

Vertebrates

These are animals with backbones.

Vertebrates are divided into five groups:

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Fish
4. Reptiles
5. Amphibians

Some examples of vertebrates:

humans, elephants, cows, dolphins, cats, sparrows, frogs, fish and crocodiles.



Invertebrates

These are animals without backbones.

Invertebrates are divided into further groups. These include:

insects, annelids, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs, arachnids and echinoderms.

Some examples of invertebrates:

ladybirds, squids, bees, snails, centipedes, wasps and flies.



Plants

These are divided into two groups.

Flowering plants have flowers and non-flowering plants have no flowers.

Some examples of flowering plants:

apple trees, tulips, sunflowers and grasses.

Some examples of non-flowering plants:

conifers, ferns and mosses.



Vertebrates

Mammals are vertebrates.

- They have lungs.
- They have a backbone.
- They are warm blooded.
- They give birth to live, fully developed babies and they have mammary glands to feed them.

Some examples of mammals:

elephants, whales, zebras, chimpanzees and mice.



Vertebrates

Fish are vertebrates.

- They have fins.
- They have a backbone.
- They are cold blooded.
- They use gills to breathe.

Some examples of fish:

sharks, puffer fish, goldfish and angelfish.



Invertebrates

Arachnids are invertebrates.

- They have eight legs.
- They have no backbone.
- They have two body parts and these are the head and abdomen.

Some examples of arachnids:

spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites.



Invertebrates

Molluscs are invertebrates.

- They have a slimy foot.
- They have no backbone.
- They often have a shell.

Some examples of molluscs:

snails, octopus, slugs, mussels and clams.



Vertebrates

Birds are vertebrates.

- They are warm blooded.
- They have a backbone.
- They have feathers.
- They have beaks.
- They lay eggs.

Some examples of birds:

penguins, ostriches, budgies and seagulls.



Vertebrates

Amphibians are vertebrates.

- They have lungs.
- They have a backbone.
- They are cold blooded.
- They have slimy wet skin.
- They can live in water and on land.

Some examples of amphibians:
frogs, newts, toads and axolotls.



Invertebrates

Annelids are invertebrates.

- They don't have any limbs.
- They have no backbone.
- They have bodies divided into segments.
- They have existed for over 120 million years.

Some examples of annelids:

earthworms, leeches, polychaetes and fireworms.



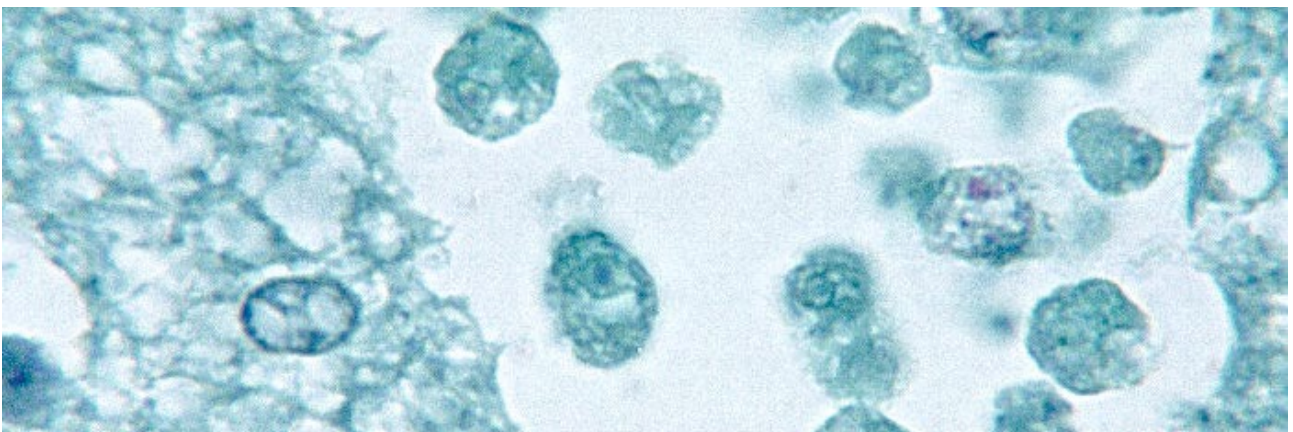
Invertebrates

Protozoa are invertebrates.

- They are simple, single-celled animals.
- They reproduce by splitting in half.
- They are a source of food for fish and other animals.
- They can only be seen under a microscope.

Some examples of protozoa:

Cryptosporidium, Toxoplasma gondii and Pneumocystis carinii.



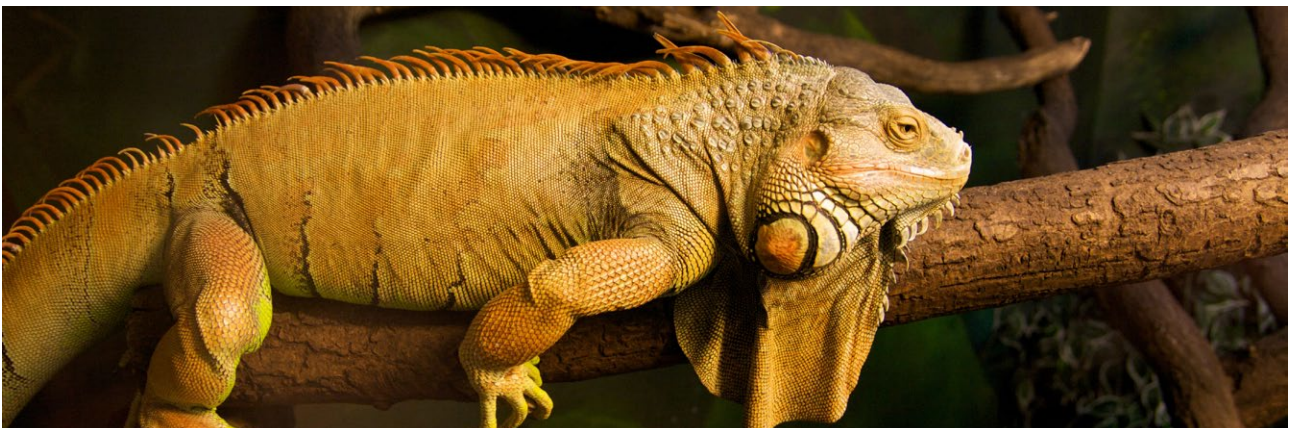
Vertebrates

Reptiles are vertebrates.

- They have scaly skin.
- They have a backbone.
- They are cold blooded.
- They live on land.
- They have lungs.
- They lay eggs.

Some examples of reptiles:

snakes, iguanas, chameleons and tortoises.



Invertebrates

Crustaceans are invertebrates.

- They have a head and abdomen.
- They live mostly in the ocean or other waters.
- Many have claws that help with crawling and eating.
- They have a hard shell to protect their body.

Some examples of crustaceans:

crabs, lobsters, shrimps (or prawns) and barnacles.



Invertebrates

Insects are invertebrates.

- They have six legs.
- They have no backbone.
- They have three body parts and these are the head, thorax and abdomen.

Some examples of insects:

beetles, ants, ladybirds and bees.



Invertebrates

Echinoderms are invertebrates.

- They are marine animals that live in the ocean.
- They have arms or spines that radiate from the centre of the body.
- The central body contains their organs and their mouth which is underneath for feeding.

Some examples of echinoderms:

sea stars, sea urchins, sea lilies and sea dollars.

