**Animal chart   
Fill-Ins**

Transport  
Closed circulatory system, 3 chambered heart  
Open circulatory system, hemolymph  
Xylem and Phloem  
Primitive Circulatory system, oxygen diffuses through skin, aortic arches  
Closed circulatory system, 4 chambered heart

Regulation  
Plant hormones, auxin, cytokinins, gibberelins, tropisms  
CNS, fully developed endocrine system  
Pheromones, reflexes, ectothermic  
Ganglia and ventral nerve cord, moist skin surface  
Ectothermic, moist skin surface, CNS (central nervous system)

Nutrition  
Heterotrophic, advanced digestive system  
Autotrophic  
Heterotrophic, advanced digestive system  
Heterotrophic, primitive 2-way digestive system  
 Heterotrophic, eats decaying matter in the soil

Respiration  
Gas exchange through trachea  
Lungs  
Diffusion through moist skin surface  
Water enters through roots or rhizoids, O2 enters through stomates on leaves and is the byproduct of photosynthesis  
Lungs or gills, depending on stage of development

Reproduction  
Hermaphrodite, sexual reproduction  
Sexual, internal fertilization, lays eggs  
Sexual, external fertilization, eggs laid in water or moist areas  
Sexual, internal fertilization, most are placental, some are marsupial or monotremes  
Alternation of generations, "naked seed," sexual and asexual reproduction

Excretion  
Loss of oxygen and transpiration through stoma  
Kidneys with nephrons, excretory system  
Malpighian tubules   
Nephridia  
Kidneys with nephrons, excretory system

Growth and Development  
Growth from seeds using growth regulating hormones  
Development in uterus (placentals), in an egg (monotremes), or pouch (marsupials)  
Develop in an egg then metamorphosis in some species to adult form  
Incomplete and complete metamorphosis, larva and pupa stages  
Born with a minimum number of segments, segments added to the anterior of the organism