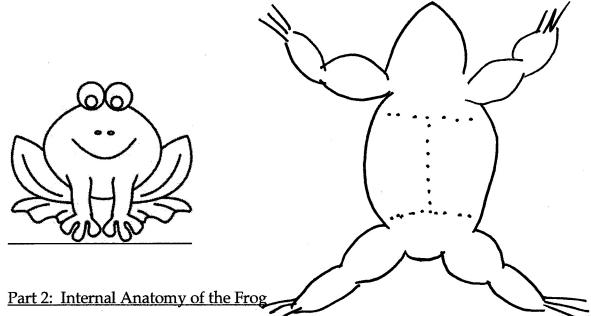


Frog Dissection Lab

## Part 1: External Anatomy of the Frog

Place the frog on the dissecting tray, with its ventral side (stomach) down

- 1. <u>Draw your frog's head on the **drawing page**</u>. Label the mouth, nares, eyes and tympanum.
- 2. Draw the leg and the foot of your frog on the drawing page.
- 3. Observe the skin of your frog.
- a. Describe how the skin feels.
- 4. Open the mouth of your frog by carefully prying it open with your fingers.
- a. What do the teeth feel like?
- b. Gently pull out the tongue, where is it attached?
- c. Is the texture of the tongue rough or smooth?
- d. How is the frog's tongue used to catch its food?



You will make three cuts to the skin on the <u>ventral</u> side of your frog. Follow the diagram above. Followed the dotted lines and be careful not to cut too deep--cut only the skin not the muscle below the skin. Lift the scissors as you cut.

- 1. Observe the skin of your frog.
- a. Is the skin thick or thin?
- b. Are there blood vessels under the skin?
- c. What is the purpose of these vessels?
- 2. Look at the muscles under the skin. Is the muscle layer thicker or thinner than the skin?

Make the same three cuts through the muscle layer, being careful not to damage the organs below. Lift the scissors as you cut.

Pin your frog to the dissection tray, one pin angled through each foot and hand. Remove any eggs or fat bodies from the body cavity.

3.	Locate your frog's heart.		
a.	How many chambers does the frog's heart have?		
b.	How many chambers does the human heart have?		
Draw the heart on the drawing page			

4. Locate the frog's liver. How many lobes (sections) does it have?					
Draw the liver on the drawing page.					
5. Look under the liver. The small, green sac is the gall bladder.					
Draw the gall bladder on the drawing page.					
6. Under the right side of your frog's liver, locate the "J" shaped stomach.					
Draw the stomach on the drawing page.					
7. Locate a white, coiled tube. This is the small intestine.					
Draw the small intestine on the drawing page.					
8. The spleen is attached to the small intestine by a thin membrane.					
Draw the spleen on the drawing page.					
9. The large intestine is close to the anus.					
Draw the large intestine on the drawing page.					
•					
**Teacher Check					
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**Teacher Check					

14. Look through to the back of your frog. You should be able to locate the TESTES or OVIDUCTS (the testes are brown and bean shaped. The oviducts are white and curly).
a. Is your frog male or female?
15. Locate the two large organs against the backbone. These are the kidneys. What color are the kidneys?
**Teacher Check
16. Carefully remove the eye of your frog and try and cut it in half. What is the shape of the lens?
17. The brain is located in the middle of the skull between the eyes. Flip your frog over and carefully cut through the bone and look for a cream-colored area.
18. Remove the skin from one of the legs of the frog. <u>Draw the leg and foot on the drawing page.</u>
Clean up Procedures:
<u>Day 1</u> Wrap your frog in paper toweling and label it with your names and period. Wipe out the tray with a paper towel and throw any guts into the trashcan.

<u>Day 2</u>--Rinse off tray and instruments and return to demo table. Throw the frog and any other trash into the trashcan and wipe up your area.

## Frog Dissection Lab

## Drawings

Draw the frog's head below with the nares, eyes and tympanum labeled.

Draw	raw the leg a		and foot	
		(with		

Draw the heart

Draw the liver

Draw the gall bladder

Draw the stomach

Draw the spleen

Draw the small intestine.

Draw the large intestine

Draw the leg and foot (without skin)

## Frog Dissection Lab Question Page

- 1. What is the job of the nares?
- 2. What is the job of the tympanum?
- 3. Why are the toes of the foot webbed?
- 4. Why are the top and bottom of your frog different `colors?
- 5. How can you tell the frog is an amphibian by feeling the skin?
- 6. What is an amphibian?
- 7. Where must amphibians reproduce?
- 8. What is the difference between frogs and toads?
- 9. How do the forelegs compare in length to the hind legs?