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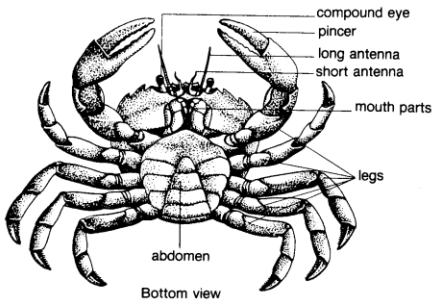
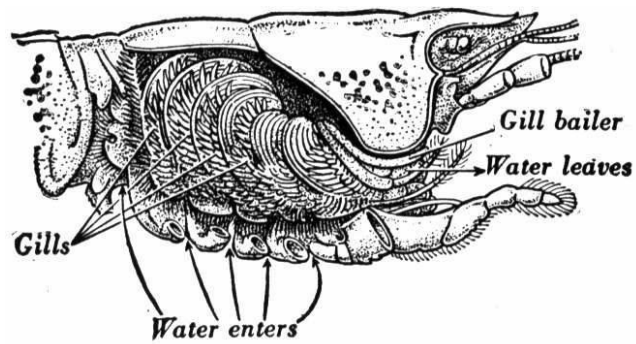
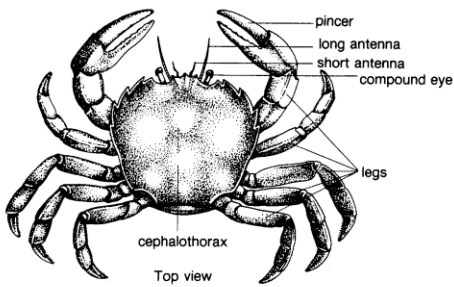
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10. What pigment do crustaceans have in their blood? What color does this turn the blood?

11. How do lobsters reproduce? Where do the females carry the fertilized eggs?

12. How is climate change impacting the Northern Lobster? *(Be sure to make reference to the article we read in class).*

13. How can you tell a male crab from a female crab?

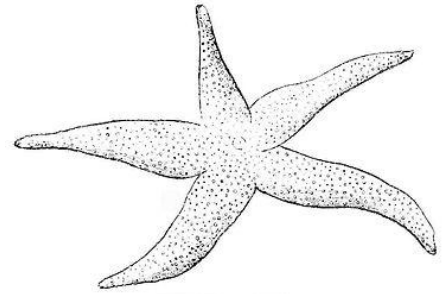


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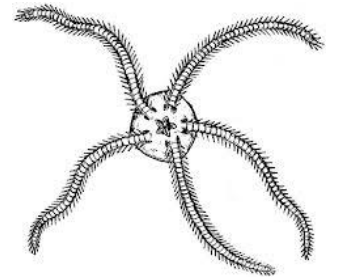
Chapter 11 – Echinoderms

14. Define the term *echinoderm*.



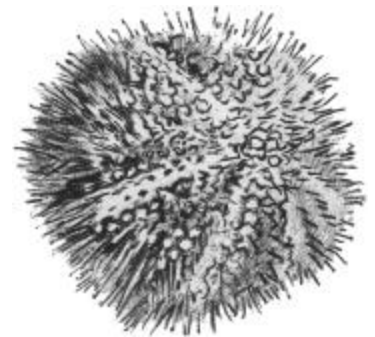
15. What are 3 characteristics common to all echinoderms?

16. What type of symmetry do echinoderms have?



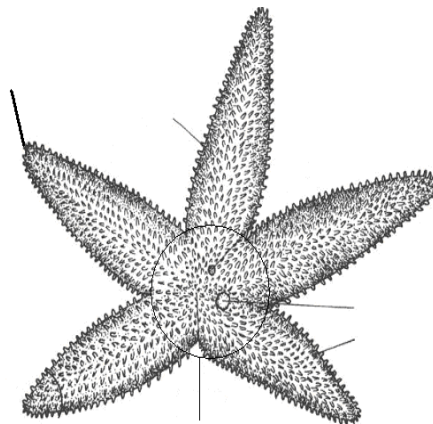
17. Do sea stars have an exoskeleton or an endoskeleton?

18. What class are sea stars in?



19. What are the 2 main adaptations sea stars have for survival? Explain them.

20. Label the diagram of a sea star, using the terms *madreporite (sieve plate)*, *dorsal spine*, *ray*, *central disc*, and *eyespot*.

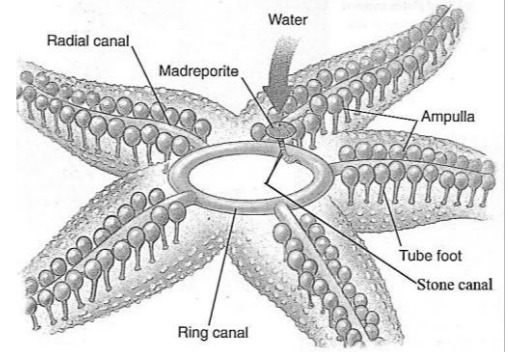


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21. How do sea stars breathe? Include the terms *tube feet*, *skin gills* and *ciliated cells* in your explanation.

22. What is the *water vascular system*? How do sea stars use this system for feeding and locomotion?



23. What type of fertilization and development do sea stars have? Where are the gonads located?

24. Sea stars have a very unique way of eating bivalves. Describe how they do this. Make sure to mention the process that takes place and all the organs involved.

25. What are the 4 other classes of echinoderms we learned about? Give a species name for each class.

26. Which class of echinoderm does NOT have an endoskeleton or spines?

27. Describe the process sea urchins use to obtain and eat food.

