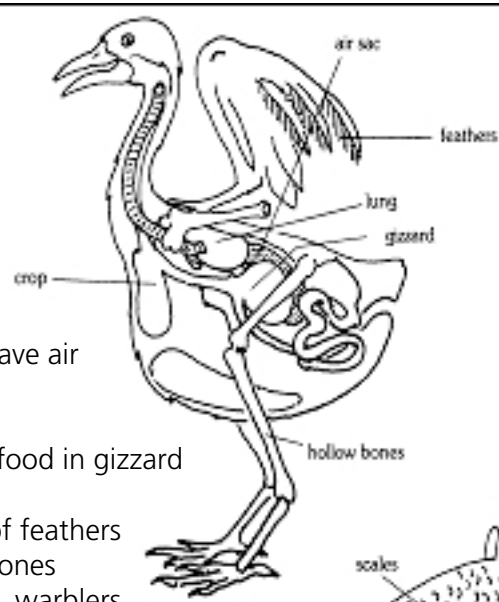


- Birds**
- warm-blooded
 - feathers
 - breathe with lungs and have air sacs
 - wings
 - store food in crop; grind food in gizzard
 - lay hard-shelled eggs
 - oil gland helps waterproof feathers
 - hollow or partly hollow bones
- examples: ducks, penguins, warblers



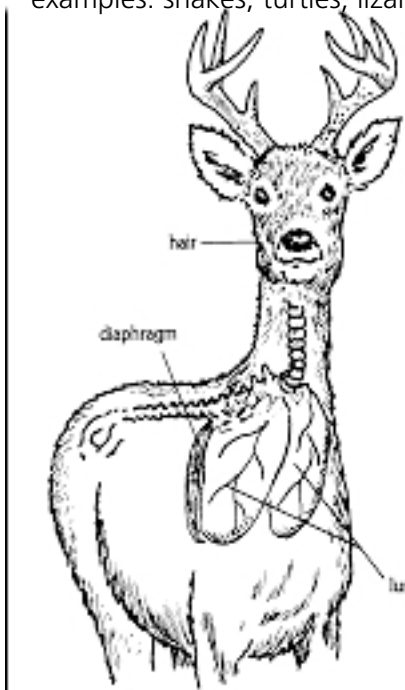
- Fish**
- cold-blooded
 - scales
 - breathe with gills
 - fins
 - eyes usually on sides of head
 - lay eggs in water
 - life cycles often include a larval stage
- examples: trout, sharks, minnows



- 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

