

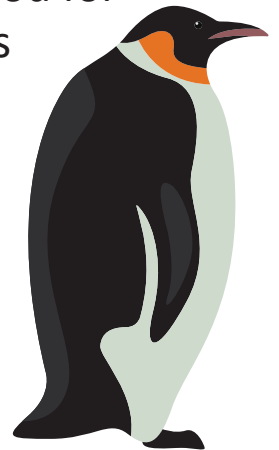


Animals of Antarctica

Penguins

Penguins have beautiful black and white coats. They are birds but they cannot fly. Penguin wings are short and stiff. They are no good for flying, but excellent as flippers. Penguins are fantastic divers and swimmers.

Penguins stand for hours on the ice. They cope well in the cold. The top layer of their feathers is full of short feathers. They overlap. These feathers form a thick waterproof layer. The feathers underneath are soft and fluffy. Penguins have a thick layer of fat under their skin. These things all help to keep the penguin warm.

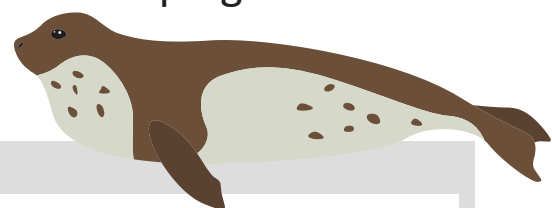


R: Why can't a penguin fly?

R: What are the 3 layers that keep a penguin warm?

Antarctic Fur Seals

Seals have very smooth looking bodies. They have long whiskers, sharp teeth and thick fur. They need this thick fur to keep warm. Antarctic fur seals are usually dark coloured. They are so good at keeping warm that they sometimes get too hot. The seals dive into the freezing water to cool down.



R: How does an Antarctic fur seal keep warm?

Blue Whales

Blue whales are the largest animal to ever have lived. They are even bigger than dinosaurs were! Blue whales can grow up to 100 feet long. They usually swim alone or in pairs. Sometimes they swim in small groups. A group of whales is called a pod.

Whale skin feels slippery. It is soft and springy like a sponge. A whale's skin is actually grey. It looks blue when you look through the water. That's why they're called blue whales.

Whales are mammals. They breathe air. Whales breathe through a hole at the top of their heads. They need to come to the surface of the water to breathe.

R: What colour is a blue whale?

E: How does a whale breathe?

