

The background is a stylized underwater scene. At the top, several bright sun rays beam down from the surface, creating a gradient of light blue. Below the rays, there are horizontal wavy lines representing water layers. The bottom of the image features a dark blue silhouette of an ocean floor with various coral reefs, seaweed, and several fish swimming. Bubbles are scattered throughout the scene, particularly near the bottom and along the rays.

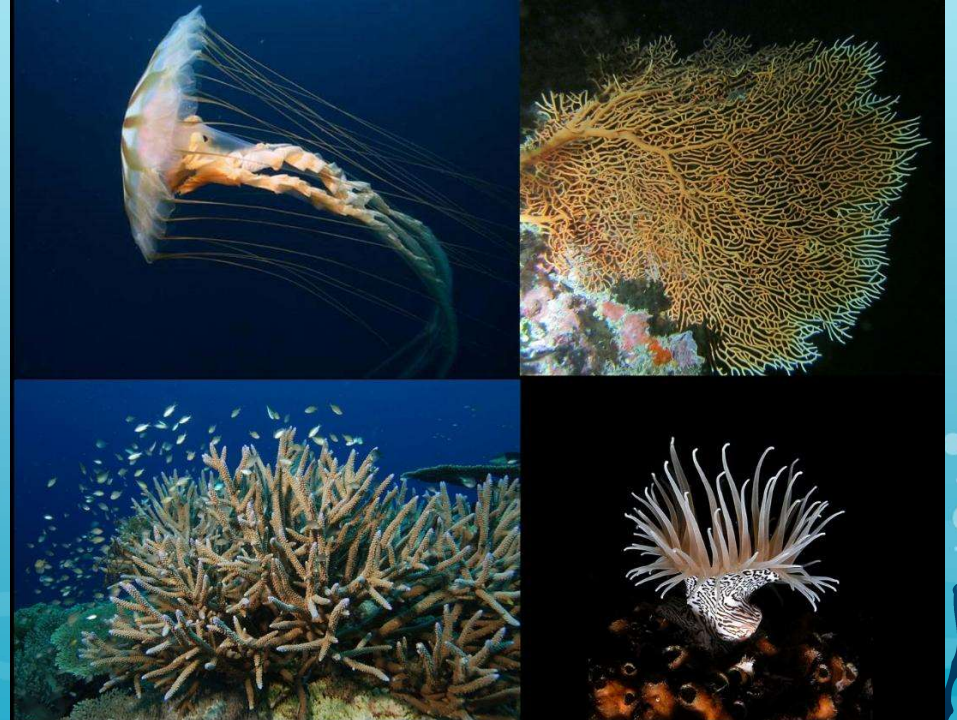
Cnidarians

By Maely Phillips & Saige Owens

Phylum

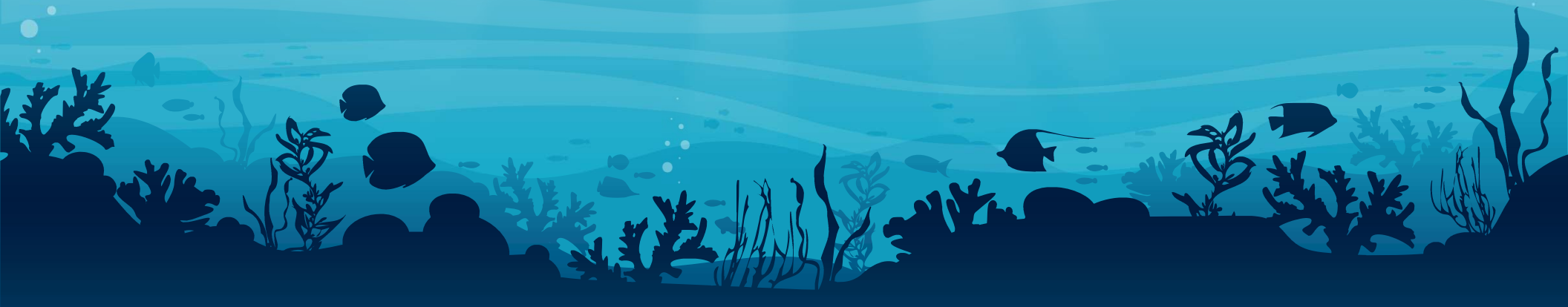
Cnidaria is a phylum under kingdom Animalia containing over 11,000 species of aquatic animals

Mostly marine animals, the cnidarians include the corals, hydras, jellyfish, sea anemones, sea pens, sea whips, and sea fans.



Habitats

Cnidarians can be found all throughout the ocean including cold or warm waters, shallow or deep waters, and some live in fresh waters and lakes . They can also live alone or in a colonial.

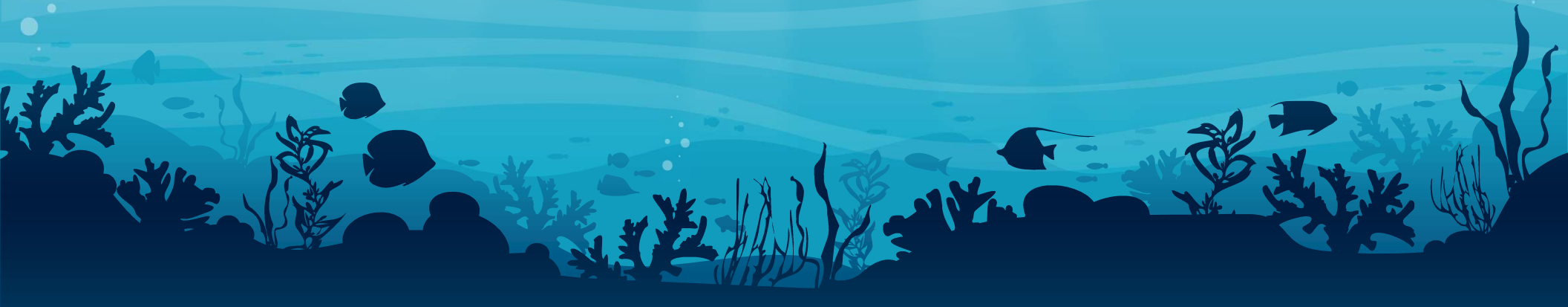


Reproduction

Cnidarians reproduce both sexually and asexually. Some species can produce both eggs and sperm in the same organism. These organisms are called simultaneous hermaphrodites and release gametes into the ocean in egg-sperm bundles. Some species are also either male or female and produce either eggs or sperm.

Feeding strategies

Cnidarians are carnivores, and some can also consume plant matter. They catch their food using their nematocysts or through filter feeding. Cnidarians digest their food using a primitive digestive system that contains no organs--they have a mouth



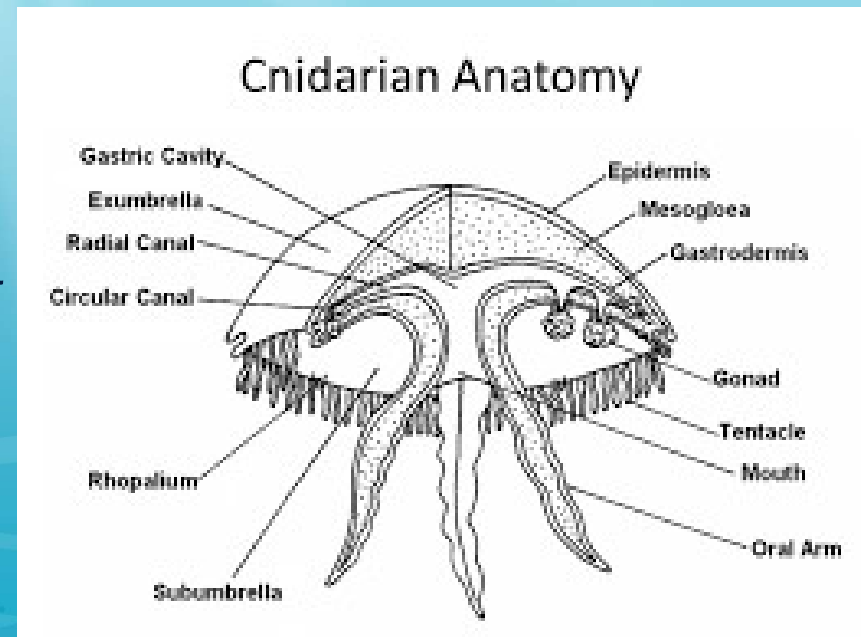
Predator/prey relationships

all cnidarians are predators, using their tentacles and cnidae to capture and subdue prey, which then gets transferred into the mouth of the polyp or medusa.

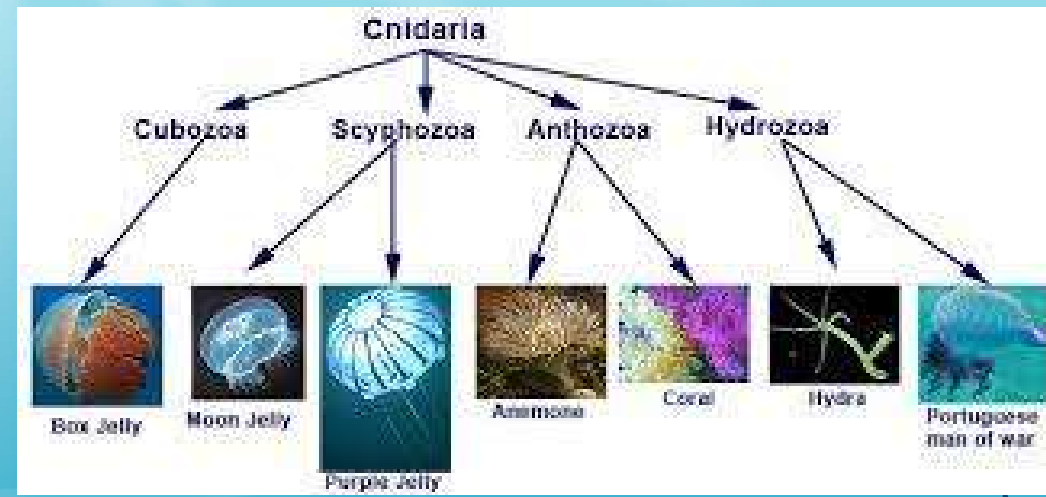
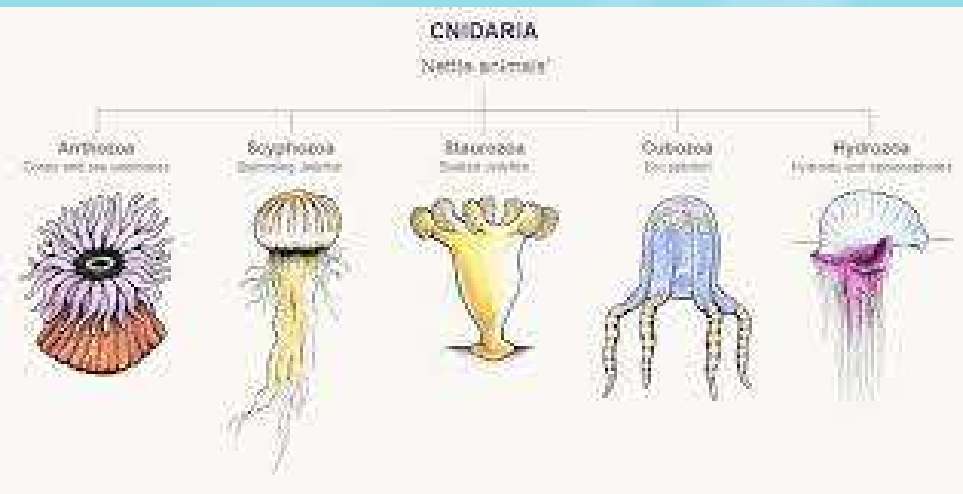


Anatomy

Cnidarians have no well-defined separate respiratory, circulatory, or excretory organs; their tissues, composed of two cell layers, surround a cavity known as a coelenteron (gastrovascular cavity), which is the basic internal organ. Tentacles surrounding the mouth are used to capture and ingest food.



Diagrams



Adaptions

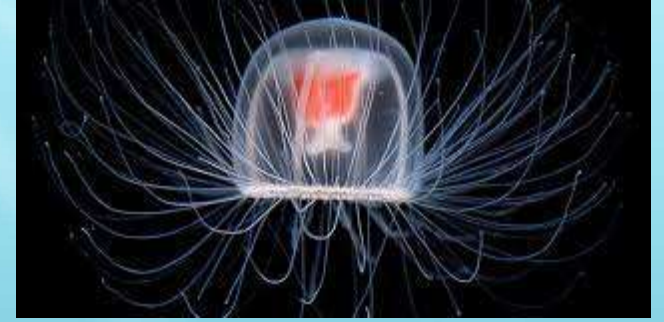
- Most cnidarians have the ability to sense changes in light and dark. Box jellies have eyes that are able to form images
- immobilize prey with toxins contained within the cells

Moon jellyfish

- Oldest multi organ animal
- Went to space for a experiment



Immortal jellyfish



- has no brain or heart
- Reproduces sexually and asexually
 - Discovered in 1883.
 - Doesn't die
 - Size of a pinky

Box jellyfish

- There are around 50 species of box jellyfish
- Their powerful venom is in their tentacles
- They are responsible for 60 deaths in the last 100 years
 - Can swim up to 6m per minute
 - They shrink if they don't eat
 - Turtles are their only predators



Human impact

- Pollution
- And overcollecting



THE END

