

Extreme Survivor

Print, cut out and get chn to match the living thing to the extreme environment

Temperatures as low as -58°C	Bark beetle produces a form of antifreeze
Temperatures as high as 50°C	Sahara desert ant has long legs that keep it off the hotter sandy floor
Very deep oceans where the pressure reaches 1000x that of the surface. The water is freezing and it is pitch black	Lantern fish has light producing organs and high levels of polyunsaturated fats that help keep the pressure inside the body the same as outside. They also have a low metabolism.
Very high mountains (over 2,500 m) where oxygen levels are low	Andean people living high in the mountains have greater lung capacity and their blood can carry a greater volume of oxygen than people at lower altitudes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry places with no water• Freezing to -272.8 °C• Heating to 151 °C• Pressure six times as great as that felt at the bottom of the deepest ocean• Doses of X-ray and gamma radiation that are lethal to other life forms	Tardigrades can switch off their metabolism and wait for conditions to improve!
Areas of frequent bush fires	Ceanothus bushes have heat resistant seeds and need fire for germination – they even have flammable resins on their leaves that would seem to encourage fires! The leaves have high levels of nutrients that are released when they are burnt. The Ceanothus re-grows. The leaves are designed to avoid water loss and desiccation.

