GEORGIA
BURTON 4-H CENTER ON TYBEE ISLAND

Coastal Critters Journal Answers

1. Name two specific characteristics for amphibians and two for reptiles.

Amphibians
- Lay eggs in water and damp places
- Jelly like masses of eggs
- Metamorphosis
- Wet, moist, permeable skin
- Can be poisonous
- Breathe using lungs, gills, or their skin

Reptiles
- Lay eggs on land
- Leathery eggs
- Juveniles look like miniature adults
- Dry, scaly skin
- Can be venomous
- Breathe using lungs

2. Describe two ways you can tell the difference between a venomous and non-venomous snake in Georgia.

Venomous
- Typically slit eyes
- Rows after cloaca
- Thick, heavy, ambush body
- Triangular head

Nonvenomous
- Rounded dot eyes
- Split rows after cloaca
- Thin, lightweight body
- Rounded head

3. Describe two ways land turtles and semi-aquatic turtles are different. Draw your differences.

Land turtles- claws, round stumpy legs, domed shaped carapace, some can close shell but not all can, found on land

Semi-aquatic turtles- webbed feet with claws, carapace more streamlined for hydrodynamics, most live in the water or near it

4. Would a snake be considered poisonous or venomous? Why?

Venomous because the toxin is **injected** when bitten

5. Define invertebrate

   An animal lacking vertebrae (backbone)

6. Name two of the six phylums. What are some characteristics of these phylums? Name at least two animals for each phylum you chose.

   Porifera-ex. red beard sponge, giant barrel sponge
   - pore bearing
   - asymmetry
   - most basic animal,
   - no nerves, tissues, organs
   - sessile (stuck)

   Cnidaria-ex. sea anemone, jellies, coral, sea whip
   - radial symmetry
   - nematocyst (stinging cells)
   - can be sessile (stuck) or planktonic (drifter)

   Mollusca- ex. whelks, snails, octopus, squid, clams
   - soft bodied
   - bivalve organisms have two shells that grow with animal
   - presence of an internal or external shell
   - bilateral symmetry

   Athropoda-ex. butterfly, barnacle, shrimp, crab, horseshoe crab, spider, beetles
   - jointed appendages
   - bilateral symmetry
   - exoskeleton that is molted

   Echinodermata-ex. sea stars, sand dollar, sea cucumber, sea urchin
   - spiny skinned
   - 5 point radial symmetry
   - tube feet (water vascular system)

   Chordata-ex. humans, tunicate (sea squirt), turtles, dogs, snakes
   - possess a notochord at some point
   - bilateral symmetry

7. What is the largest phylum? Name five animals that fit into this phylum.

   Arthropoda is nearly 75-85% of all invertebrates

   Ex. Butterfly, barnacle, shrimp, crab, horseshoe crab, spider, bettles

8. What animals did you discover during belly biology? What phylum did they belong to? How did you determine their phylum? Draw your favorite.

   Characteristics determine what phylum the animals belong too.

   Ex: fish (chordata), shrimp (arthropods), hydra (cnidarian), jellyfish (cnidarian), etc.