

Animals need to adapt to their environment to survive changes such as shifting climates, habitat loss, new predators, or dwindling food sources.

Adaptation is a slow process for most animals, and many species have not survived these changes.

Because large animals take years to reach maturity and produce fewer offspring, their genetic adaptation is a very slow process.



ADAPT OR DIE!

**INSECTS ADAPT & SURVIVE!
THIS IS THEIR RECIPE
FOR SUCCESS.**



RAPID REPRODUCTION

Most insects lay hundreds or thousands of eggs. They produce many generations in a single year. This allows a quick genetic adjustment.

DIVERSE DIETS

Insects can feed on plants, animals, decaying matter, or even wood. Some, like cockroaches, will eat anything!



FLIGHT

Wings allow insects to escape predators, migrate, and find food over large areas.



SENSORY ADAPTATIONS

Insects, unlike animals, have highly sensitive antennae, compound eyes, which make them sensitive to dangers.



RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE

Many species quickly develop resistance to pesticides.

BODY STRUCTURE AND SIZE

Exoskeleton: Provides protection and prevents water loss.
Small size: Allows them to hide easily, use fewer resources and access tiny habitats.



CAMOUFLAGE AND MIMICRY

Many use camouflage to blend into their environment. Others mimic dangerous or unpalatable species to avoid predators.



ENDANGERED BEES

Certain specialist bees, which rely on one plant or habitat, often cannot adapt quickly and are more at risk.

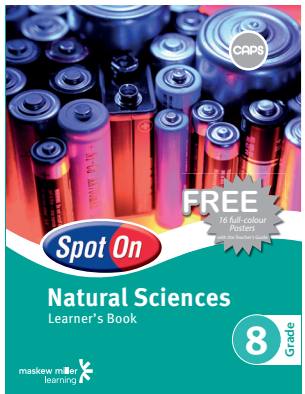
Climate change may disrupt the timing between flowers blooming and bee activity, affecting food supply.



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