

CAMOUFLAGE

FOOLS PREDATORS AND PREY

At age 23, Henry Walter Bates left England in 1848 to explore the Amazon rainforest of Brazil. During his 11 years there, he observed how animals were camouflaged to blend in with their surroundings and he was often fooled by their disguises, until they started moving. Bates also discovered 8,000 species new to science. Today, there are still discoveries being made by scientists of camouflaged animals like the spider in China that looks like a dead leaf, which fools both its predators and its prey.

When animals blend in with their environment, it is called camouflage.

The Amazon rainforest is the largest in the world with a great variety of plants and animals.

KATYDID INSECT



LEAF MOTH



Camouflaged animals increase their chance of survival by being hidden from their predators.

BROWN-THROATED SLOTH



Predators that are camouflaged can better surprise and catch their prey.

VINE LIZARD

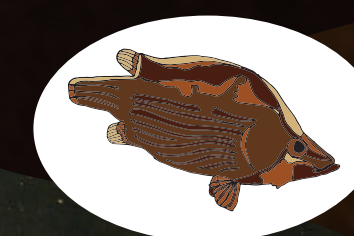


AMAZON ADVENTURE

To learn more about the film and the related Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) go to:

www.amazonadventurefilm.com

LEAF FISH



POTOO

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NEWLY DISCOVERED SPECIES OF SPIDER



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