

Adaptation

Simply we can say that organisms are structurally and functionally designed for meeting the needs of life in the habitats in which they live.

According to S.J. Gould and R.C. Lewin (in 1979) Adaptation is the good fit of the organism to their environment. The basic feature of the adaptation is the modification of, morphology, physiology or behaviour of an organism.

that enable it to thrive successfully in a particular environment. Therefore, it ~~can~~ can be said that adaptation will occur according to the environmental characteristics.

We can also say, any modification in a part or the whole animal that fit it better for its existence in its present environment or enables it to live in a different environment so that it can secure food ~~product~~ protect itself and have its young ones is called an adaptation.

There are four main type of adaptation -

① physical adaptation .

② Protective adaptation .

③ Structural adaptation .

④ Animal association .

→ These include changes the structure of organism induced by the physical environment and may be discussed under ~~parts~~ & headings.

- (a) Cursorial adaptation
- (b) Fossorial adaptation.
- (c) Scansorial adaptation.
- (d) Aquatic adaptation
- (e) Desert adaptation.
- (f) Aerial or volant adaptation.
- (g) Parasitic adaptation.
- (h) Ecological adaptation.

Aquatic adaptation

Primary A.

- Body contour
- Swimming organ
- Respiratory organ
- Air bladder
- Sense organ
- Skin

Secondary A.

- Stream lined body
- Enlargement of size.
- sub margine
- Modification for limbs locomotion (limbs, fins)
- fusion betⁿ digit.
- Increase digit - 2
- skull modification
- lightness of bones
- Sense organ
- simplification of vertebrae.