
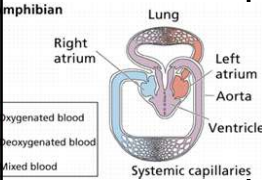







Amphibians and Reptiles	
<p>Amphibians</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ectothermic, spend early life in water, later life on land • 2 major groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - salamanders and newts- keep tails as adult - toads and frogs- lose tails as adult • undergo metamorphosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gills early, lungs after • closed circulatory system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 chambered heart - 2 upper chambers called atria receive blood - lower chamber called ventricle pushes out blood to lungs and body
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<p>Obtaining food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tadpoles are herbivores • adults are carnivores • use camouflage to help catch food
<p>Movement</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have strong skeletons and muscular limbs adapted for moving on land • salamanders crawl • frogs and toads have legs meant for leaping • webbed feet help with swimming
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<p>Reptiles</p>  <p>Lizards and snakes</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ectothermic, has lungs and scaly skin • dry, tough skin, kidneys and eggs are adapted to conserve water • reproduce sexually • closed circulatory system with 4 chambered heart • skin covered with overlapping scales • shed skin as they grow • live in warm areas • most lizards are carnivores while all snakes are carnivores
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<p>Alligators and Crocodiles</p>  <p>Turtles</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large, carnivorous that care for the young • hunt at night • use strong jaws and tail to catch food • live in oceans, fresh water and land • body is covered by protective shell that includes ribs and a backbone • have a sharp edged beak to feed
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