

## Frog (life History)

### Classification:

Kingdom : Animalia

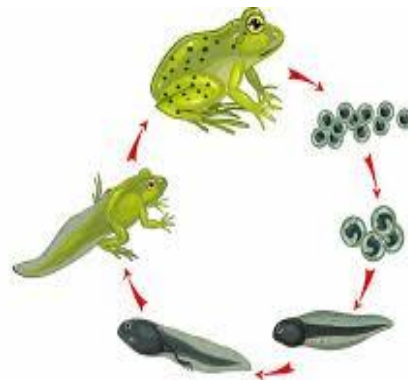
Phylum : Chordata

Class : Amphibia

Order : Anura

Family : Salientia

Genus : Xenopus



For further details, [Link](#)

### Characteristics and life cycle:

- A frog's life cycle involves a four-stage metamorphosis: from egg laid in water, to a tadpole that breathes with gills and swims, then to a froglet with developing legs and a shrinking tail, and finally to a land-dwelling, air-breathing adult frog.
- **Amphibious:** Frogs are amphibians, meaning they can live both in water and on land.
- **Smooth Skin:** They possess smooth, moist skin that helps with breathing and staying hydrated.
- **Powerful Legs:** Adult frogs have long, strong hind legs adapted for powerful jumping.
- **Breathing:** Frogs breathe using lungs on land and have a process of absorbing oxygen through their skin.
- **Reproduction:** They reproduce by laying eggs, typically in water, which increases the chances of survival for their large numbers of offspring.

### The Frog Life Cycle

- **1. Eggs:** The cycle begins with eggs, often laid in a jelly-like mass in calm water, which take a few weeks to hatch.
- **2. Tadpole:** The eggs hatch into tadpoles, which are aquatic larvae with a tail for swimming and breathe through gills.

- **3. Froglet:** As the tadpole grows, it develops hind legs, then front legs, and its tail begins to shrink. This stage is a transitional froglet, preparing to live on land.
- **4. Adult Frog:** The tail eventually disappears, and the froglet becomes a fully developed adult frog, capable of reproducing and starting the cycle anew.

