



Culex Rotoruae

Heat



The *Culex rotoruae* is a kind of mosquito that can live in really hot water because its body is built to handle the heat.

Camel

Heat



A camel can live in very hot places because it stores fat in its hump and doesn't need to drink water very often.



Sahara Desert Ant

Heat



The Sahara Desert ant can live in hot places because it has long legs that keep its body off the hot sand and shiny hair that reflects the sun. It also runs really fast to stay cool and find food before it gets too hot!

Barrel Cactus

Heat



The barrel cactus can live in the hot desert because it stores water inside its thick, round body. It also has sharp spines instead of leaves to keep animals away and stop water from drying out.



Kangaroo Rat

Heat



The kangaroo rat lives in hot, dry places and stays cool by sleeping underground during the day. It gets almost all the water it needs from the food it eats, so it rarely has to drink!

Elf Owl

Heat



The elf owl lives in hot deserts but stays cool by coming out only at night. It hides in shady tree holes during the day to escape the heat and stay safe.



Night-Blooming Cereus

Heat



The night-blooming cereus is a cactus that lives in the hot desert and only opens its flowers at night when it's cooler. This helps protect the flowers from the sun and lets nighttime birds/bees pollinate them.

Lava Cricket

Heat

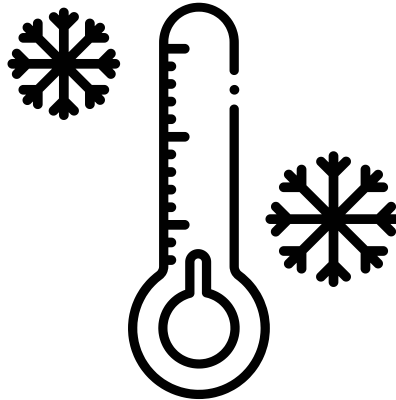


The lava cricket lives on cooled lava in Hawaii and survives the heat by hiding in cracks during the day and coming out at night to eat plants and sea foam.



Emperor Penguin

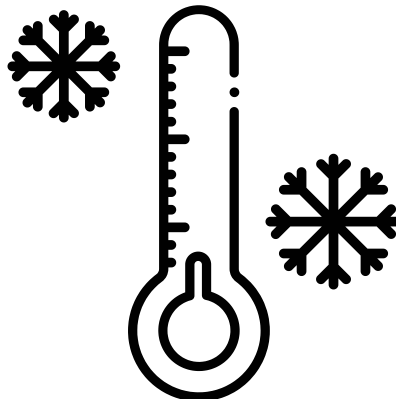
Cold



The emperor penguin lives in the freezing cold by having thick feathers and a layer of fat to keep it warm. They huddle close together with other penguins like a big blanket to stay cozy in the snow!

Watermelon Snow

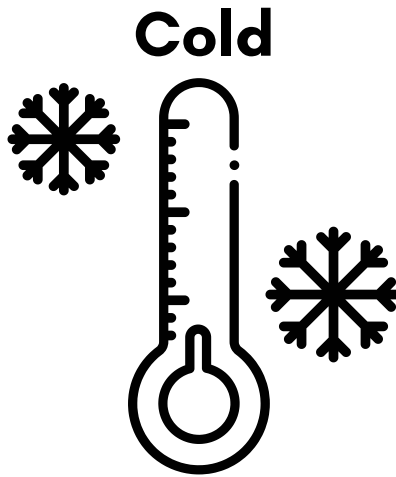
Cold



Watermelon snow is made by tiny animals called algae that live in cold, snowy places. They turn the snow pink or red and have a special way to stay alive in the freezing cold and bright sunlight!

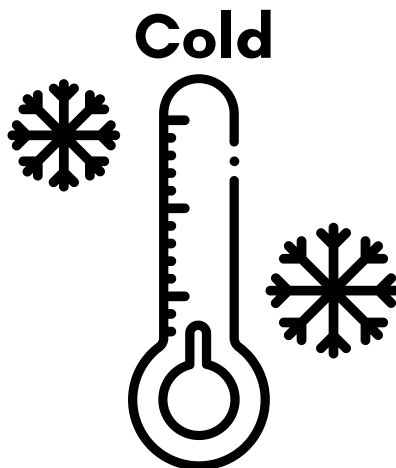


Antarctic Midge



The Antarctic midge is a tiny insect that lives in the coldest place on Earth. It survives by freezing almost solid in winter and waking up when it's warmer—like a little bug popsicle that comes back to life!

Crocodile Icefish

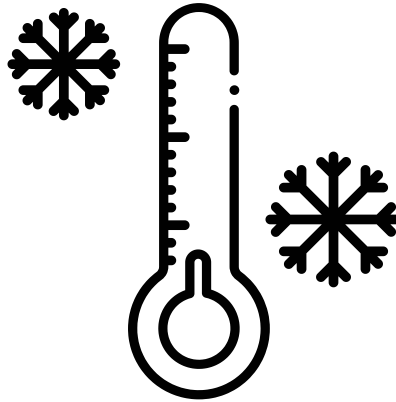


The crocodile icefish lives in the icy waters around Antarctica and has clear blood with no red color. It survives the freezing cold because its blood has special antifreeze proteins that keep it from turning to ice!



Antarctic Krill

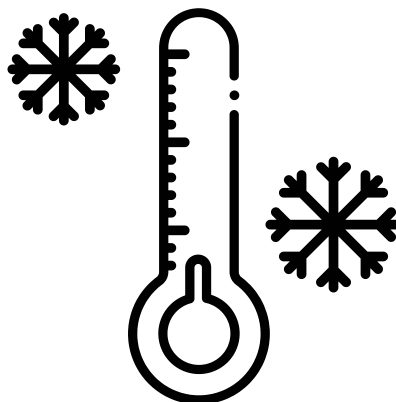
Cold



Antarctic krill are tiny shrimp-like animals that live in cold ocean water and swim in big groups. They survive by slowing down their body in winter and eating ice algae that grow under the surface!

Arctic Willow

Cold

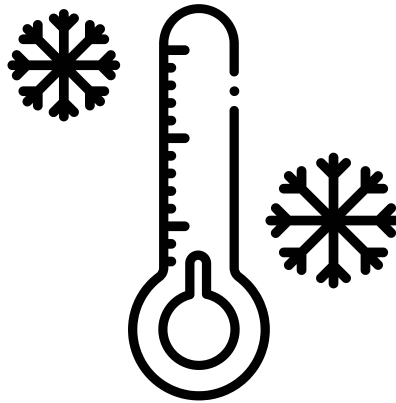


The Arctic willow is a small plant that grows close to the ground to stay warm in the freezing Arctic. Its fuzzy leaves help keep it safe from the cold and strong winds!



Siberian Salamander

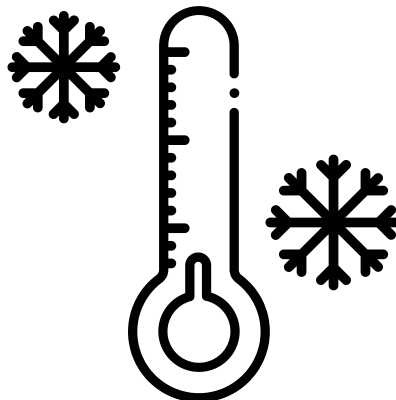
Cold



The Siberian salamander is a little animal that can survive in super cold places by freezing almost solid in winter. When it warms up, it thaws out and comes back to life like nothing happened!

Polar Bear

Cold

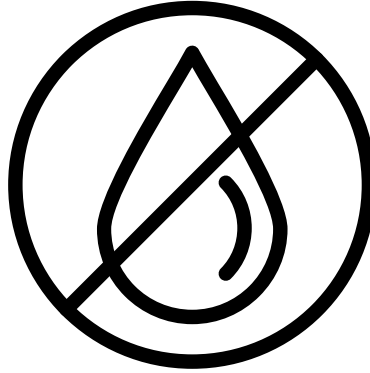


The polar bear lives in the icy Arctic and stays warm with thick fur and a layer of fat under its skin. Its big paws help it walk on snow and swim in cold water!



Stripe-Tail Scorpion

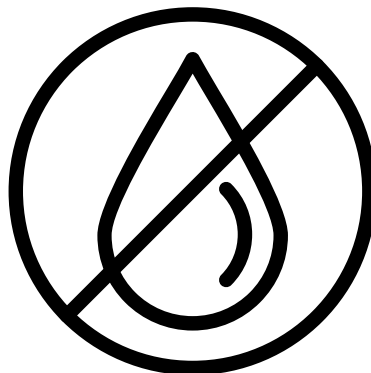
Low Water



The stripe-tail scorpion lives in dry deserts and can live with very little water by staying hidden during the hot day and coming out at night. It gets most of the water it needs from the food it eats!

Spadefoot Toad

Low Water

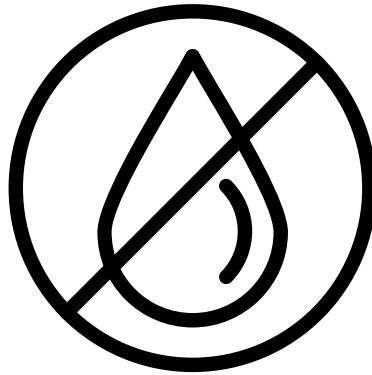


The spadefoot toad lives in dry places and hides underground for most of the year to stay cool and safe. When it rains, it quickly comes out to eat and lay eggs before the water disappears.



Creosote Bush

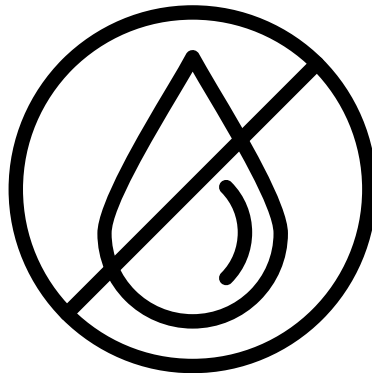
Low Water



The creosote bush lives in hot, dry deserts and has small, waxy leaves that help keep water inside. It can survive with very little rain and even gives off a special smell when it gets wet.

Saguaro Cactus

Low Water

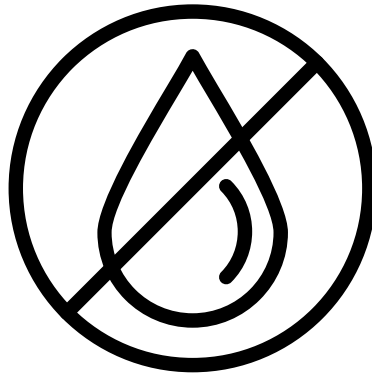


The saguaro cactus grows in the desert and stores water in its thick, tall body to use when it doesn't rain. Its sharp spines protect it from animals and help shade it from the hot sun!



Javelina

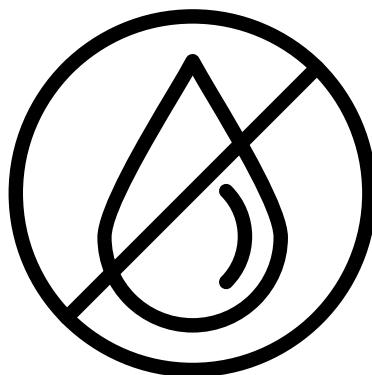
Low Water



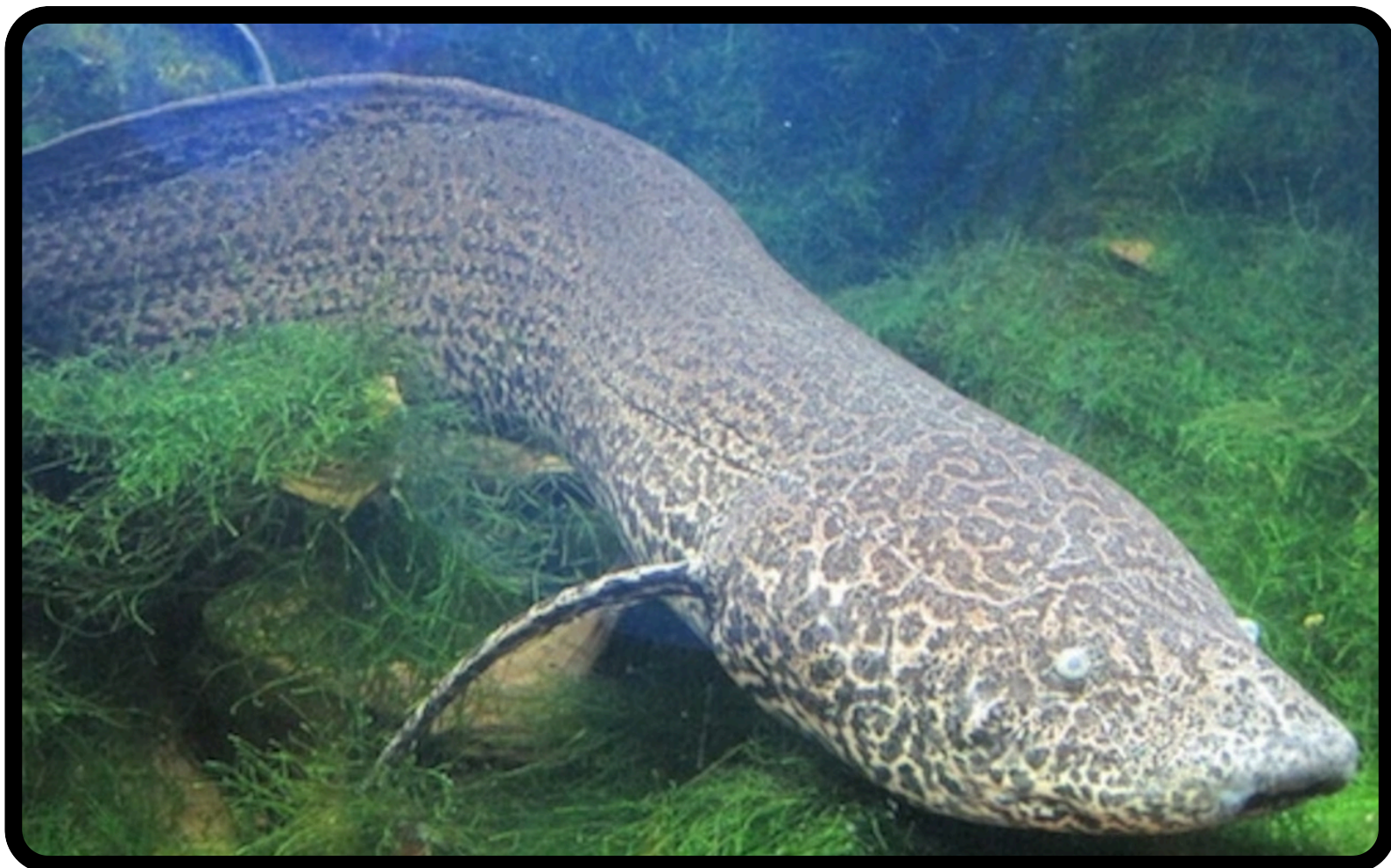
The javelina is a desert animal that looks like a wild pig and stays cool by resting in the shade during the hot day. It eats plants like cactus and roots that give it water and food at the same time!

Thorny Devil

Low Water

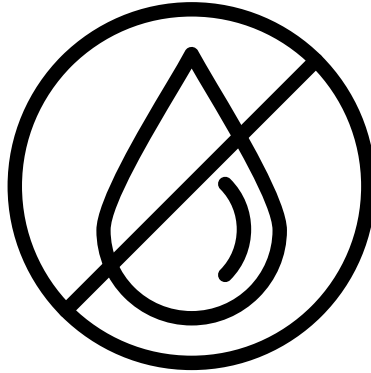


The thorny devil is a lizard that lives in hot deserts and has spiky skin to scare away predators. It can collect water through its skin by standing in rain or touching wet sand – then it drinks it through tiny grooves!



Tadpole Shrimp

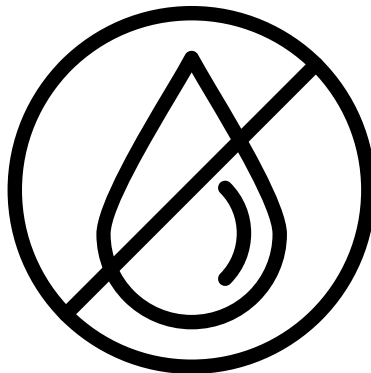
Low Water



The tadpole shrimp lives in places that are dry most of the time but fill with water when it rains. It hatches super fast, grows quickly, lays eggs, and then the eggs wait in the dry ground until the next big rain.

Lungfish

Low Water

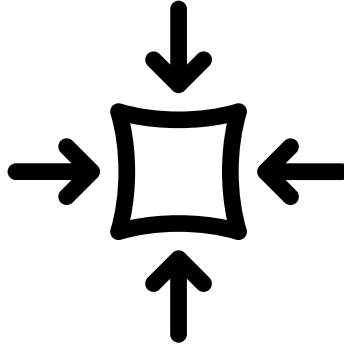


The lungfish can live in water or mud and breathe air with a special lung when the water dries up. It can sleep in the mud for months or even years, waiting for the rain to come back!



Dumbo Octopus

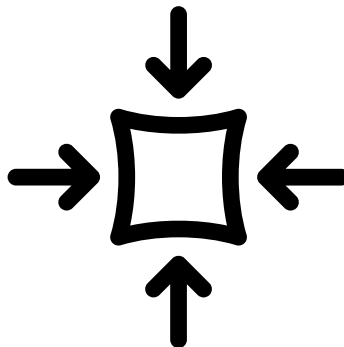
High Pressure



The dumbo octopus lives deep down in the ocean where it's super dark and the water pushes very hard. Its soft body helps it handle the high pressure, and it floats gently using its big, flappy fins.

Giant Isopod

High Pressure

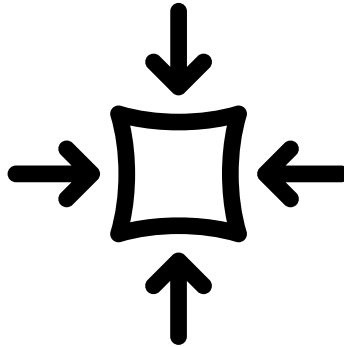


The giant isopod lives in the deep ocean where it's really cold and dark, and the water pressure is super high. It has a hard shell to protect itself from being crushed!



Cuvier's Beaked Whale

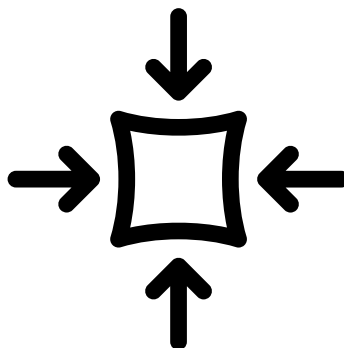
High Pressure



Cuvier's beaked whale can dive deeper than almost any other animal, swimming way down where the pressure is super strong. It has special lungs that fold up so it can dive safely and survive the pressure.

Giant Tube Worms

High Pressure

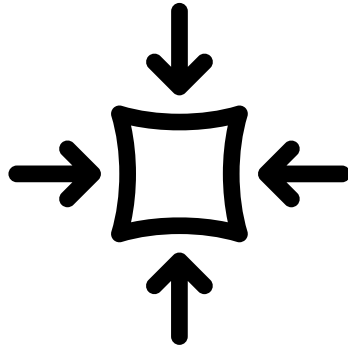


Giant tube worms live deep in the ocean. Their bodies are built to handle this super high pressure, and they stay safe inside strong, tube-shaped homes while getting food from helpful bacteria!



Zombie Worms

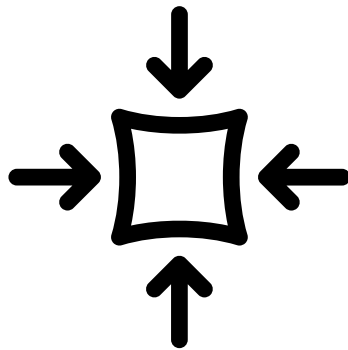
High Pressure



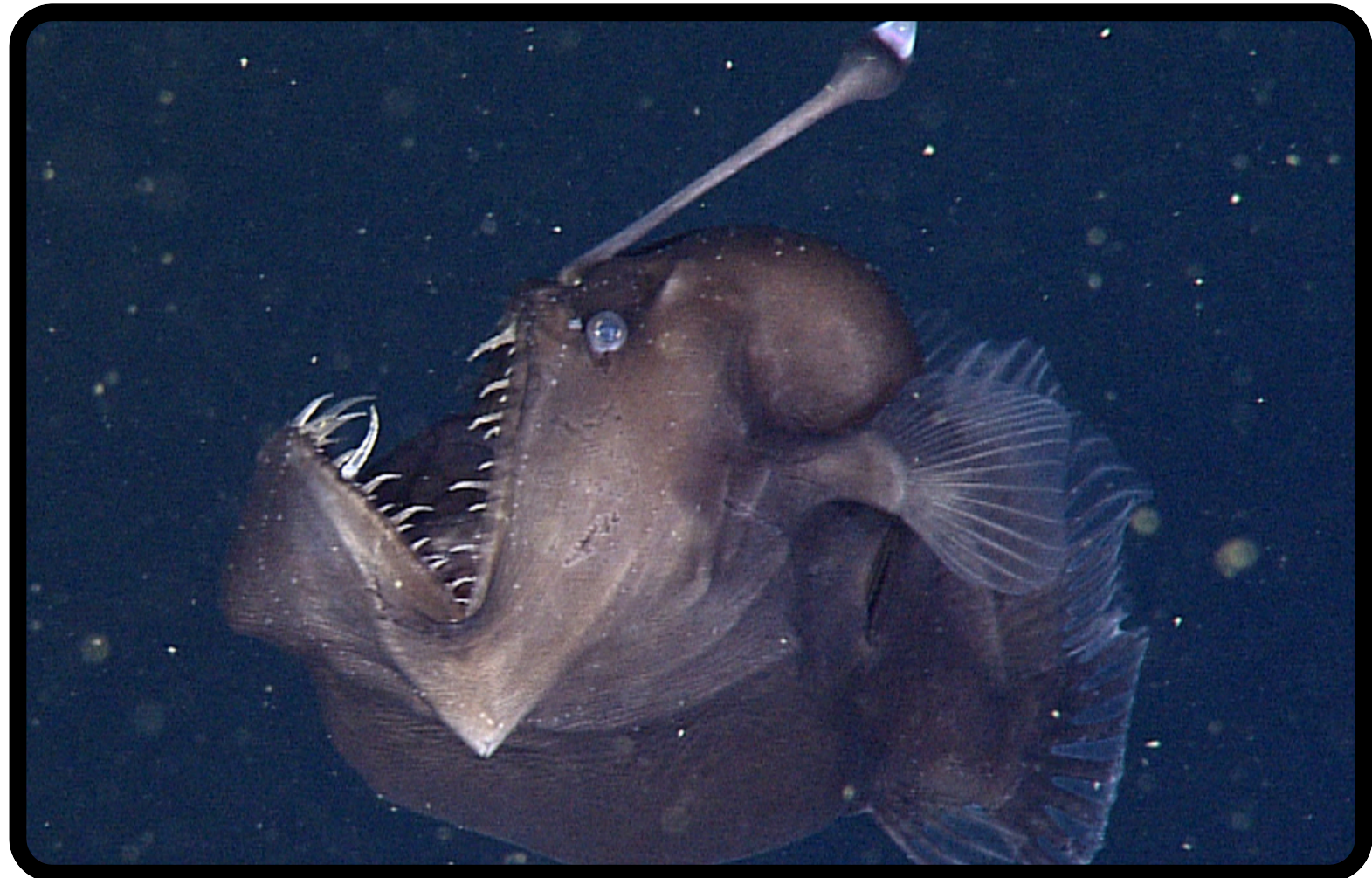
The zombie worm lives deep in the ocean where the pressure is very strong. Its soft body is made to handle that pressure, so it doesn't get squished, and it eats nutrients from the bones of dead whales.

Volcano Snail

High Pressure

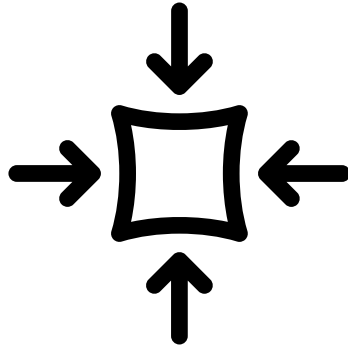


The volcano snail lives deep in the ocean near hot underwater volcanoes where the pressure is super strong. It has a tough shell made with iron that helps protect it from the heavy pressure.



Deep-Sea Anglerfish

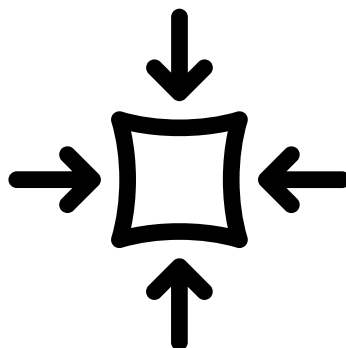
High Pressure



The deep-sea anglerfish (from Finding Nemo!) lives far down in the ocean where it's very dark and the pressure is very strong. It has a soft, squishy body to handle the pressure and a glowing light on its head to catch food in the dark!

Giant Squid

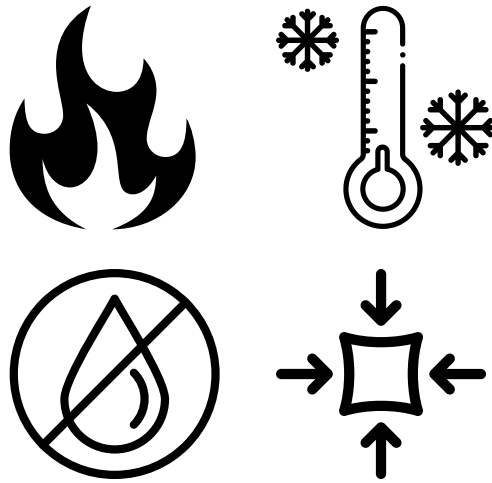
High Pressure



The giant squid lives deep in the ocean where it's very dark and the pressure is very strong. It has a soft body to handle the pressure and huge eyes and long arms to catch food in the dark.

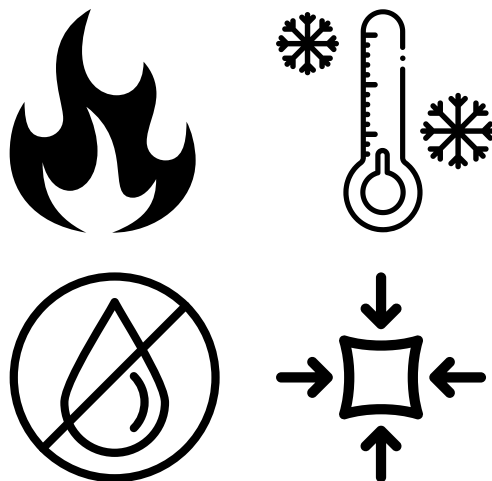


Tardigrade



The tardigrade is a tiny creature that can survive almost anywhere - even when it's super hot, freezing cold, totally dry, or under lots of pressure. It does this by curling up into a tiny ball and sleeping until it's safe again!

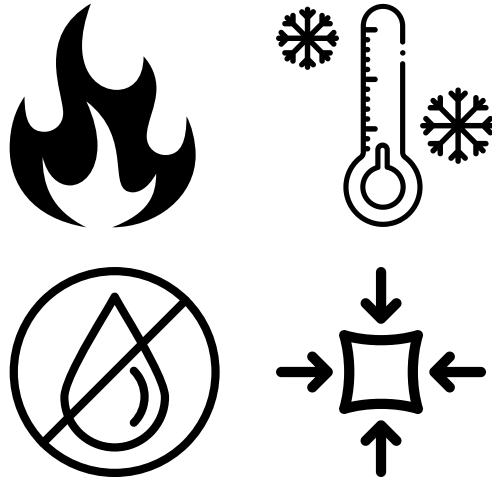
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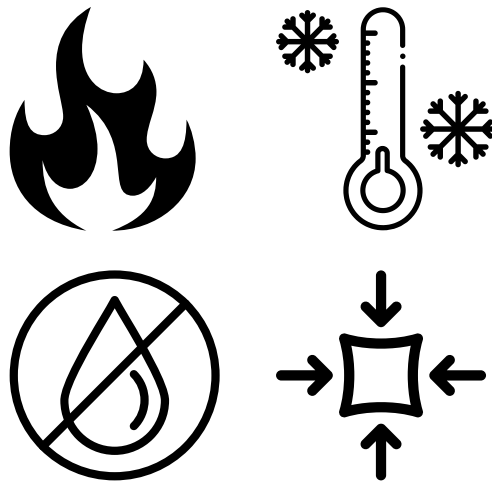


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