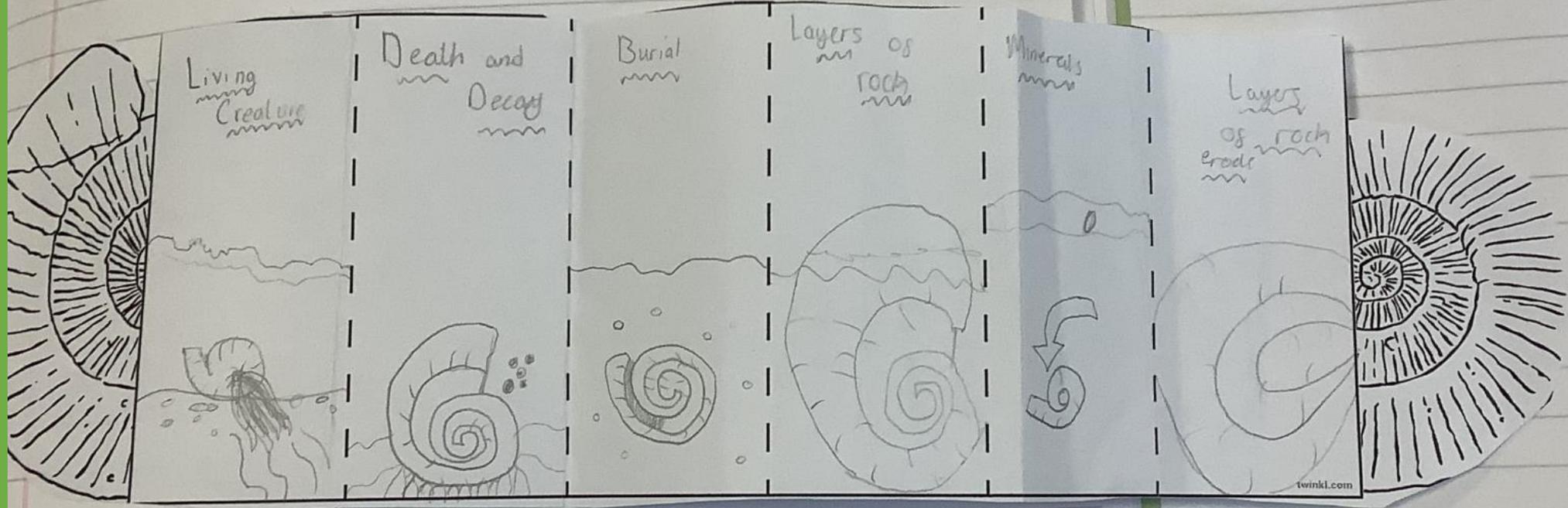


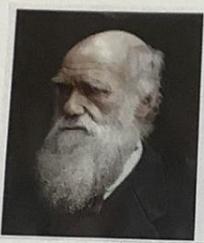
Science - Evolution

Spring 1

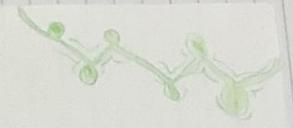


THE CHARLES DARWIN

Early Life



Charles Darwin was born in England - in 1809 - and was the son of a doctor. He studied at Cambridge University hoping to be a priest. In addition, his father was a doctor. For a change, he developed an interest of plants and animals and suddenly became very well-known on his evolution theory of evolution.



Finch species
Darwin formed a theory about finch species which slowly took different forms. The difference he saw were products of transformation. They evolved into different forms to adapt. The beaks varied enormous in shape and size

Darwin spent several years working through his ideas on the findings. He then published a book about the theory of evolution called 'On the origins of species by Means of Natural Selection.'

Voyage

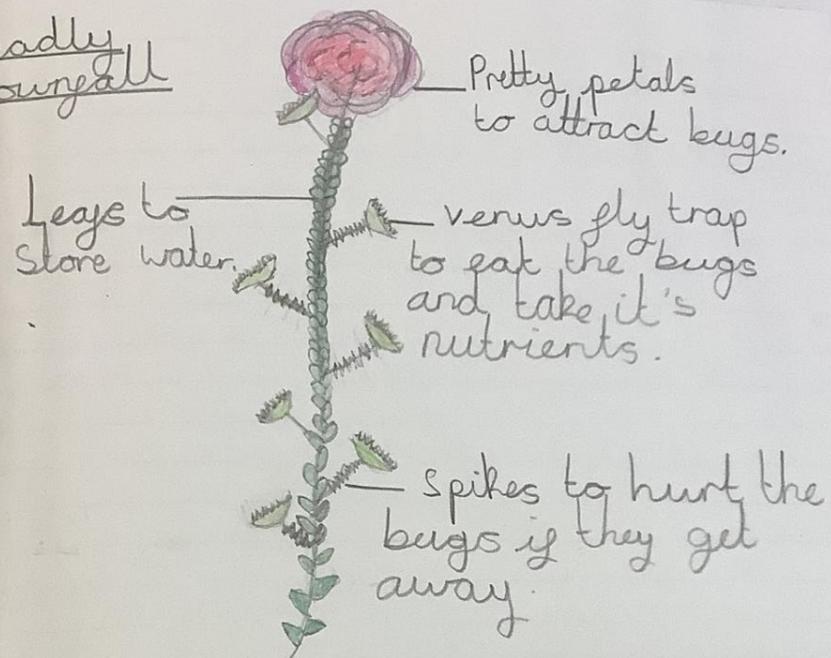
When Charles was 22 he was invited on an adventure working as a naturalist - someone who studies plants and animals - on a ship called the HMS Beagle. His voyage was 5 years long. His most significant place he went was Galapagos. He found alot of birds that looked like finches - they were all similar except their beaks.

Darwin thought tortoise had evolved like finches. He suggested that the different tortoise shared an common ancestor. They have adapted to change depending on what Island they're on.

Did you know?

- Natural selection is how he described living things adapt to their habitats.
- He was born in the Victorian era.
- He was interested in fossils of quaggers

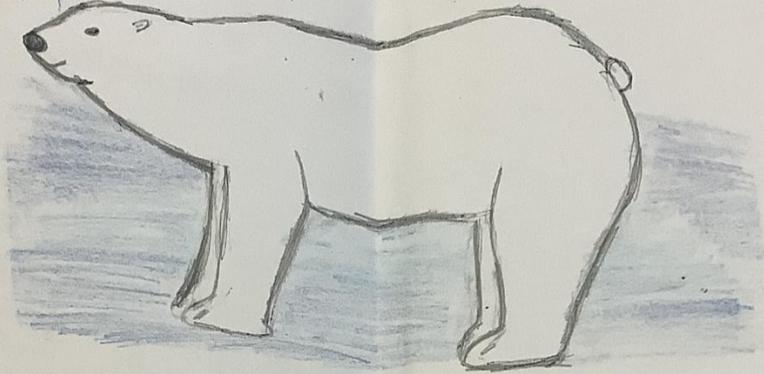
Deadly downfall



The deadly downfall has adapted leaves that can store water as it's climate is warm. It also adapted venus fly traps to eat bugs to protect itself.

These adaptations help it get lots of nutrience and a longer life.

Polar
Bear



Instincts

Homing is an instinct Polar bears use to find their way home after long hunting trips or migrations. Migration is another instinct that is very important to Polar Bears survival.

Size

Males are generally 200-250 cm (6.6-8.2 ft) long with a weight of 300-800 kg (660-1760 lb). Females are smaller at 180-200 cm (59-6.6 ft) with a weight of 150-350 kg.

Diet

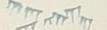
Polar bears feed on seals (primarily on ringed seals). Larger prey species such as walrus, narwhal and beluga are occasionally hunted.

Fun fact

Polar Bears are classified as marine mammals.



How does a Polar bear survive in its climate?

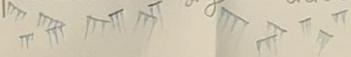


Polar Bears survive

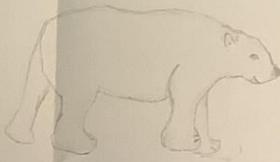
thanks to special adaptations such as a thick layer of blubber, two layers of fur, compact ears and a small tail - that is round.



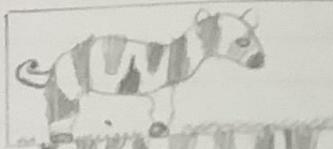
How does a polar bear protect itself from threats?



When confronted by potential threats, they use their powerful jaws to fend off attackers.



Zooming ZEBRAS



How does my animal survive in it's climate?

Zebra can survive because their stripes serve as sunscreen and bug repellent act as camouflage letting them hide against a background, and help them recognize each other.

How my animal finds food?

The way my animal finds food is mostly grazing on grasses, although they also might browse a bit on the leaves and stems

Did you know?

Did you know all zebra have excellent hearing and eyesight.

How does my animal protect itself from potential threats?

To protect themselves, their stripes serve as a kind of protection from predators! When Zebras are grouped together, their combined stripes make it formidable for a Lion or Leopard to pick out 1 zebra to chase.

POLAR BEAR

POLAR BEARS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MARINE MAMMALS!!!

A POLAR BEAR SKIN IS ACTUALLY BLACK!!!

THEY FACE MORE THREATS THAN CLIMATE CHANGE!!!!

GRIZZLY - POLAR BEAR HYBRIDS EXIST!!!

THEY CAN SWIM CONSTANTLY FOR ~~10 DAYS~~ DAYS AT A TIME!!!!

THERE ARE AS MANY AS 19 SUBPOPULATIONS!

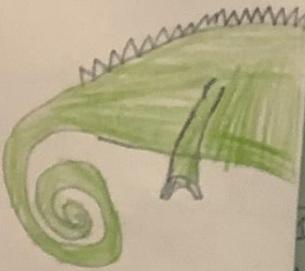


LESS THAN 2% OF POLAR BEAR HUNTS ARE SUCCESSFUL

SCIENTISTS CAN EXTRACT POLAR BEAR DNA FROM JUST THEIR FOOTPRINTS!!!!

Leonia

CAMELEONS



How does a chameleon survive in its climate?

Chameleons live in hot dry environments and have evolved the ability to conserve water through their skin! They have a long projectile tongue that can launch out of their mouths to catch prey from long distances.

How does a chameleon protect itself from potential threats?

Chameleons are commonly known to use their color change to camouflage themselves from their predators, specifically birds and snakes. Chameleons will change color to blend in, or disrupt their body's outline to blend in, or disrupt their body's outline.

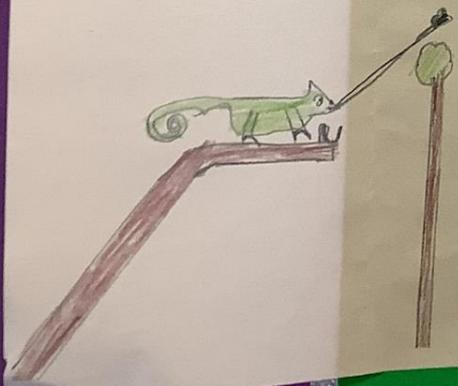
Facts for Chameleons

There are over 200 chameleon species!

- Chameleons come in all different sizes.
- They use their toes and tails to get around.
- Chameleons don't change colors to camouflage themselves.

How does a chameleon find food?

When the chameleon sees prey, both eyes can focus in the same direction to get a clear view. Chameleons give a full 360-degree around the body!



Alfie