



Department of biology



Department of biology

((Invertebrates))

2 stage

Lab 7

Dissecting of Frog

By

Duha Abd Al-ameer



Department of biology



The frog

Frog is a vertebrate animal from the amphibian family and belongs to the Anura group. Frogs are characterized by their short, soft bodies, long back legs, and fingers connected by thin membranes, which help them swim. They have protruding eyes and do not have a tail. There are more than 4,000 species of frogs in the world. Frogs range in size from a few millimeters to more than 30 cm long. Frogs are important animals in the ecosystem, helping to control insect populations. Some frogs are extremely poisonous and can cause death if touched. Spots on the knees with a diameter of 5 cm or more usually appear as dome-shaped bumps consisting of slightly swollen follicles with keratin plugs that block the follicle openings and first appear as spots on the elbows and knees. The patient does not feel pain but feels itching. Primary spots may appear hypopigmented.

Some characteristics of frogs

- * Frog amphibian animal (belongs to phylum chordata)
- * To notice systems (heart, lung, intestine)
- * Frog Experimental animal
- * Frog has two life (water and land)

Steps to dissect a frog

Tools and materials used

(Live frog, dissecting board, scissors, forceps, pins, dissecting microscope)



Department of biology



Steps of work

- We catch the frog by hand
- We determine the location of the spinal cord and cut it using a serrated dissection tool
- We place the frog on its back and secure the frog's ends with pins

Hold the skin with forceps or scissors between the thighs in the area of the pubic symphysis and make a small incision in it with the scissors. ...

Cut the skin along the midline to the mental symphysis, then cut it with the shoe of each limb, pull it outward and secure it.



Dissecting Frog