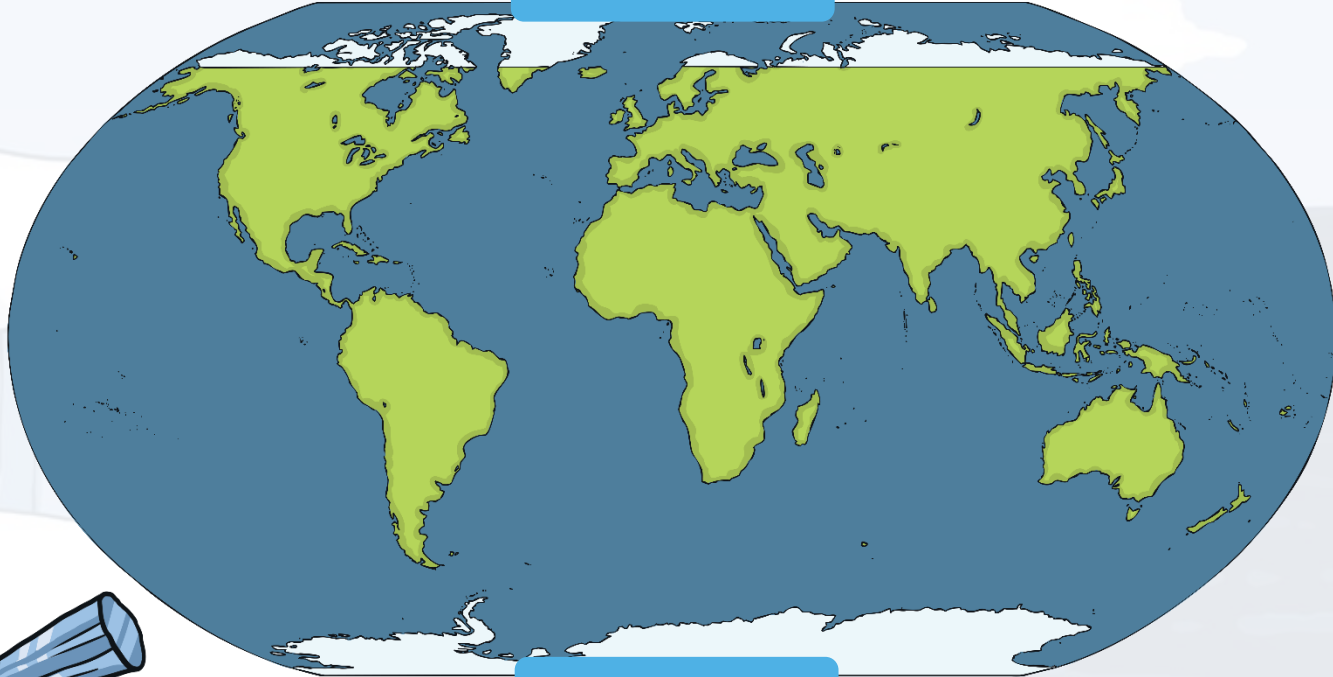


The background of the slide is a stylized illustration of a polar region. It features several large, white icebergs with blue shading to indicate depth and texture, floating in a dark blue sea. The sky is a light blue with a few white, fluffy clouds. The overall style is simple and cartoonish.

Animals of the Polar Regions

Where Are the Polar Regions?

The Arctic



Antarctica

Do you recognise any other places on the map?



Arctic Animals

The Arctic covers area of Europe, North America and Asia. Because of this, there are lots of different types of animals here.

Arctic foxes have short ears and noses to limit how much of their body is exposed to the cold. They live in burrows underground to keep them warm. Their fur turns white in winter so they are camouflaged against the snow.



Polar bears have a thick coat and a layer of blubber to keep them insulated. They even have fur on their paws. This helps to protect them from cold surfaces and also lets them grip the ice.



Walruses have long tusks. They use them for pulling themselves out of the water and to break breathing holes in the ice when they are underwater. They also have a very thick layer of blubber.



Arctic Animals

Harp seals spend very little time on land and most of their time in the water. They can stay underwater for up to 15 minutes! They eat mostly fish.



Snowy owls have very good eyesight and hearing. This helps them to spot their prey in the snow. They have mostly white feathers which help to camouflage them.



"Snowy Owl" by Jongsun Lee is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Reindeer have thick coats which keep them insulated. In fact, if a reindeer lies down, the snow underneath it won't even melt! Their hooves also have fur on the bottom to keep them from slipping.



Lynxes have special paws. As they walk, their toes spread out, which stops them from sinking in deep snow. They have very good eyesight, which makes them excellent predators.



"Lynx Canadensis" by Keith Williams is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Antarctic Animals

There are lots of different animals that live in Antarctica.

Emperor penguins are the biggest penguins in the world. They have a special flap of skin above their feet where they keep their egg (and then their chicks) warm and off of the cold ground.



"Emperor Penguins" by Christopher Michel is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Orcas are one of the fiercest predators in the sea. They eat seals, sea lions, penguins, squid, sea turtles, whales and even sharks. They have a thick layer of blubber to protect them from the cold water.



"Killerwhales jumping" by Robert Pittman is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Elephant seals are the largest of all the seals. They can dive over 4900 metres and can stay underwater for more than two hours.



Antarctic Animals

Albatrosses have the largest wingspan of any bird in the world. Their wingspan can measure over three metres! They can soar through the air for several hours at a time without needing to flap their wings.



"Wandering Albatross" by Ed Dunens is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Krill are very small shrimp-like creatures. Krill are able to shrink their bodies and go for long periods of time without eating, which helps them survive the winter months.



"Krill" by Sophie Webb/NOAA is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

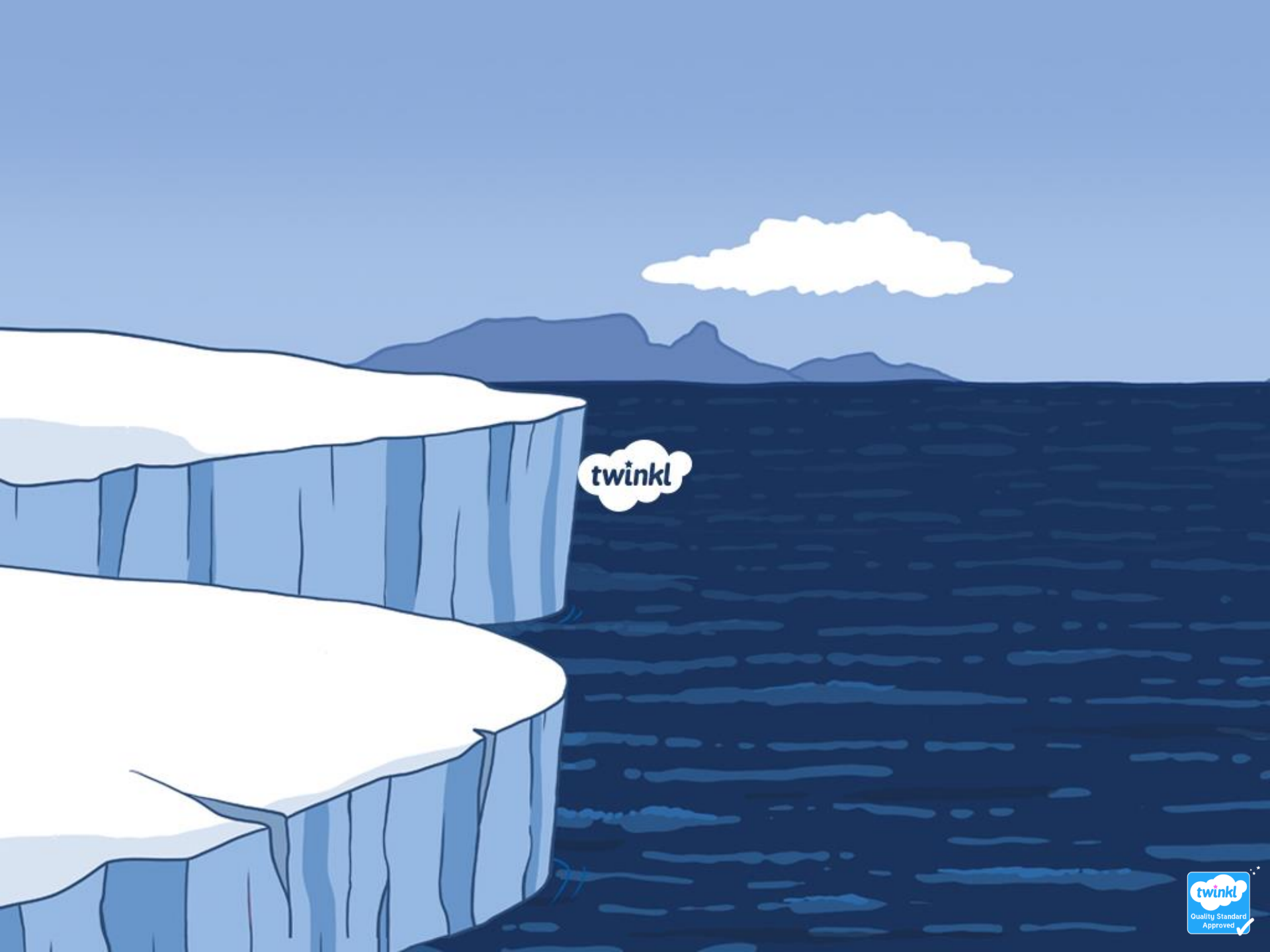
Dusky dolphins are very social and playful. They have a curved dorsal fin (the fin on their back) which helps them to change direction quickly to swim away from predators.



"A wild dusky dolphin named 'Nox'" by AllenMcC is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Leopard seals have a thick layer of fat to keep them insulated in cold water. They can dive underwater for up to 15 minutes.





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