

Humboldt squid

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Humboldt Squid *Dosidicus gigas* Domain: Eukarya Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Mollusca Class: Cephalopoda Order: Teuthida Suborder: Oegopsina

Family: Ommastrephidae Genus: *Dosidicus* Species: *Dosidicus gigas*

Ecological Geographic range: Receives its name from its main location – the Humboldt Current This current is found in the East Pacific Ocean region The Humboldt squids are sometimes found along the coastal region of California,

Oregon, Alaska and Washington Generally, found about 2, 300 feet below

surface Enter shallow waters to lay eggs Trophic level: Sharks, dolphins,

whales, tuna swordfish, many types of rays as well as an abundance of crustaceans, mollusks, fish of all sizes, and other cephalopods such as

octopus can be found in the food web of the Humboldt The Humboldt is

occupies a relatively high trophic level It feeds on krill and small species of

fish Predators: Sperm whales, sharks, seals, swordfish, and marlin feed on

Humboldt squids of all sizes, while gulls and large fish often capture juveniles

Parasites include *Chromidina elegans*, a ciliate protozoan that lives inside the renal organs of the Humboldt Life Cycle: Average life span is 1 year;

however, some can live up to 2 years Spend much of their short life in the

ocean's oxygen-minimum zone Come up at night to feed After 200 days, the

squids reach sexual maturity They die shortly after mating Physiological

Development Bilateral symmetry Arms and tentacles – 8 arms and 2

retractable tentacles Mantle – hollow structure and so internal organs are all

exposed directly to the ocean water Funnel – water is pumped from out of

the mantle to the funnel, which allows squids to move Fins – are used for

both maintaining position and generating thrust Chromatophores – tiny

elastic sacs of pigment. The Humboldt squid can turn their entire bodies from

red to white to red again in less than one second Digestive system:

Complete and ciliated Mouth, anus and complex stomach Use of a duck like

beak to break up food A radula or ribbon horn found on the tongue directs

the food down the esophagus Food is taken up by cells lining the digestive

glands arising from the stomach and then passed into the blood Excretory

System Undigested materials are compressed and packaged and discharged

through the anus into the mantle cavity and carried away by ocean currents

Excretory functions are carried out by a pair of nephridia (tubular structures

that collect fluids from the coelom and exchange salts) Respiratory system:

Contains three hearts to support the constantly moving lifestyle of the squid

Hemocyanin is the copper-rich respiratory protein that transports oxygen

throughout the body Circulatory system: complex, closed circulatory system

(reason why they can move fast) contains two branchial hearts at the base of

the gills which send unoxygenated blood through the gills A third ventricular

heart then pumps oxygenated blood throughout the body (blood turns blue

when oxygenated, colorless before) Nervous system: Highly developed and

sensitive Brain consists of two fused nerve centers that are linked down the

length of the body by two giant nerve axons The giant axons transmit nerve

signals quickly Interesting fact – the squid's nervous system is connected to

structures called statocysts. These vesicles let the animal to orient itself to a

gravitational field, allowing the squid to remain aware of its orientation and

movement in a three-dimensional manner Reproductive strategies Highest

fecundity of any cephalopod Reach sexually maturity after 200 days of life

Timing and location of eggs is still guesswork for most scientists Sexual

reproduction Semelparous reproduction (reproduce once in their lifetimes and

die shortly after) Female Humboldt squids can have about 10 million eggs; however, the most to have been found has been between half a million and a million eggs After the eggs are laid, there is no further parental investment

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