

factors	features
Coping with weather	Several layers of short, waterproof fur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- acts like a windbreaker to prevent cold wind and snow from touching the skin and causing the body to lose heat</li> <li>- thick fur traps body heat</li> <li>- protects it against biting insects</li> </ul>
	Large body and small ears <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- small surface area to volume ratio in order to retain heat in the body</li> </ul>
	Long nasal cavity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- warms air before it enters the lungs, maintains the temperature in the body</li> <li>- reduces energy needed for keeping warm</li> </ul>
	Warm-blooded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- able to generate its own heat to keep warm</li> </ul>
	Burrows into the snow and huddles together in groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- snow is a natural insulator</li> <li>- body heat is shared among all the animals</li> <li>- Thus reduces energy needed to keep warm</li> </ul>
	Long legs with strong muscles, large paws covered in hair on the undersides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- allows it to dig burrows efficiently</li> <li>- paws are prevented from freezing due to direct contact with the ground most of the time</li> </ul>
Nutrition	large body size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it has to eat less compared to its body size</li> <li>- less energy spent, less likely to be eaten while looking for food</li> </ul>
	***Long legs with strong muscles and large paws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- able to dig out food from under the snow</li> <li>- able to stand on hind legs to get food</li> </ul>
	Large flat molars, sharp incisors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- grind and tear producer respectively</li> <li>- able to cut up the tough plant matter</li> </ul>
	Digestive system maximises water intake from food and removes almost all water from faeces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reduces water loss</li> <li>- enables it to obtain enough water for bodily processes in the dry winter tundra</li> </ul>

factors	features
	Food hoarding - stores food collected during summer in burrows - enables it to have a stable supply of food to last through most of winter
Reproduction	Mammal - young are born fully developed with fur in order to withstand the harsh temperatures
Movement	Long legs with strong muscles, large paws - large paws spread out its weight, preventing it from sinking into waterlogged soil during summer
	Runs
	Whiskers - heightens sense of touch, enables it to find its way in the dark burrow
	Body shape
Survival from predators	- compact, muscular and flexible, can be extended like a spring - allows it to move swiftly - evade predators and make tight turns - squeeze into burrows
	Colour of fur changes according to the season - brown in summer - grey-white in winter
	Acute senses - good eyesight --> eyes at side of head for a wider range of vision --> better at spotting predators - hearing - smell - locate plants under the snow
	Stays in groups
	- one member keeping watch at all times, especially during summer when there is no cover - more protection  --> Tail in a contrasting colour - flashes it to warn other members of the group of danger

Sketch of animal

