

## Lesson 3.1

# Animal Classification

NEW BEDFORD WHALING MUSEUM

# WHALES

GIANTS OF THE OCEAN



# Animal Classification

## Classifying Animals

### Vertebrates

Vertebrates have a backbone

#### Warm Blooded

#### Cold Blooded

#### Mammals

Mammals usually have hair and feed their young on milk. They give birth to live young.

#### Birds

Birds have feathers, lay eggs, and have hollow bones. They usually come from hard-shelled eggs.

#### Fish

Fish live in water and breathe through gills. They are cold-blooded and have scales.

#### Reptiles

Reptiles have dry, scaly skin and breathe through their lungs. They are cold-blooded.

#### Amphibians

Amphibians live on land and in water. They have moist, bumpy skin and breathe through their lungs and skin.



### Invertebrates

Invertebrates don't have a backbone

#### Insects

Insects have six legs, a head, and a segmented body. They breathe through their tracheae.

#### Arachnids

Arachnids have eight legs, two body segments, and two pairs of eyes.

#### Molluscs

Molluscs have a soft body and a muscular foot. They breathe through their gills.

#### Annelids

Annelids have long, segmented bodies and breathe through their skin.

#### Crustaceans

Crustaceans have a hard exoskeleton and breathe through their gills.

#### Echinoderms

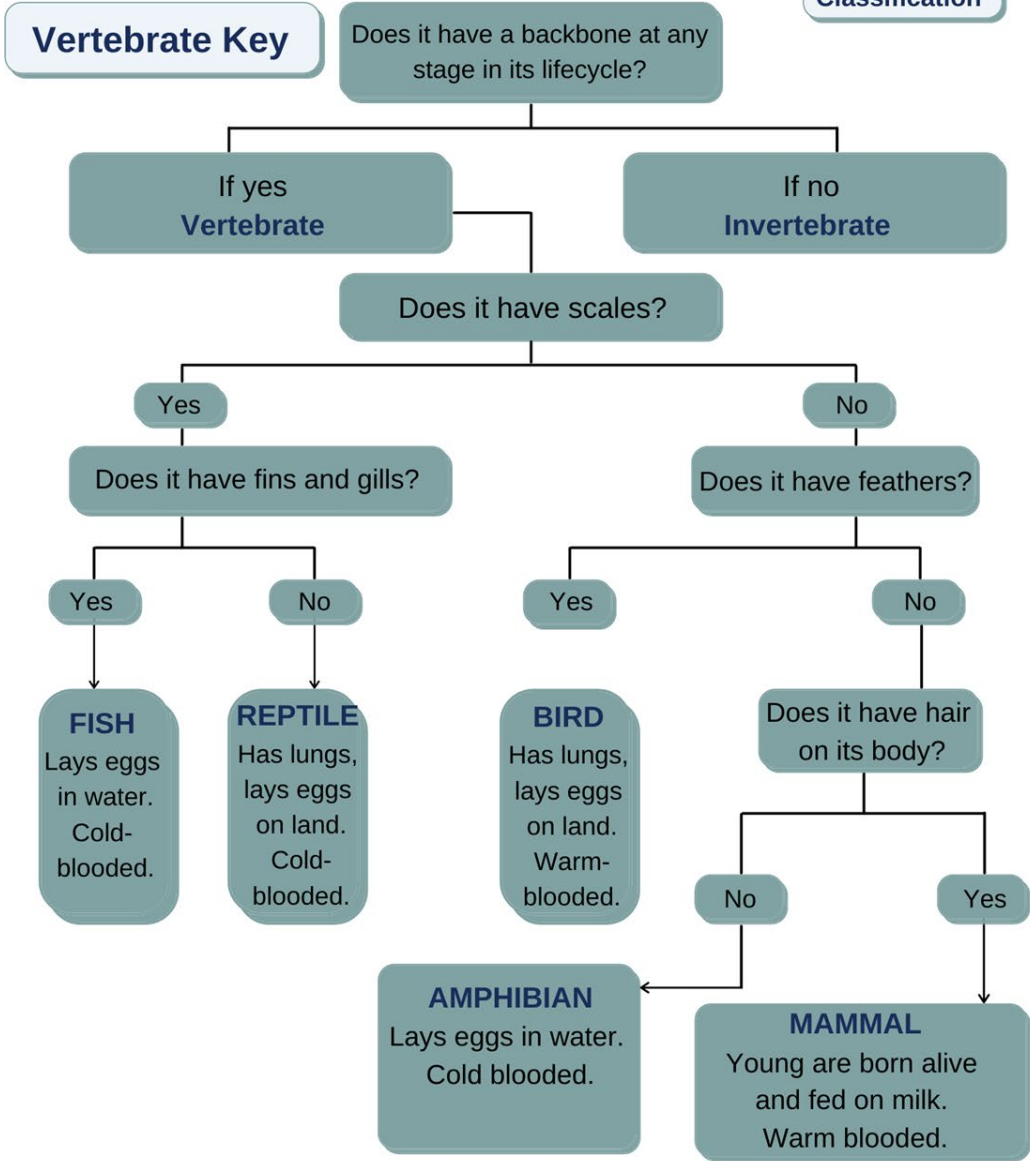
Echinoderms have a hard, spiny exoskeleton and breathe through their skin.



#### Protozoa

Protozoa are tiny, single-celled organisms that can move on their own.







# WHALES GIANTS OF THE OCEAN

## Lesson 3.1 - Animal Classification

### Classification Table

Place an "x" in the box under each animal type if it has that particular feature.

FEATURES	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
Backbone					
Fins or flippers					
Lay eggs in water					
Lay eggs on land or in a nest					
Give birth to live young					
Scales					
Hair/fur and smooth skin					
Damp skin					
Feathers					
Feed young					
Feed young with milk					
Do not care for young					
Gills to breathe					
Lungs to breathe					
Live only in the water					
Live on the land AND in the water					
Body can keep its temperature the same (warm blooded)					
Body temperature changes with outside temperature (cold blooded)					

Students may want to have their completed copy of this table available for reference while you go through the photos in the upcoming slides.

# Let's Get Started!

NEW BEDFORD WHALING MUSEUM

## WHALES GIANTS OF THE OCEAN

### Lesson 3.1 - Animal Classification

For use with slide show

Organism	Amphibian	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Reptile	Invertebrate
Koala						
Green Turtle						
Penguin						
Shrimp						
Gibbon						
Flounder						
Housefly						
European Robin						
River Herring						
Wolf Spider						
Cow						
Alligator						
Tadpole						
Grizzly Bear						
Chicken						
Red Bat						
Grasshopper						
Tiger Beetle						
King Snake						
Barn Owl						
Hedgehog						
Gorilla						
Earthworm						
Land Snail						
Wolf						
Ostrich						
Butterfly						
Rabbit						
Salamander						
American Eel						
Bald Eagle						
Tiger						
Chameleon						
Sperm Whale						
Necklace Sea Star						
Rat						
Dromedary Camel						
Kangaroo						
Tree frog						
Lion						
Brown Pelican						

[www.whalingmuseum.org](http://www.whalingmuseum.org)



NEW BEDFORD WHALING MUSEUM

## WHALES GIANTS OF THE OCEAN

*Whales: Giants of the Ocean*

### Lesson 3.1 - Animal Classification

For use with slide show

Organism	Amphibian	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Reptile	Invertebrate
Caterpillar						
Lionfish						
Millipede						
Sea Lion						
Gray Squirrel						
White-tailed Deer						
American Lobster						
Green Anemone						
Mallard Duck						
Giraffe						
Ant						
White Rhino						



[www.whalingmuseum.org](http://www.whalingmuseum.org)



# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



koala



green turtle



Magellanic penguin



shrimp



gibbon



flounder

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



housefly



European robin



river herring



wolf spider



COW



alligator

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



tadpoles



grizzly bear



chicken



red bat



grasshopper



tiger beetle



# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



king snake



barn owl



hedgehog



gorilla



earthworm



land snail

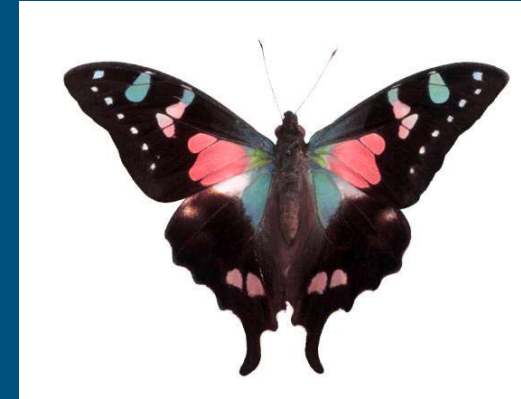
# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



wolf



ostrich



butterfly



rabbit



salamander



American eel

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



bald eagle



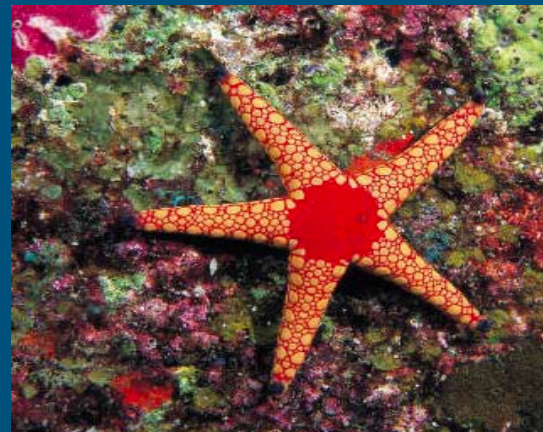
tiger



chameleon



sperm whale



necklace sea star



rat

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



dromedary camel



kangaroo



tree frog



lion



brown pelican



caterpillar

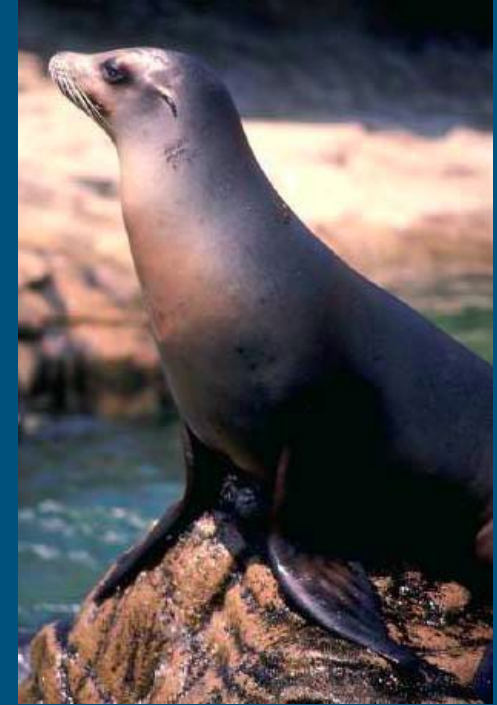
# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



lionfish



millipede



sea lion



gray squirrel



white-tailed deer



American lobster

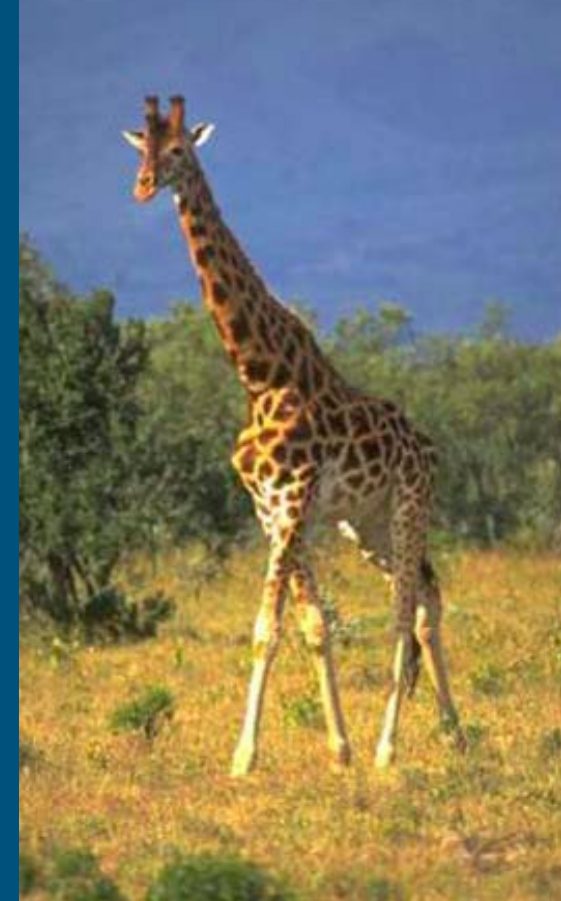
# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?



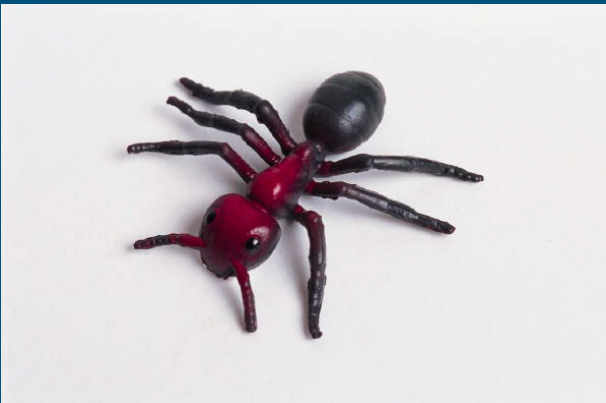
green anemone



mallard duck



giraffe



ant



white rhino

Source:

<https://www.sgsts.org.uk/SupportForVulnerablePupils/EMTAS/Shared%20Documents/Animal%20Classification.pdf>

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?

Let's check your responses.  
How well did you do?

# Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Mammal, Reptile or Invertebrate?

- Amphibian: salamander, tadpoles, tree frog
- Bird: bald eagle, barn owl, brown pelican, chicken, European robin, Magellanic penguin, mallard duck, ostrich
- Fish: American eel, flounder, herring, lionfish
- Mammal: cow, dromedary camel, gibbon, giraffe, gorilla, gray squirrel, grizzly bear, hedgehog, kangaroo, koala, lion, rabbit, rat, red bat, sea lion, sperm whale, tiger, white rhino, white-tailed deer, wolf
- Reptile: alligator, chameleon, green sea turtle, king snake
- Invertebrate: American lobster, ant, butterfly, caterpillar, earthworm, grasshopper, green anemone, housefly, land snail, millipede, necklace sea star, shrimp, tiger beetle, wolf spider





# Think About It

1. How can the features of each animal tell you where the animal might live - that is, what its habitat is like?
1. Why can some animals fit into more than one Class?
1. List at least three new things you learned about animals from this activity.