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How do frog protect themselves

What are the frogs? The frogs are a kind of small animal belonging to a group called vertebrates (animals with dorsal) known as amphibians. This means that they live part of their life in water and the other part of it on earth. The word amphibia comes from 2 Greek words, "amp" which means "both" that "bios" that means "life". Amphibians are cold-blooded animals. This means that their body temperature is the same as the surrounding temperature. Their skin absorbs water in their body so that they should not drink water to survive. The frogs have strong rear legs to allow them to jump forward to a great distance. The front legs or arms are short. They are used to support the frog when sitting. The cricket frog (4 cm or 1.5 inches long) can skip its length 40 times in a single jump !! How big is the biggest and how small is the smallest? The largest frog is the giant frog or western central Africa Goliath. It can grow up to more than 1 long ft (30 cm). The smallest is the Cuban Pymgy frog which is about 1/2 inch (1.3 cm) long. The largest frog in America is the Rana Toro. It can grow up to more than 6 inches in length. The frogs are special can breathe through the lungs and also through their skin. This is because of the way their heart is formed. Ha 3 rooms instead of normal 4. Where do the frogs live? The frogs can be found almost everywhere except the Antarctic. However, most species are in tropical regions. Other frogs are in the hottest countries. You can find frogs in water or neighboring places that have water like ponds and flows. However, some frogs will never enter into water. They live mainly on earth and go to water only to mate. So there are some types living in trees. These frogs have tiny sticky bearings on their fingers and toes to help them cling to the tree trunk while climbing. Some frogs are Burette. The burrower frogs live on the ground and have court rear legs and cannot jump. The frogs that live in cold winter places, hibernated during this period. Herna nor in Tane or turf in the bottom of mud of ponds. The frogs also have the feet of immersion for swimming. Some have suction discs on the toe of the toes to help them climb. Spade-foot toad back feet have a special hard spur to make it easier for digging. Some have great networks to help you scroll through the air, almost like flight. Examples: Chinese scroll tree frog, Asian Blue-Webbybed slipped tree frog The thorns on the front feet of males at the feet help to grab the female during pairing. How does a frog capture an insect? The frog diet consists mainly of insects, small animals such as earthworms, fish and spiders. Most frogs have a sticky tongue. To take an insect, the frog rapidly turns the tongue, take the insect and portrays the tongue. The frogs will swallow their prey in one piece because they only teeth in the upper jaw. It doesn't do much to chew! The frogs mainly hunt night. How do you protect the frog from the enemy? The frog has enemies that will eat them. They are bats, heron, fish, competions, turtles, snakes and even humans. Human beings eat them and also destroy their natural habitat and prevent them from trying to try again. Several rane species have different types of protection. Some have poisonous glands in their skin, as a chemical war tactic!. The skin will secrete and will cover the body with poison and this will discourage the enemy from eating them. Some use colors to protect themselves. Some will be the very bright body (particularly red and yellow) to warn enemies that Evil or are poisonous, so stay away! Example of this is the frog of the poison arrow. Native American Indians used their poison for their arrows. The Malaysian jump frog will show bright colors to confuse his enemy. Others will use their color as camouflage to blend in the environment to hide from their enemies. The tree-frog does very well. Even the frogs have bulding eyes. This to allow them to have a panoramic view (can display in all directions) directions Avoid the enemy. Some will try to deceive the enemy puffing yourself with the air to make it look too big to be swallowed. An example is the rana tomato. Then there is this false-eyed frog that aruses above to show its two false ocular points on the back. The spots also exceeds liquid smelly. The eye spots are to scare the far enemy and if this does not work, it hopes to deter the enemy from eating it from bad smell. The Rana Leopard will be dead, keeping motionless and holding his breathing to avoid being eaten. Some will give a strong cry to scare the enemy to make them fall. Some urinate as it jumps away to give a bad taste and also to cover their perfume. Song frogs? The male frogs are those they sing. Different species sing different songs. The males are those who have the voice. Some females have too many voices, but they are softer. Males sing (grunts, catches) to attract females to coupling. Some frogs also have a vowel that is filled with the air and swells until the voice heard even stronger, like an amplifier (see photo). Some males use their voice as a territorial call to warn other males of the same species that this is their territory. The coupling before frogs mates, their bodies pass through some changes. These changes are caused by chemicals called hormones. They produce sex cells and changes in the aspect of frogs like having brilliant colors. Chemical changes are caused by environmental changes - warmer climate, more hours of sunlight or more precipitation. Once the male frog attracts a female to mate. It will sit on the back of the female and hold on it - Amplex position. As the eggs are released in the water, the male will release sperm on them to fertilize them and then they will go. Some species do it in a different way but. The Darwin male frog will keep eggs in their vocal bag. The male obstetric toad will wind eggs around their rear legs and take them up to their hatch (see photo). Some tropical frogs will be able to lay eggs between the leaves or cavities of the trees where there are rainwater. Some attack their eggs under the leaves, which are hanging over the water. When the tapes hatch, they fall into the water. Example of this is the red-eyed tree frog. There are some who give you eggs on earth, under trunks and dead leaves. There are also a stranger those like gastric brooding frog that lights their little ones with their mouths! The male suriname toad collects the eggs laid by the female and puts them on his back. The skin of her swells in a similar pocket thing and covers the eggs. Frogs that live in tropical and semi-tropical regions reproduce during the rainy season. This is because the water girini needs to survive. Others reproduce in spring or early summer. Life cycle of frogs The eggs hatch within 3-25 days depending on the species and water temperature. If it's hotter, it will be faster. colder temperature will slow down the hatch. Eggs vary in size, color and shape with different species. The eggs are usually covered with gelatinous substance that acts as a protective coating. Even I differs the second gelatine of the species. Young frogs are called girini or girini. They don't seem like frogs yet. They look more like fish. They have a tail and have external gills that breathe through. Girini eat plants and material in decomposition of animals. However, some egg volitions other frog eggs and even girini. Like the trap, develop the rear legs and then the front legs or weapons. The tail is slowly retracted and disappears and the frog Up to the Earth as an adult. Not all eggs or tapes will make it at the adult stadium. There are many threats like ducks, fish, insects and other aquatic creatures that eat eggs. When they are girini, they still have to face danger how to be eaten by larger aquatic animals or dying when dripping pond up. How fast girals turn into an adult depend on the species and their natural environment. It it Take less than 2 weeks or even until a few months. Click here to see the frog life cycle in images with description module. Why are the frogs important? The frogs are important to humans. They are a source of food in some countries. They eat insects, some of which are serious parasites. We use them for medical research to test new drugs and students told you to know the anatomy. They also set part of the eco-system system which means that whatever happens to them influence other animals and also in different ways. We are all connected in the web of life. Print out Page 1 Print out Page 2 Print out Page 3 Print out Page 4 What do these feet are used? Cute Frog to color 9 different images of Nbil color printing frog - Color to Wyoming Toad Crafts Activity Activity Frog Paillettes Simple Handicraft Frog Craft For Young Children Amphibian Bookmark. Print, cut, color and paste. Easy Ran Craft for small children. Print the models. Make an illustrated origami jump frog. Clipart, animations, graphics for teachers for teachers Lesson Plan Unit on frogs in PDF format Measuring format and frogs Lesson plans for grades 4-8. Printable in Acrobat format. Five small level frogs / subjects: k through 2 math lesson plan and music. You can use this lesson plane together with the 5 small sheets of sheets of stained frog sheets, toads and their level habitat level: primary. What should frogs and toads in their habitat have? Rana metamorphosis lesson: a change for the best to introduce students to the concept of metamorphosis as practiced by frog frogs: a thematic unitary planned plan presented by: Lisa Turturice for grade 2. Help children expand their concepts of Living things as they learn more about the metamorphosis and the development of frogs.- Helping children to develop an understanding of the basic needs of animals through the study and treatment of japanese as they develop in adult frogs. The Leap Frog Activity of Betty Mayberty Math Lesson Where is the frogs? Ideas of Frog Activity Stories and Tales The Frog King Story of Grimm Brothers The Frog and The Native Crane American Folklore The Mouse, Frog, and Facil's Fair Fable Games & Activities BrogaPult game Catapult the frog and get points. Download it and play. Frogger helps Frogger to cross the busy road safely. A rainbow of frogs learning about colors with frogs for young children. Java Rana Puzzle Reorganizes Puzzle Lickety-Splat! Free play to play, download. Game Hungry Frog Shockwave Click on a frog to make him eat the raised bug. Choose from the topics. LEAP LEAP LEARNING ACTIVITIES Moves all red frogs on the opposite side. side.

how frog protect themselves. what do frogs do to protect themselves

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