

Animal Kingdom

-study of animals known as *zoology*

Characteristics

-multicellular and eukaryotic

-all are heterotrophic

-have to digest, metabolise, circulate and release waste in complex systems

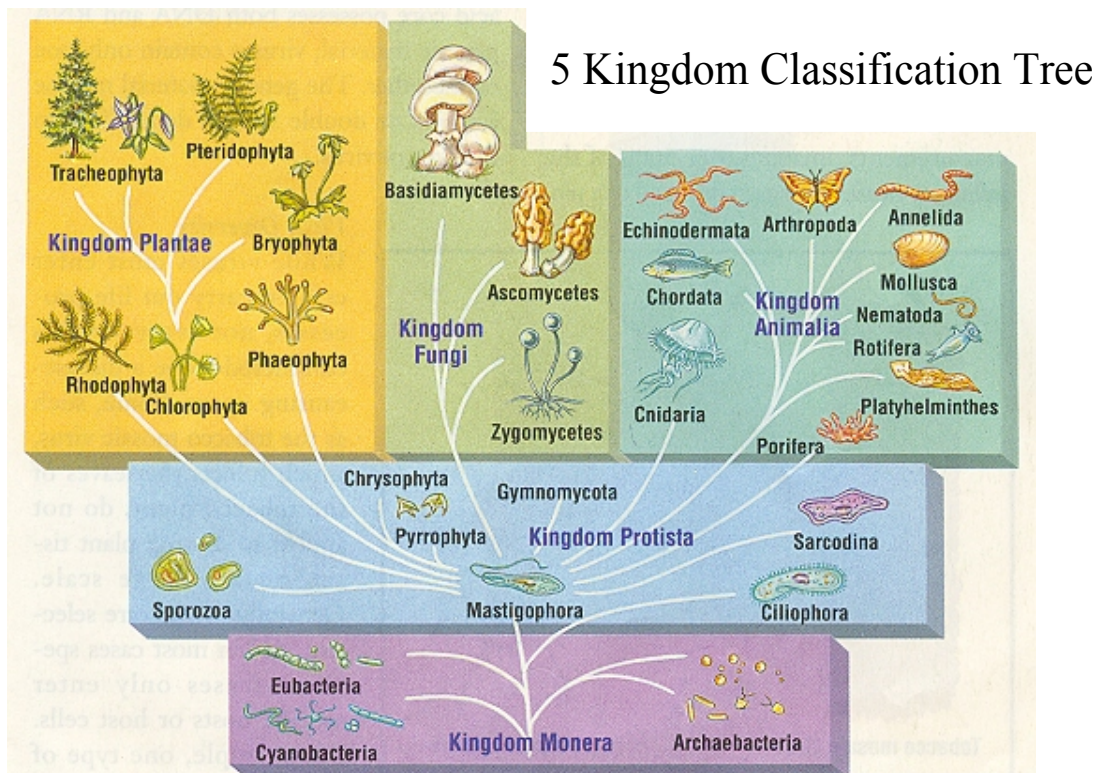
-reproduction primarily through sexual means

-divided broadly into two groups;

Invertebrates- absence of a backbone

Vertebrates- presence of a backbone

Nov 2 - 9:14 AM

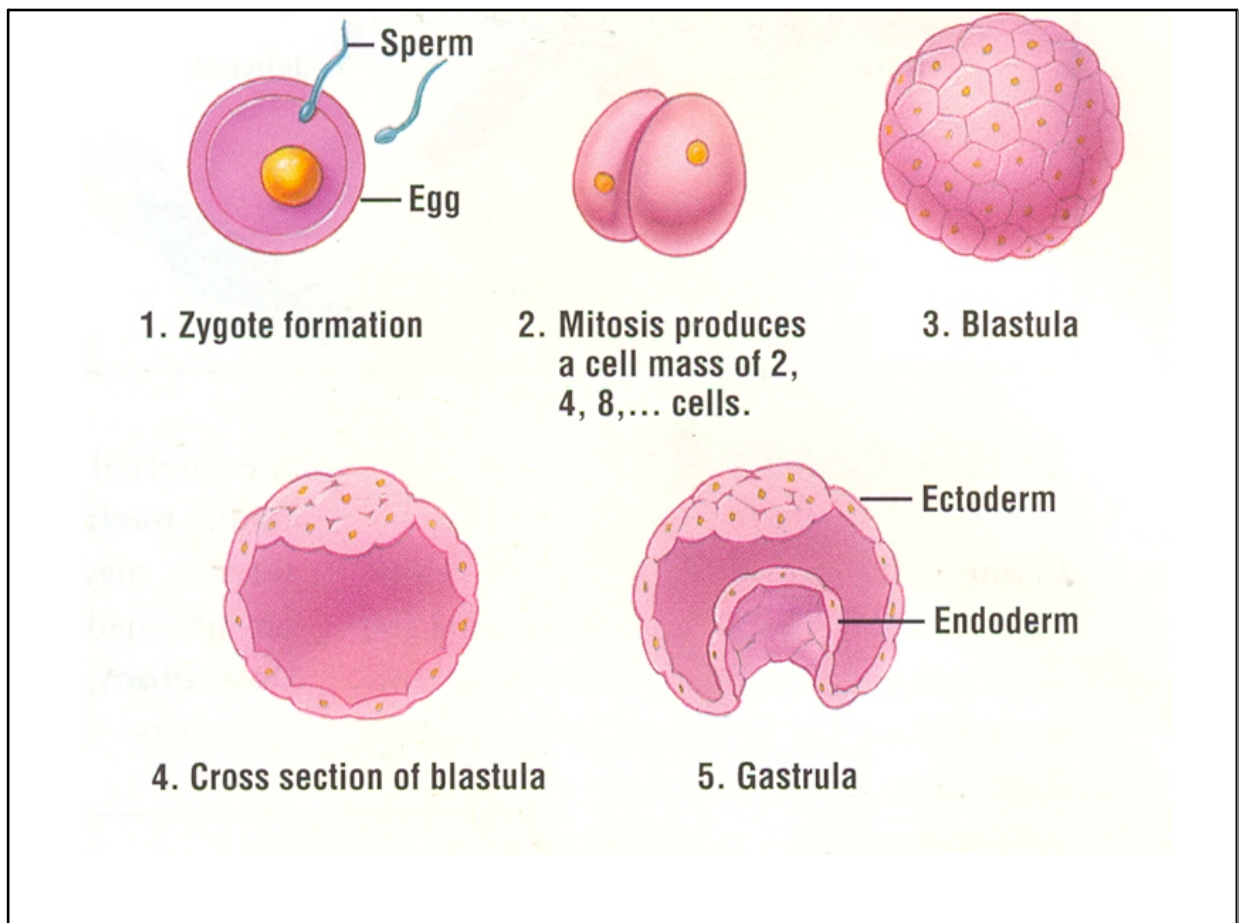


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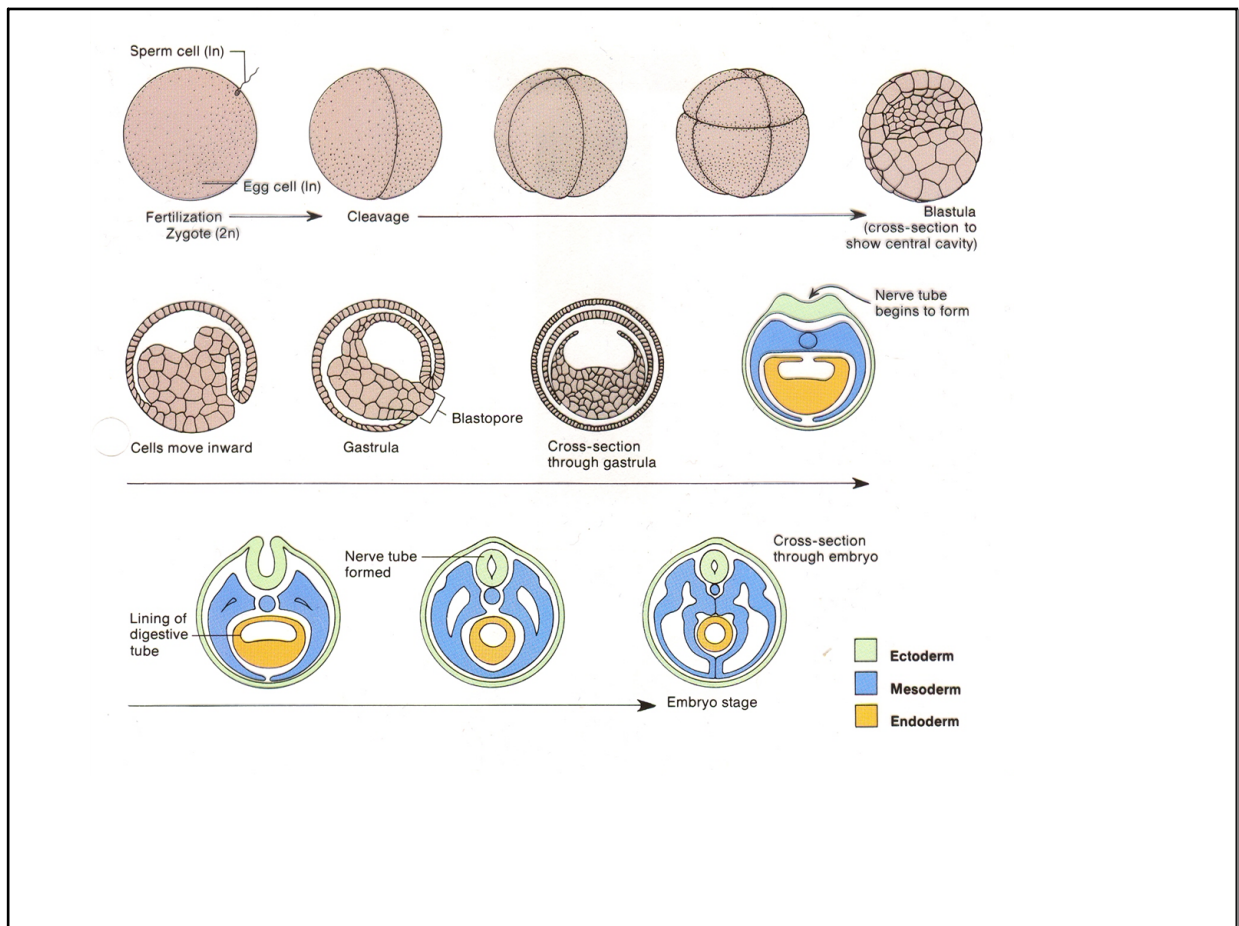
Development

- single fertilized egg cell becomes what is known as a zygote
- develops into a hollow sphere called a blastula
- folds in on itself --> called a gastrula
- forms two layers: endoderm and ectoderm
- Ectoderm--> skin and nervous system
- Endoderm--> lining of the gut
- mesoderm--> layer between the two forms organs
- lower complexity organisms need no circulatory system since cells are in direct contact with nutrient laden environment
- more complex organisms need a system to transport nutrients and waste and therefore the mesoderm is more developed

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Important Terms

Body Cavity

- between the gut and the body wall is called a coelom
- some less complex organisms may lack a coelom or have a *pseudocoelom*

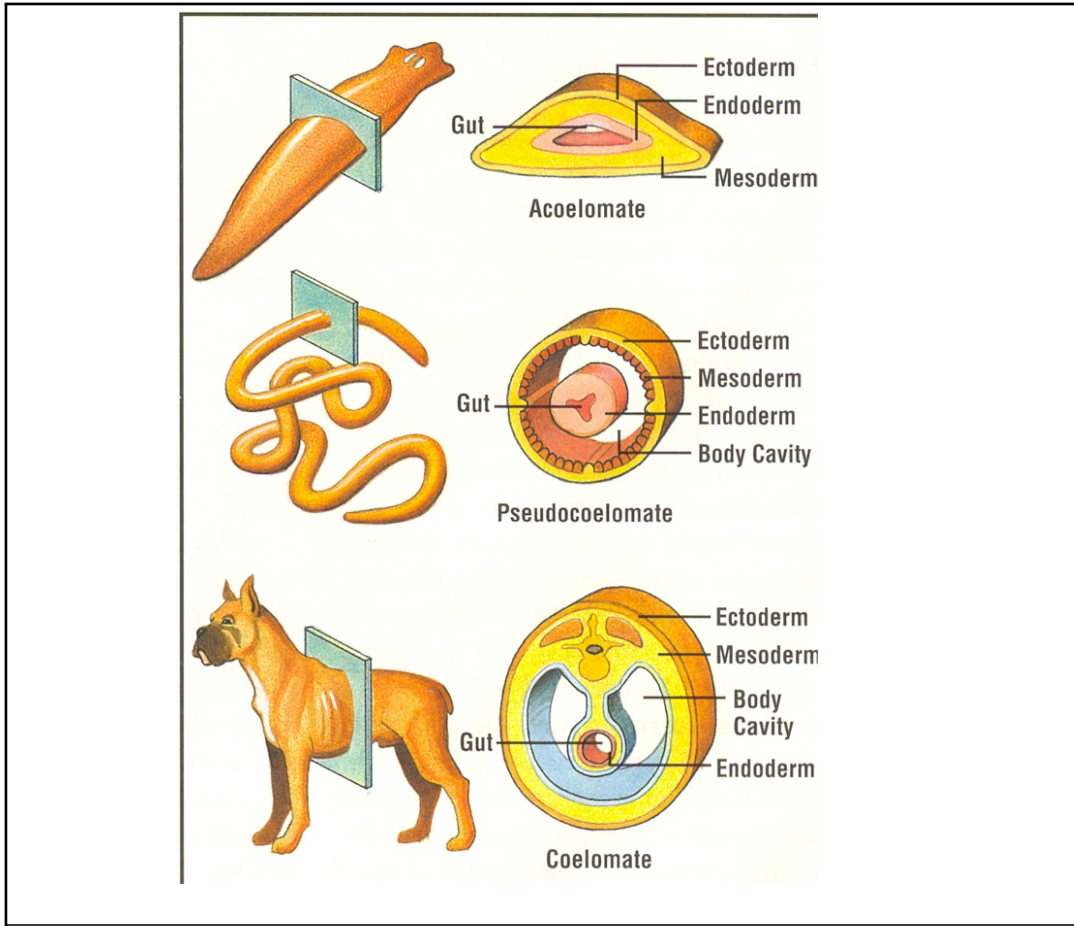
Symmetry

- bilateral symmetry vs radial symmetry vs asymmetry

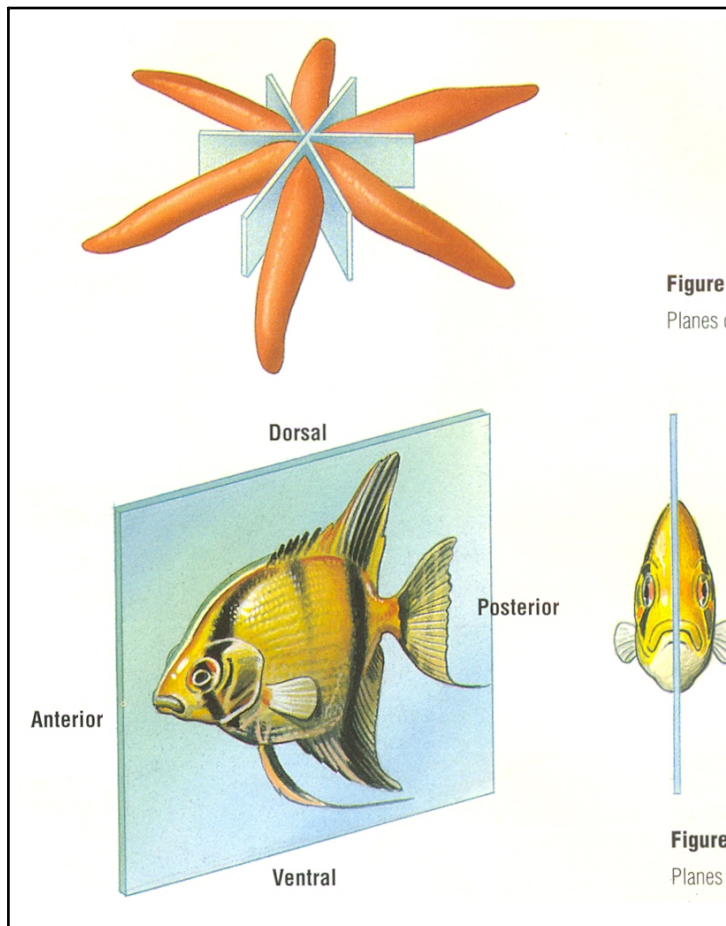
Cephalization

- the degree to which the organism has a distinct "head" region

Nov 2 - 9:29 AM



Nov 3-1:04 PM



Nov 3-1:04 PM

Comparisons made with respect to:

- Development
- Body Plan
- Symmetry
- Reproduction
- Transportation
- Digestion
- Circulation
- Nervous system

Nov 2-8:46 PM

NB

*certain specific terms used to identify or reference **position** are used in dissections and anatomical references*

ventral-along the lower surface (belly)

dorsal-along the upper surface (back)

anterior-near the 'head' end

posterior-near the 'rear' end

distal-far from

medial-between

proximal-near to

Nov 2 - 9:36 AM

Attachments

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