

 Mollusks - soft bodied organisms with bilateral symmetry that are composed of a head, foot and a coiled visceral mass



Gastropods



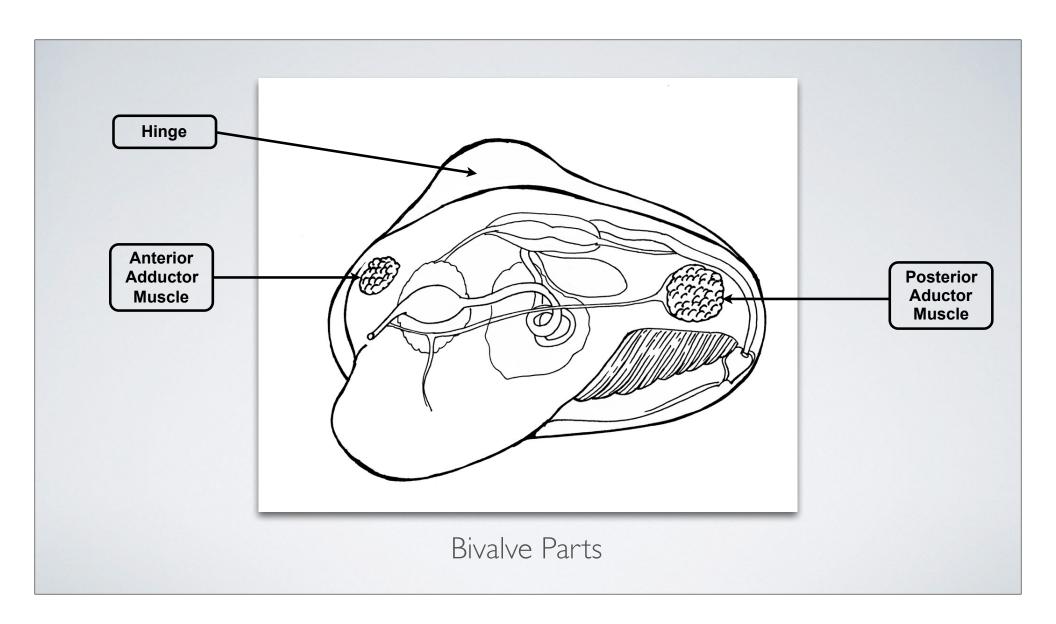
Bivalves

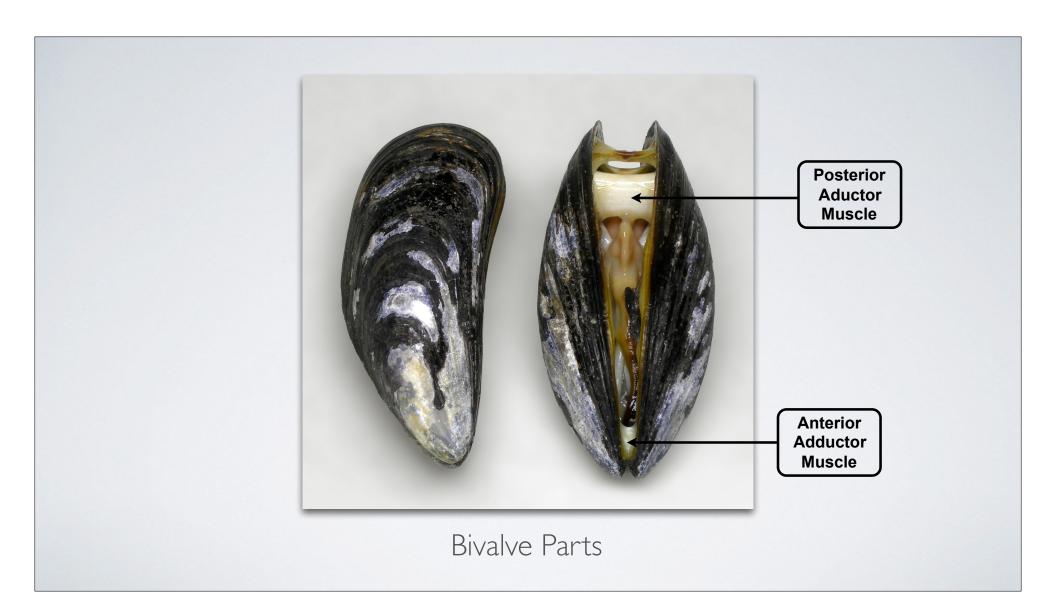


Cephalopods

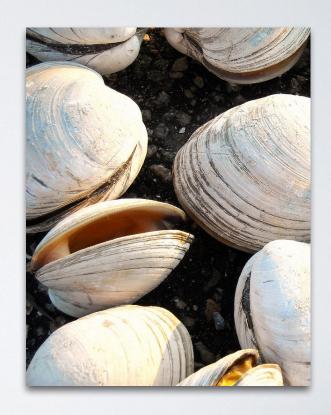
- Bivalve mollusks with two shells that are held together at one end with a ligament
 - The shells are kept closed by strong adductor muscles

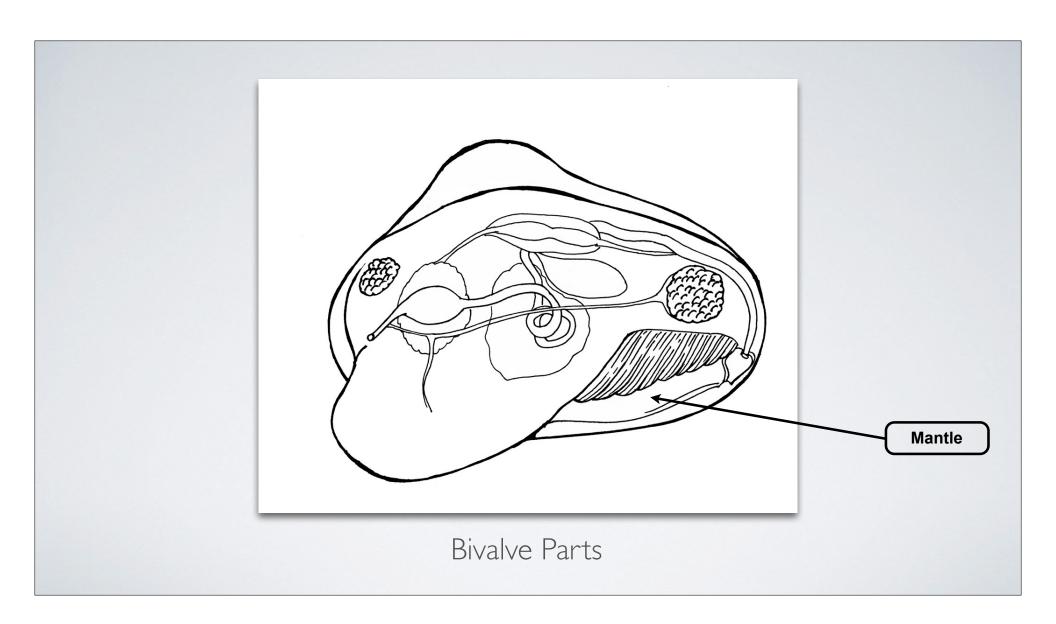


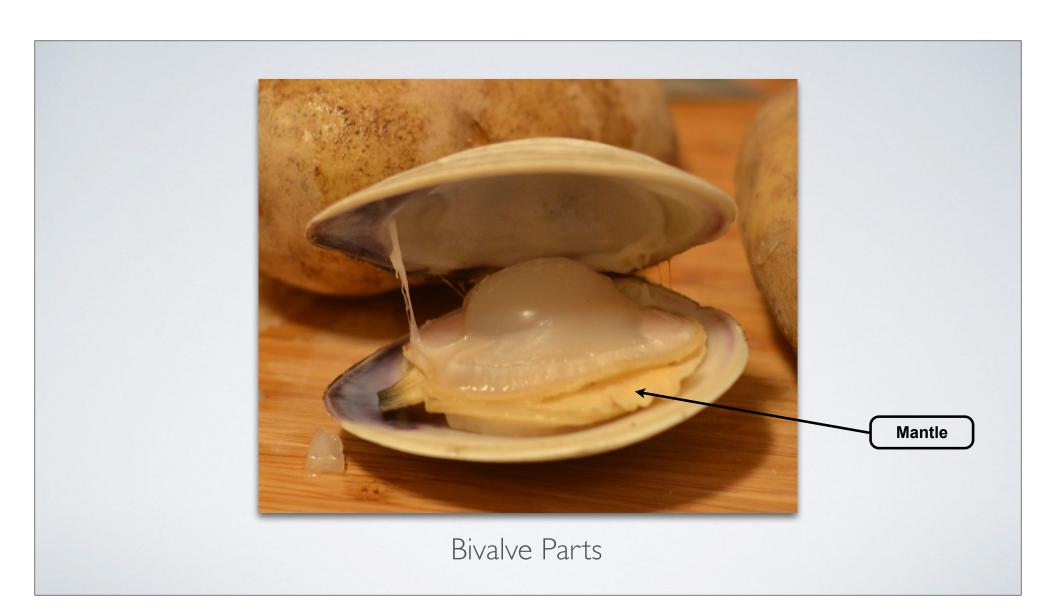




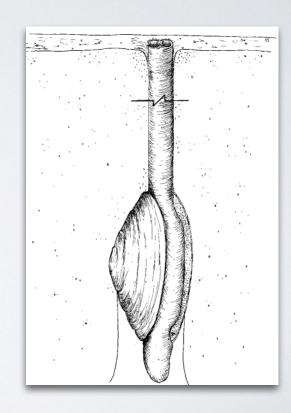
- Bivalve shells are made of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) and are built from a mantle membrane which lines the inside of both sides of the shell
 - The membrane secretes CaCO₃
 thus producing the shell

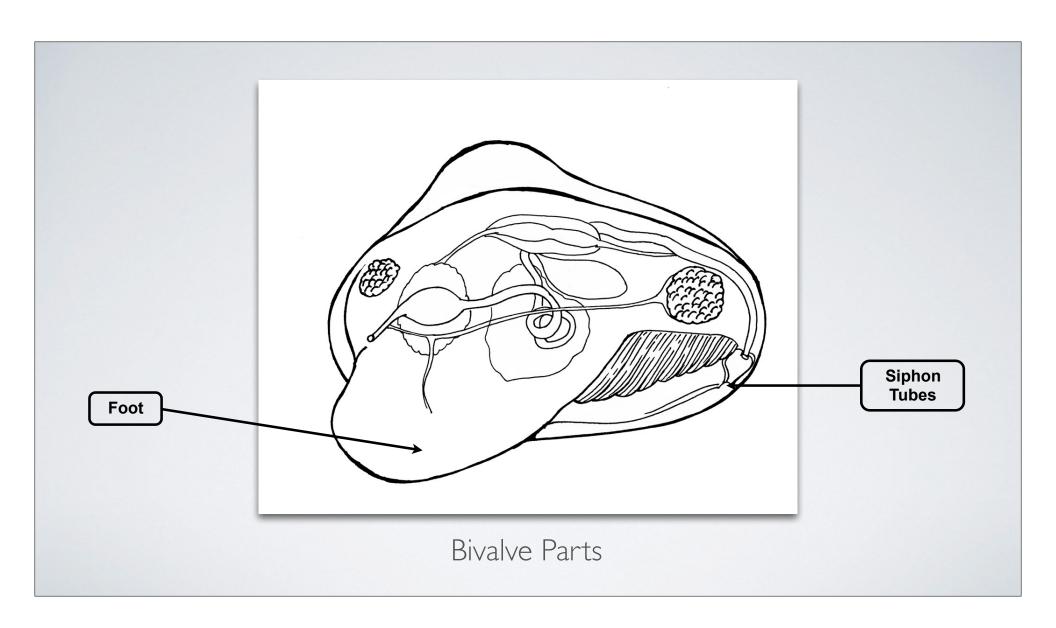


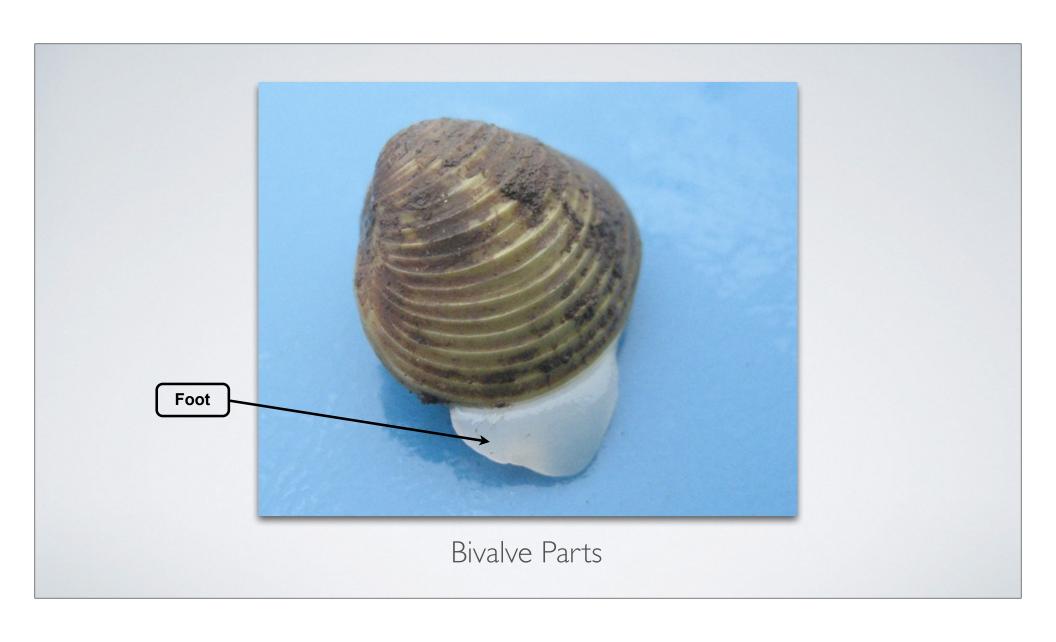




- Shells are shut very tightly with just a small gap opening for the siphon tubes
 - Bivalves bury themselves in the sand using their muscular "foot" and then extend their siphon tube for feeding and breathing









Where did he go?

- All bivalves are filter feeders
 - They cleanse great quantities of sea water and act as indicators for good water quality

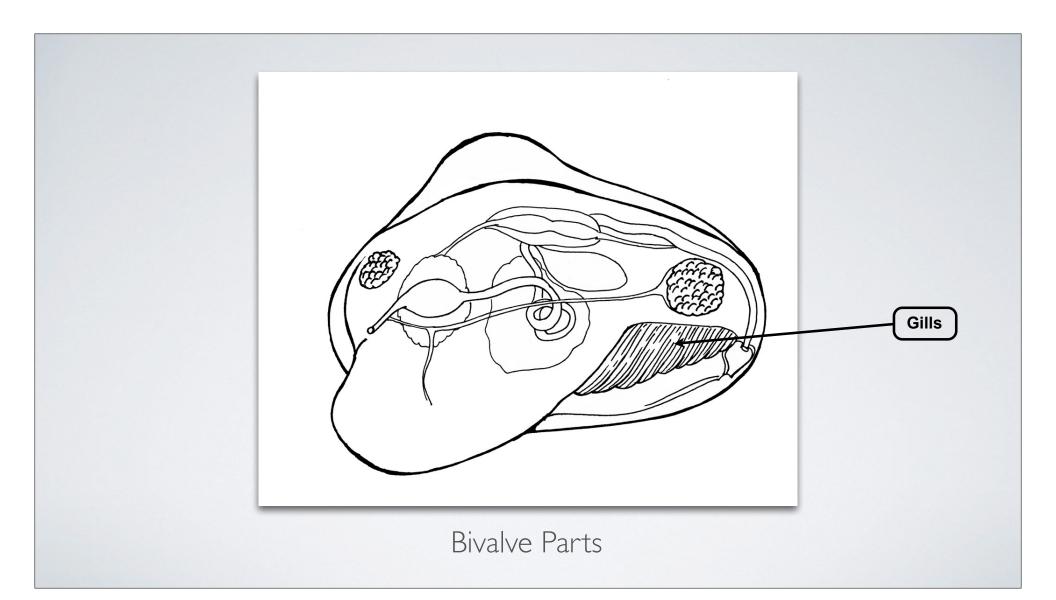


- During filter feeding water (containing plankton and organic debris) passes into the bivalve through its siphons
 - Food particles get stuck on the mucus surface that coats the surface of the gills and mantle
 - Oxygen is then absorbed by a pair of mucus-coated gills

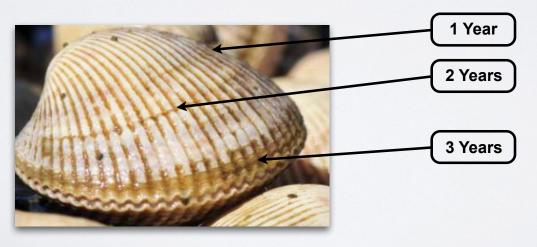




Where did he go?



- Age can be determined by observing the shell
 - Each ring represents a year of growth (similar to a tree) and larger bands indicate favorable growth conditions



- Bivalves move using adductor muscle to open and close the shell to propelling it "awkwardly" through the water
 - Scallop is the fastest

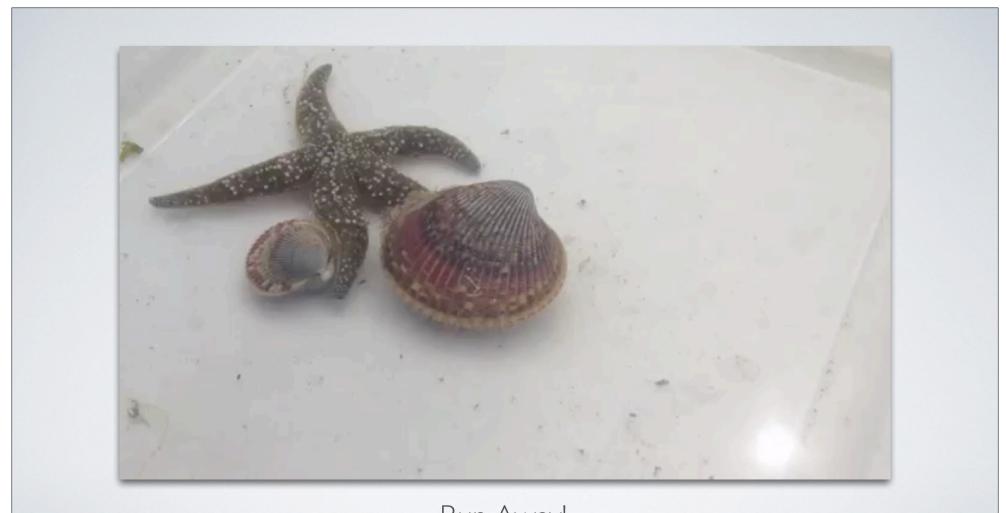




Scallop Swimming

- Bivalves are harvested as food
- Some bivalves produce pearls
 - Results when food or sand lodge between the mantle and shell and layers of calcium carbonate are formed around the grain





Run Away!

