Reptiles

Learning Target:
There are four main groups of Reptiles:
Reptiles evolved soon after amphibians and are closely to
them. However, animals in the reptile group have adaptations that allow them to
survive in, places than amphibians. For
many millions of years they were the largest and most diverse vertebrate animal
group living on land.
Reptiles have the following characteristics:
Lungs
Reptiles do not get through their skin the way amphibians do.
They are born with that provide their bodies with all the
oxygen they need. When an animal with lungs, it takes
air in through its nostrils or mouth and moves the air into its lungs. There, oxyge

is transported across the tissues and into the blood, and

is moved from the blood to the lungs and		
·		
Dry, Scaly Skin		
Reptile skin is hard, dry, and covered with made of		
, a substance similar to human fingernails. The thick,		
skin of reptiles protects them from the environment		
and from predators.		
Eggs with Shells		
The reptile egg is an important adaptation that allows vertebrate animals to		
survive in hot, dry environments. The eggs of reptiles contain everything an		
embryo needs:		

Membranes separate the internal parts of the egg, which is covered by a

Research and find a labeled diagram of a reptile egg. Draw and label it in the

protective shell.

space below.

Reptiles reproduce	The egg ce	ll of the female joins	
with the	cell of the male in the process of		
·	After fertilization, a protectiv	ve case, or shell,	
forms around each egg while	it is still inside the female's' bo	ody. The female	
selects a place to lay the egg	gs on Mo	any species of reptiles	
build or	Some female reptile	s, including alligators,	
guard their nests and care fo	or their offspring () after they	
hatch. Most reptiles, however, leave soon after the eggs are laid.			
Boa Constrictors and Pythons give birth to live young.			
All reptiles are	cold blooded!		