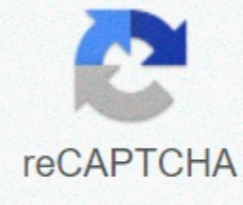




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Phylum of kingdom animalia characteristics

All animalia multicellular kingdoms, core eukaryotic , They have the ability to move from place to another , They have the ability to react quickly to external stimuli in the environment . Most of them multiply sexually, some of them do not have a vertebrate column (invertebrates), while others have a vertebrate column with their body (vertebrates) . The kingdom of Animalia is classified into nine phyla depending on the degree of complexity of the body that Filum Porifer , Phylum Cnidaria , Filum Platyhelminthes , Filum Nematoda , Filum Anelida , Filum Artistorogi , Filum Prayuska , Filum Echinodermat and Filum Hordata . Kingdom Animalia Phylum : Porifer or sponges Most of them live in the seas and oceans and few people live in fresh water , they live individually (single) or in colonies attached to rocks , they are immovable , it is simple structured, its shapes are varied where it can be tubular or vase-shaped . It is hollow and its wall is supported by the skeleton of spicules, fibers or both and contains many pores and canals, therefore , sponges are known as porcelain, the body opens out on top of it with a large hole called osculum . Most of them are hermaphrodites . They reproduce sexually gametes and asexually by budding and regeneration , Example : Sponge animal . Filum : Knidaria Most of them are marine, they live individually or in colonies in water (They are aquatic animals) , It has no head , It has a mouth surrounded by appendages and ledges (outbuildings), called tentacles, provided by blind cells (ciliocytes) . Its cells are located in two tissue layers, the upper contains ciliocytes (cell blinds), which are abundant on tentacles, to protect and capture prey , examples of Filum Cnidaria : Hydra , Aurelia and sea of anemone , Filum : Plathelminthes (Flat worms) Most are parasitic on two owners and few live freely , He has a head and it flattened , Therefore, they are called flat worms , It consists of three layers (triploblastika) and is a two-way symmetrical , Most of them are hermaphrodites , From examples of flatworms : Planaria , Bilharzia and Tape Filum : Nematoda (Round worms) They live in all environments, some free, live in water or mud, while others parasitize in humans , animals and plants ,Gender separate (unisexual) , Examples : Ascaris worms , Flaria worms . It is cylindrical , the leechers at its two ends and disapproved, consisting of three layers and a two-sided symmetrical, has an alimentary with two holes, mouth and anus, its size ranges from microscopic to one meter. Flame worms exist in tropical regions of Asia of the continent, they live in human blood and lymph vessels, causing elephantiasis, which is transmitted by biting insects, Mosquito. In cases of severe infections, worms can become so numerous that they prevent the flow of fluids through the lymph vessels that cause swelling of infected parts of the body, so this disease is called elephantiasis . Filum : Annelides (Ring worms or segmented worms) Most live freely in the sea, fresh water or muddy soils and few of them are external parasites, it is divided into rings (or segments) , has chaetae (spinal structures), buried in the skin of most worms to help them move . Some are monosexual and few are hermaphrodites , for example: Earth worms that live inside burrows in the soil where they aerate soil and increase its fertility and leech. The medical significance of the cellulose of the substance Hirudin is extracted from its saliva, used in the do anticoagulant drugs and in the treatment of inflammation of the middle ear . This benefits in blood distribution at high efficacy during patching surgery after eliminating a cancerous tumor from the breast. General characteristics of the kingdom Animalia (Filum : Arthropodia , Molluska , Echinodermata , Hordat) Kingdom Animalia - a large group consisting of eukaryotic, multicellular organisms that have a heterotrophic nature. Thus, they get their food from external sources. Although they are unable to produce their own food, which is one of the main defining characteristics of plants, animal cells lack the cell wall that is present in plant cells. With the exception of a few animals, most animals are motile, allowing them to respond effectively to stimuli and find food, etc. in general animals are divided into two main groups, namely: vertebrates (animals with a spine) and invertebrates (animals that do not have a spine). However, they are also divided into several phyla to be discussed in detail below. Some examples of animals include: Human Beings CowsFishBirdsSponges - Invertebrate Lobster - InvertebratesSpies - InvertebrateKingdom Animalia ClassificationHow mentioned, all animals are divided into two main categories/groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates include all animals classified under the subfilum of the Vertebratae. They belong to the Chordata filum and have a spine/vertebrae (where the spinal cord is located). They are also characterized by an internal skeletal system on which muscles are attached. Vertebrate animals are classified into seven main classes, including: Mammalia Most species are characterized by epidermal hair, and females give birth and suck young. However, duck and turntable anteater lay eggs. Aves/Birds - Animals that are characterized by wings, feathers and beak. Reproduction involves laying eggs, which vary in size depending on the type of bird. Examples of birds include kiwi, emu, chicken and woodpecker among some birds have wings but cannot fly. On the other hand, some animals, such as bats, have wings but are classified as mammals. Therefore, not all animals that fly are classified as birds. Reptile reptiles (cold-blooded) are four-legged animals and are characterized by the presence of tail and dermal scales. For most types, eggs are fertilized internally, which will lead to direct development of the body. Examples of reptiles include turtles, snakes and crocodiles among others. AmphibianAgnathaThis group consists of jaw-dropping fewer animals that look like fish. Some species, such as Lampreys, are characterized by a large head, notochord and touch system. OsteichthyesChondrichthyes* Given that vertebrate animals make up one filium, they account for less than five (5) percent of all known animals. Invertebrates Meanwhile, vertebrates consist of only one filium, invertebrates make up the rest of phylum animal kingdom. As the name suggests, spineless lacks spine and internal skeletons. However, some species have an external skeletal system, an exoskeleton that provides structural support. Currently, invertebrates are proposed to make up more than 97 percent of all animals in the Animal Kingdom. Being such a diverse group, invertebrates are classified based on a range of characteristics including morphology/structure, symmetry and life cycle, etc. While some of the organisms have three layers of the body, others (primitive invertebrates) have only two layers of the body. Examples of invertebrate animals are insects (e.g., spiders and mites), snails, starfish, sponges and hydra, etc. jellyfish, invertebrate images from PixabayLevels organizationPride all animals within the Kingdom of Animalia are multicellular organisms, they demonstrate different patterns of cellular organization. For this reason, they are also classified based on the level of organization of their cells. Here they are divided into three main levels, which include: Cellular level - Animal cells at this level of the organization form loose groups. While the cells of these animals (e.g., sponges) specialize in ways that allow them to perform different functions, cells that are similar are not organized together to form tissues. For this reason, the bodies of these organisms are loose aggregations that consist of different cell types. Although cells in these organisms are not necessarily organized into tissues, it is worth noting that some cells (e.g., pinacocytes) form layers and serve as given functions. Tissue Level Organization - Animals with this level of organization have cells that perform the same functions and are arranged together to form tissue. For most of these organisms, the body consists of two main layers that are separated by an average layer known as mesogloea (medium/third layer non-camera). To be diploblastic (the two main layers of cells), this organism consists of an open layer known as an ectoderm that makes up the epidermis, and an inner layer that lines the inside of the body known as endoderm (composed of gastrodermis). The body also consists of an inner body cavity. Organ system of the organization level - For organisms with this level of organization of tissue are arranged together for the formation of organs. Although all cells in the organ may not perform the same functions, they are related and contribute to the purpose of the organ. Some of the organisms with this level of organization include simpler organisms such as Platyhelminthes and other organisms of higher Phyla (humans, etc.). Here, the bodies are also connected to the organ system and function together. A good example of this is the organ system, which consists of the kidneys, bladder and ureter that forms a functional urinary system. Although each of the organs has a different function, they are all involved in the removal of waste from the body. Symmetry In addition to the level of organization, animals are also classified based on body symmetry (the location of body parts around the central point). While some of the organisms are asymmetrical and therefore cannot be divided into two levels or similar halves along the central plane, others are symmetrical, where the two halves will be equal/similar when the body is divided into two parts along the central plane. Typically, most organisms at the organization's cellular level have proved asymmetrical, while those at the organization's tissue/organ level are radial or bilateral symmetrical. For animals that exhibit bilateral symmetry (e.g., human beings, butterflies, dogs, etc.), dividing organisms into two halves from head to tail along the central part will result in two equal halves. Each half will be a mirror image of the other. Several animals have radial symmetry and can therefore have many lines of symmetry. Because they have several parts positioned around the center point, they can be divided along multiple lines and be adjacent, showing the separation, which will result in halves being mirror images of the other half. Some of the organisms with radial symmetry include corals, sea anemones and jelly fish among others.Compared to animals that are characterized by bilateral symmetry, large numbers of these animals (with radial symmetry) do not have bodies with separate fronts (parts of the head) and ends. Rather, their bodies are mostly characterized by the upper and lower sides with various important organs located on these sides. The rotary part of the stars is located in the central part of the lower or lower surface. They are commonly found in aquatic environments, where they feed on food material delivered by water currents. Although a large number of animals, especially those with tissue organ level of the organization, characterized by radial or bilateral symmetry, some animals, especially those with the cellular level of the organization (e.g., sponges), are usually asymmetrical and therefore cannot be divided into two equal halves. Most of these organisms are simple with a basic body plan because the cells are not organized into tissues or organs. Sage representation of the sponge – Looking at this image, it is evident that it can not be divided into two equal halves. Therefore, it is asymmetrical. The body cavity/CoelomAnimals are also classified on the basis of the body cavity (coel). This cavity is usually formed during the development of the embryo. Unlike the intestines, which consists of endoderm, the coel is surrounded by mesoderm. For this reason, most animals with coelomyia have mesoderm. It is located between the body's body wall and the alimentary canal. Some examples of these cavities in the body include a shrouded cavity and space around the lungs. Some of the main functions of this cavity include:• Protection of organs from mechanical shock• Determines the shape of some organisms, and promotes locomotion• Participates in the transport of gases, nutrients and waste• Provides the space needed for the development and function of the given organs based on the body cavity, the animals are classified into the following groups:The AcoelomataAs name suggests acoelomates are animals that do not have a real body cavity. Most of these animals are simple organisms, including members of the Platyhelminthes filum.Since they lack a real body cavity, mesodermal tissue plays an important role in carrying this tissue or organs in place. Acoelomates include a variety of animals, including some of those with radial and bilateral symmetry, as well as asymmetrical animals. See also Helminths.Although organisms classified in this group have a body cavity, the cavity does not come from mesoderm. For this reason, the cavity is often called a false circle. Some of the most pseudocoelomates include rotors and nematodes. The body cavity of these organisms is known as pseudocoel (and therefore the name of pseudocoelomas) and includes animals with bilateral symmetry. In addition to

several mesenchymal tissues, this cavity can consist of liquid or gelatinous matter. Some of the main functions of pseudocoel include those associated with digestion, reproduction and distribution of nutrients in the body. Several other organisms classified as Pseudocoelomates include members of the Loricifera, Gastrotricha and Entoprocta groups. See also Nematology. Coelomates Coelomates include animals with a real coelom. Most of these organisms are characterized by the tissue organ system of the organization and have bilateral symmetry. Unlike pseudocoelomates, the coelom is a cavity that is completely or completely derived from the body wall and the intestines in all the vertebrates. It is enclosed between two types of cells (the cells that underlie the body wall and those that surround the intestines). Coelomate invertebrates, on the other hand, are three-layered and are characterized by three layers of the cellular body that include ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm. Although it is located between the body wall and the intestines, it is worth noting that this cavity is also not in direct contact. Rather, it separates from two obitoneum (olitoneal epithelial). Below is a diagram of the mollusk model showing the location of the coelom: * As the coelom increases in size, the contact between the body wall and the obitoneum increases. A different Filum under the kingdom of Animalia In Biology, Filum is a taxonomic category/level that ranks below the Kingdom but above the class. This is an important category that groups organisms based on a set of characteristics that set them apart from other organisms. In the Kingdom of Animalia, animals are shared by a total of eleven (11) Phyla, which include: Kingdom Animalia: Filum Chordata Image Chordata comes from the Greek words Chorde, meaning cord or string and ATA, meaning bearing. Therefore, chordata (members of Filum Chordata) are animals that have a lithochord/cord at some point in their lives. While most of the animals in Filum Chordata have a spine (most higher animals), the group also consists of proto-chordates (e.g., tunicates and amphioxys) that are closely related to vertebrates. Although they lack the spine that is present in all vertebrates, these organisms have a dorsal nerve cord and lithochord and thus have the right to be classified under Filum Chordata. There are currently approximately 65,000 types of chordates. While there are not many of them compared to some other groups, they exhibit great diversity and can be found in a variety of habitats, in aquatic and terrestrial environments, around the world. Some examples of chordates include: Birds Fish Amphibians Reptiles Main characteristics of chordates: Most of these organisms have a rear end that can consist of a head or cephalic region and rear end, which consist of a tail in most animals. Bilateral symmetry: Most animals are throbbed and thus have three germinating layers (ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm): There are coelom: Characterized by organ-system level of organization Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Porifera The Phylum Porifera consists of some of the earliest known animals. They are commonly found in aquatic environments (especially in marine environments), where they feed on water filtration in order to trap and capture organic material. Organisms such as Sponges are filter feeders and have been shown to be able to catch around 70 per cent of suspended organic matter in their vicinity. For the most part, members of this Filum are basal animals characterized by the cellular level of the organization. Thus, they lack true tissue, given that the cells are not organized into tissue systems. Because they lack real tissue, and thus organ systems, Phylum members are usually characterized by an aquile system that consists of networks of channels and cameras that allow water to flow and output. Some organisms that belong to Phylum Porifera include: Demosponge Calcareous sponge Sexual sponge Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Platyhelminthes Filum Platyhelminthes includes organisms known as flatworms. They are dorsoventral flattened worms and thus lacking a coelom. Therefore, the space between the organs of the body is filled with mesenchyma. Although they have a level of tissue/organ system organization (e.g., having a reproductive system), they lack a circulatory system, respiratory system, and a real anus. Like some other animals, these organisms are triploblastic and therefore have three embryonic cell layers (ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm). They are also bilateral symmetrical and can therefore be divided into two equal halves from head to tail. While some of the organisms (e.g., Turbellaria class members) can survive in extreme environmental conditions (in sand and rocks, etc.), most flat worms can be found in aquatic and humid environments. Some of the organisms that belong to Filum Platyhelminthes include: Turbellaria (e.g., Girardia hermaphrodite, Pseudoceros dimitiat, Girardia Tigrin) Trematoda (e.g. Clonorchis sinensis, Schistosoma japonicum and Metagonimus yokogawai, etc.) Cestoda (e.g., pork tapeworm, fish tapeworm and Taenia taeniaeformis, etc.) Kingdom animalia: Filum Cnidaria Also known as Coelenterata, Filum Cnidaria consists of organisms commonly found in marine environments. However, several species, such as Hydra, can be found in freshwater environments. Although there are many species of Phylum Cnidaria, they all have a simple body structure that consists of two cell layers (endoderm and ectoderm). These layers are separated by mesoglea, which is a non-camera, gelatinous layer. Although they are simple organisms, they have real tissues including epithelial tissue, muscle tissue and connective tissues, etc. however they do not have an organ level of organization and are therefore classified in the tissue class. Because of their general morphology, they have radial symmetry and can therefore be divided into several planes. Some of the species that belong to Phylum Cnidaria include: Hydroids Corals Jellyfishes Sea anemones Polyps Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Annelida Members of Filum Annelida, known as annelids, segmented worms found in different habitats, in aquatic and terrestrial While they demonstrate significant diversity regarding the body plan, studies have shown that most species are coelomatic and thus have a body cavity. They are also characterized by multiple segments of the body with the first segment (simplexium) consisting of the brain in most organisms. The body of these organisms can be divided into three main regions, including the simple (head of the body part), the trunk, which consists of several segments, and the pygidium, which is a post-segmentative region. They also contain several internal organs that make up the digestive system and circulatory system, etc. * Annelides also reflect bilateral symmetry. Some of the species that belong to Filum Annelida include: Earthworms Leeches Lugworms Salinera Kingdom Animalia: Filum Mollusca Members of Filum Mollusca (mollusks) are coelomatic organisms that exhibit bilateral symmetry. However, some species exhibit asymmetrical conditions later in life. They tend to have a soft body that can be protected by a feeling shell depending on the body. The ventral part of the shellfish body consists of a muscle system used for locomotion. Typically, most of these organisms are aquatic and therefore can be found in marine and freshwater environments (several species are found in fresh water). However, some species can also be found in terrestrial environments. Some other characteristics associated with shellfish include: It is throbbed and therefore has three primary layers: Have an organ system level of the organization The body cavity (a real coelom) is limited to the pericardial cavity, as well as the gonad: Have an open circulatory system. Organs that are unique to mollusks include radula (feeding structure) and mantle (layer dorsey) Some species that belong to Filum Mollusca include: Giant Mollusk Pacific Oysters Hard clam Garden snail freshwater pearl mussel Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Arthropoda Members of Filum Arthropoda Although they are invertebrates, arthropods have an exoskeleton that provides structural support to the body. As a rule, arthropods are characterized by a segmented organism (consisting of the head, chest and abdomen), as well as joint appendages. There are currently estimated to be more than one (1) million Phylum Arthropod species, making it one of the largest groups of wildlife. More than 80 percent of all animals on earth are arthropods. All arthropods have a real coelom, which is small in size. They also demonstrate the level of the organization's organ system with organs forming different organ systems, including the digestive system, circulatory system and nervous system, etc. They also demonstrate bilateral symmetry where the body can be divided into two levels of the organisms that belong to Filum Arthropoda include: Scorpions Crabs Spiders Millipedes Termites Fly Ants Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Hemichordata Members of Filum Hemichordata (Hemichordates) are worm-like invertebrates commonly found in marine environments. Their bodies are divided into three main parts, including a body, collar (mesosoma) and torso (back of the body). They demonstrate bilateral symmetry and thus the body can be divided into two equal halves. Because they share multiple characteristics with chordates and members of Filum Echinodermata, Hemichordata is sometimes considered a link between vertebrates and invertebrate animals. Like some other organisms, members of this group (especially adult organisms) have coeloms but do not have properly developed organ systems like those found in most higher animals. Some of the animals classified under Filum Hemichordata include: Planctosphaera pelagica Ptychodera flava Spartobranchus tenuis Glossobalanus minutus Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Echinodermata First Echinodermata comes from the Greek words echein, which means spinach and Dermos, meaning skin. Therefore, as the name suggests, these organisms are characterized by cerebrospinal skin. Members of this group (echinoderma) are commonly found in marine habitats where algae feed. They are also described as invertebrate collegials, given that they have a spacious coelom located between the intestines and the body wall. They demonstrate the level of organization of the organ system and position various important structures, including the mouth and full digestive system. Although they can multiply sexually, they are also capable of regeneration. Some species classified under this Filum include: Common starfish Green Sea Urchin sculpin Blue Sea Star Arkarua Protoreaster nodosus * Members of this group tend to exhibit radial symmetry Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Cylum Ctenophora Members of the Phylum Ten Cophora commonly referred to as Ctenophores. They are invertebrate organisms commonly found in seawater across the globe. Ctenophores are jelly-like organisms characterized by a soft body that exhibits biradial symmetry. Like Platyhelminthes and members of Phylum Cnidaria, Ctenophores is an acelomate and thus lacks a real body cavity. Members of this group are also characterized by a row comb (eight in total) used for movement. Some of the organisms that belong to this Filum include: Beroe ovata Pleurobrachia bachei Beroe cucumis Xanioascus Ctenorhabdodus capulus Kingdom Animalia: Phylum Aschelminthes Aschelminthes are aquatic organisms that are bilateral symmetrical and demonstrate the organization's organ-systemic level. They are triploblastic and therefore have three sprout layers (ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm). Although they have a flattened, worm-like organism, studies have shown (which comes from blastocoel) and therefore do not have a real body cavity. They lack the respiratory and circulatory system, which is commonly found in other animals but has a digestive tract. Some of the species that belong to this Filum include: Horseworms Trichinella spiralis Loricifera Loa Return to plant biology Why are the differences between plant cells and animal cells? Returning from the Kingdom of Animalia to microscope Master home Agu K. (2012). Vertebrates. (2009). Animal Kingdom. Kevin Pang and Mark K. 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