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What is Amphibians

Discover the fascinating world of amphibians!

DEFINITION

> Amphibians are cold-blooded animals that live both in water and on land. They typically have a life cycle that includes a larval stage in water and an adult stage on land.

KEY CONCEPTS

Life Cycle

Amphibians undergo metamorphosis, starting as eggs, then tadpoles, and finally adults.

Habitat

They thrive in moist environments, often found near ponds, lakes, and forests.

Skin Characteristics

Amphibians have permeable skin that helps them absorb water and breathe.

Cold-Blooded

Being ectothermic, their body temperature changes with the environment.

Diversity

Common amphibians include frogs, toads, and salamanders, showcasing a variety of forms.

EXAMPLES

→ Frogs start as tadpoles in water and grow legs to live on land.

→ Salamanders can regenerate lost limbs and thrive in damp habitats.

→ Toads have bumpy skin and prefer drier environments than frogs.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'A for Amphibians' and 'A for Aquatic' to recall their water stage.

★ Think of 'Frogs Jump' to remember they are often found in wet areas.

★ Use the phrase 'Cold and Wet' to remember their body temperature and habitat needs.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing amphibians with reptiles, which are not cold-blooded and have different skin.

✗ Forgetting that amphibians need water for their eggs and larval stages.

✗ Assuming all amphibians live exclusively on land or in water.

QUICK RECAP

Amphibians are unique animals that live both in water and on land, starting life as aquatic larvae. They have permeable skin and are cold-blooded, making them sensitive to environmental changes.