

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Polar Habitat



There are living and non living things in the polar habitat. Living things include the plants and the animals and the non living things include the rocks, sand, dirt and bodies of water. Plants and animals need air and water to survive. Some animals need to make a home in their habitat. There is a north and a south polar region, the north pole is made up of the frozen Arctic

Ocean and the south pole land covered in ice. The north pole is called the Arctic and the south pole is called the Antarctic. The polar regions are very cold all year round and they are extremely cold during the winters. During the winters, it's very dark because the sun doesn't reach the poles and in the summer, the sun never sets so it's light all day and night. The south pole is dry and rocky land covered in a sheet of ice. In the North Pole, during the summer, there is a very short period of time where there is plant life: lichens, mosses, algae, grasses and shrubs. Plants grow very close to the ground for shelter. These plants provide food to many of the arctic animals. The Antarctic pole is much colder than the Arctic, it's dryer and windier and has very little plant life but along the rocks, algae and a few flowering plants can be found. Penguins are found in the south pole and the southern ocean has animals such as krill, fish, seals and whales. The famous animal in the north polar region is the Polar Bear, the polar bear mainly hunts seals for food. The seals try to escape under the ice in the ocean. Most of the birds from the polar regions migrate south to escape the cold.

## Questions:

- 1 Explain how plants adapt to the polar region?
- 2 Explain how animals adapt to the polar region?
- 3 Compare and contrast the area you live with a polar region.
- 4 Use one sentence to describe what a polar can be like.
- 5 How does a polar animal find food? avoid danger? adapt to the climate?
- 6 Why do you think the polar regions are considered harsh climates?

