

Phylum Nematoda

Name: _____

Fast Facts:

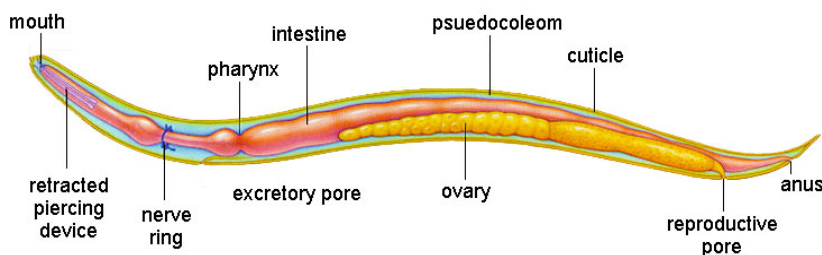
- _____
- *From video, nema=* _____
- _____ in virtually all parts of earth (soil, salt flats, polar regions, tropics, freshwater, saltwater, hot springs)
- *From video, well over half are:* _____

Trends in Evolution (Nematoda Characteristics):

1. Gastrulation (germ layers): _____
 - *From video, epidermis is called* _____
2. Cellular Organization: _____
3. Symmetry: _____
4. Body Cavity: _____ (between mesoderm and endoderm)

Nematoda Body Plan (Essential Roles)

- Responding to Environment:
 - _____ with _____ nerve cords
 - _____ in head region (but no “brain”)
 - _____ to detect chemicals
- Movement:
 - *From video, _____ in body contract and worm* _____
- Respiration, Circulation:
 - _____ through skin, like platyhelminthes
 - *From video, nutrients are transported by* _____
- Digestion:
 - 1st phyla with _____ digestive system
 - Food enters _____
 - _____ occurs in intestine
 - Undigested food exits _____
- Excretion:
 - Anus for undigested food
 - _____ for metabolic waste
- Reproduction:
 - _____
 - Most are _____ (separate male and female)
 - _____ fertilization
 - Males _____ than females
 - Parasitic worms have _____, like protista and platyhelminthes
 - E.g. *Ascaris*



Ecological Roles of Nematoda

1. Nematodes excrete the excess nitrogen from their food in plant-available form (_____)
2. Because of their abundance, diversity and effects on soil process indices of nematode assemblages are often useful _____.