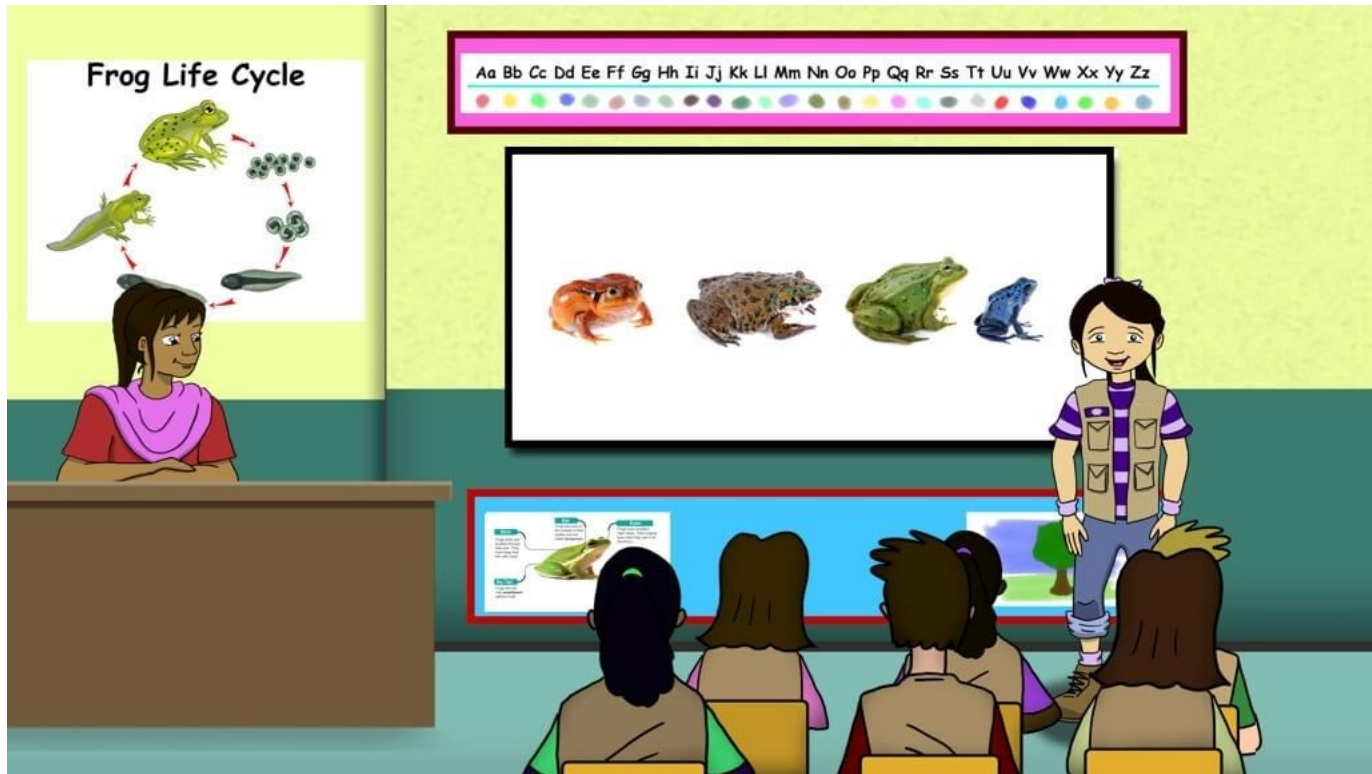




Kim Looks for Frogs



Kim wants to find out why frogs come in many colors. She has a plan.



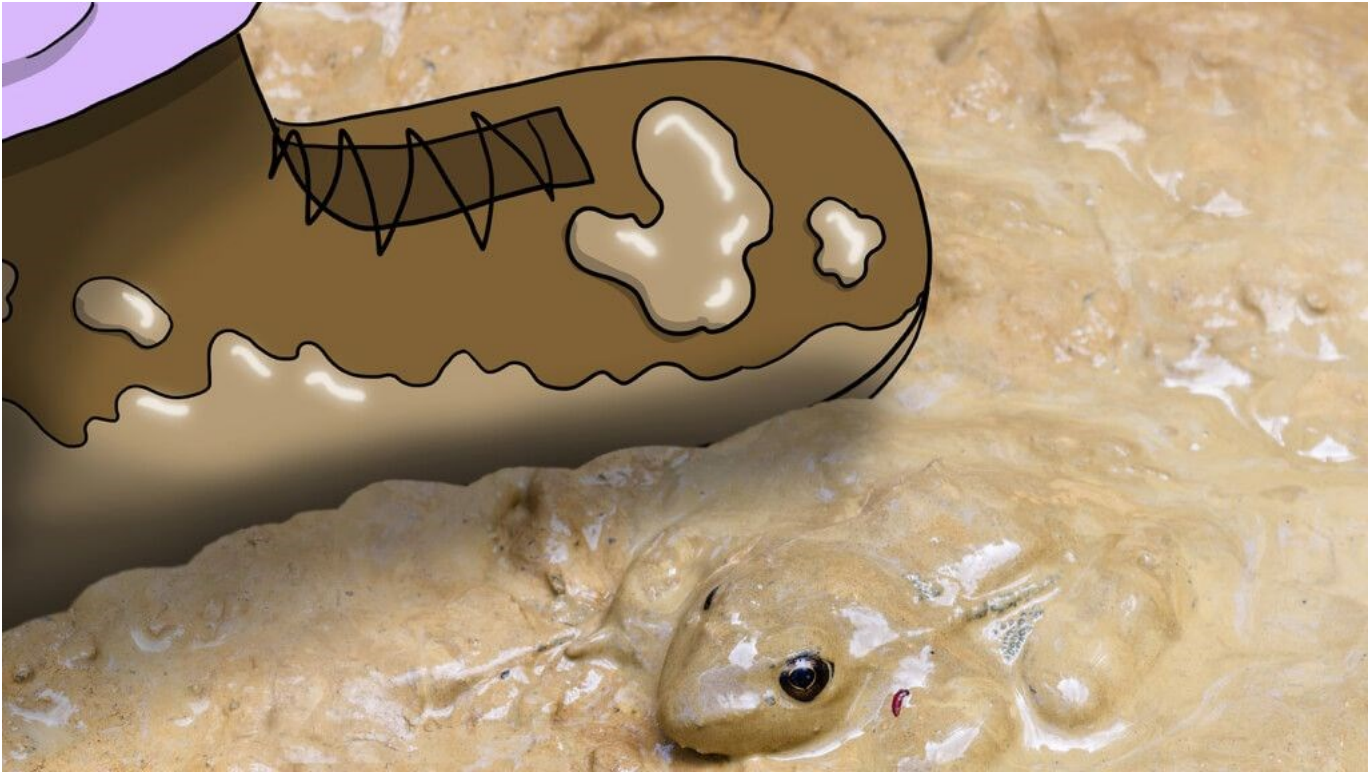
Kim goes into a wetland to find frogs.



But there are no frogs! “Where are all of the frogs?”



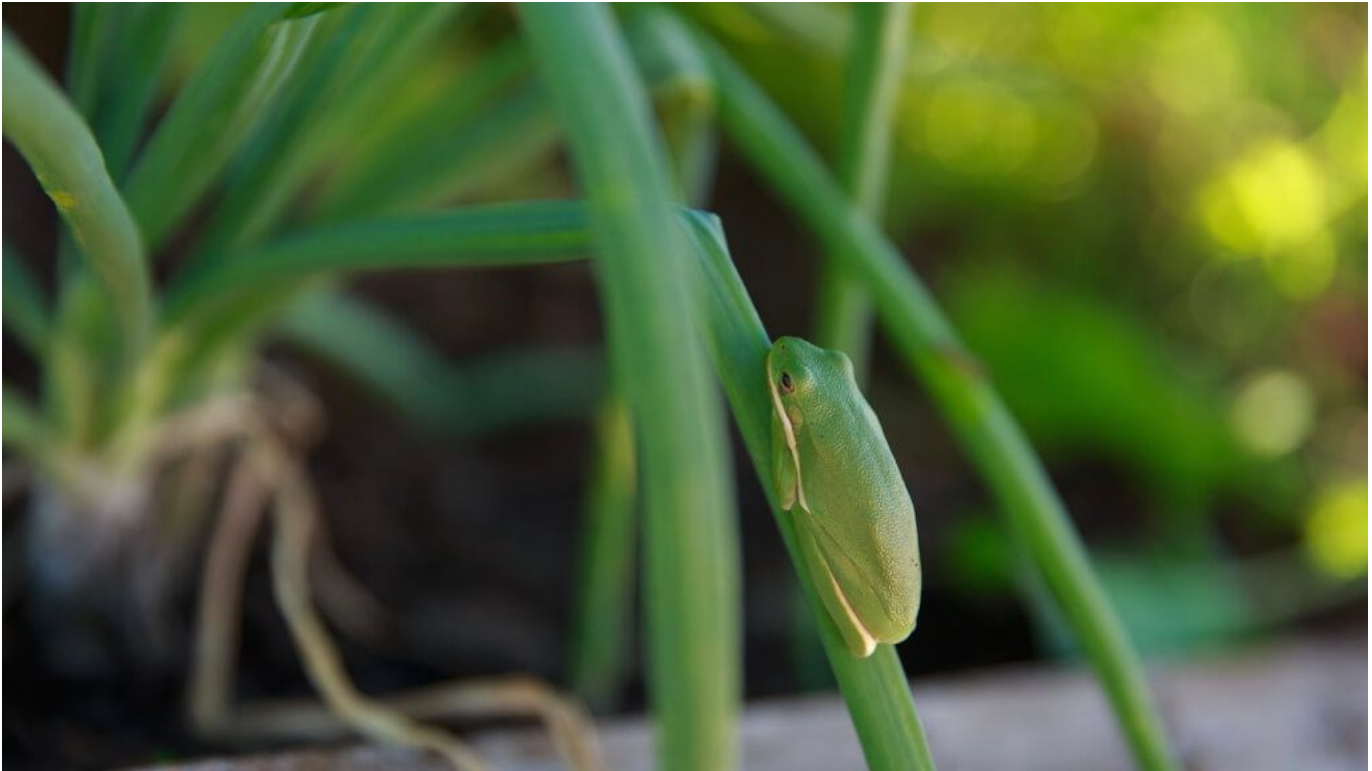
Kim finds a frog. This frog hid on a tree. It looks like the tree.



This frog hid in the mud. It looks like the mud.



This frog hid in the pond. It looks like the green stuff in the pond.



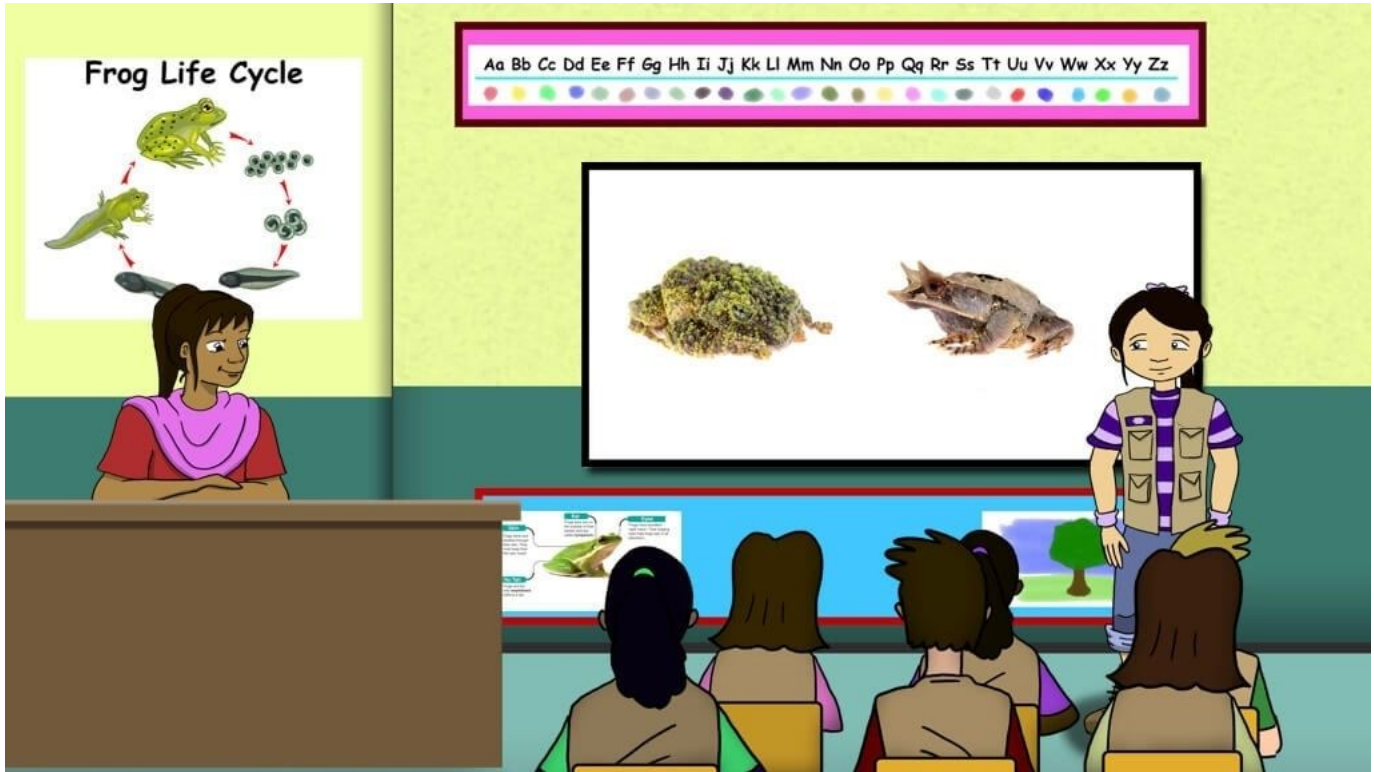
This frog hid on the grass. It looks like the grass.



This frog hid behind a rock. It looks like a rock.



The frog jumps up on the green plant. What happens to the frog? It will look like the plant.



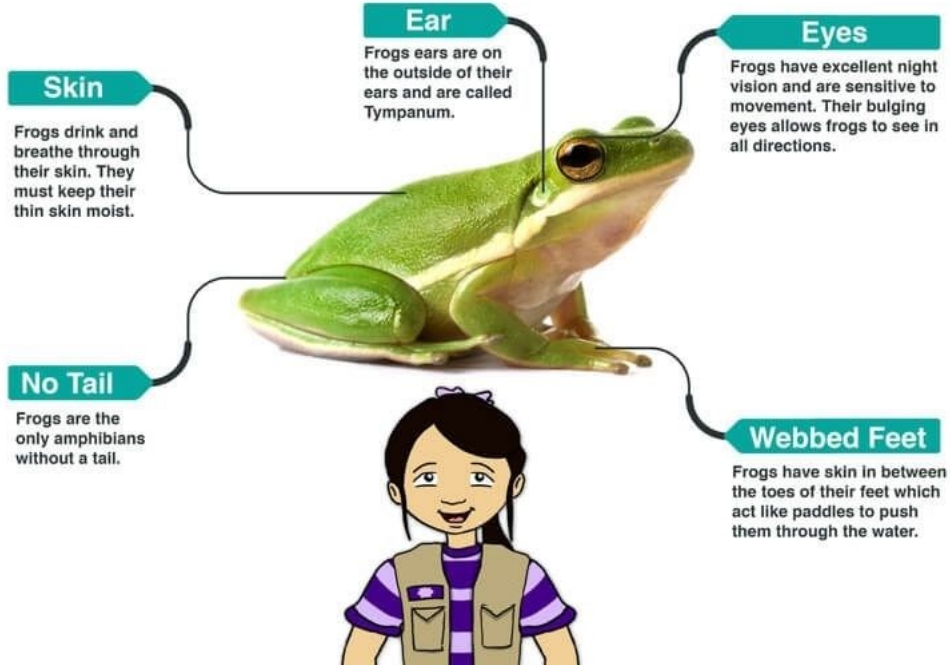
Kim tells about frogs. Frogs can become the colors of things next to them.

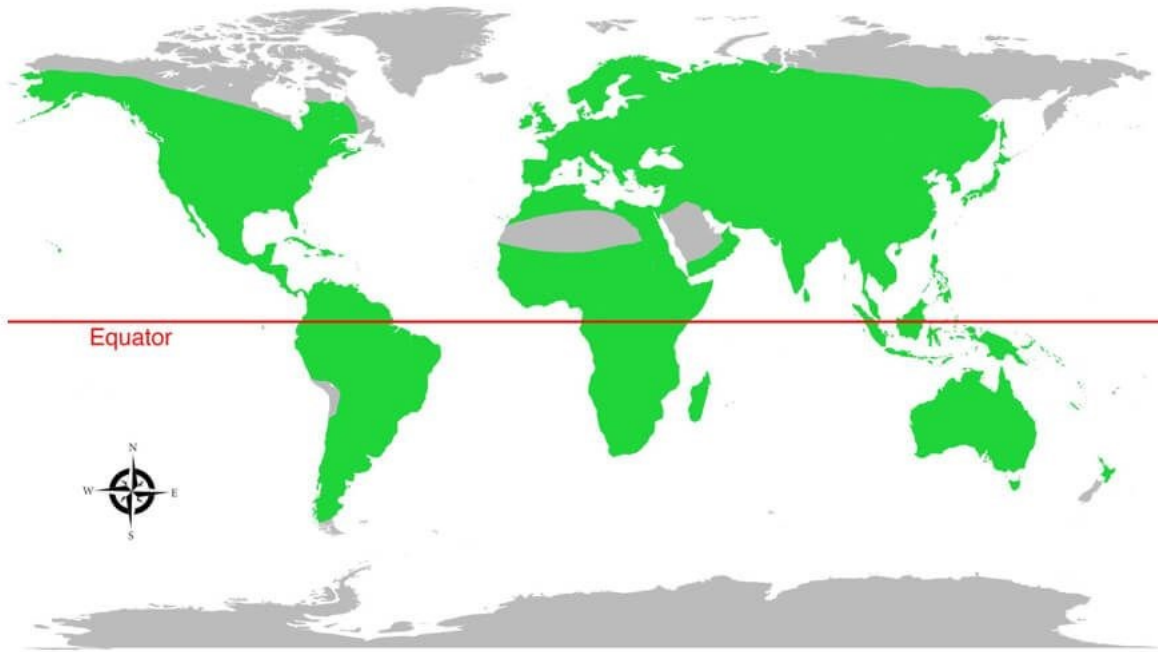
Frog Facts

- Poisonous frogs have bright colors.
- Mimicry: Some frogs that are not poisonous may have bright colors, too. It is a way of confusing predators.
- Camouflage: Most frogs can change their colors to match their surroundings.
- Having different colors helps frogs hide from predators who would eat them.



Labeled Diagram





Equator



■ Habitats that support frogs



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