

# Survival Strategies for Animals in Winter

## Student Study Sheet

1	Hibernates in a deep sleep in the ground, a cave, a tree, or compost pile and decreases body metabolism by lowering temperature, heart rate, and breathing.
2	Hibernates in a state of torpor (short sleeps) and decreases body metabolism by lowering temperature, heart rate and breathing.
3	Migrates to a new area, changes diet, and hunts all winter.
4	Eats lots of food in the fall to create a layer of brown fat.
5	Grows a dense coat and secretes oils to help waterproof the fur.
6	Huddles with others to keep warm.
7	Stores food to eat later.
8	Increases body metabolism by raising heart rate, breathing, and temperature.
9	Changes color.
10	Dies so eggs, larvae, or pupae may continue to live.
11	Releases a chemical (glycerol) to keep from freezing
12	Grows fur on feet and between toes for greater insulation, warmth, and better mobility over the snow.
13	Delays implantation: egg is fertilized, but does not implant and grow until later date
14	Delays fertilization: sperm is stored in female's body and egg is fertilized at a later date.
15	Builds an insulated nest.
16	Tunnels under snow to find food.
17	Generates heat by shivering.
18	Decreases body metabolism by lowering temperature, heart rate and breathing.
19	Hides during bad weather.
20	Changes diet.