

Animal kingdom

By Amrita Ma'am



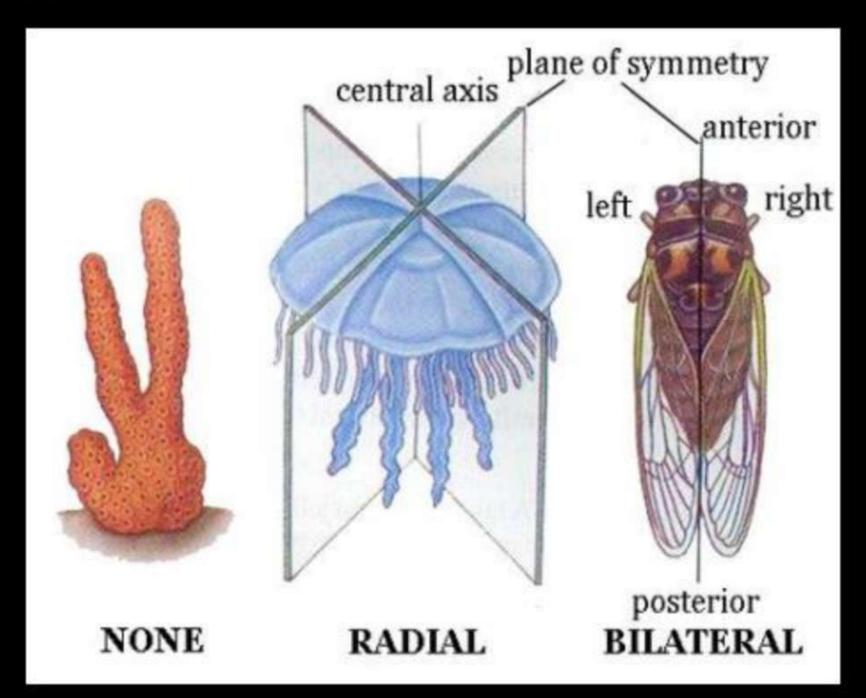


Level of Organization

- 1) Cellular level sponges
- 2) Tissue level coelenterates
- 3) Organ level Platyhelminthes
- 4) Organ system level Annelids, Arthropods, Molluscs, Echinoderms and Chordates.



Symmetry



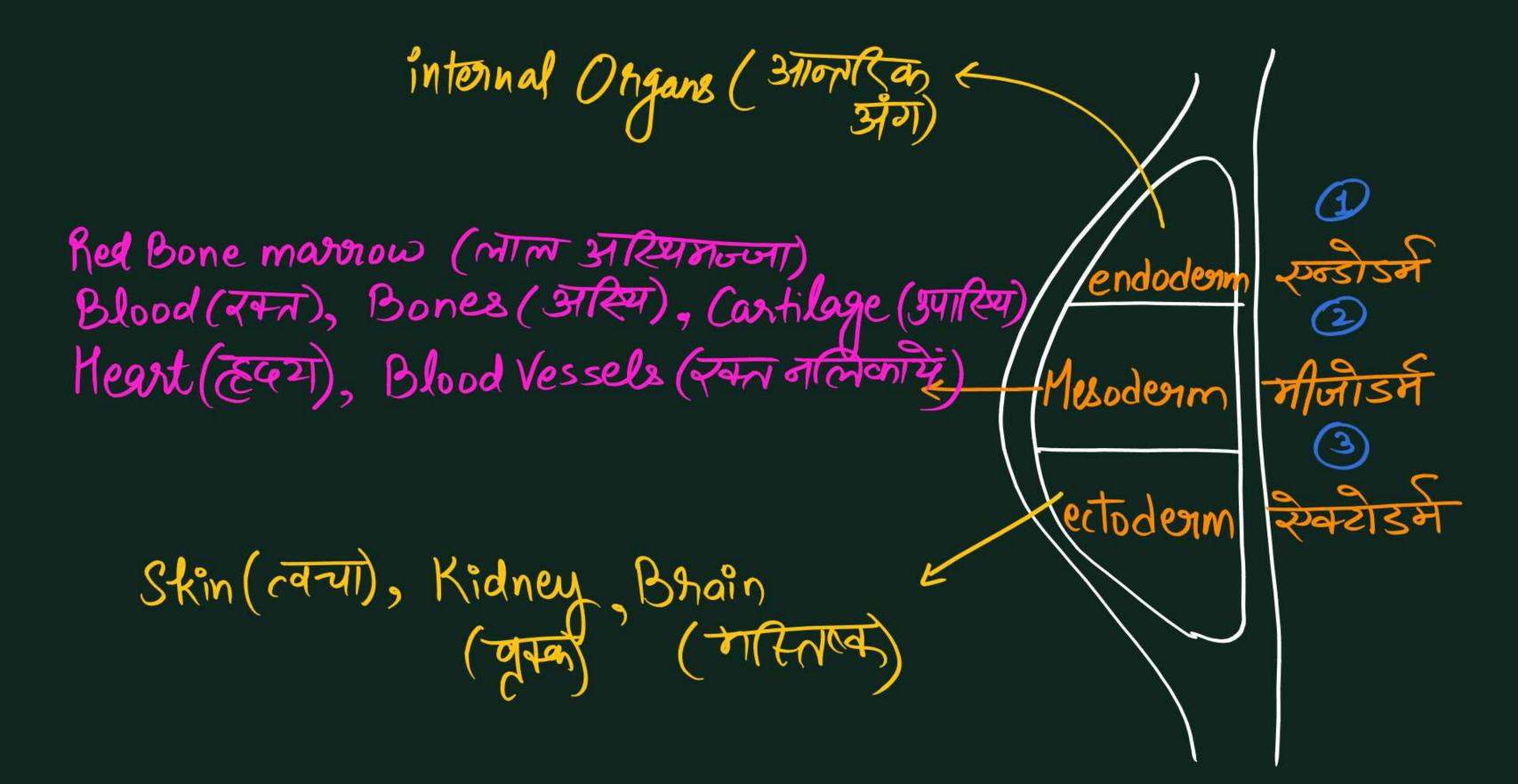
- Asymmetrical sponges.
- Radial Coelenterates, ctenophores and echinoderms.
- Bilateral annelids,
 arthropods to chordates.

Gream Layer (July 4217)

- 1) endoderm (रान्डोडर्म)
- (3) Mesoderm (मीजोडमी) (3) Ectoderm (रेक्टाडमी)

Diploblastic
(fayzal)

- Dendoderm (20-3)34)
- 2) ectoderm (रेक्टोडमी)





Sex

- Monoecious or Bisexual or hermaphrodites :
- It refers to both when the male and female reproductive organs are present in the same organisms.
- E.g. Liver fluke ,Tapeworm and earthworm.



Dioecious or unisexual

- It is referred to when the male and female reproductive organs are distinct, which means they are present in two separate organisms.
- E.g. Humans, dogs and tiger.



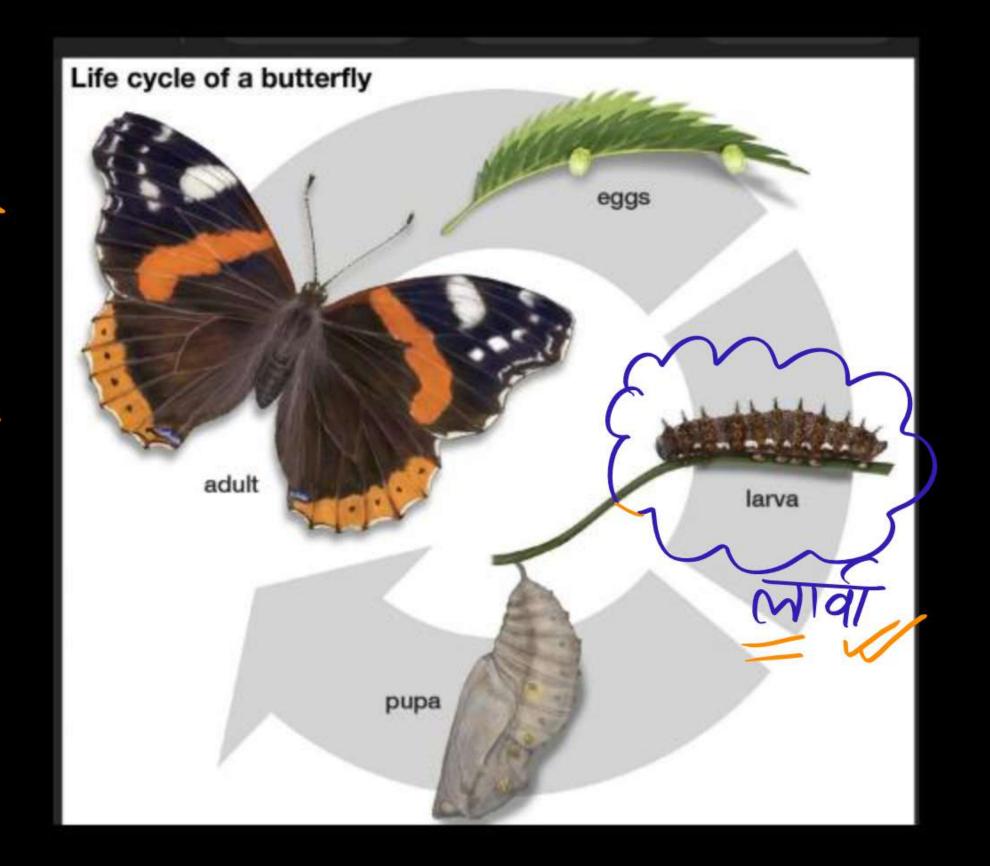
Development

Direct development	Indirect development
	1. It is a type of development that involves a sexually - immature larval stage, having different food requirements than adults.
2. Metamorphosis is absent.	2. Metamorphosis involving development of larva to a sexually mature adult is present.
3. It occurs in fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals.	3. It occurs in most of the invertebrates and amphibians.



कायान्यर्ग

Metamorphosis



Development (2744) Gan) 21) अप्रत्यका विकास) Ditrect Development indirect Development Mat -> X Lanva (लावा) # Fish (nem). "Metamonphosis"/ # Reptiles (सरीसप) # 1909 (754) # Butterfly (Anmy) # Binds (42) # Silk ((Moth (र्वाम कीइ)) # Mammals (Znoeukt) # Mosquito () TEEZ