

Lizards and similar animals have adapted frangible tails (they break off easily) to provide escape from capture and distraction of the predator.	Butterflies, non-toxic ones, have adapted to look like their more poisonous cousins.	Bats have adapted their hearing to hunt at night via sonic response.
Frogs have adapted to freezing temperatures by evolving a glycol-like substance in their bloodstreams - like antifreeze.	Snakes have evolved fangs to deliver poison vs. simply grinding it into wounds.	Sea turtles have flippers so they can swim.
Snakes have camouflage so they blend in.	Birds have developed hollow, yet strong, bones to allow for ease in flight yet structural sturdiness.	Polar bears have fur to help them survive in the arctic.
Giraffes have long necks so they can get leaves from trees.	Fish have gills so they can survive underwater.	Whales have blubber that keeps them warm.

Turtles have hard shells for protection.	Chameleons have the ability to change colors.	Frogs developed internal lungs to allow them to move onto terrestrial land.
Some Salamanders have developed external lungs to allow them to extract oxygen from water where the oxygen levels are very low.	Opossums play dead when they are in danger.	Porcupine is a very vocal animal and has a wide-variety of calls including moans, grunts, coughs, wails, whines, shrieks and tooth clicking.
Eastern Chipmunk spends a large part of its waking hours gathering and storing food for the winter.	The arctic fox live in family groups made up of a male, one or two females and the kits. It's nomadic, it moves from place to place looking for food.	Beavers are very territorial and will protect their lodges from other beavers. They mark their territory by building piles of mud and marking it with scent.
Some species of Crab, like the Masked Crabs, bury into the sand to avoid the water of high tide.	American Widgeon cannot find enough food; it will steal food right out of the bill of an American Coot.	A Snowy Egret will stand still in the water with its wings stretched out, because fish are attracted to the shade.

White-tailed Kite can hover like a toy kite floating in the air.	The Cormorant stands for a long time with its wings stretched out.	Northern Shovelers migrate in small isolated flocks of 10-25 birds and travel both day and night.
Forster's Tern, in the west, the preferred winter habitat is freshwater marshes, but eastern migrators prefer salt marshes.	Peregrine Falcon has one of the longest migrations of any North American bird.	Since the wigeon population covers such a wide area, if there are changes in its food supply, it can settle somewhere else for winter or summer and still find something to eat.
Suburban Raccoons, instead of nesting in trees, have made very comfortable homes in people's attics, basements, garages, and storage sheds.		