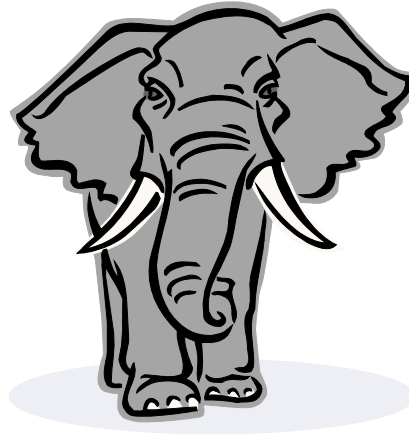


Compare and Contrast



<http://www.caudata.org/daphnia/>



Feb 28 - 7:40 PM

When Linnaeus classified animals in the 1700's, he counted 4,236. There are now over a million.

Many animals are important to each other. Give an example.

Clown
fish
Jellyfish
and
anemone

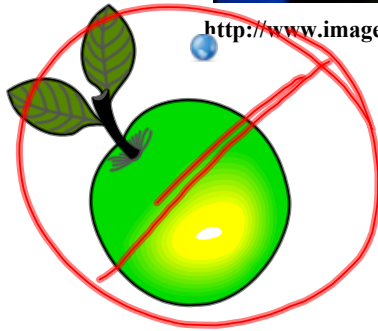
fish-hawk
gazelle
lion

Feb 28 - 7:43 PM

Heterotrophy-they cannot make their own food



<http://www.imagequest3d.com/photos/zooplankton/index.htm>



Feb 28 - 7:45 PM

Mobility-They can perform rapid, complex movements. Some can walk, swim, crawl, run, and fly.

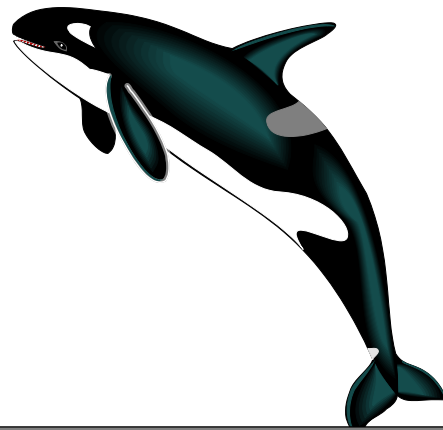


Feb 28 - 7:50 PM

Multicellularity-all animals are multicellular, some are microscopic and some are as big as city buses. There is little difference in cell size.

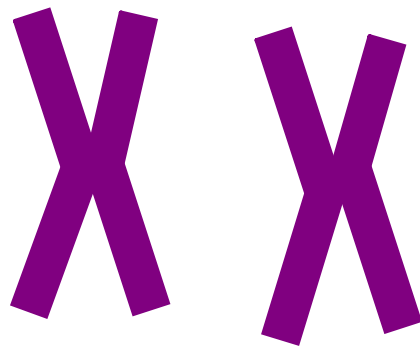


<http://www.caudata.org/daphnia/>



Feb 28 - 7:53 PM

Diploidy-animals have two copies of each chromosome, one from the father and one from the mother



Feb 28 - 7:55 PM

Sexual Reproduction-
almost all animals
reproduce sexually

Absence of cell wall- of the
multicellular organisms only
animals lack a cell wall

Feb 28 - 7:58 PM

Choose an animal and give
evidence for each of the following.

Heterotrophic

Mobility

Multicellular

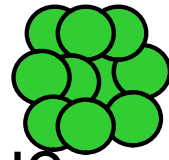
Diploidy

Lacking Cell Walls

Sexual Reproduction

Feb 28 - 8:00 PM

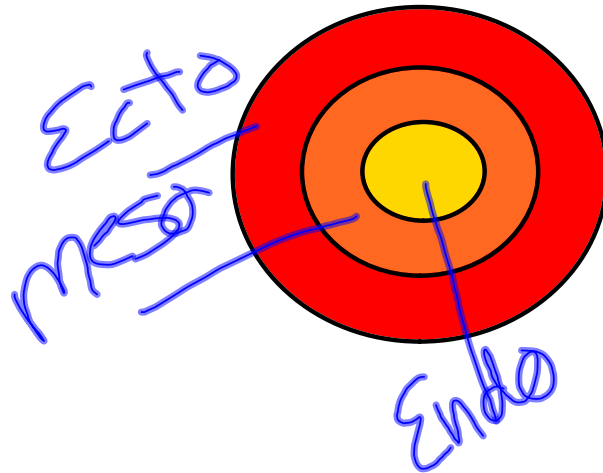
Blastula-hollow ball of cells



Ectoderm-outer layer of tissue

Mesoderm-Middle layer of tissue

Endoderm-inner layer of tissue



Feb 28 - 8:23 PM

Ecto

Skin

Eyes

Nervous
System

Meso

Veins

Muscles
Skeleton

Endo

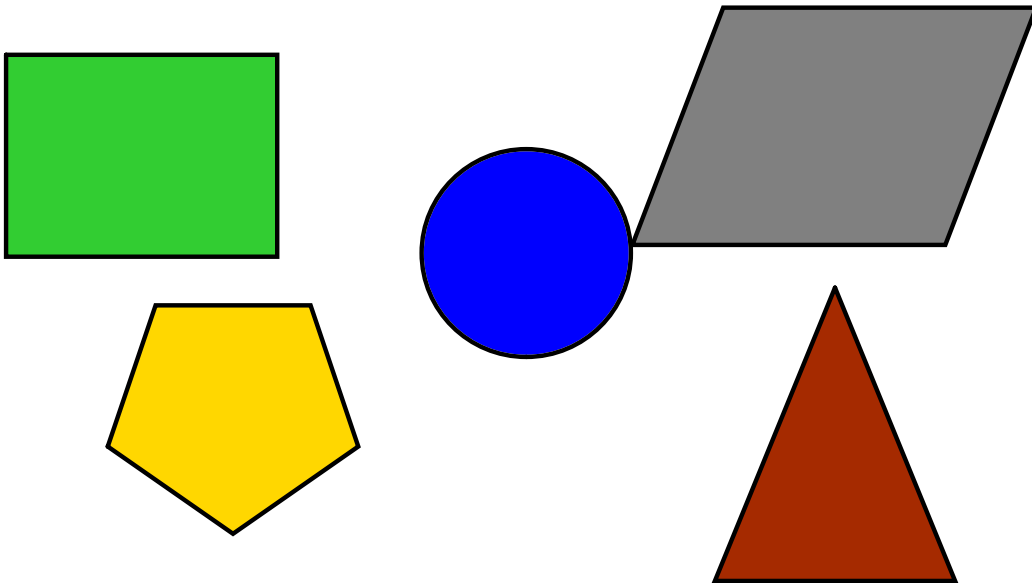
Lungs

Glands

Stomach

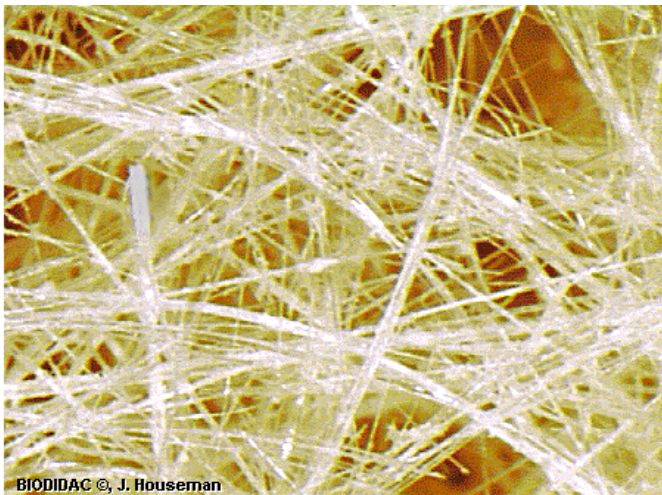
Feb 28 - 8:30 PM

Body Plan- a term used to describe an animals shape.



Mar 2 - 5:21 PM

Asymmetrical- irregular in shape



BIODIDAC ©, J. Houseman

<http://cas.bellarmine.edu/tietjen/images/HEXA004P.GIF>

Sponge

Mar 2 - 5:24 PM

Radial symmetry- body parts all arranged around a central axis



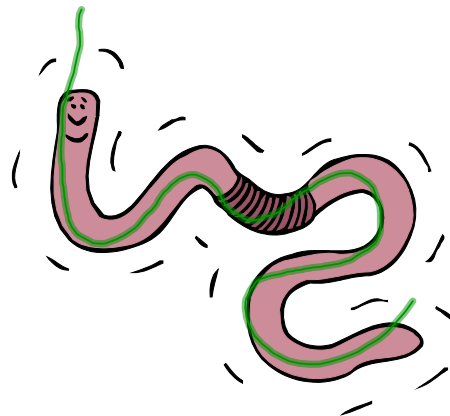
Sea Anemone



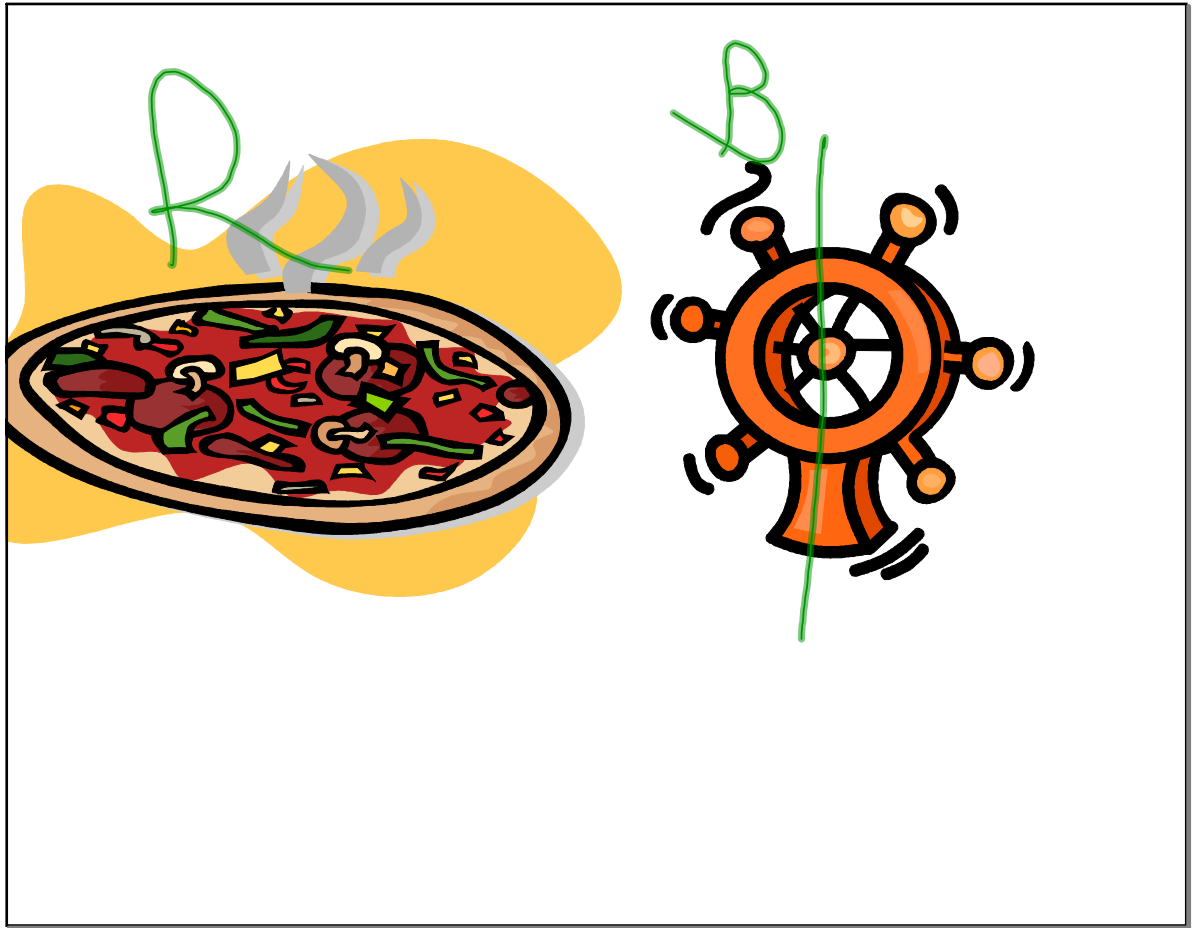
<http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm>

Mar 2 - 5:28 PM

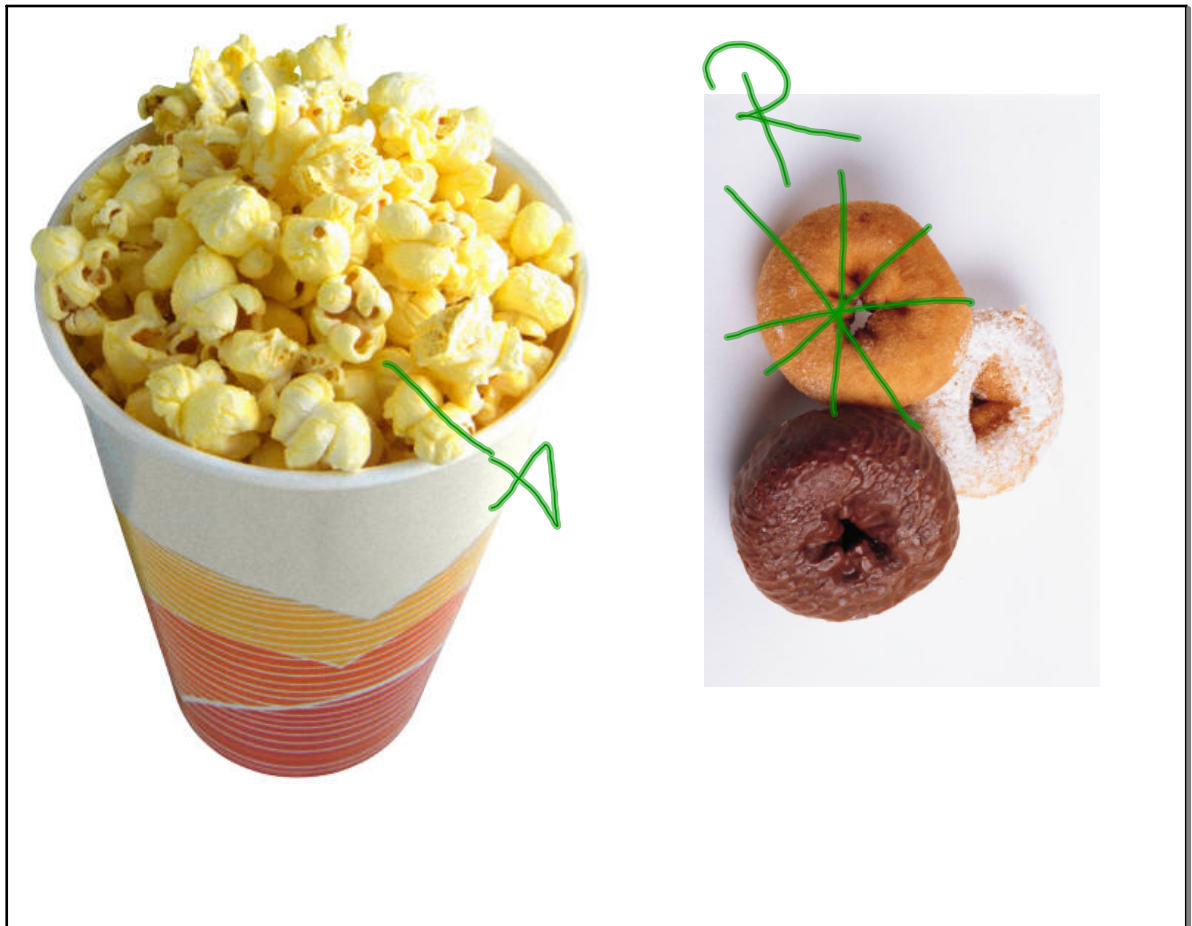
Bilateral Symmetry- distinct right and left halves



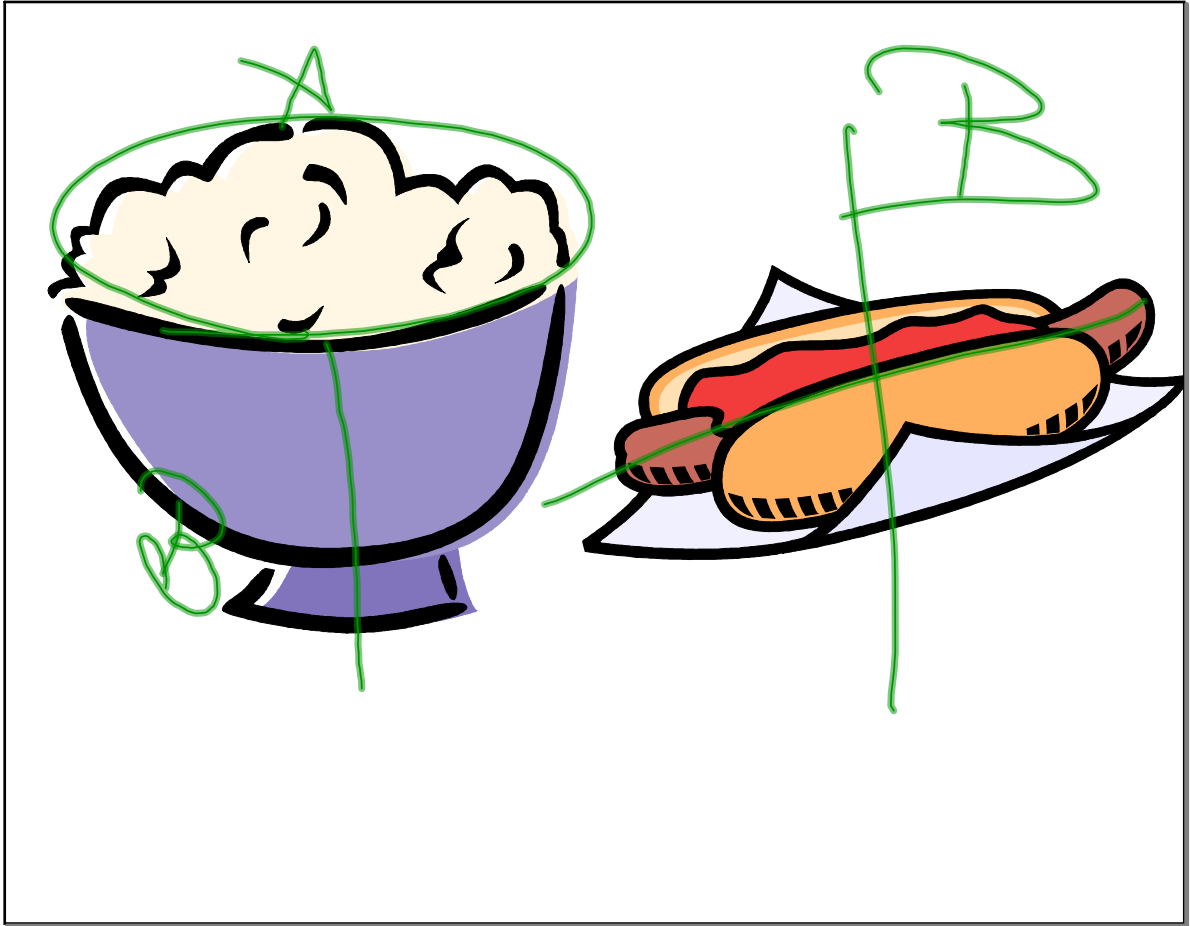
Mar 2 - 5:31 PM



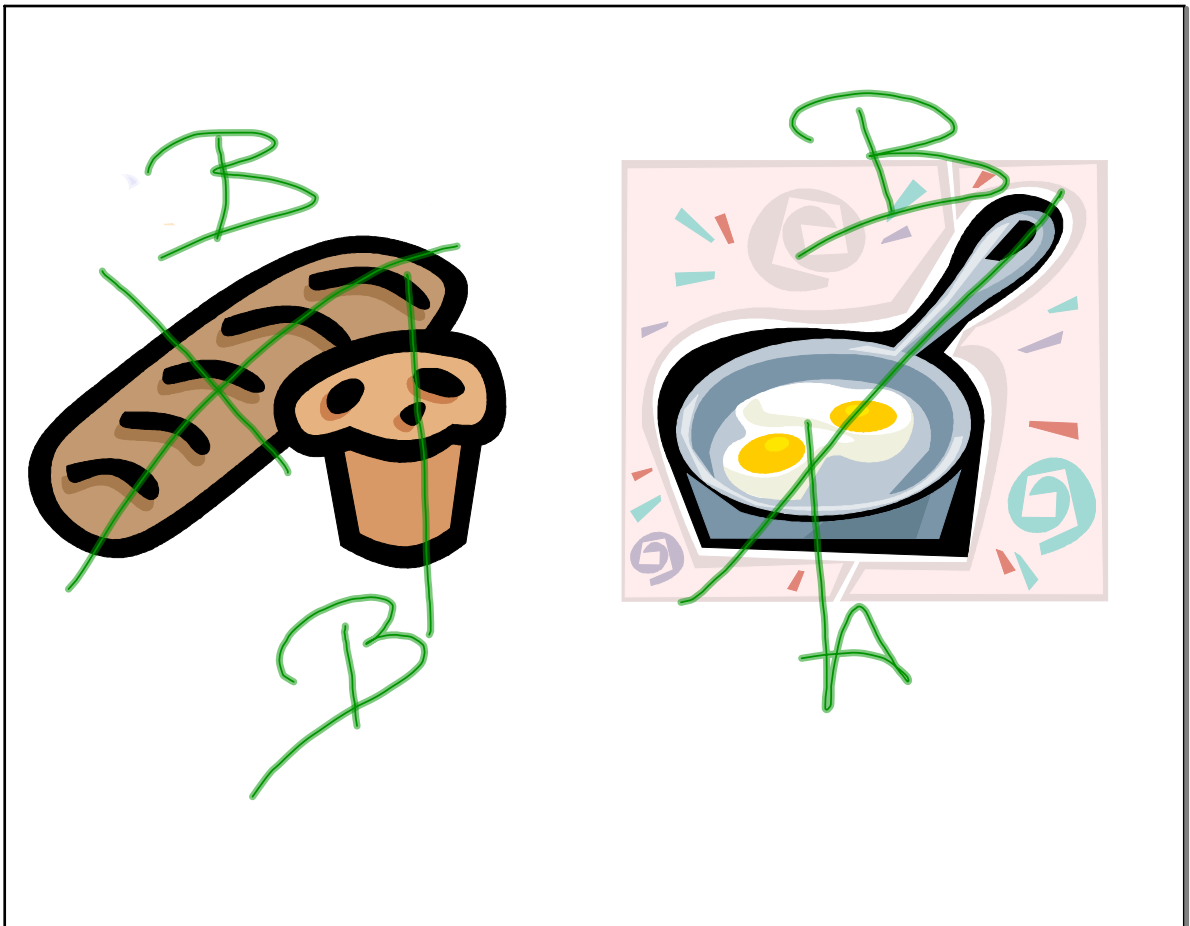
Mar 2 - 5:27 PM



Mar 2 - 5:29 PM

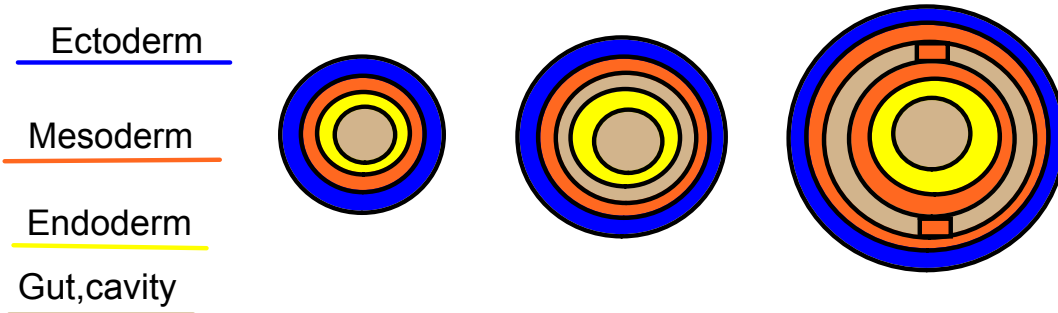


Mar 2 - 5:33 PM



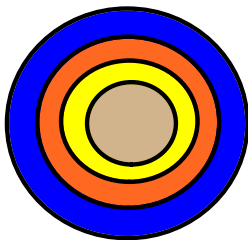
Mar 2 - 5:34 PM

Bilaterally symmetrical animals have one of three basic body plans.



Mar 3 - 12:58 PM

Acelomates- animals with no body cavity

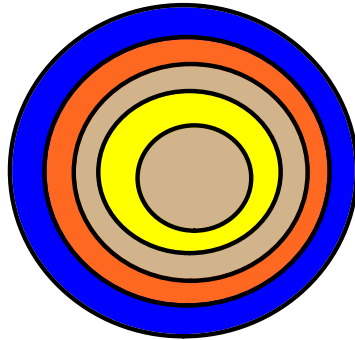


The space between the gut and the wall is completely filled with tissue.



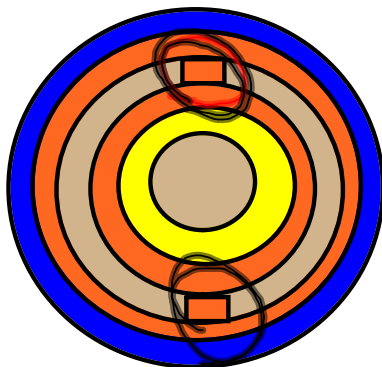
Mar 3 - 2:59 PM

Pseudocoelomates- have a body cavity located between the mesoderm and the endoderm.



Mar 3 - 3:01 PM

Coelomates- a body cavity located entirely within the mesoderm.



The gut and other organs are suspended in the coelom.

Mar 3 - 3:02 PM

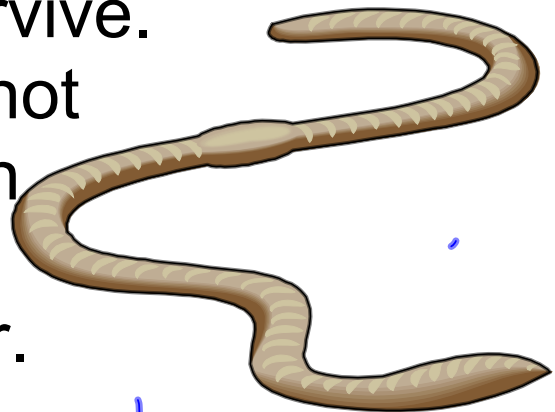
Advanced organism show segmentation.

Where is the segmentation in humans?

vertebrae

Mar 3 - 3:03 PM

In an earthworm each segment repeats many of the organs so injured animals can still survive. The segments are not independent though materials still pass from one to another.



How? intestine

Mar 3 - 3:05 PM

A phylogenetic tree- shows how animals are related

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Mar 3 - 3:19 PM

Phylum	Evolutionary Milestone
Chordata	Notocord
Echinodermata	Deuterostomes
Arthropoda	Jointed Appendages
Annelida	Segmentation
Mollusca	Coelom
Nematoda	Pseudocoelom
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral Symmetry
Cnidaria	Tissues
Porifera	Multicellularity

Mar 3 - 3:28 PM