**Word Webber**

**Concept/subject: Animal Word Webber**

Characteristics

- Habitat: land and water

- Respiration: lungs in adults, gills in tadpoles, but mostly through moist skin

- Reproduction: external reproduction

- Circulation: 3 chambered heart

- Regulation: ectotherms, variable body temperature, gets heat outside

- Metamorphosis: eggs, tadpoles, adult

Characteristics

- Special characteristics needed: Hair, mammary, diaphragm, specialized teeth, can learn

- Regulation: endotherms

- Circulation: 4 chambered heart

- Respiration: diaphragm

- Hair importance: insulation, waterproof, body heat

Summarize the evolution from fish to mammals.

From fish to amphibians, the animal begins to be able to live on land and thrive using oxygen from the Earth, but they must still rely on water to survive. The progression to reptiles consists of mostly a land based habitat, the inability to respire from the skin, and internal fertilization rather than external. A bird has many adaptations from reptiles. For example, it is completely endothermic, has hollow bones, and a 4 chamber heart. A mammal is required to have hair, teeth, a diaphragm, and the ability to learn.

Characteristics

- Respiration: lungs, air sacs, extra oxygen for flight

- Regulation: endothermic, internal

- Reproduction: internal fertilization and lay eggs

- Adaptations: hollow bones for flight, lightweight

- Circulation: 4 chamber

Characteristics

- Habitat: Land mostly

- Respiration: Lungs

- Circulation: 3 chamber heart

- Regulation: ectotherms

- Reproduction: Internal fertilization

Characteristics

- Habitat: aquatic environment

- Respiration: Gills

- Circulation: 2 chambered heart

- Reproduction: sexual

- Nervous System: lateral line that can detect movement

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Amphibians

Fish

**Animal Chordata Classes**