

As part of our MADE BY YOU series
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INSECT ADAPTATIONS

Quick Fact File

As global temperatures rise, the tree bumblebee it has expanded from mainland Europe to the UK, searching for cooler climates that better suit its survival.



Many insects are gradually becoming smaller, one reason is to help their bodies release heat by increasing their surface area : volume ratio.



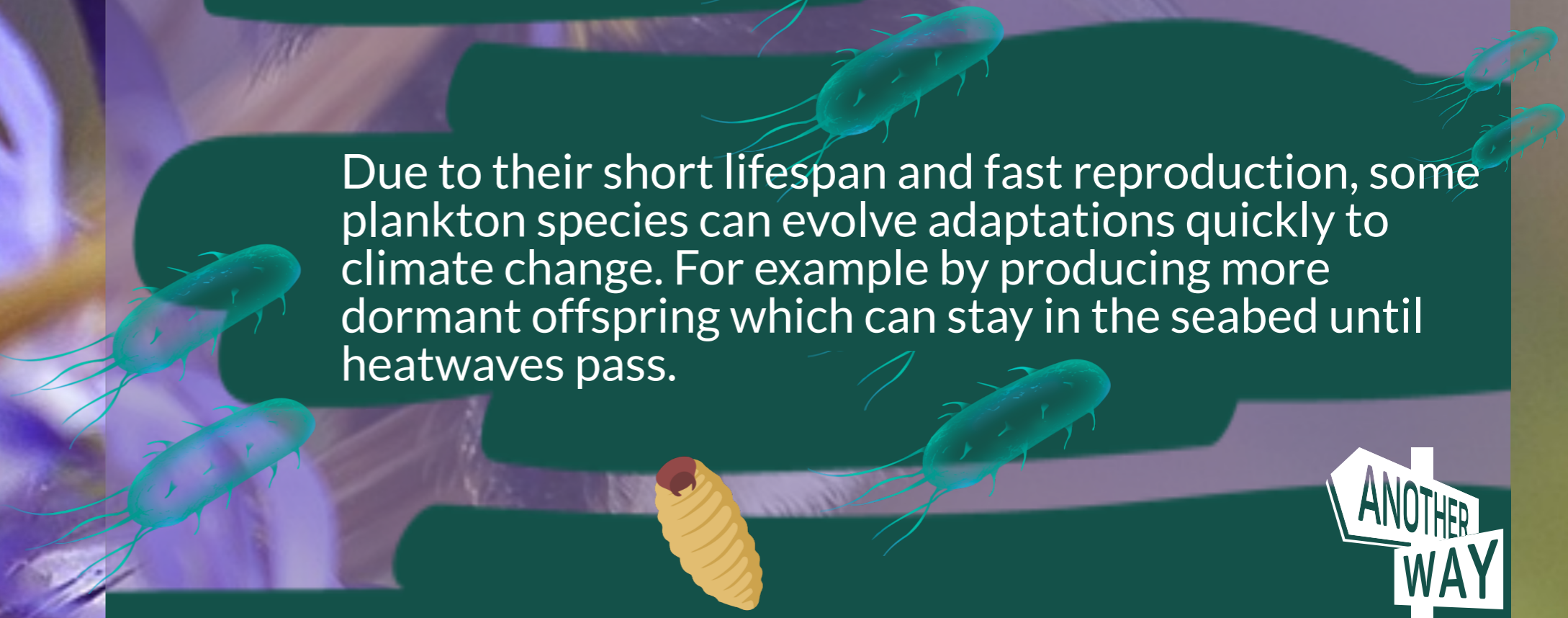
Dragonflies and damselflies are moving north to the UK and other temperate regions to find cooler habitats.



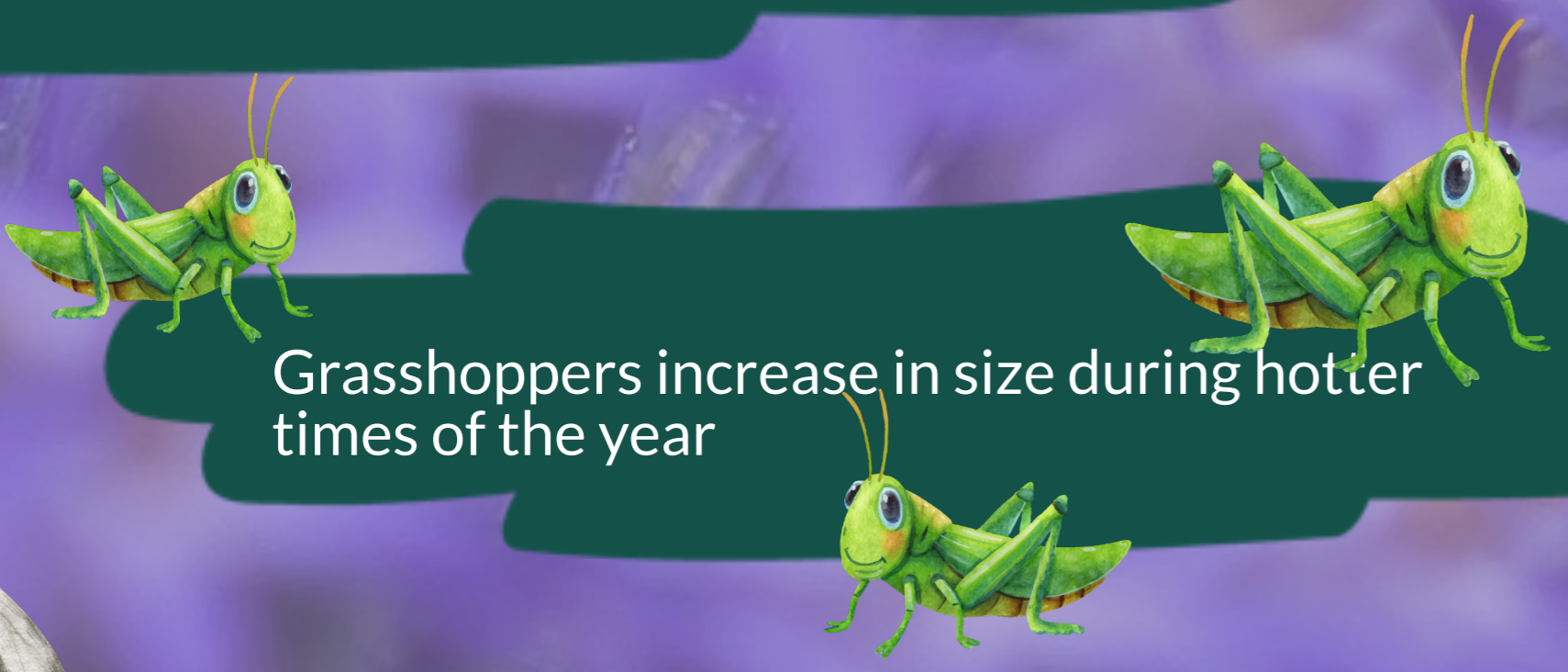
Tardigrades, or water bears, can survive almost anywhere by dehydrating their bodies, allowing them to endure even the vacuum of space.



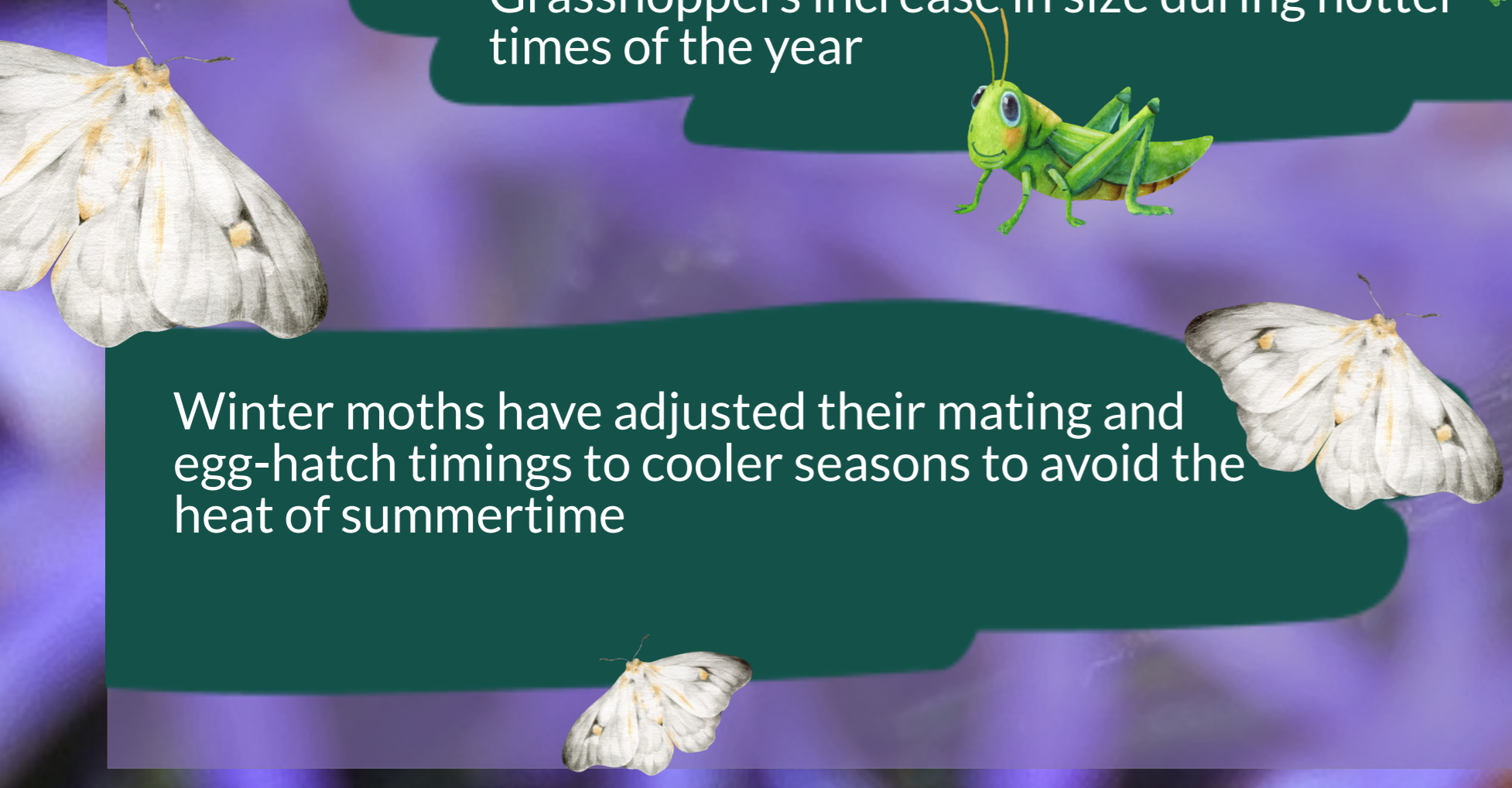
Due to their short lifespan and fast reproduction, some plankton species can evolve adaptations quickly to climate change. For example by producing more dormant offspring which can stay in the seabed until heatwaves pass.



Grasshoppers increase in size during hotter times of the year



Winter moths have adjusted their mating and egg-hatch timings to cooler seasons to avoid the heat of summertime



Waxworms can eat polyethylene plastic, using enzymes in their saliva to break it down safely.