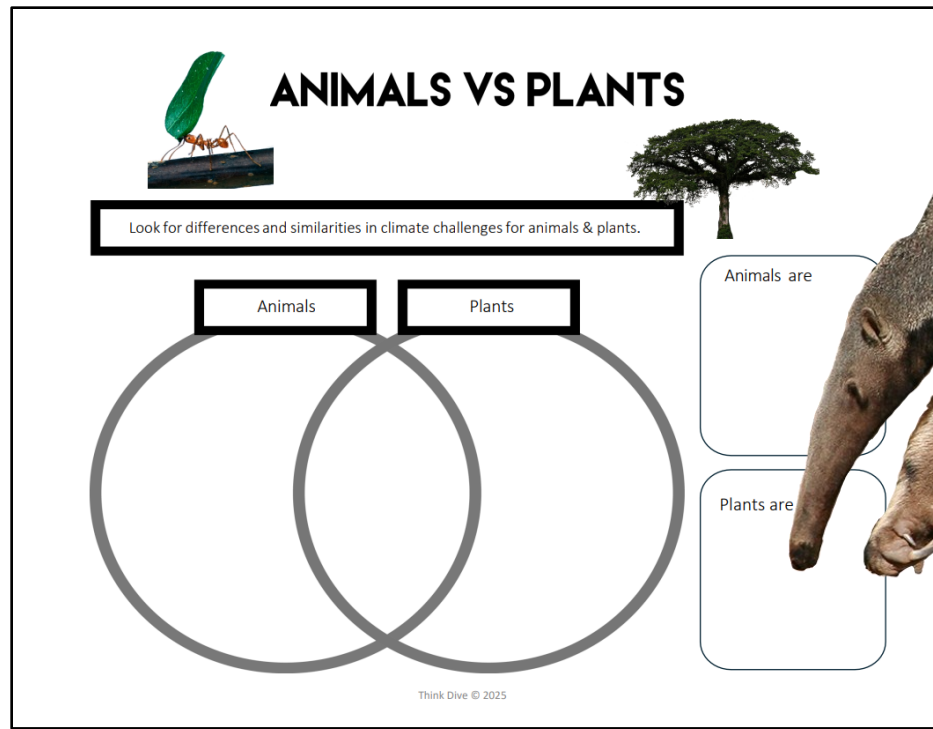


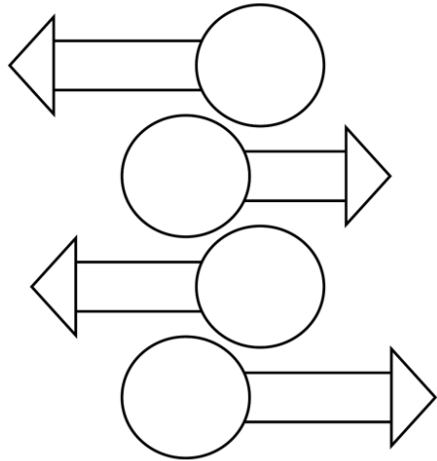
# DESIGN A RAINFOREST ANIMAL OR PLANT

Adapted to changes in the climate and the environment



# Engaging & Challenging Animal & Plant Activities

## ADAPTATIONS ALREADY MADE BY RAINFOREST PLANTS



Rainforest plants have evolved adaptations, such as huge leaves, to catch as much sunlight as possible. Others have special roots that climb trees to reach the sunlight high above.

Many plants have drip tips on their leaves. These pointy tips help water roll off quickly, so the leaves do not get too heavy and break. Some carnivorous plants even eat insects to get extra food!

Trees with smooth bark allow water to flow down the tree trunk efficiently, promoting growth and preventing fungal growth.

Think Dive © 2025

## RAINFOREST ANIMAL OF THE FUTURE

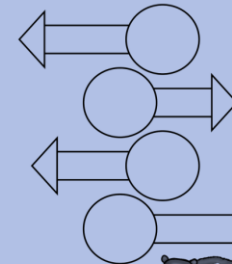
My Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Animal Name \_\_\_\_\_

### RAINFOREST ANIMAL OF THE FUTURE



Before changes

## ADAPTATIONS ALREADY MADE BY RAINFOREST ANIMALS



Many rainforest mammals, such as some species of anteaters, are nocturnal, avoiding competition with day-active species for resources like food and habitat.

Sloths move very slowly, making them difficult to spot. Their thick fur can even grow algae, aiding camouflage. Certain frogs have also developed camouflage to blend in with their surroundings, making them difficult for predators to spot. The Amazon horned frog has skin that helps it blend in with fallen leaves, while the glass frogs have translucent skin and muscles, making them virtually invisible to predators.



Think Dive © 2025

## HOW ANIMALS MIGHT REACT TO CHANGES

Butterflies, moths, and other insects, such as dragonflies, might have smaller offspring during or following drought and become less colorful. Leaf-cutter ants might become darker to protect themselves.

Orangutans might lose some of their fur to adapt to increasing temperatures. They might also become even more skilled climbers, which will help them find food more easily in the changing treetops.

Anteaters could develop burrowing behaviors to escape extreme heat and find shelters. Birds might develop longer wings. This change might help them conserve energy in a warming climate.



Think Dive © 2025

# Ways to Use

Nature Studies  
Centers  
Independent Work  
Creativity Challenges  
Design Challenges  
Climate Change  
Adaptation  
Early Finishers  
Independent Work  
Sub Tubs  
Rainforest Units

## THE FRAGILE BEAUTY: CLIMATE CHANGE AND RAINFOREST BUTTERFLIES

Make a poster about possible challenges and changes.



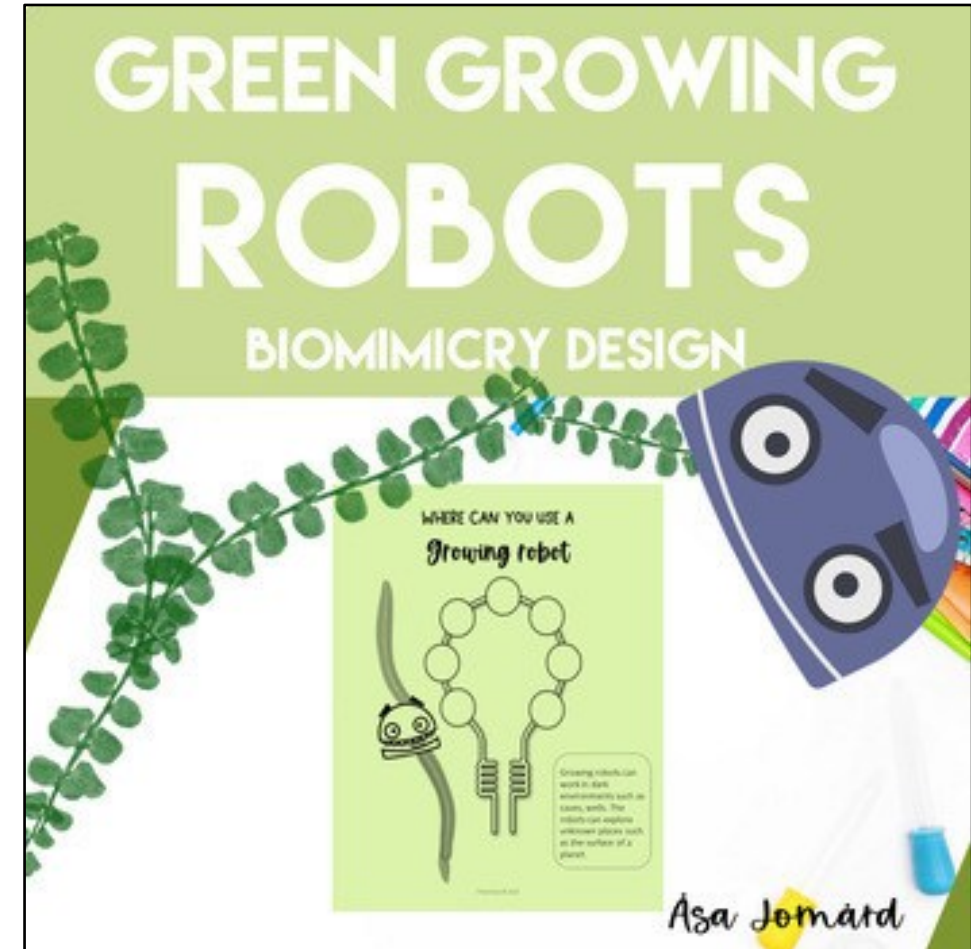
The Blue Morpho might become smaller  
and less colorful when the climate in the  
rainforest changes!

Protect Our Rainforests, Protect Our Butterflies!

# REVIEWS

I recently explored the "Unique Plant Activities | Changes Climate & Environment | Creative Science" and found them to be incredibly engaging and educational! The activities are well-thought-out and provide a creative approach to learning about plants, climate change, and environmental science. My students were fascinated by the hands-on experiments and interactive lessons, which made complex topics more accessible and fun. This resource is perfect for sparking curiosity and encouraging critical thinking about our environment. Highly recommend for any teacher looking to bring science to life in the classroom!

# You may also like



You find me at



THINK DIVE - SPARKING CHILDRENS THINKIBILITY



BIOMIMICRY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



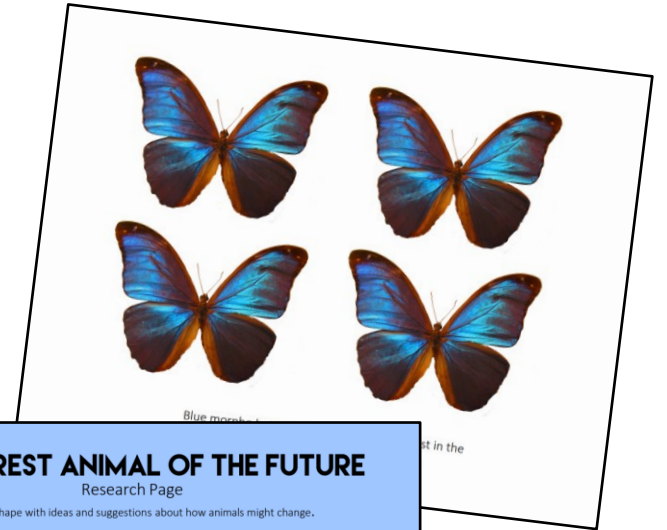
TEACHER PAY TEACHER



PINTEREST



BIOMIMICRY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



**RAINFOREST ANIMAL OF THE FUTURE**  
Research Page

Fill in the shape with ideas and suggestions about how animals might change.

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Think Dive © 2025

