

Crustaceans

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2 course Group Biology

1 topic

Crustaceans (lat. Crustacea) - one of the classes of arthropods. A group of researchers suggested that the crustaceans come out of the trilobites and others of the Boolean worms. Excavations of these graves are known from the Cambrian. The most common on the globe are fresh water, sea. 6 class branches (wind, cephalocarids, crustaceans, highly developed crustaceans, maxillopods and rempedias), more than 30 thousand species are known. Among them are Benthos, plankton, parasite and species that live on land. Land-dwelling crustaceans live in moist places, in humid environments and breathe wind, these signs indicate that they are emerging from aquatic species. Crustaceans are found in fresh water, seas, in all oceans, the most common on the globe. There are more than 30 thousand species. Crabs that live on land, are called "korsan". They live in a wet, humid place. Pea raspberries are the fattest of raspberries. The largest-Japanese raspberries. When combined with its legs, the volume reaches two meters.

Басты бет Негізгі бет

The construction and classification of Body structure of a typical crustacean – krill The length of the body reaches from 1 to 2 mm (the largest aquatic kidney Alonella, length 0.25 mm) 80 cm. the largest-Japanese cancer (Masgosheiga kaempfer), he will fall 4 m. the heaviest cancer-North Atlantic lobster (Homarus amegisapis), whose weight is 20 kg. in the cuticle, covering the body of crustaceans, a lot of chitin, acting as an external framework. It performs the function of protection, but on the other hand — prevents continuous growth. Therefore, crustaceans grow through the crack. The body of them is formed of separate riots, in each riot have even riots (but Evol. in the process development some its feet can disappear). The body consists of 3 parts: head, chest and abdomen. The number of riots in the head office is stable-consists of Akron and 4 riots, of which 5 pairs of appendages. The first pair is the antenna, the second is the antenna, the other three pairs hold the power and grind, modified legs. there is one pair of complex or facet sources in the crustacean head. The number of thoracic and abdominal cavities is not the same. In most cases, they perform the functions of moving the chest, swimming, walking in a dry place. Tall crustaceans have developed abdominal legs and double branches. Foetal ends with tumanom (final plaque in utero), similar to pigadi mnogotochechnykh worms (the final plaque in utero). The nervous system consists of the brain and the abdominal nervous chain.

Басты бет

Негізгі

- The digestive system is well developed. The intestine consists of the digestive stomach and "liver" and opens in the middle intestine. They feed on unicellular organisms, corpses, organic substances, multicellular plants and animals. Breathes wind, if there is no, with the entire the body. The circulatory system is not closed, the heart is on the back. Members of the senses are well Mature, they come in the form of sensitive fibers (receptors). The urethra has two pairs of glands: antennal and maxillary. Well developed member of the balance-statocyst. crustaceans are most often found in single breeds, only in mustaches and deer-hermaphrodites. Sexual deformity is expressed.





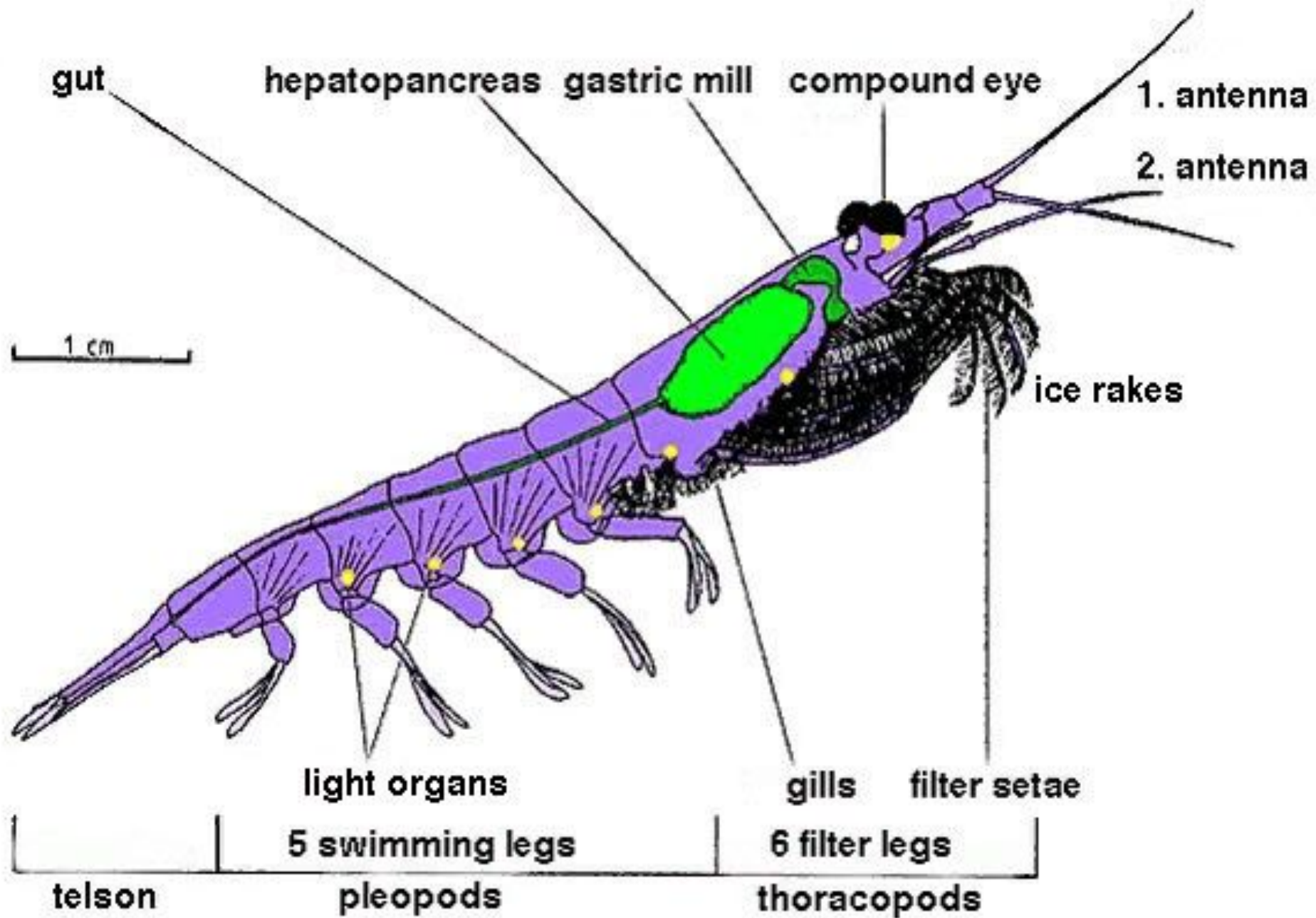
Most groups are characterized by parthenogenesis, the eggs are dumped into the water. Crustaceans develop in a metamorphic way. From the eggs, a planktonic nauplius is derived, which turns into a metanauplius (the second stage of larval development, with the thoracic and abdominal strips separated by isolation). Sometimes the first stage of development of larvae passes under an egg shell in which the exit of larvae on water occurs at the final stage of development (copper, stage zoea crabs). From the egg, similar to the maternal organism, a small daraba is formed and gradually grows through the graduate. Since small crustacean species make up the bulk of zooplankton, they are a link in the nutrient chain of aquatic organisms. Crustaceans feed herring, clean water from corpses. Most species (lobster, lobster, shrimp, etc.) are used in many countries of the world as a high-quality food.

2 topic Type of cancer

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- Cervical cancer Hats or Cladocera (lat. Cladocera) are insects belonging to the class crustacean of the type of articulate invertebrate animals. There are 420 species worldwide and 130 species which occur in Kazakhstan. They live in drainless fresh waters, the bottom of the seas. Among shrubby crustaceans, continental species living in tropical mossy forests are also found. The body of crustaceans with rags is compressed on the side, both sides are covered with frogs. Length up to 5 mm. the Body consists of parts of the head, chest and abdomen. 1 pair of complex sources on the head are connected and in some species the rudimentary forehead (naupliar) source has not been preserved. The moustache and moustache serve a driving function. In a child, 4-6 pairs of legs in the chest are removed, filtered, filtered his food (detritus, bacteria, unicellular algae, etc.).



- (Lat. Ostracoda) - a species of crustacean species of invertebrates, belonging to the class of crustaceans. More than 2000 species of crustacean branches are known in the Cambrian period. 40 species have been identified in Kazakhstan. Crustaceans are small insects that live in the seas, freshwater plankton, the bottom of the water (the largest up to 30 mm). Their shortened body consists of parts of the head and thorax that are not segmented, lying inside both shells. There is an eye on the forehead. Well developed moustache serve movement. The pectoral legs consist of 1-3 pairs. There is also a variety of same-sex, breeding by parthenogenesis (without males). From eggs is deduced dernas-nauplius with frogs. They swim well and can move to habitat (bottom). The larvae renew several times and turn into adult crustaceans. Unlike other crustaceans-adult crustaceans do not release. They feed on predators, plants and corpses of living organisms (detritus) that have settled to the bottom. Crustaceans are the food of some fish.





Гарпактицидтер (лат. Harpacticoida) – ескекаяқты шаянтәрізділер отряды. Денесі құрттәрізді. Шаянтәрізділер мұртшаларының екінші жұбы қысқа. Жұмыртқалық қабы әдетте біреу. Бірнеше мыңдаған түрі бар: теңіздер мен суаттарда кеңінен таралған. Сонымен қатар жерасты, аз құмдарда, Байкалда, 43 түрі, осының 38 жергілікті түрі. Көптеген гарпактицидтер су түбіндегі ағзалар, көп интерстициалды. Ұлпалардың ыдырауымен қоректенеді. Суаттағы гарпактицидтердің түріне партогенез тән. Кейбір суаттарда гарпактицидтер балық қорегі, әдетте жастауларын құрайды.

3 topic

- Where does the largest sea crab liveThe largest crab lives in the sea of Japan. It was first described by Dutch zoologist Conrad Jacob Temminck. He named the crab after the German scientist and plant and animal taxonomist E. Kaempfer in 1836.The second name of the animal is the Japanese spider crab. It is believed that the size of the carapace in 30 cm and a leg span of up to 3 m for the spider crab is not the limit.There is data about crabs with size of karapksa in 40 centimeters, with span legs 4 flushed and weight in 19 kg.the Size of the claws comes to 40 see Most often crabs - spiders dwell near two large Islands Japan Kyushu and Honshu. The depth of habitat reaches 800 m, but most often they occur at a depth of 300-400 m. Spawning takes place at a depth of 50 m. the Age of reproduction of the crab spider reaches 10 years, lives more than 50 years. The species is commercial, but the meat of too large and aged specimens is considered tasteless, since it is somewhat bitter. The Japanese prefer to buy a crab of younger age and smaller size. If a specimen of outstanding size falls into the traps, its habitat becomes oceanariums and marine aquariums, where it can be seen by thousands of visitors.

Басты бет

Негізгі бет

- The best commercial species for more than 100 years is rightly considered the king crab. You can buy Kamchatka crab, which lives in the seas of the Far East:• Japanese;• Okhotsk;• Bering. The presence of the king crab in these seas is explained by moderate water temperatures throughout the year and the level of salinity. In winter, the temperature at the depth of habitat is not lower than + 1 in the summer above + 12. Salinity on average is kept at the level of 32-33 ppm.



- The main depth of the Kamchatka crab habitat varies from 4 m to 500 meters. The Kamchatka crab feels most comfortable at depths from 20 to 200 m. other commercial crabs live at these depths:
- blue;
- equipotential;
- prickly;
- opilio Shearer;
- quadrangular hairy;
- Baird's Shearer



4 topic: The biggest crabs in the world

- Tasmanian king crab. The crab is recognized as one of the largest on Earth. The size of its shell – up to 40 cm in diameter, and the weight of the adult - more than 6 500 grams. King crab lives near the coast of Tasmania, often found in Kamchatka and near Japan. In Australia, its meat is recognized as an expensive delicacy, and local restaurants sell dishes with this ingredient for the price of a couple of thousand dollars.

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- Kamchatka crab belongs to the family of Griboedov and the genus Paralithodes. This is one of the most famous representatives of hermit crayfish and according to scientific classification is not a crab, although it is quite similar to it. You can tell a creature from a crab by the presence of a fifth pair of legs and a disproportionate abdomen in females. The width of the shell is up to 25 cm, the weight is about 8 kilograms, and the span of the legs reaches 1.3 meters.



- Coconut crab Coconut crab has many names, such as crab thief or palm thief. Outwardly, this crustacean creature looks terrifying. Its body is covered with strong plates, and its legs are large and massive. The animal lives in the West of the Pacific and Indian ocean. Crabs are born in the water, and then selected on land. They live in dense bushy thickets or on trees.



- Crab-strigun opilio .Crustacean creature inhabits the waters of the Bering sea and the sea of Okhotsk, also found near Canada from the Arctic, British Columbia and between Greenland and Portland. Opilio strigun crabs live at a depth of 100 meters, and only during oviposition they swim to the shore, where they produce offspring. Most of the animals of this species on the water surface can be observed in the spring. The diameter of the shell of females Chionoecetes opilio reaches 15 cm, males are twice as large. Food value crabs do not represent, so they are not caught on an industrial scale. Occasionally they fall into the fishermen's net and are eliminated in the process of bulkhead fish.



Topic 5



- Head crabs small, short abdomen is symmetrical and bent under clustered. The abdominal limbs of the male (1-2 pairs) are turned into a copulatory organ, in the female (4 pairs) serve for bearing eggs. They live in the seas, fresh water and on land. Sometimes they reach enormous sizes: macrocheira kaempferi crabs, which live off the coast of Japan, reach a weight of 19 kg with a legspan of up to 3.8 m[4].

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- The Maltese freshwater crab One of the largest representatives of decapod crustaceans living in fresh water in southern Europe, Malta, Gozo and other Islands located in the waters of the Aegean and Ionian sea. It is characterized by a bright brown-green color and increased aggressiveness. He fearlessly attacks the inhabitants of the reservoir, enters into battle with other crustaceans and can attack a human if threatened.



- There are 24 superfamilies, 93 families and over 6,780 species worldwide [5]. Synonyms [6]: Archaeobrachyura Gino, 1977 Brachyura Latreille, 1802 Brachyrhyncha Borradaile, 1907 Cancridea Latreille, 1803 Dromiacea De Haan, 1833 Oxyrhyncha Latreille, 1803 Oxystomata H. Milne Edwards, 1834





Thanks for your attention