

Grizzly bears

Natural selection

Their teeth were designed to consume flesh. Grizzly bears have strong claws for digging. They have a powerful sense of smell.

Physical

characteristics

A grizzly bear's front claws can measure up to 2 to 4 inches. They have short, rounded ears and a large shoulder hump. Grizzly bears have long claws on their feet that help them to dig for food. They have thick fur coats to help them survive cold climates.

Habitat

Polar bears live in cold areas like Russia, Canada, and Alaska. A polar bear's habitat is the icy regions of the Arctic. They live on ice, which they use to hunt seals.



Polar bears

Natural selection

The polar bear's molars evolved significantly to help them eat seals. About 125,000 years ago, a group of brown bears stumbled in the far north. Most of the bears died in the harsh surroundings; some survived and bred. They have a layer of fat in order to survive extreme cold.

Physical

characteristics

A polar bear's coat can go from white to yellow to light brown. Their forepaw is partially webbed and round. Polar bear fur is thicker than a grizzly's.

Habitat

Polar bears live in cold areas like Russia, Canada, and Alaska. A polar bear's habitat is the icy regions of the Arctic. They live on ice, which they use to hunt seals.

