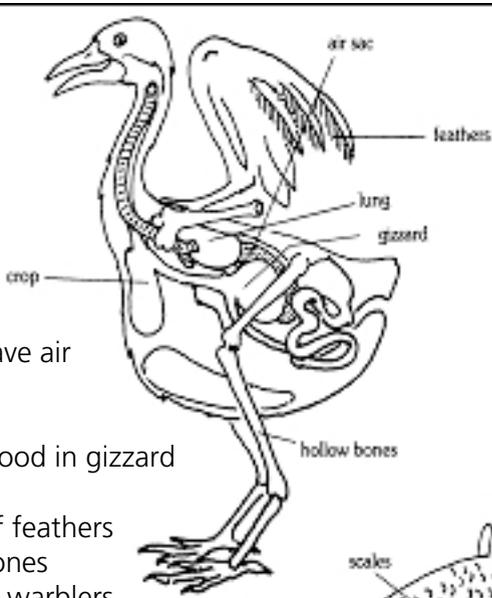


### Birds

- warm-blooded
  - feathers
  - breathe with lungs and have air sacs
  - wings
  - store food in crop; grind food in gizzard
  - lay hard-shelled eggs
  - oil gland helps waterproof feathers
  - hollow or partly hollow bones
- examples: ducks, penguins, warblers



### Fish

- cold-blooded
  - scales
  - breathe with gills
  - fins
  - eyes usually on sides of head
  - lay eggs in water
- examples: trout, sharks, minnows



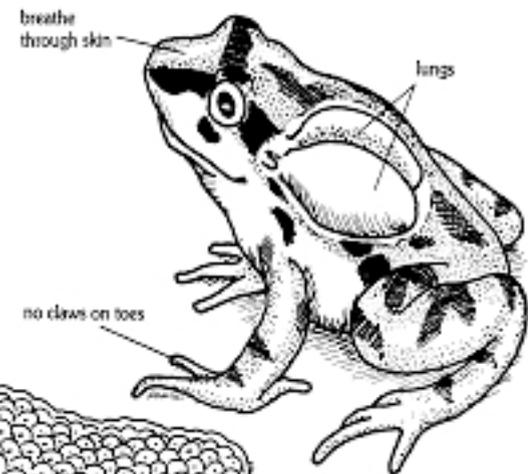
### Reptiles

- cold-blooded
  - scales
  - breathe with lungs
  - many have four legs (with three to five clawed toes), but some have no legs
  - most lay leathery eggs, some give birth to live young
- examples: snakes, turtles, lizards, crocodiles



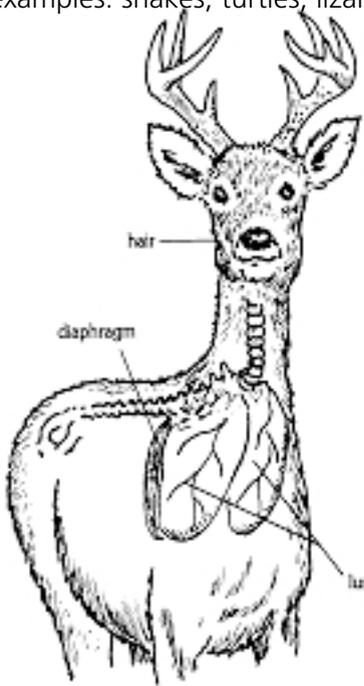
### Amphibians

- cold-blooded
  - moist skin
  - breathe with lungs, skin or gills
  - most have four legs but a few have two legs; toes never have claws
  - lay eggs - usually in a jelly-like mass in the water
  - life cycle includes a larval stage
- examples: frogs, toads, salamanders



### Mammals

- warm-blooded
  - most have hair
  - breathe with lungs; have a muscular diaphragm
  - most give birth to live young
  - nurse their young with milk
  - glands in the skin (oil, sweat, scent, milk)
  - different kinds of teeth for eating different foods
  - large, well-developed brains
- examples: deer, kangaroos, humans



eggs in jellylike mass

