# Endotherms & Ectotherms

Chapter 3

## Endotherms

- Endotherms are animals that warm their bodies mainly from their own metabolism.
  - We call these animals warm-blooded.
  - Maintain a constant body temperature regardless of changes in the surrounding temperature.



## How do endotherms adapt?



- Fat layers, fur, and feathers insulate the body and retain heat.
- Shivering muscles contract to increase body heat.
- Some animals hibernate.

  Hibernation enables animals to survive long periods of cold and lack of food.
- Canines, like this Brittany, use panting as a means of temperature regulation.

## Ectotherms

- Ectotherms are animals that warm their bodies by absorbing heat from their surroundings.
  - We call these animals coldblooded
  - Body temperature fluctuates with changes in the surrounding temperature.

### How do ectotherms adapt?

- Most marine fish and invertebrates, however, live in water that stays the same temperature.
- When the weather is warm, they become active. They slow down when the temperature drops.



### How do ectotherms adapt?

- To warm up, reptiles find sunny places, and stretch out for maximum exposure. If it gets too warm, lizards alternate between sun and shade.
- Amphibians warm up by moving into the sun or diving into warm water. They cool off by entering the shade.



