



An axolotl showing off the bones in its feet and the blood vessels in its gills.

Facts About Bright Pink Animals

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/14-Fun-Facts-About-Bright-Pink-Animals-180977021/>

Captive axolotls are known for their pale pink-white bodies and flashy, spiky, hot-pink hair-do—that isn't hair at all. The crown of feathery prongs emerging from the base of their head is actually its gills. Axolotls have four genes that influence their color. Those with a white-pink body rely on a recessive gene that during embryonic development prevents pigment cells meant to darken their body from taking effect.

But rose-hued axolotls won't pop up in the wilderness. For starters, wild axolotls are an olive-brown color, and they only live in waterways in Xochimilco, Mexico. These critters are critically endangered but persist in captivity as research subjects or unique pets.

- 1) According to this article, where are the gills on an axolotls: (CCSS2)
 - a. Spiky hair
 - b. Head**
 - c. Cells
 - d. I don't know

2) The evidence from the article that best supports your answer to question 1 is: (CCSS1)

- a. The crown of feathery prongs emerging from the base of their head is actually gills.**
- b. ...pale pink-white bodies and flashy, spiky hot-pink hair-do...
- c.prevents pigment cells meant to darken their body from the taking effect
- d. Wild axolotls are an olive-brown color, and they only live in waterways....