

Morphology: the astrophysicists applies essay

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Arthropods range in size from mites and Crustaceans less than 1 mm big to the giant piped crab with a leg span of 1.1 m. There are an estimated 1,097,289 species of Arthropods on earth but the exact number is unknown as it is such a vast Phylum.

The Arthropods contribute to 85% of all species on Earth (Brush & Brush, 2002) The crayfish finds habitat in streams, ponds and fresh water lakes and is commonly seen across Ireland England Wales (Brown and bowler 1977 as read in Alderman et al. 1984) and France (Never 2007) Morphology: The Astrophysicists Applies has an exoskeleton made of chitin and lime salt, this exoskeleton becomes thinner and bendable at Joints to allow movement. The body of the crayfish is divided into two regions, the anterior immovable position called the exploratory and the posterior sectioned named the abdomen. The whole body is segmented but the Joints have been fixed on the dorsal surface of the exploratory. In the abdomen there are six segments and a terminal extension called the telsons which contains the anal opening. With the exception of the female's first abdominal segment, each segment of the crayfish's body bears a pair of Jointed appendages, all appendages are a variation of a common type and there is three types that can be en in adult crayfish, the fallacious which is the second maxilla, the barbarous egg the swimmers and the enormous, the walking legs.

(Higher et al. 1968) There is a significant difference in the weight of males and females at sexual maturity, when weighed Males reach approximately 60 grams wet weight and Females 35 grams wet weight. The male and female Astrophysicists Applies do not differ in weight significantly before maturity. The main contributor to the difference in weight in the male and

female Astrophysicists applies is the difference in muscle weight as a percentage of total body weight. Males (27.

8 B \pm 2. 36%, N = 40) and females (23. 21 B \pm 2.

08%, N = 40) (Lorgnette et al 1984) Habitat Predation and feeding:

Astrophysicists applies is the only species of crayfish native to the British Isles (God-dark & Hogged, 1986 as read in Smith et al. 1995), and was until recently found in alkaline waters. Combined factors of changes in habitat, (Hogged & Lowery, 1982 as read in smith et al 1995), pollution, , competition from different species of crayfish (Holding & Reeve, 1991), and the crayfish plague Epiphenomena Asiatic in the early sass's seriously threatened its survival in Britain and surrounding area. The Crayfish is important in the freshwater ecosystem. It is a generalist feeder (Loran & Magnusson 1978 as read in smith et al.) as it converts detritus, macrophages and perception into a substance eaten by some species such as trout, Salmon truant, chub Leucosis cephalic and otter Ultra ultra.

The young White clawed crayfish are usually preyed on by fish but crayfish of all size are eaten in great numbers by otter (McFadden & Fairly, 1984; Chain, 1985; Slater & Earner, 1993 as read in Smith et al.). The white clawed crayfish has been given protected status in Britain by the liliated and countryside act since 1986 meaning it cannot be caught or killed (Holding 1991). The A. Papillae is listed in Annex II of the European Union Habitats and Species Directive since 1992. This means there must be special areas of conservation and protection for the crayfish. Endangerment: The white clawed crayfish is a species that is in indicative of good quality habitat and

environment (F; redder and Reynolds, 2003 as read in Never 2007)

Population of the Astronautics Papillae has declined due to habitats being degraded and the introduction of the crayfish plague in the 19th century. The reduction of the White clawed crayfish has increased in the past few years due to increased spread of the crayfish plague in conjunction with the spread of American crayfish (Pacifists linctuses, Precarious clarkia) (Never, AAA, Never, Bibb and Never, AAAS read in Never 2007).

This has now caused the white-clawed crayfish to be listed as an endangered species (Bern Convention: Annex III as read in Never 2007). The fungal pathogen *Epiphenomena Asiatic* has been reported to be the part responsible for the harsh decline seen in a number of species of crayfish as well as The Astrophysicists Applies species. (Alderman et al. , 1987, Bowman et al.

, 2006, CACMF et al. , 2010, Demurs and Reynolds, 2002, Didgauze-rubberier et al. , 1997 and Rare and Soul, 1989 as read in Longings 2012). Measures that may need to be carried out for protection of the white-clawed crayfish may involve the relocation of invertebrates into protected areas (Kemp and Hilly, 2002 as read in Longings 2012). The reproductive system and
Reproduction: The gonads in both sexes are Y shaped and lie ventral to the heart and extend anterior to it. In the male the coiled white Vass deferential is noticeable at the side of he testis. The male goads are often confused with the mid gut divestitures.

Wells 1962) In a study carried out in Normandy France, a population was measured for 6 years consecutively, In this study the size, density, state of

maturity, and egg number in maturity in mature females and juvenile density were measured. The proportion of mature females varied between 16% and 31% among the 1078 females studied, (mature being over one year old) the number of eggs laid and evocate and are correlated with the measured size of females and the majority of the mature females expel all of their ripe evocate. In June, the potential hatchings number continues to be correlated with the female size and this relationship continued and grew from year to year.

There was a higher number of females recorded downstream and this has an association with greater structural complexity of the substrate: when laying the eggs, the potential egg stock is on average 45. 8 m⁻² (upstream: 22. 2 m⁻²) and at hatching 15. 5 m⁻² (upstream: 5. 8 m⁻²). These losses are due to the smaller females tending to lose eggs more easily than their larger counterparts. Survival of Juveniles n their first summer of independence is much greater upstream than it is downstream.

It is corresponded to a rate of 12% which is still quite stable (Never 2007)
Adoption: The white clawed Crayfish is a species that has undergone great adoptions (McMahon 1976 as read in Holding 1997) since they invaded the freshwater in the Triassic period 225 million years ago (Schools 1995 as read in Holding 1997). Many studies are being carried out on its ion exchange mechanism to see if the White Clawed Crayfish can possibly adapt to living in brackish waters (egg Bryan 1960, Shaw 1960). Albrecht 1960) even suggests that The Astrophysicists Papillae is more adapted to freshwater than any other species of Crayfish. In a study carried out by (Holding et al. 1997) A.

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Papillae were placed in a large tank of water and salt, the White clawed Crayfish is a protected species and could not be tested over a long period of time therefore it was only used for short term salinity experiments. 24 White clawed crayfish were placed in a room at 15 degrees centigrade, and a light regime of 12: 12 h light: dark and placed in separate aerated fresh water tanks, after 48 hours 4 crayfish were selected randomly and their hemolytic pressure was measured and no difference was measured between the male and female Astrophysicists Papillae. The remaining crayfish were transferred to 20% sea water, they were also left for 48 hours, 4 were taken at random and their hemolytic osmotic pressure was taken. This process was continued for 40%, 60% and 80% sea water. The White Clawed Crayfish hyper regulated in equalities higher than the hemolytic. The crayfish in the highest salinity had been subjected to various degrees of salinity over the 8 day experiment and no mortalities were recorded!