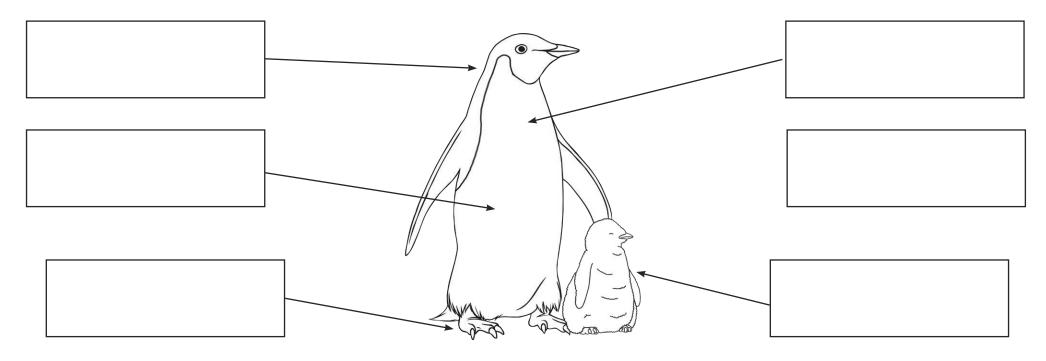
How Have Emperor Penguins Adapted to the Polar Environment?

Emperor penguins are the largest species of penguin. They are extremely well adapted to face the Antarctic winter where temperatures can reach -60°C. Cut out the labels and stick them in the right place on the Emperor penguin.



Secondary

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Short neck, tail and legs so less heat is lost from these areas.	Powerful claws to help to grip the snow, ice or rock.	Thick feathers which can trap air for warmth.
Young chicks sit on their parent's feet to keep off the ice.	Huge groups of penguins huddle together to keep warm and shield each other from the wind.	Thick layer of blubber (fat) to protect against the cold.

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