

Adaptations

Polar bears white fur helps it blend in to the snow. In the artic there are no trees and no rocks to hide behind so the only adaptation is to blend in. Another adaptation is they are the biggest creature in the artic on land so when seals come up and out of the water they often the seals get eaten.



Work Sited

Sea world parks entertainment

Wwf .com

The polar bear foundation

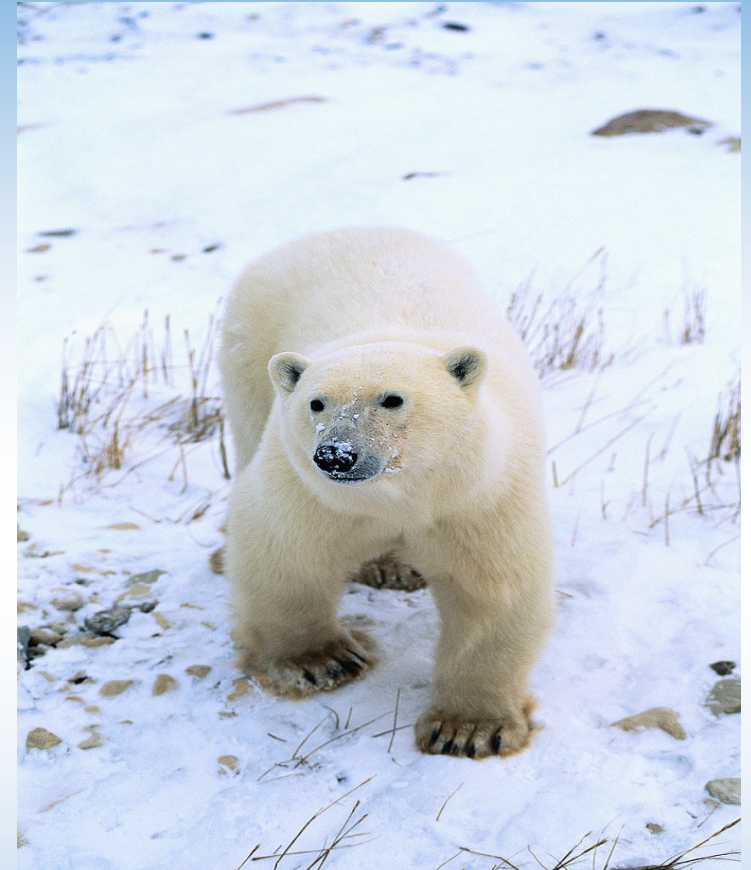
Polar bear international

Kid zone. Com

National geographic.com

Basic polar bear facts

Polar Bear



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Characteristics

Fur: polar bears consists of a dense insulating undercoat topped by hairs of various lengths.

Polar bears' paws are about 12 inches long

Claws: polar bears claws are thick , curved , sharp , and super strong. They are more than 2 inches (5.1 centimeters) long and they use them to catch prey



Prey

Ecosystem

Polar bears are called “ice bears” because they spend most of their time in the arctic searching for seals . Their habitat is not cold for them because they have lots of layers of hair to keep them warm. An ecosystem is where living and non- living things live .



Map of the artic

Human Interactions

The bears do not interact that well because humans think that polar bears try to hurt them but they don't . In the summer attacks increase because polar bears often cross to humans 'area and they often get killed by the human. It is not often when a polar bear attacks humans but it is normal for a polar bear to be killed by a human .

