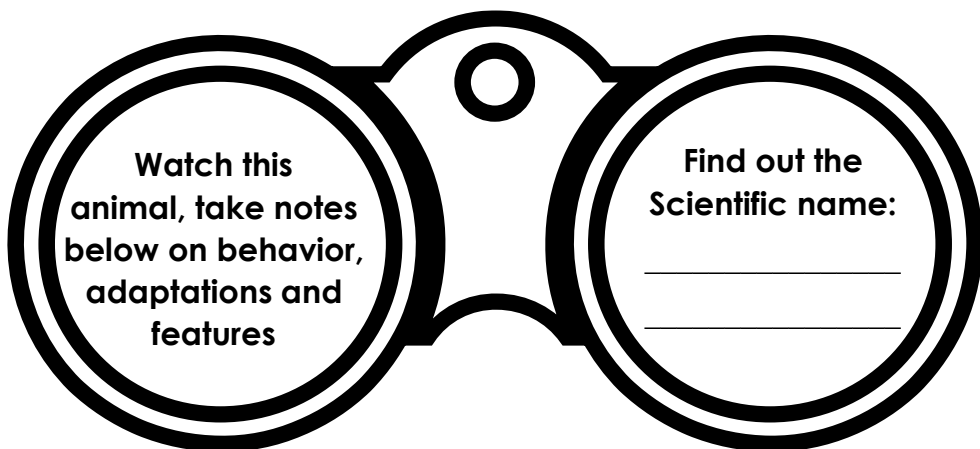



Species focus

Collect information about your favourite animal at Sydney Zoo



 Species: _____

SYDNEY ZOO 

Classification and adaptations

NAME: _____

While you're at the zoo today, find the animals these adaptations belong to – see if you can explain how they aid their survival



Species: _____

Explanation: _____

Long neck



Species: _____

Explanation: _____

Prehensile tail



Species: _____

Explanation: _____

Big feet

Classification



Fill in the information below and find an example of each Class of **Vertebrate** at Sydney Zoo

3 classes are **Ectothermic** and 2 classes are **Endothermic**

Discover what this means on the next page then group the classes correctly

2 classes reproduce using jelly-like eggs – Fish and Amphibians.

How do reptiles reproduce?

Birds lay hard shelled eggs.

Mammals have multiple methods of reproduction so are split into 3 sub-classes. Can you name each one?



I am a _____
My body covering is _____
Example seen at Sydney Zoo _____



I am an _____
My body covering is _____
Example seen at Sydney Zoo _____



I am a _____
My body covering is _____
Reproductive method _____
Example seen at Sydney Zoo _____



I am a _____
My body covering is _____
Reproductive method _____
Example seen at Sydney Zoo _____



I am a _____
My body covering is _____
Reproductive method _____
Example seen at Sydney Zoo _____

Thermoregulation



Find out about **Endothermic** and **Ectothermic** animals

In order to function properly, animals have a set temperature range their body needs to be at – usually it is a small range. For example, humans average from 36.1°C to 37.2°C. Above or below this we start to become unwell.

Endothermic animals are sometimes called _____ blooded

Find **two** examples of each type:

1. _____
2. _____
1. _____
2. _____

Ectothermic animals are sometimes called _____ blooded

Endothermic animals create heat energy as a byproduct of consuming food, so they can maintain their body temperature internally. These animals have a 'fluffy' body covering to trap heat from escaping.

Ectothermic animals rely on external sources of heating and cooling to maintain their body temperature.