

EUKARYOTES: ANIMALS: VERTEBRATES: MAMMALS

9. In the table below outline the key characteristics that distinguish the 3 subgroups of the Mammals by making notes on the following: (1) mode of development, (2) care of the young, (3) any other notable characteristic. Also include examples of organisms in each subgroup.

MAMMAL SUBGROUP	CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLE
Monotremes	lay eggs, lays one or two large egg Then incubate them, body heat keeps them warm, after hatching, hatching is very small & partially developed & develop more after birth	chickens Snake
Marsupials	give live birth & have a pouch to keep young inside after birth to develop after birth its only 1cm long and continue to develop & feed off the mother's milk	Kangaroo Wallaby Koala
Placental	are viviparous (live birth) young develop inside the mother's reproductive system for along time & after birth they are well developed & feed of mother's milk for several weeks or months	Horse Human