

WHAT ARE ANIMALS?

- An Animal is a member of the Kingdom Animalia and the Unicellular Protozoans of the Kingdom Protista that typically differs from plants.
- They differ in having cell membranes and no cellulose walls.
- They lack chlorophyll so are heterotrophic in nutrition having no means of synthesizing their own food like plants.
- They require more complex food materials as proteins being organized to a greater degree of complexity than plants.
- They have the capacity for spontaneous movement and rapid motor responses to stimulation.
- Any living thing that is not a plant and can move is an animal

ISOPTEROLOGY: STUDY OF TERMITES.

**LIMNOLOGY: STUDY OF INLAND WATERS
IN RELATION TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS.**

**MALACOLOGY: STUDY OF MOLLUSCS
(SNAILS,SQUID, OCTOPUS).**

MAMMALOLOGY: STUDY OF MAMMALS.

MYRMECOLOGY: STUDY OF ANTS.

MYRIAPODOLOGY:STUDY OF MYRIAPODS.

***ACHATINICULTURE: CULTIVATION OF ACHATINA AND ARCHACHATINA SNAILS.**

***HELICICULTURE: CULTIVATION OF HELIX SNAILS.**

***VERMICULTURE: CULTIVATION OF EARTHWORMS.**

Sir Ian Wilmut: Embryologist :Cloned Sheep dolly.
Stephen Robert Irwin: Crocodile hunter and Wild life expert
Fredrick William Frohawk: Butterflies
Johan Christian Fabricius and William Kirby:
Entomology (Insects).

Gregor Mendel: Genetics

James D. Watson: DNA

Dian Fossey: Primatologist: studied
Gorillas.

KINGDOM ANIMALIA (MULTICELLULAR ANIMALS).

CHORDATES

- * Deterostomia (Coelomates with extensive coelom).
- * Have vertebral column or notochord at some stage in development or entire life.
- * Triploblastic and Bilaterally symmetrical.

PROTOCHORDATES:

PHYLUM HEMICHORDATA or ADELOCHORDATA (Acorn Worms).

LOWER CHORDATES (NON- Vertebrate Chordates).

Urochordata e.g. Ascidians , Sea squirts, Salps.

Cephalochordata: e.g. Amphioxus

VERTEBRATES (WITH VERTEBRAL COLUMN).

- HIGHER CHORDATES e.g. PISCES (fishes) Amphibians.
- Reptiles and AVES (Birds).
- Mammals.