

Behavioral Traits: the ways in which an animal acts in response to a particular situation or stimulus.



Example: Deer mouse will dig under the snow to the subnivean layer (between the frozen ground and snow) to stay warm and cache food.

Morphological Traits: changes to the outward appearance of an animal as well as the form and structure of internal parts, like bones and organs.



Example: Snowshoe hare is more than prepared for the winter environment with large back feet for easy travel and a white coat for camouflage.

Physiological Traits: changes to the biochemical make up of cells in an animal.



Example: On a cold night, Black-capped Chickadee will enter into a state of torpor relying on brown adipose tissue (brown fat), which has an increased amount of mitochondria, for warmth.