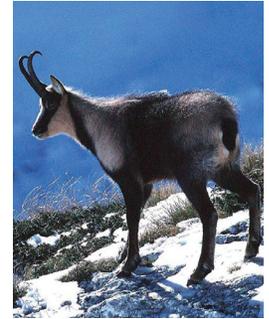


ACTIVITY 2 LIFE IN SNOW

In **The Search for Snow**, you meet some of the animals and plants that live in snowy climates. Let's learn more about them!

PART 1: ADAPTIVE ANIMALS

How do animals survive snowy weather? Many don't even try. They *migrate*. That means they move to a warmer place during the winter. Other animals, like bears, *hibernate*. That means they find a sheltered place to sleep until spring. But some animals can stay active all winter. They have special *adaptive features* that help them live in the cold weather. Read about these animals in the chart below. Then identify each animal by writing the correct number under its picture.



A. _____ B. _____ C. _____ D. _____ E. _____

Animal	Adaptive Features
1. Alpine Ibex	Moves up and down the mountains to stay where the temperature is just right.
2. Arctic Fox	Has thick fur that turns white in winter.
3. Chamois	Has special hooves that allow it to walk on snow.
4. Rock Ptarmigan	Has feathers on its feet to keep them warm, and turns white in winter.
5. Snow Hare	Has wide flat feet that don't sink into the snow and fur that turns white in winter.

PART 2: ADAPTIVE PLANTS

Plants can adapt to winter weather, too. Read about these four plants. Then match each one to its adaptive feature by writing the letters in the correct spaces.



1. Alpine snowbells have small, flat leaves. _____
2. Tulips have bright flowers that stand tall in spring. _____
3. Conifers (like pine trees) look like triangles. _____
4. Rhododendrons are evergreen shrubs. _____
- A. Underground bulbs are kept cool until the flowers emerge in spring to bloom.
- B. Snow forms a blanket to keep them warm.
- C. Their thick leaves curl up in winter.
- D. Their sloping sides and needles help the snow slide to the ground instead of building up.