The sense of hearing and smell is strong in this species. Their ears are used to regulate heat and assist in heat loss in the warm climate	The pattern and appearance on this species is used as a deterrent for predators. The two spots can be mistaken for two large eyes by a predator, therefore avoiding predation	Long eyelashes help to keep sand out of the eyes, and nostrils in the shape of slits to prevent sand from entering the nasal cavity. Additionally, this species urine is highly concentrated to reduce water loss
Countershading prevents organisms above, seeing this species below (due to its dark colour). Contrastingly, if a predator is beneath this species, they are unable to distinguish this species swimming above due to its light colour underneath	The ears assist in heat loss as they are highly vascularised. The large total surface area to volume ratio helps this species to maximise heat loss	Leaves hang downward to prevent excessive exposure to sunlight, which also reduces water loss

This species has a fur colour similar to its environment to camouflage itself from other predators. Additionally the large highly vascularised ears help to lower body temperature to prevent excessive heating	The small size of this species, and the shape of the beak allows this species to reach far into the flowers' centre to feed on the nectar	This species cools down and lowers its body temperature by licking their forearms, as they have a large capillary network close to the surface of their skin. This species also uses their tail as a counterweight for balance
This species camouflages very efficiently with its environment, often having the appearance and blending in with the leaves around it	This species grows in salt rich environments, such as tidal regions. To overcome this, the species has salt excreting glands on the leaves to removing excess salt, which appears as salt crystals on the leaves	This species lives in rainforests. The leaves are split to allow the water to easily run off the surface. Without the splits, the water would damage the leaves due to the weight and impact of the water coming in contact

This species has the ability to camouflage from predators. Chromatophores change the colour and appearance. The change of colour or pattern often resembles that of the surrounding environment to avoid predation	The spines are modified leaves which are to deter animals from consuming the flesh	This species camouflages with the flower on which it resides. This species quickly captures insects with its mandibles when an insect lands on the flower to feed
This species has heavily insulated bodies (blubber) to conserve heat in the cold temperatures. This species often huddles with other individuals to conserve and maintain body heat	This is a carnivorous plant. Nectar around the brim and down the tube of this plant attracts and lures prey. The liquid in the tube contains digestive enzymes to consume the prey	The thick layer of blubber helps this species store energy. The small ears reduces excess heat loss in the cold climate

A thick layer of blubber helps this species stay warm. The streamlined body helps with agility when diving, searching and capturing prey

This species has solid urine to limit water loss. This species forages for food at dusk and during the night to avoid predation

The nectar lures insects to feed. Once in contact with the tentacles, the insects become stuck to the plant from the glue like droplets on the end of the tentacles

This species has a highly vascularised beak which is used to thermoregulate. This appendage loses heat effectively, to maintain the internal body temperature and remain cool

This species has modified leaves. The nectar on the brim of the modified leaf attracts insects. The hairs on the outer of the leaf help to trap the insect once it has been captured