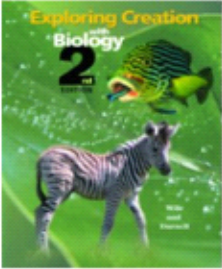


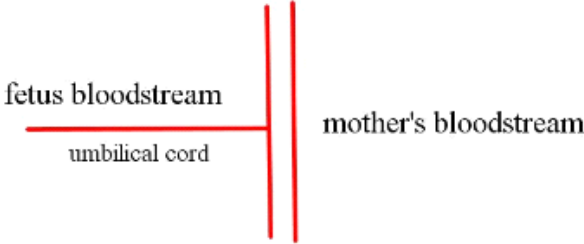



M16 L3 Class Mammalia

Thursday, March 05, 2009
11:47 AM

VoiceThread	http://voicethread.com/share/179270/
Cmap	

Slides	Notes
 <p>Module 16: Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals</p> <p>Lecture 1: Reptiles Lecture 2: Birds 👉 Lecture 3: Mammals</p> <p>Labs Interactive Practice</p>	
<p>👉 Characteristics of Class Mammalia Classification in Class Mammalia</p>	
<p>👉 Hair Internal fertilization. Most are viviparous Milk glands 4-chambered heart endothermic</p>	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sometimes difficult to see- non-livingm grows from follicles- 2 types:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- underhair (insulation)- guard hair<ul style="list-style-type: none">- camouflage- defense (porcupine)- sensing (whiskers, bristle on neck)	<p>Cats - whiskers assist in perceiving things that are very close and allows them to sense if they can fit in small places.</p> <p>Hair raising on the back of the neck - rapid warning for a predator/attacker going for the neck</p>

<p>Hair 👉 Internal fertilization. Most are viviparous Milk glands 4-chambered heart endothermic</p>	
<p>gestation The longer the gestation the more developed the baby will be at birth.</p>  	<p>Mouse gestation - 3 weeks; blind and hairless at birth</p> <p>Vs</p> <p>Horse - 13 months gestation and can run with the herd in just a few hours after birth</p> <p>Rh factor - if different Blood type is different - bilirubin</p>
<p>Hair 👉 Internal fertilization. Most are viviparous Milk glands 4-chambered heart endothermic</p>	
 <p>All mammals care for their young for a period of time after birth.</p>	<p>Mammary glands (female) even if the offspring is cared for only a short time after birth.</p> <p>Whales too.</p>
<p>Hair 👉 Internal fertilization. Most are viviparous Milk glands 4-chambered heart endothermic</p>	
<p>Hair 👉 Internal fertilization. Most are viviparous Milk glands 4-chambered heart endothermic</p>	

Characteristics of Class Mammalia

15 different orders - no need to memorize them

👉 Classification in Class Mammalia



Monotremata - Egg laying mammal

Duck billed platypus

No nipples on mammary gland. The milk just dumps on to the skin.



Marsupials

Non-placental

Kangaroos, koalas, and opossums

Opossums play dead



Chiroptera

Flying mammal

Can detect a fruit fly 100 ft away and can catch 5 insects per minute on average.



Carnivora

Canines - fang type of teeth



Aquatic Mammals - air breathers

Porpoise - fastest in the sea. Sonar allows it to go that fast without crashing. Spongy lacey material on skin lets it go faster without just adding more drag from the water



Proboscidea



Hooved - 2 orders



Rodentia

Teeth keep growing

Defenseless babies, but very fast reproduction rate.



Anteater - no teeth



Aardvark looks like an anteater, but is an entirely different order

Has teeth



Insectivora -

Moles, shrews, hedgehogs

Underground, nocturnal



Primates - monkeys, apes, lemurs

Can walk upright but hips are not tilted to allow long-term upright gait.

Depth perception

Poor sense of smell

Omnivorous, but mostly plant diet

Opposable thumb (even feet for apes)

Fingernails instead of claws

8am - <http://www.virtualhomeschoolgroup.com/mod/quiz/view.php?id=923>

9am - <http://www.virtualhomeschoolgroup.com/mod/quiz/view.php?id=11029>

2:30 - <http://www.virtualhomeschoolgroup.com/mod/quiz/view.php?id=14041>

2011/12 - <http://www.virtualhomeschoolgroup.com/mod/quiz/view.php?id=18416>