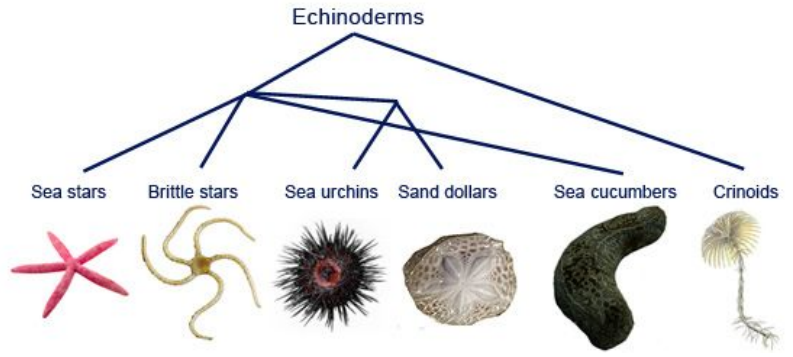


Phylum Echinodermata

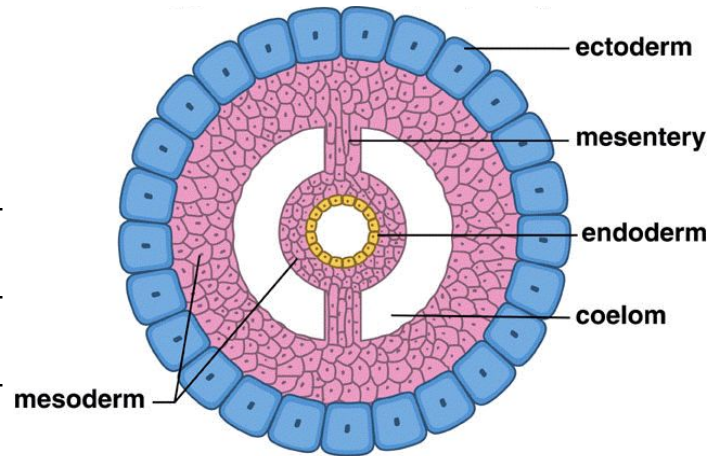
Fast Facts:

- 1) Greek for: _____
- 2) Example species:
 - a) sea stars
 - b) brittle stars
 - c) sea urchins
 - d) sea cucumbers
 - e) sand dollars



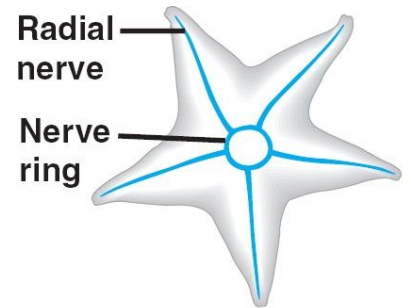
Trends in Evolution (Echinoderm Characteristics):

1. Symmetry: _____
2. Cellular Organization: _____
3. Gastrulation (germ layers): _____
4. Body Cavity: _____

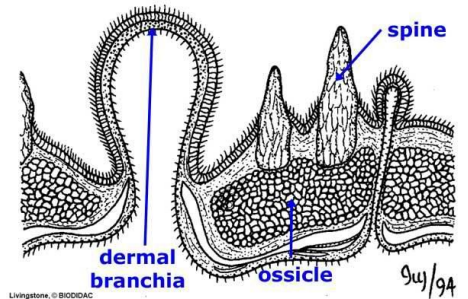


Echinodermata Body Plan (Essential Roles)

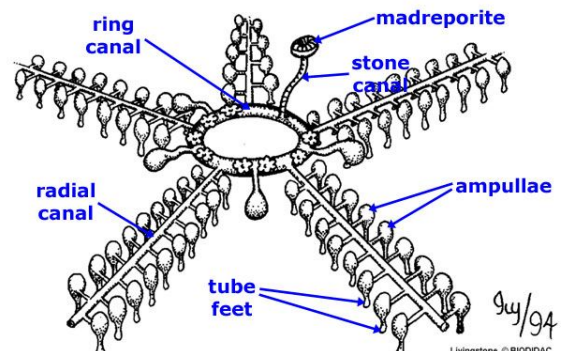
- Responding to Environment and Movement
 - _____
 - _____
 - Also used for:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ (network of canals)
 - Muscular tube feet _____ to move along



- Respiration:
 - In addition to tube feet:
 - _____
 - _____



- Circulation:
 - _____
 - _____



- Feeding/Digestion:

- _____
- Specialized structures:
 - _____
 - Long coiled intestine in some (for _____ digestion)

- Excretion:

- _____

- Reproduction:

- Sexual: _____
- Asexual: _____

- Structure:

- _____ made of plates called _____, held together by muscles

4 classes:

Class	Asteroidea	Ophiuroidea	Echinoidea	Holothuroidea
Example Species				
Shape/Structure				
How they Eat				
How they Move				