



Animal Classification



GIMNASIO
CAMPESTRE

Classifying Animals



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCm5CcQhU-c>

Classifying Animals

Vertebrates

Vertebrates have a backbone

Warm Blooded

Cold Blooded

Invertebrates

Invertebrates don't have a backbone

Mammals

Mammals usually have hair and feed their young on milk. They give birth to live young.

Birds

Birds have bodies covered in feathers and their forelimbs are wings. They have scaly legs and beaks. Their young come from hard shelled eggs.

Fish

Fish live in water and breath through gills. They usually have fins and have elongated bodies covered in scales.

Reptiles

Reptiles have dry scaly skin and most lay eggs. They get their oxygen from lungs.

Amphibians

Amphibians like most or wet environments. They breath through their lungs as well as their skin. Their young hatch from eggs.

Insects

Insects have two antennae. Insects always have six legs and three body parts. Some insects have wings too.

Arachnids

Arachnids, or spiders, have eight legs. They have two body parts but no wings.

Molluscs

Some molluscs have a shell, but all have a soft body and muscular foot. Molluscs have no legs.

Annelids

Annelids have long thin bodies divided into little rings. They usually live in the soil.

Crustaceans

Crustaceans have a hard, external shell that protects their body.

Echinoderms

Starfish belong to a group of animals called echinoderms which means 'spiny skinned'.



Protozoa

Protozoa are tiny one-celled animals that can only be seen with a microscope.

Protozoos



A protozoan body consists of only mass of protoplasm, so they are called acellular or non-cellular animals.

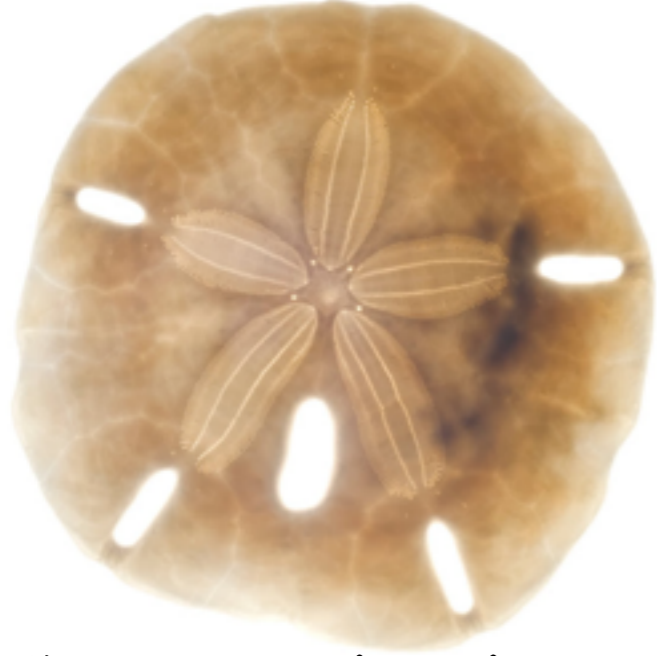
Mostly aquatic, either free living or parasitic or commensal
Single cell performs all the vital activities thus the single cell acts like a whole body.

Body of protozoa is either naked or covered by a pellicle.
Locomotory organ are pseudopodia (false foot) or cilia or absent.

Nutrition are holophytic (like plant) or holozoic (like animal) or saprophytic or parasitic.

- Asexually reproduction is through binary fission or budding.
 - Sexual reproduction is by syngamy conjugation.





Echinoderms

These are exclusively marine

Adults are radially symmetrical while the larvae are bilaterally symmetrical.

Coelomate

Body without segmentation

The shape of the body is flat, star like, spherical or elongated.

Head is absent

Presence of tube feet

Blood has no pigment.

Reproduction:

- Sexual: by gamatic fusion
- Asexual: regeneration

Indirect development with characteristic larvae





Annelids

Mostly aquatic, some are terrestrial

Free living

Bilateral symmetry

Coelomate (Body cavity is a true coelom, often divided by internal septa)

Body is metamerically segmented

Body possesses 3 separate sections, a prosomium, a trunk and a pygidium.

Direct development: with no larval stages





Mollusca



Mostly aquatic and few are terrestrial

Body is soft without segmentation

Bilaterally symmetry

The body is divided into head, muscular foot and visceral mass.

The body is covered by a mantle and a shell

Dioecious and few are hermaphrodite



Crustaceans



Don't have a backbone they are invertebrates.

They have an external skeleton, which is referred to as an exoskeleton.

They also have an open circulatory system.

They have jointed legs and segmented bodies.

Are made up of three body parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

Each of these body segments can have appendages; for example, the head has antenna and the thorax has legs.

Most reproduce sexually with separate males and females, some species of crustaceans are hermaphrodites





Insects



- Have a hard outer covering called an exoskeleton (invertebrate)
- Have a body that is divided into three parts (Head, thorax and abdomen)
- Have six jointed legs
- Live on land and in water
- Usually have antennae to hear, touch, taste, and smell
- Usually have four wings
- Usually lay eggs, sometimes give birth to live young
- Are cold - Blooded



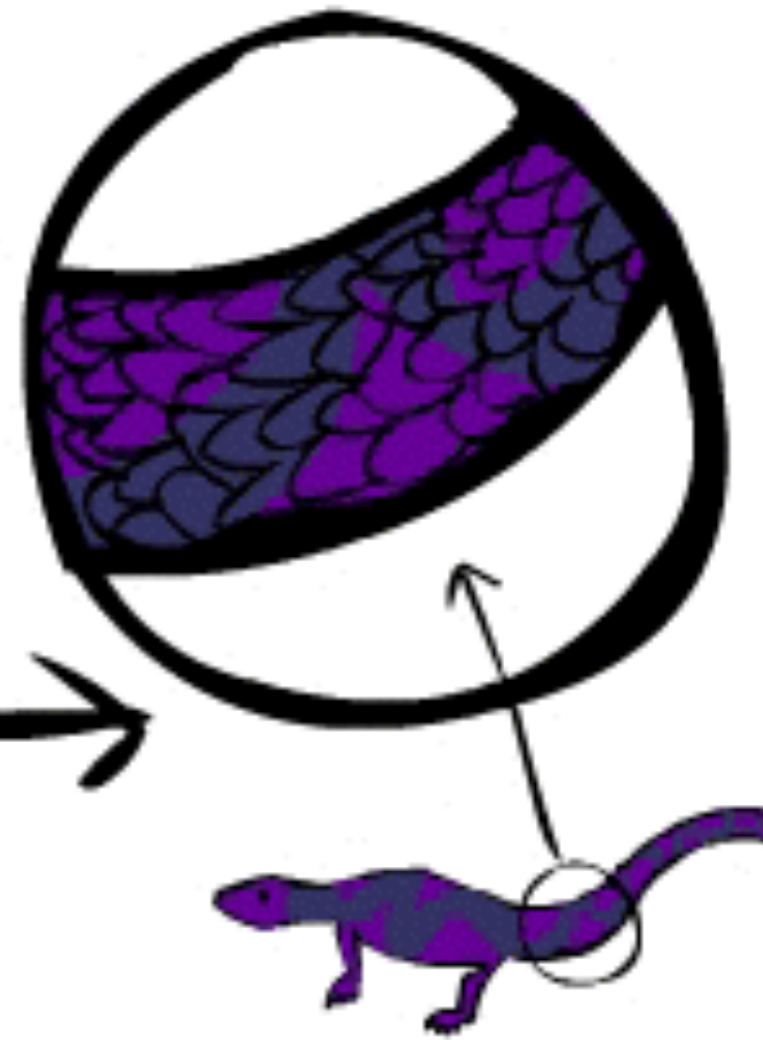
Arachnids

- 4 pair of legs
- Cephalotorax and abdomen
- No antenna
- Wingless
- Predatory
- Terrestrial and rarely aquatic
- Preference to warm climate
- A pair of chelicerae (Fangs)



REPTILES

- have scales, not fur.
- they have dry skin.



- usually lay eggs,
Sometimes live young
- Cold-blooded.

AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water.

- webbed feet.

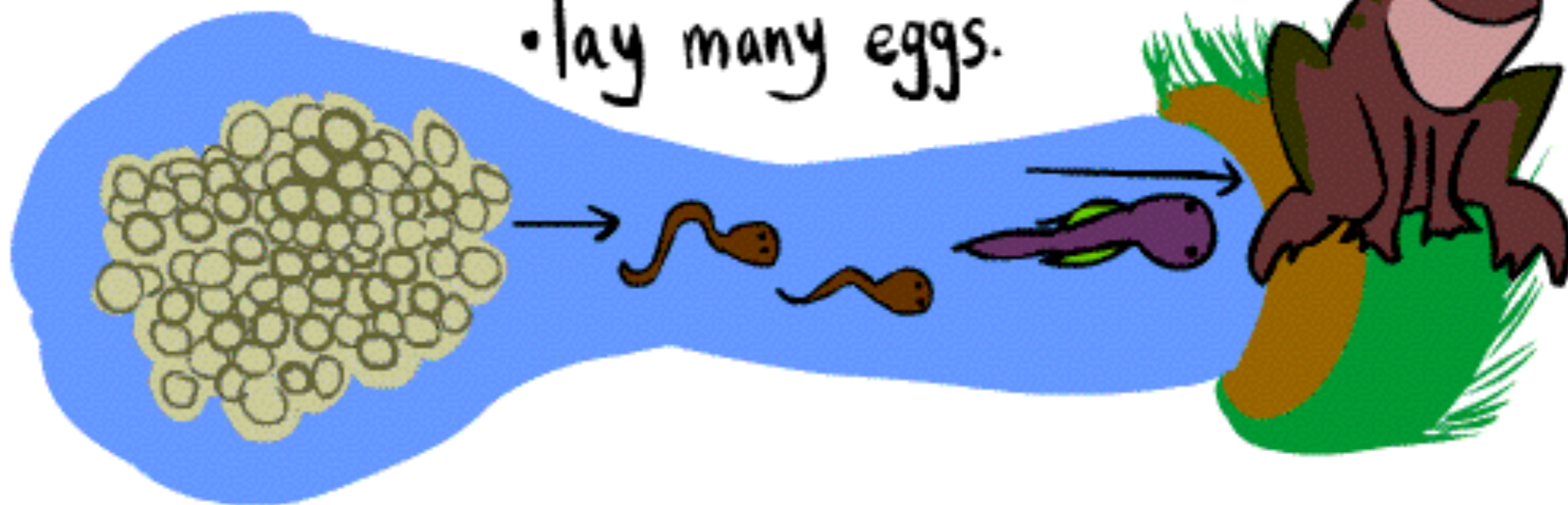
- breathe with lungs & gills.

- Cold-blooded

- moist smooth skin, (no hair or fur)

- 4 legs (sometimes none)

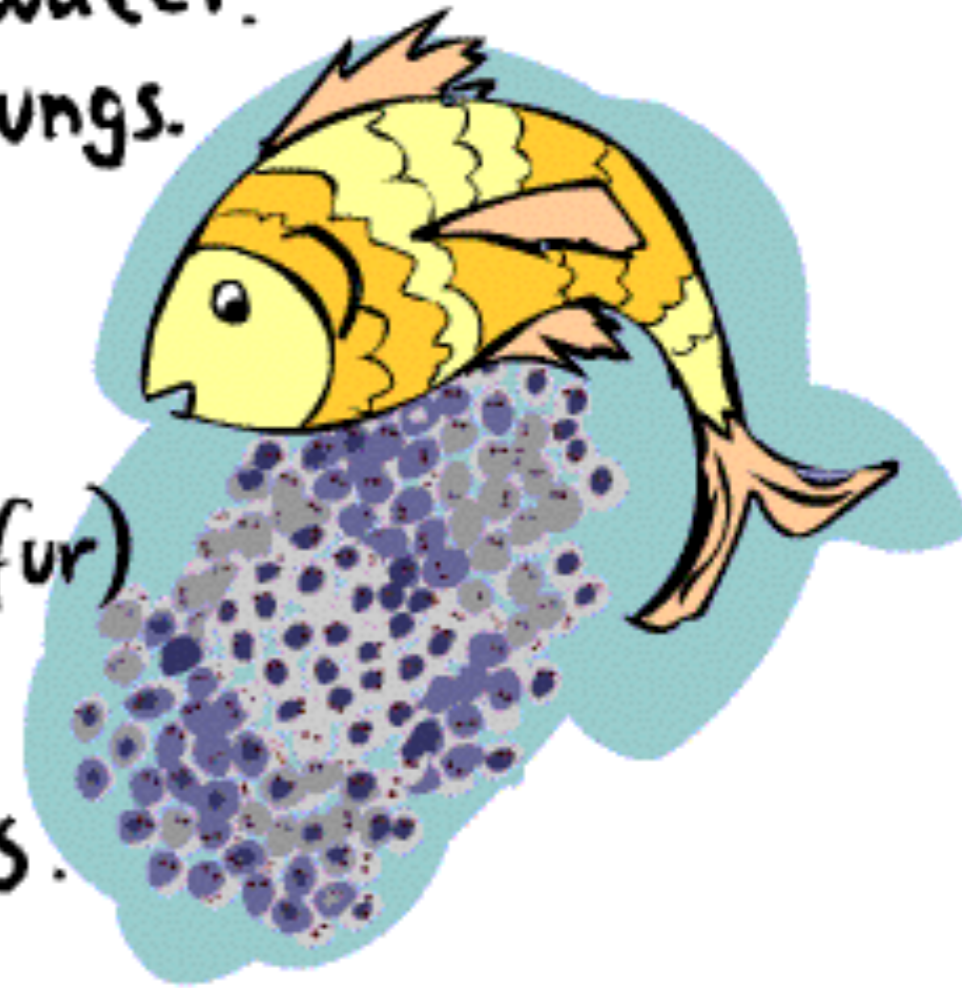
- lay many eggs.



FISH



- breathe underwater. using gills, not lungs.
 - live in water
 - have scales and fins.
(no hair or fur)
- Cold-blooded.
- lay MANY eggs.



BIRDS

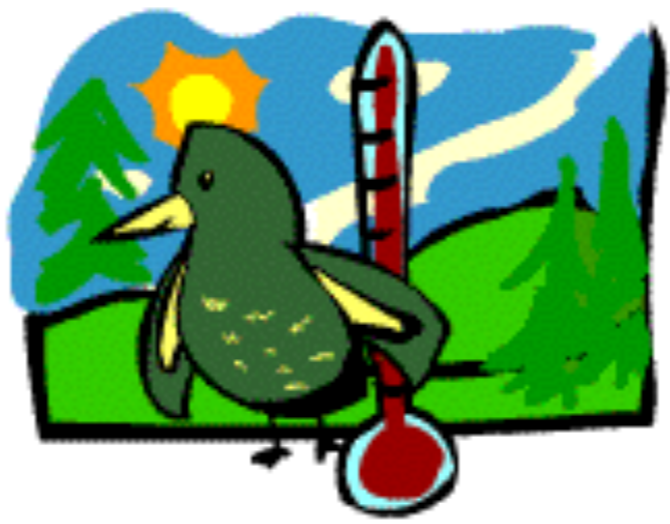
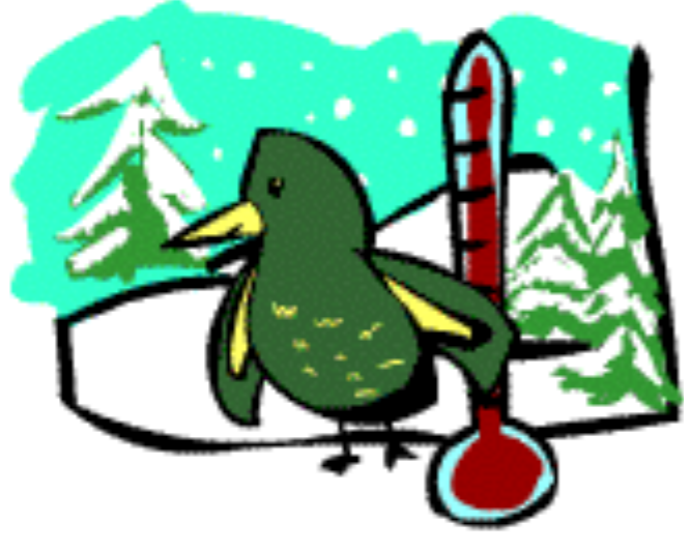
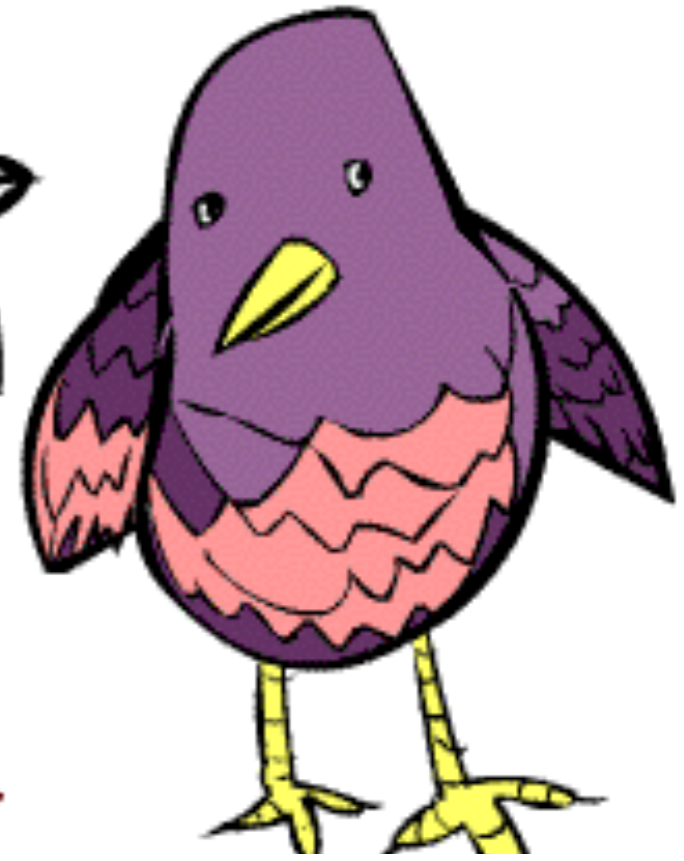
• have feathers & wings →

• lay eggs

• have 2 legs

• ear holes instead of ears.

• warm-blooded

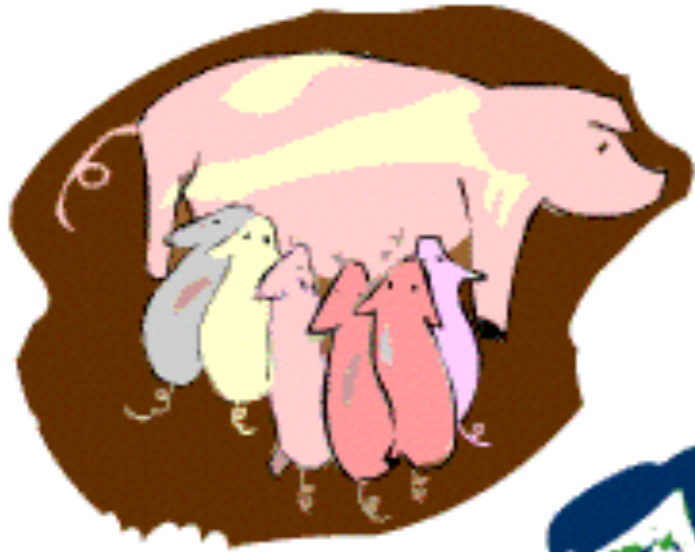




MAMMALS



- have hair or fur
- give birth to live young?
- mammal mothers nurse their young with milk.
- have lungs and need air to breathe.



- mammals that live on land have 4 legs, and ears that stick out.
- warm-blooded

