



Animal Camouflage & Advanced



INSTRUCTOR BOOK

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6. Discover three industries or organizations that use camouflage in the world today.

Militaries around the world all use camouflage extensively on field uniforms, vehicles, and to conceal some installations. Camouflage in war is skilled craft requiring a range of artistic and creative techniques.

Cell Phone Towers are something we all rely on but don't want to see. To reduce the visual impact of towers, companies have devised camo schemes, including towers that look like pine trees, palm trees, church crosses, fake water towers, cacti, existing buildings etc.

Automobile manufacturers often use camouflage techniques to disguise upcoming products still in development. Camouflage such as padding, covers, and decals is designed to obfuscate the vehicle's visual lines

7. Discover how Satan uses disguise to deceive people and Jesus' plan of redemption. Include Genesis 3 & Chapters 2 & 3 in Patriarchs and Prophets in your discussion.

8. As a group, create a game based on animal camouflage and play it.

1. Define the following terms as related to animals hiding in nature.

Camouflage

The method of concealing by making it appear to be a part of the natural surroundings by color or shape in the animal's body. Camouflage works for both predator and prey; to avoid being found and eaten or to keep from being seen by prey until too late. The Sea horse's body mimics the shape, colors and texture of the coral in its habitat. A slender stick insect looks just like a tall blade of grass or twig, Leafy Sea Dragon looks just like seaweed, Leaf Insect looks like a dying leaf, The tiger swallowtail Caterpillar has two eyespots on its rear that makes it look like a snake's head. The Snowshoe Rabbit changes colors with the seasons and the octopus and gecko change colors with its surroundings.

Adaptation

Adaptation is how the animal stays alive so it can find food, escape danger, defend themselves, and their young, adjust their bodies to hot or cold temperatures or loss of habitat. The ability to hide itself from predator and prey because of behavioral or physical characteristics of an animal example: holding still like a log so an alligator is not spotted, the opossum playing dead, The armadillo that rolls up into a ball, having a tail that breaks off as in the gecko, having a tail look like it's head as in the rubber boa. Long legs and sharp beaks of birds, the Mountain goat's foot, the Camel's ability to go without water for long periods. Adaptation can also refer to color changes from season to season.

2. Explain the purpose of animal camouflage.

Camouflage protects the animal from predators and helps predators to hunt without being seen. Camouflage is a way to protect the young animals from being seen so they might grow up.

3. Describe each of the following types of animal camouflage.

Concealing coloration:

Concealing coloration is an animal's ability to use color to hide its presence by visually blending into its surroundings.

Examples: Snowshoe Hare, Deer, & Octopi

Disguise: This can be easily confused with concealing coloration because, though the animal does blend in with its background, there is more to it than that. In disguise camouflage, the animal has the shape **AND** color of something else.

Examples: Leafy Sea Dragon, leaf insect, & Thorn bugs

Mimicry:

In mimicry camouflage, an animal looks like or imitates other animals that their enemies would overlook or never eat. These animals take on the characteristics of, or mimic, their unappetizing cousins.

Examples: Viceroy Butterfly, Hummingbird Moth, & King snake

Disruptive coloration:

In disruptive coloration, spots, strips or even patches are used to conceal an animal's presence.

Example: Zebra, Tiger, & Fawn

4. Choose an animal from each of the following habitats and describe what type of camouflage it uses:

a. Desert

Most animals and bugs in the desert are brown to better blend with their surroundings. The kit fox is an example.

b. Prairie/Grassland

Blackbuck uses Feature disruption.

c. Tundra

A number of animals use Concealing Coloring in the Arctic to blend in, these include the snowy owl, arctic fox, snowshoe hare and others. Some of these use seasonal variation as well.

d. Forest/ Jungle

Disruptive coloration is used by tigers and some deer etc to blend into the forest. The potoo bird uses disruptive coloration and a specific method of perching on branches and stumps that makes it blend in.

Walking sticks and leaf insects use disguise to look like vegetation.

e. Ocean

Penguins use Above/below countershading when fishing. From above they are dark, like the water, but from below they look light like the sky Gulls also blend with the light sky from below but with darker water when viewed from above. Penguins walking -Moltke Harbour, South Georgia, British overseas territory

5. Name one animal from each of the following phyla. Write its common name and what type of camouflage it uses.

Reptile: _____

Amphibian: _____

Bird: _____

Fish: _____

Mollusk or Crustacean _____