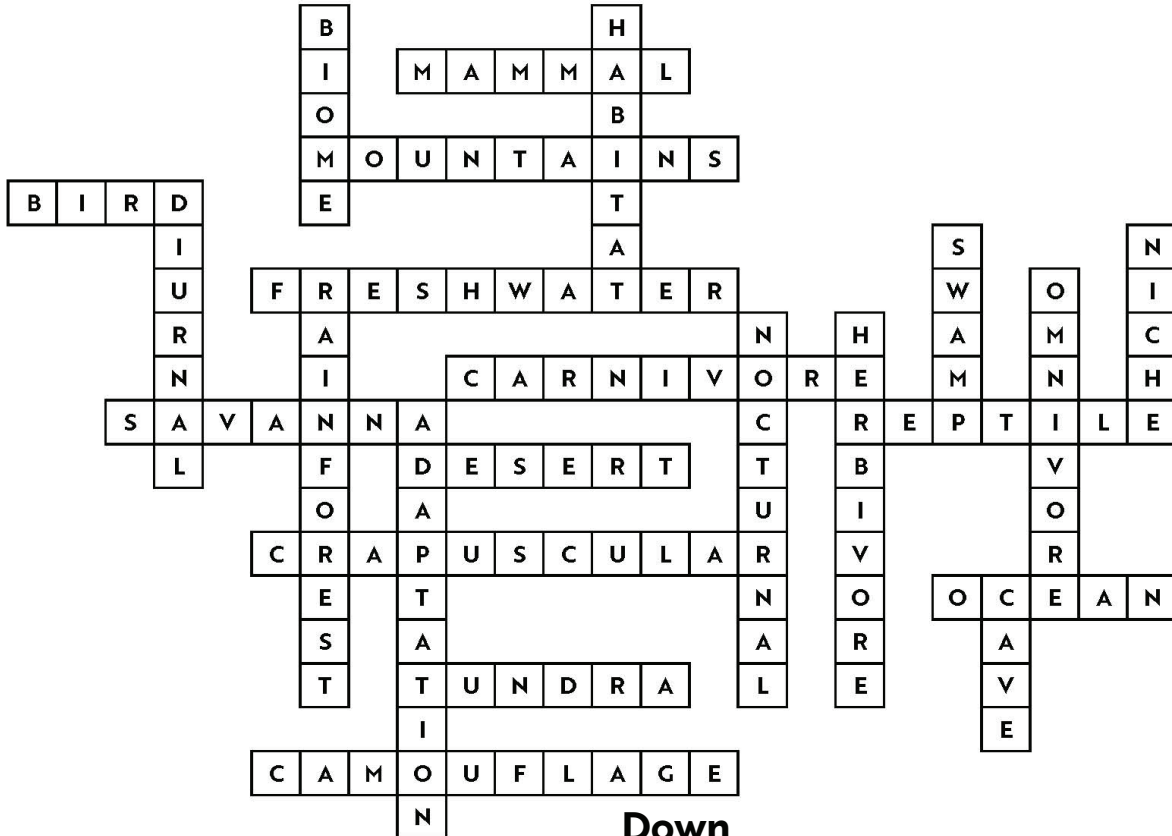




HABITATS & ADAPTATIONS



Across

- An animal covered with fur or hair and that provides their babies milk.
- These landforms rise high above their surroundings. Taller than a hill, they usually have steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak.
- An animal characterized by being covered with feathers and having wings and a beak.
- Rivers and streams are moving bodies of _____.
- An animal that eats only meat.
- A grassy plain in tropical and subtropical regions, with few trees is called a _____.
- An animal characterized as being cold blooded with scales covering its body.
- _____ plants and animals have features that help them survive in the dry climate.
- _____ animals are active primarily during twilight - that is, the periods of dawn and dusk.
- An _____ is a huge body of salt water.
- A vast, flat, treeless Arctic region where the subsoil is permanently frozen is called a _____.
- _____ is a visual disguise. Without it, an animal would be recognized easily.

Down

- A _____ is a major regional group of distinctive plant and animal communities best adapted to the region's physical natural environment, latitude, elevation, and terrain.
- The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism is called its _____.
- A _____ animal is active during the day and sleeps at night.
- A _____ is a type of wetland where trees are common.
- An ecological _____ is the part of the environment where a species fits, and is well adapted and is how an organism makes a living in a place.
- A _____ is a dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
- An animal that eats both plants and meat.
- An animal only active at night is a _____ animal.
- An animal that eats only plants.
- A special characteristic or trait that an animal or plant evolved to have that helps it survive.
- A hollow in the earth formed by geologic processes. A _____ is home to many organisms like bats and many different species of arthropods.