Day Three - Science

Polar Bears

Polar bears are the largest carnivores (meat eaters) that live on land.

Polar bears use the Arctic sea ice to hunt seals.

Seals make up most of a polar bear’s diet.

They have black skin and although their fur appears white, it is actually see through!

They have a layer of blubber beneath their skin to keep them warm.

Young polar bears, called cubs, are born between November and January while their mothers are hibernating in a den.

Arctic Hare

Arctic hares are much bigger than your average pet rabbit and have shorter ears.

They have a very thick fur coat to protect them in the cold. Their fur is blue/grey in the summer so they can blend in with the rocks. In winter their fur turns white to blend with the snow.

They dig burrows beneath the snow

They are hunted by Arctic foxes.

Young arctic hares are called leverets and can see clearly as soon as they are born

Seal

Seals in the Arctic live on the sea ice and dive into the water through gaps to hunt for fish and crustaceans.

They pull themselves along the sea ice with their front flippers which have strong claws.

They have a thick layer of fat called blubber beneath their skin to keep them warm.

Baby seals are born with thick fur to keep them warm. This thins as the seals get fatter.

They are hunted by polar bears.

Mothers carry their young for around 10 months then dig nests in the sand to
have their young. Baby seals, called pups, will stay on land until they get their waterproof fur which can take around a month.