

Adaptation	Acclimatization
Features which help the organism to survive naturally in their environment	Also Involves changes or adjustments
Acquired over a long period of time	But for a short period of time

HABITAT - place where an organism lives/dwelling place

Types

Terrestrial habitat	Aquatic habitat
Land	Water
Eg. Forests, grasslands, deserts, coasts, mountains	Eg. Freshwater - rivers, lakes, ponds Saltwater - oceans, seas

Components

Biotic	Abiotic
All living organisms	Non-living things
Eg. Plants, animals	Eg. Soil, air, rocks, water

How abiotic components influence biotic components

Taking dry moong seeds and wet moong seeds soaked in water

Case 1: Some are completely submerged in water and the rest of them are dry.

Case 2: Some soaked seeds are kept in a cupboard and some are kept in a sunny room.

Case 3: Some soaked seeds are kept in normal condition and some are kept in the refrigerator.

Terrestrial habitats

1. Desert

a. Camel



- Long legs to keep the body away from the heat of the sands.
- Excrete small amounts of urine.
- Dry dung
- Do not sweat

b. Rats and Snakes - no long legs

- Stay in burrows deep in the sand
- Come only at night when it is cooler.

c. Desert Plants

Activity - Cactus vs Leafy plants

- Leaves either absent or small or in the form of spines to reduce water loss by transpiration.
- Photosynthesis is often carried out by stem.
- Stem covered with a waxy layer to retain water in the tissues.
- Root that goes deep into the soil.

2. Mountain

a. Plants



- **Normally cone shaped and sloping branches.**
- **Needles like leaves.**
(This helps the rain water and snow to slide off easily)

b. Animals

- **Thick skin of fur to protect from cold.**



- E.g - yak -long hair.



- snow leopard - thick fur on body including feet and toes.



- Mountain goat - strong hooves for running up rocky slopes.



3. Grasslands

a. Lion



- **Long claws that can be withdrawn into toes.**
- **Light brown colour for camouflaging, while hunting for prey.**
- **Eyes in front of face to find the location of prey correctly.**

b. Deer

- **Strong teeth for chewing hard plant stems.**
- **Long ears to hear movement of predators and escape.**
- **Eyes on the side of the head to look in all directions.**
- **speed.**

