Amphibians Lead a Double Life

Frog are amphibians that can live on land and in water pursuing a double life. When dissecting the frog and opening the mouth I saw 2 internal nostrils and external nostrils connected to the lungs. When searching through the mouth, my team and I found that the tongue was very sticky and could fold to launch out and catch things from a further distance. The Tympanum acts as an eardrum; it looks like a dark oval shape that blocks things from getting in it located behind the eye. Which means the frog can hear in and out of water showing a double life. The coloration helps the frog blend in with its surroundings and the color on the frog is mostly gray, murky greenish, brown, yellow and black inside and outside the body. The coloration is a few different colors which can help the amphibian blend into its surroundings. The Muscles are located in the forelimbs and hindlimbs. The Muscles look very narrow and cramped, and their function is pumping blood and movement. The legs are located also in the hind and forelimbs. The legs are shaped like beefy stretched out parts. The webbed feet look like webs and weird flap toes. The Webbed feet are located in the hind and fore limbs and their function is movement to swim around and on land showing a double life. The nictitating membrane's function is protecting and keeping debris and mud out of the amphibian's eyes which is located in the third eye. Also keeping the frog moist shows a double life. The nictitating membrane looks like a cloudy grayish color. The frog, since it is on both land and water, has very tight skin used to keep water out when breathing underwater and keep everything inside the frog. The frog eyelids function is to keep it moist and for protection on land and in water. The amphibian’s eyelids looked like a black fleshy sort of type. They are located in the front on top of the amphibian. The frogs' lungs allow them to breathe on land and they also have moist skin to help them breathe underwater as the skin is really tight. It looks black, dark, wrinkled, easily mistaken for eggs and looks like little footballs. They are located deep within the frog on top of internal organs.The fat bodies function as a storage of fat and are able to provide nutrition to the body. They look like noodles that are yellow and spiky. For amphibians fat bodies can switch up and adapt to land and water. Some similarities between sharks and frogs are that they are both vertebrates because they have backbones. The amphibians and sharks have chambered hearts because they need to pump blood in their system to survive. A big difference I found when dissecting the two was that the liver of the frog had 3 parts to it while the shark had only 2 parts to it. Also some sharks have a two chambered heart. Some similarities the two creatures had were having 2 nostrils, a similar coloration and both having a 3 chambered heart. The frog has a 3 chambered heart because of its lower amount of oxygen. Sharks have a 2 chambered heart because they have a much more simple structure than a frog. The frog and shark have a similar coloration because they are both brown and gray. The frogs and sharks have two internal nostrils allowing air to come out. Frogs have features that others do not which give them a double life on land and in water.