REEF RELIEF

MARINE INVERTEBRATE FOLLOW ALONG WORKSHEET

Complete this worksheet during the lesson.

Phylum: *Example*

Defining Characteristics: what characteristic do all members share, what kind of symmetry do they have

Examples:

Phylum: *Porifera*

Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Cnidaria*

Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Platyhelminthes*

Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Annelida*

Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Arthropoda*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Echinodermata*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Examples:

Phylum: *Mollusca*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes:

Classes (groups of mollusks):

- *Bivalvia*:
  - defining characteristics:
  - examples:

- *Gastropoda*:
  - defining characteristics:
  - examples:

- *Cephalopoda*:
  - defining characteristics:
  - examples:

What are some threats to marine invertebrates?

How can we help marine invertebrates?

REEF RELIEF

MARINE INVERTEBRATE FOLLOW ALONG WORKSHEET ANSWER KEY

Complete this worksheet during the lesson.

Phylum: *Example*
Defining Characteristics: what characteristic do all members share, what kind of symmetry do they have
Examples:

Phylum: *Porifera*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: radial symmetry or no symmetry, no organs, made of spicules and spongin, filter feeders, any other facts from slides

Examples: sea sponges

Phylum: *Cnidaria*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: radial symmetry, tentacles with stinging cells, typically go through both a sessile polyp and mobile medusa stage during their life cycles, any other facts from slides
Examples: box jellyfish, jellyfish, soft and hard corals, anemones, hydrozoans such as portuguese man o war/fire coral

Phylum: *Platyhelminthes*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: non-segmented worms, bilateral symmetry, basic organ systems

Examples: marine flatworms, hawaiian spotted flatworm, tiger flatworm

Phylum: *Annelida*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: segmented worms, bilateral symmetry, hydrostatic skeleton

Examples: bobbit worm, christmas tree worm, giant tube worm

Phylum: *Arthropoda*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: have exoskeleton, bilateral symmetry, segmented, 84% of all living animals

Examples: horseshoe crabs, crabs, lobsters, shrimp, hermit crabs, barnacles, sea spiders

Phylum: *Echinodermata*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: "spiny skin", radial symmetry, water vascular system, tube feet

Examples: sea stars, sea urchins, brittle stars, feather stars, sea cucumbers

Phylum: *Mollusca*
Defining Characteristics/Other Notes: soft bodies, non segmented, bilateral symmetry, many have calcareous shell (internal or external), have body features like a foot, mantle

Classes (groups of mollusks):

- *Bivalvia*:
  - defining characteristics: two shells, two siphons
  - examples: clams, oysters, mussels, scallops

- *Gastropoda*:
  - defining characteristics: one shell or no shell, one siphon
  - examples: sea snails, sea slugs, queen conch

- *Cephalopoda*:
  - defining characteristics: very well developed brains and eyes
  - examples: octopus, squid, cuttlefish, nautilus

What are some threats to marine invertebrates?

overfishing, bycatch, decreasing populations due to medical harvest, decoration, ocean acidification

How can we help marine invertebrates?

support sustainable fishing, reduce carbon footprint, be a responsible consumer