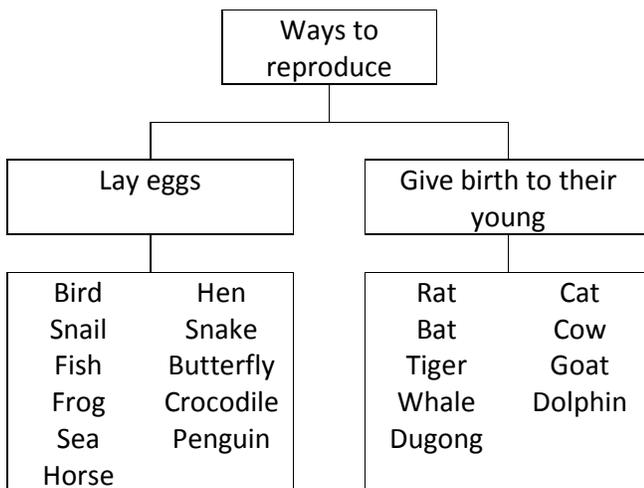


SURVIVAL OF THE SPECIES

- species means same types of living things that can breed among themselves
- a place when the same species live together is called habitat
- survival of the species means the ability of animals or plants to survive their species of this land

Animal Survival

- animals reproduce so that their species can continue to exist



- animals have their own ways to ensure the survival of their young and eggs

- keep young in the mouth
 - ✓ male snakeheads (fish) 
 - ✓ guppies fish keep the young in the mouth when the young are in danger
 - ✓ Crocodiles and alligators carry their young in the mouth to safer place
- keep young in the pouch
 - ✓ kangaroos carry their young in their pouches until their young able to take care of themselves 
 - ✓ female seahorses lays eggs into the male's pouch
- stay in herds 

- ✓ elephants, buffalo, lions, monkeys and zebra protect their young by staying in herds

- attack in order to save their eggs or young
 - ✓ snakes, hens, cats **ATTACK** etc.
 - ✓ tigers always stay close to their young and will use their sharp claws and teeth to attack their enemies

- lay slimy eggs
 - ✓ frogs lay large amount of slimy eggs and the slimy layer will then be eaten by tadpoles when the eggs hatch 

- hide eggs in dark places

- ✓ cockroaches lay eggs that are protected in an egg case and hidden in a dark place
- ✓ lizard lay eggs and hide the eggs in dark places



- ✓ snails lay large amount of eggs between the rocks at night

- lay large amount of eggs

- ✓ fish lay a large number of eggs



- ✓ turtle lays a large number of eggs at night and buries them in the sand

- other ways of protection

- ✓ birds build their nests in safe spots such as on trees and they incubate their eggs until they hatch

- ✓ cows suckle their young (calf)

- ✓ scorpions carry their young on their backs

- ✓ koala bears carry their young on their backs 

- ✓ prawn carries its eggs under its body

- ✓ penguins keep their young between their legs to keep them warm

- ✓ butterflies lay eggs on the undersides of leaves
- ✓ grasshoppers lay eggs in the soil
- ✓ spider keeps its eggs in a sac under its body and brings along the sac wherever it goes
- ✓ snakes coil around its eggs that are protected in hard shells



Plant Survival

- plants reproduce seeds and fruits
- plants disperse mature seed far away from parent plants to prevent competition among the young plants in order to get enough water, sunlight, spaces and mineral salts
- methods of dispersal - by water, by wind, by animals and by explosive mechanism

○ by water

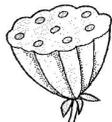
- ✓ waxy skin or non-porous skin to prevent water from entering
- ✓ have air spaces to make it float
- ✓ light for easier to float
- ✓ examples:



coconut



nipah fruit ('atap chee')



lotus seed



pong-pong fruit



mangrove fruit

○ by wind

- ✓ light and dry
- ✓ usually small
- ✓ have wing like structure

- ✓ have fine hairs
- ✓ examples:



clematis



lalang



cotton (kapok)



shorea



sycamore



angana



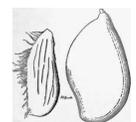
dandelion

○ by animals

- ✓ brightly coloured
- ✓ edible and has pleasant smell
- ✓ fruits have juicy pulp
- ✓ indigestible or hard seeds
- ✓ have thorns or hooks which can easily dig into animals' fur or skin
- ✓ examples:



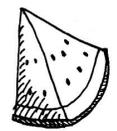
rambutan fruit



mango



guava



watermelon



mimosa



cocklebur (kelulut)



sword bean



French beans



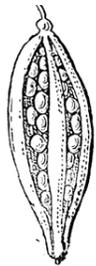
love grass (kemuncup)



tomato

○ **by explosive mechanism**

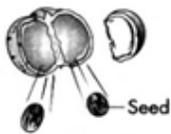
- ✓ dry when ripe
- ✓ fruit split explode when they mature
- ✓ mature seeds are thrown far away from parents plants
- ✓ examples



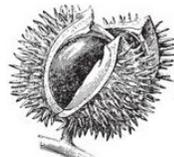
balsam fruit
(buah keembung)



flame of forest



rubber



chestnut



pea



okra
(lady finger)

Importance of survival of species

- to prevent shortage of food resources
- to prevent animals and fruits from become extinct

examples:

1. a panda eats 10-29 kg of shoots a day and if there is less bamboo, panda population will be affected
 2. eagles eat snakes and if snakes do not survive, there will be shortage of food for eagles and the eagles may become extinct
- others factors may also contributes to the extinct of animals and plants, such as:
 - manmade – deforestation, environment pollution, over-fishing and illegal hunting
 - natural disasters – earthquake, flood, landslide, diseases and eruption of volcano