



Salamanders



~ Salamander is a type of _____

~ Order: _____ or _____

~ Approximately _____ species

~ Close relative of _____ and _____

~ The name _____ comes from the Greek word for fire lizard. This name came about when salamanders came running out of the logs they had been hiding in when those logs were thrown on a fire.



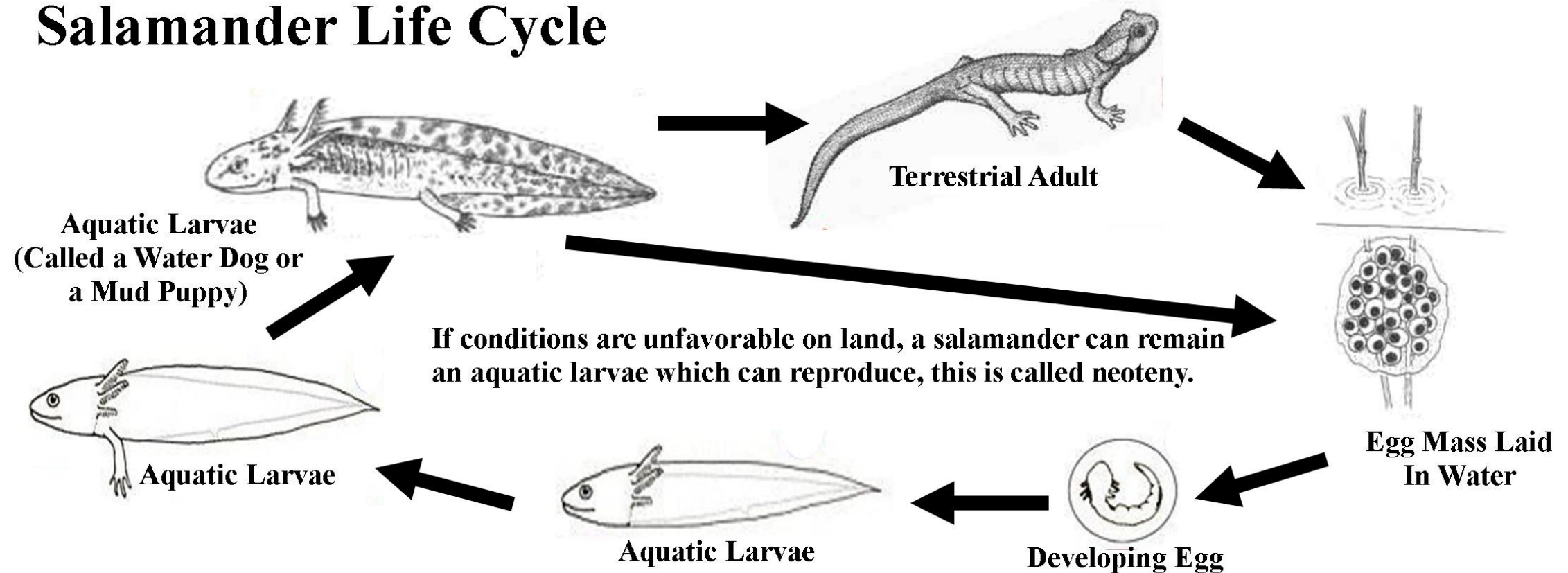
~ The _____ are home to more species of salamander than the entire rest of the world combined.

~ They live mostly in the _____ hemisphere, in the wet areas near the lakes and ponds.

~ Depending on the species, some salamanders spend their life in the _____, others on the _____, while the most species live part of their life in the water, and part on the land.



Salamander Life Cycle



~ Just like all amphibians, salamanders have _____ limbs, with _____ toes on their front legs, and _____ toes on their hind limbs. They do not have claws.

~ They typically have slender bodies, short legs, and long _____.

~ _____ salamanders are the smallest salamanders, some species are less than _____ cm. _____ salamanders are the largest salamander, reaching over _____ feet in length and weighing up to 140 pounds.





~ Some salamanders are _____ colored, some others are not. It all depends on the amount of the _____ in the skin.

~ Body _____, especially bright colors, indicates that animal can be _____. Their skin is covered with mucus which contains bitter substances which make them poisonous for _____.



~ Salamanders breathe using the _____, _____ or their _____, depending on their life style (water or land).

~ _____ forms have gills located behind their head, as a bushy mass.

~ Types which breathe by skin have a dense _____ network in the skin, which is used for the gas exchange.



~ Male salamanders perform special type of dancing in the water, a ritual which precedes _____.

~ By moving his head and tail, he sends chemical signals (_____) to alert the female that he is ready for the mating. If the dance attracts the female, she will join him in dance.

~ Depending on the species, females lay one, two or a couple _____ eggs during a single mating season.

Salamander Digestive System



THE SALAMANDER NERVOUS SYSTEM

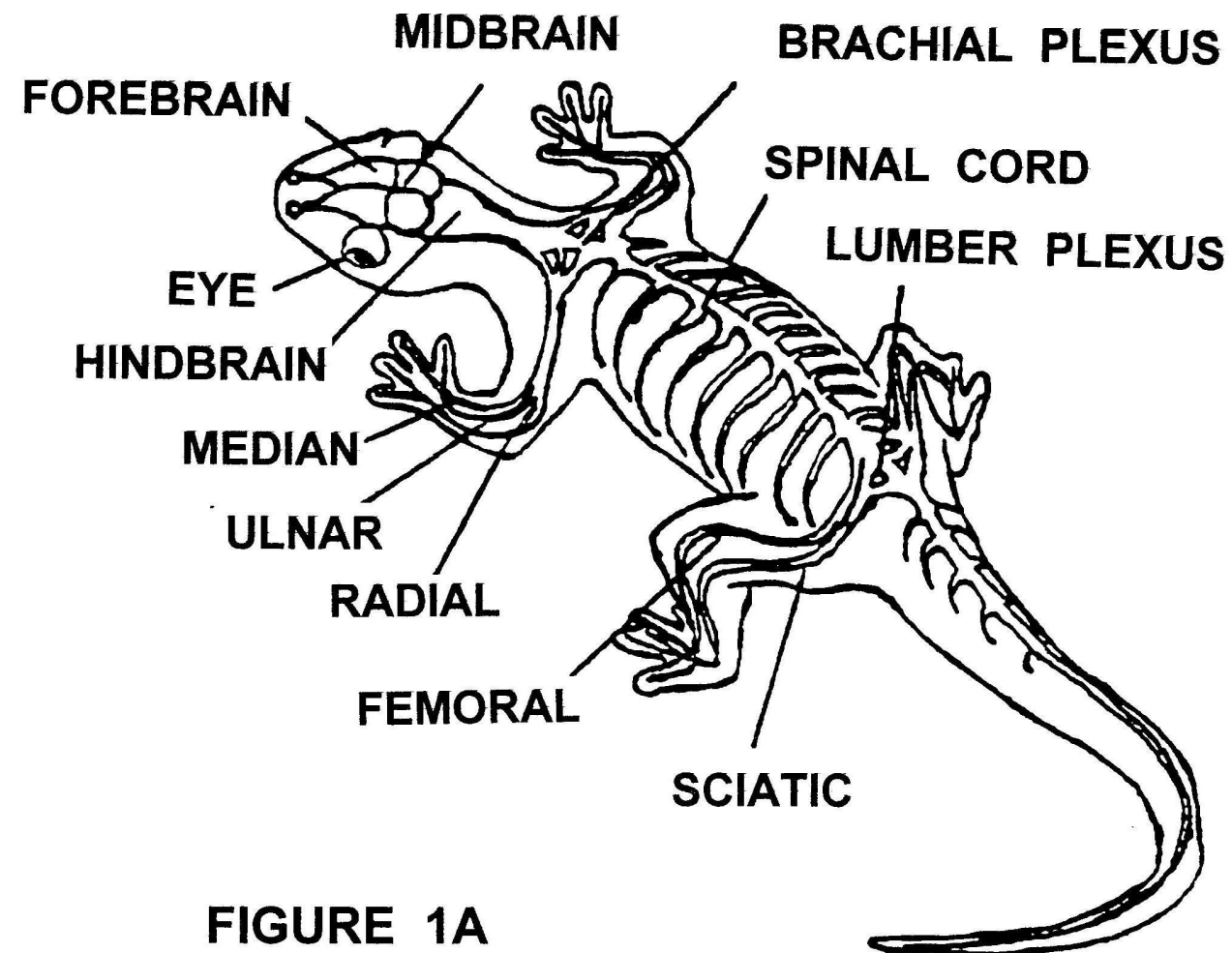
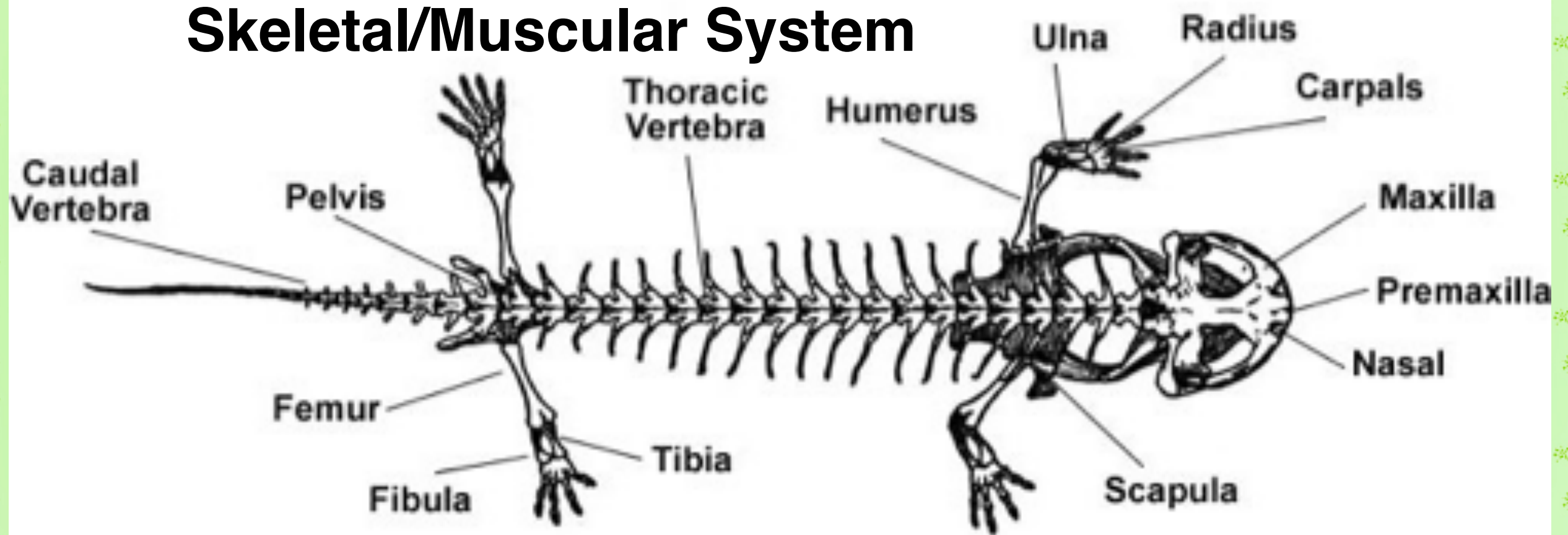


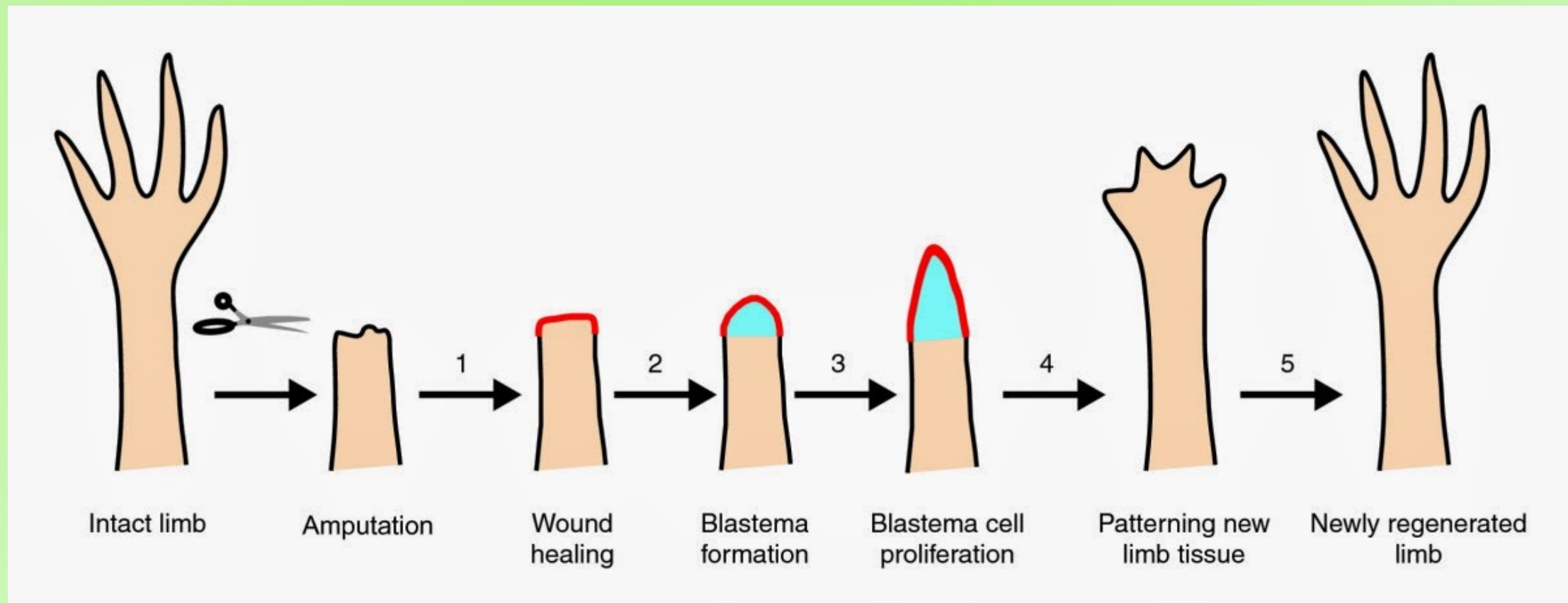
FIGURE 1A

Skeletal/Muscular System



~ An important technique used by salamanders is known as “_____” or the ability to reject a limb or a tail when it needs to escape from the predator.

~ Salamanders are capable of _____ lost limbs within a few weeks, including tails and toes, allowing them to survive attacks from _____.





- ~ Salamander skin is highly sensitive to environmental _____ because _____ easily pass the skin and reach inner organs.
- ~ Tracking the number of salamanders in the wild, allow scientists to estimate whether the _____ is healthy or not.
- ~ Large percent of salamanders are _____ due to habitat loss and _____.

A decorative border of green lizards with yellow spots, arranged in a repeating pattern along the top, bottom, and sides of the slide.

Salamander and Newt Vocabulary

_____ : animals that hatch from eggs and develop legs and lungs after birth

_____ : membranes on fish or amphibians that get oxygen

_____ : chemical signals

_____ : ability to reject a limb or a tail

_____ : the production of offspring by an organism in its larval or juvenile form; the elimination of the adult phase of the life cycle.