**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