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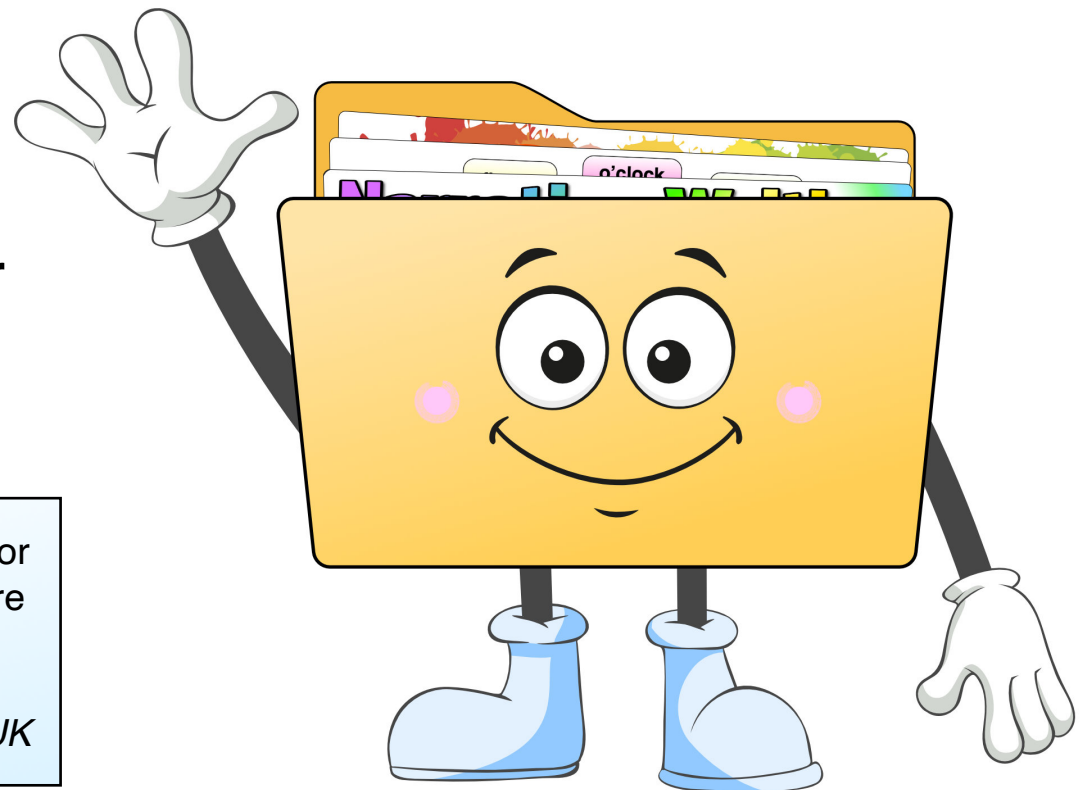
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Dawn, Primary Teacher, UK

Thank you for looking at
our preview resources.
We hope that they are
useful to you.



Long-Spine Porcupine Fish (*Diodon holocanthus*)

The porcupine fish can inflate its body to deter predators, appearing larger and more difficult to catch.

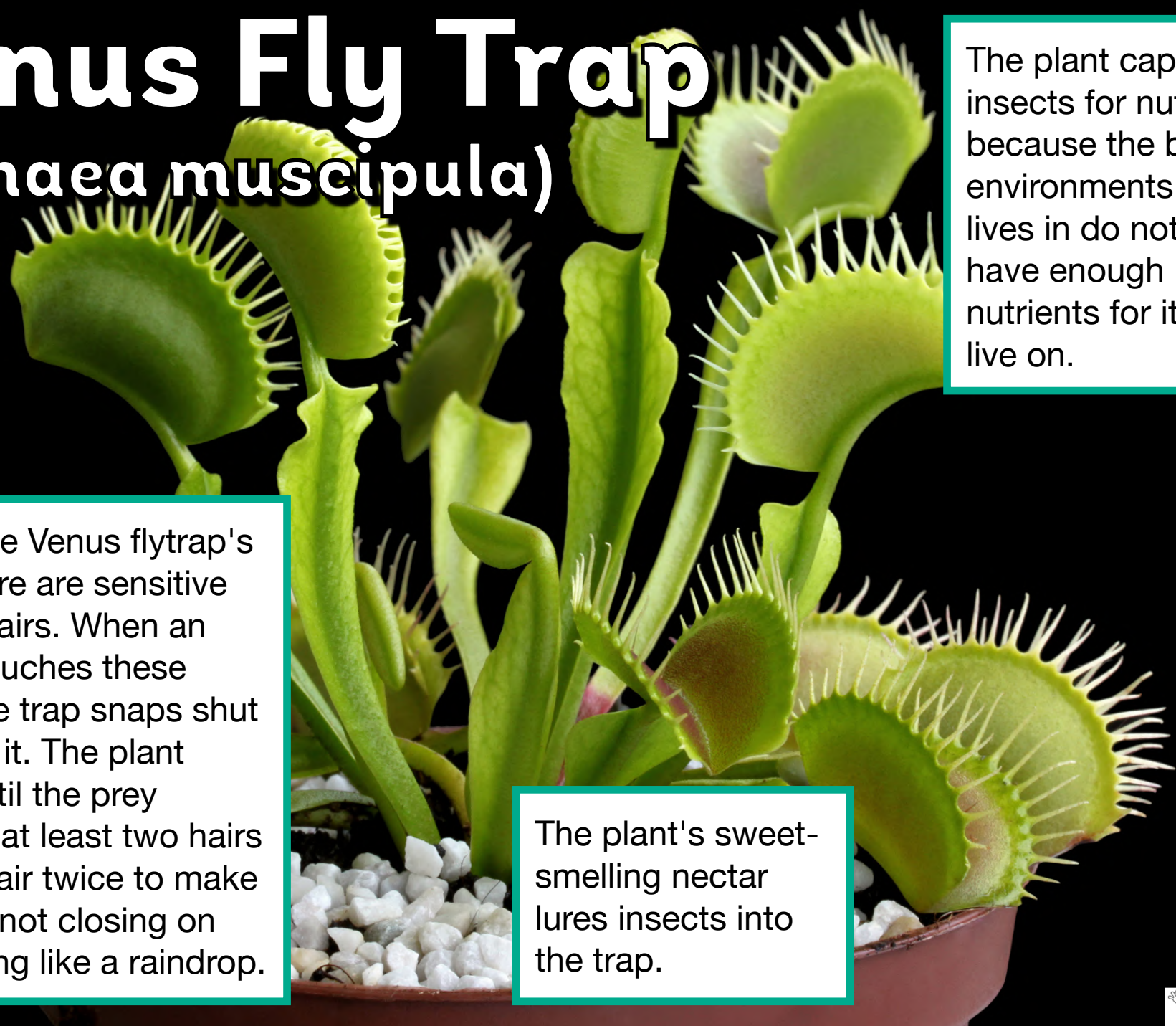
Its spines make it unattractive to predators as it is dangerous and difficult to eat.

A powerful toxin found on its skin and inside its body also makes it less attractive to predators.



Venus Fly Trap

(*Dionaea muscipula*)



The plant captures insects for nutrition because the boggy environments it lives in do not have enough nutrients for it to live on.

Inside the Venus flytrap's trap, there are sensitive trigger hairs. When an insect touches these hairs, the trap snaps shut to catch it. The plant waits until the prey touches at least two hairs or one hair twice to make sure it's not closing on something like a raindrop.

The plant's sweet-smelling nectar lures insects into the trap.

Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*)



Painted lady butterflies migrate over thousands of miles, spending summers in cooler climates like Europe, and winters in warmer ones like Africa. Their short lifespan (2-4 weeks) means that it takes several generations to complete the migration cycle.

Taste receptors on its feet allow it to identify edible plants and suitable leaves on which to lay its eggs.

The butterfly uses its long proboscis to reach nectar within flowers.

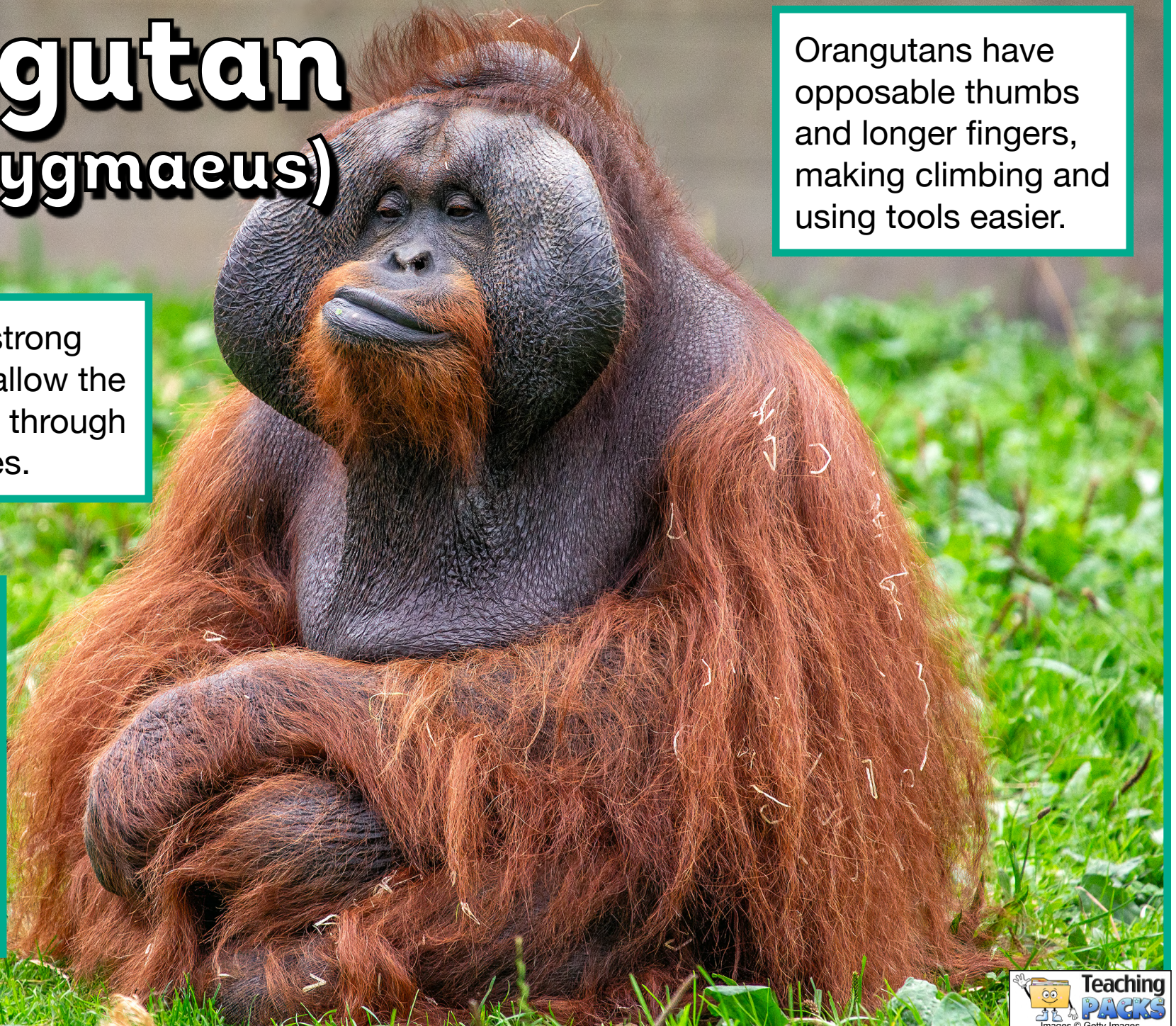
Orangutan

(*Pongo pygmaeus*)

Orangutans have opposable thumbs and longer fingers, making climbing and using tools easier.

Its long arms and strong shoulder muscles allow the orangutan to travel through high forest canopies.

Male orangutans have throat pouches that amplify calls across large distances for communication and mating.



Baobab Tree

(*Adansonia digitata*)

The baobab tree stores water in its massive trunk, to use during dry spells.

It only produces leaves during the wet season to conserve water during dry periods. During the dry season, it sheds leaves.

The tree has a long lifespan of several thousand years. This long life allows it to adapt to environmental changes.

Sunflower

(*Helianthus annuus*)

The plant turns to face the sun through the day, giving it the maximum possible amount of sunlight. This is known as heliotropic behaviour.

Its broad leaves capture the maximum sunlight for photosynthesis. This process produces oxygen and food for the plant.

Its bristles trap water in the air around the stem, keeping it cooler and meaning it loses less water. They also make the stem less attractive to animals and insects who might want to eat it.