Cnidarians: Jellyfish, coral, sea anemones & hydra

The Phylum Cnidaria (Coelenterata) contains about 9,000 species of hydras, jellyfishes, sea anemones, corals, etc. Cnidarians are large and beautiful water organisms.

Go to this website: http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/cnidaria.html and navigate around it in search of answers to the following questions.

Cnidarian Basics:

- 1. Cnidarians are very diverse in form. What is the common adaptation which unites them into the common group of Cnidaria?
- 2. What language was the word Cnidaria derived from and what does the word mean?
- 3. Where are Cnidarians found?
- 4. List the four groups of Cnidarians and a brief description of each.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- 5. Describe the type of symmetry exhibited by Cnidarians.
- 6. What do Cnidarians eat?
- 7. How do Cnidarians eat?

Body form:

8. Describe the two basic body plans of Cnidarians; explain how they are different from one another.

9. Label the cross-section of the two forms of Cnidarians:



Flashy Features:

- 10. What are nematocysts?
- 11. List 4 functions of nematocysts.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
- 12. Where are the 2 main locations of nematocysts?
 - a.
 - b.
- 13. What causes a nematocyst to discharge?
- 14. How often can the mechanism in the nematocyst be triggered?
- 15. Draw and label the stages of a nematocyst discharge.

Human Uses:

16. How do humans use cnidarians?

Status & Threats:

17. How do humans place the survival of cnidarians in danger?

The Most DEADLY: The BOX Jelly Fish

- 18. What is the genus/species name of the box jelly fish?
- 19. What are 2 other common names of the box jelly fish? a.
 - b.
- 20. Make a physical description of the box jelly fish.
- 21. According to the map, where does the box jellyfish live?