

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION CHART - (CLASSIFYING ANIMALS)

Vertebrates - have a backbone					Invertebrates - don't have a backbone These are some of the major groups (there are others such as sponges (porifera):						
Cold Blooded			Warm Blooded		Annelids	Arachnids (Arthropods)	Crustaceans (Arthropods)	Insects (Arthropods)	Molluscs	Echinoderms	Protozoa (Microorganism)
Amphibians	Fish	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals	Annelids usually live in soil. They have thin long bodies segmented in to small rings.	Arachnids have 8 legs and 2 body parts but no wings or antennae.	Crustaceans have a hard external skeleton (shell) that protects their segmented body. 10-14 legs with 2 pairs of antennae.	Insects are small, always have 6 legs and most have wings. They have 2 antennae and 3 body parts.	Molluscs have no legs. Most have an external shell but all have a muscular foot and soft unsegmented body. Most excrete mucus to use for crawling.	Echinoderms means 'spikey skinned'. Can only be found in the ocean. Most have arms or spikes which radiate from the centre of their body. They have 5 way symmetry.	Protozoa are a single celled organism. They are so tiny they can only be seen through a microscope. There are many different types that vary in size, shape, how they feed and how they move. Many are the causes of diseases.
Amphibians live in water and on land. They like environments which are moist or wet. Damp scaleless skin or body. Breathe with lungs and gills. Lay eggs in water.	Fish usually have fins and their bodies are covered in scales. They live in water and breath through gills. Lay eggs in water.	Most reptiles lay soft-shelled eggs on land. They have dry scaly skin. Reptiles get oxygen from lungs.	Birds young come from hard shelled eggs. Breathes with lungs. Their bodies are covered in feathers. They have a beak, scaly legs and 2 wings but not all can fly.	Mammals give birth to live young. The females secrete milk to feed their young and most have hairy skin or fur.							