



Newt



Iguana

Amphibian or
Reptile?

What is The Difference?

Amphibians

- Lay soft eggs surrounded by gel.
- Have a two part lifecycle:-
 - a) They begin life in the water, breathing through gills.
 - b) They develop lungs in their adult stage to breathe air while living on land.
- Are vertebrates.
- Are ectothermic (cold blooded).
- Have smooth, moist skin that is sometimes sticky.
- Sometimes have toxic secretions in skin for defence.
- Have four limbs and five webbed digits.

Reptiles

- Lay hard, leathery eggs.
- Young develop in eggs and hatch fully developed.
- Are vertebrates.
- Are ectothermic (cold blooded).
- Have scales or modified scales.
- Have teeth and claws for defence.
- Usually have four limbs but some have no limbs. For example, snakes.

A newt is an amphibian



- A newt belongs to the salamander family.
- Newts lay eggs in a gel sac which develop into an aquatic larva with gills. They grow into juvenile land creatures called efts before maturing into their adult stage.
- A newt has smooth skin. They absorb oxygen through their skin.
- Many newts produce toxic secretions in their skin for protection against predators.
- Newts have four equal sized legs.
- Newts (and salamanders) have the ability to regenerate body parts. Macrophage cells in their body are responsible for their ability to quickly regenerate tissue.
- Scientists are studying salamanders and newts to find a way to promote healing and re-growth of organs in humans.

An iguana is a reptile

- An iguana belongs to the reptile family.
- Iguanas lay eggs which hatch fully developed.
- An iguana has scaly skin.
- They have a droopy flap of skin under their neck called a 'dewlap' and a row of spines along their back.
- Iguanas have four legs with long thin toes with sharp claws.
- Iguanas are very speedy and are agile climbers.
- Iguanas use their long tail for protection and for climbing.





Salamander eggs in a gel-like egg sac



Juvenile fire salamander with gills



Adult fire salamander

