

Respiration in Animals



Different animals respire through different parts of their body. Respiration in some common animals is described below.

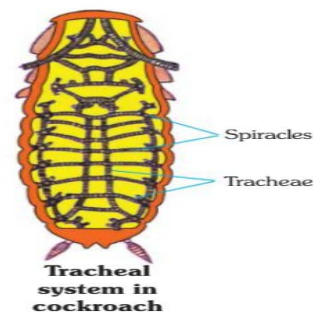
The respiratory organs of some animals are listed below:

| Animals | Respiratory Organ |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Fish | Gills |
| Birds, Mammals, Frog (on land) | Lungs |
| Insects (Grasshopper, Cockroach) | Trachea, Spirals |
| Amphibians | Skin, Lungs |



Cockroach

- Cockroach and some other insects such as grasshopper breathe through air holes and air tubes.
- Insects like grasshopper, cockroach have a respiratory system, consisting of a network of branched air tubes called trachea.
- These air tubes have openings called spiracles on the body surface.
- The spiracles open and close to allow the gases to move in or out.
- Oxygen- rich air enters the tracheal tubes through spiracles and diffuses into the body tissue and reaches every cell of the body.
- In the same way, carbon dioxide from the cells goes out into tracheal tubes and move out through spiracles.



Respiration in Animals



Earthworm

- Earthworms breathe through their skin. Their skin has large number of blood capillaries.
- Earthworms and leeches absorb oxygen from the air in their blood through their moist skin.
- Frogs can also breathe through their skin when in water.

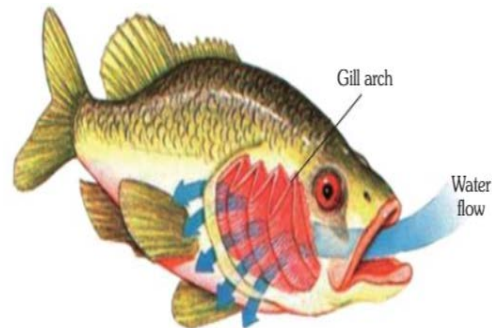


Earthworm



Breathing underwater respiration through gills

- Fish, tadpole and some other aquatic animals have a special respiratory organ called gills.
- Gills are made up of a large number of fine capillaries containing blood vessels.
- These blood vessels absorb dissolved oxygen present in water and carry it to the body tissues.
- The blood vessels also bring back carbon dioxide from the cells to the gills.
- Gills pass this carbon dioxide to the surrounding water.



Gills in the body of a fish