


Deskripsi spongia sp pdf

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Description and classification - Chalina Oculata and Spongia sp Chalina Oculata Habitat Description, fresh water and morphological sea water, has a rigid body shape like pieces of bamboo, which sometimes branch out on a layer of epidermis There are pores consisting of spikula composed of spikula composed of silica carbonate calcium. Anatomy, 1. It has an inner inner layer consisting of coanocytes 2. Between the two layers is a layer of mesogleia, consisting of cells of physiology Physiology 1. Digestion Food is carried by a stream of water will enter the body and pass through the room, which is a cellular khexanosit what is where the screening process occurs should know that chalina oculata has the simplest canal system. 2. Reproduction of asexuality by the formation of kidneys is attached to the stem, which help in the sexual division of egg gametes formed by the individuals in the coanocytes. A typical feature is in the shape of bamboo pieces that sometimes branch at the end. Classification Kingdom : animalia filum : porifera class : d Emospongia Order : menaxonia family : monokondidaea Genus : chalina Species : chalina oculata Spongia sp Description Habitat, sea water and freshwater morphology 1. Has many pores on the surface of his body 2. The inner part of his body is equipped with appendix 3. The body shape resembles a trunk and 4 brownish white. At the end of the branch is the osculum, and in the tire zone - the anatomy of ostia 1. The walls of the body consist of two layers, namely the outer layer (epidermis) and the inner layer. The inner layer, consisting of a number of neck cells called butyl-like seocytes, does not have a flagellum 2. It has a central space that serves as a cloaca. This space is surrounded by walls riddled with canals located in the Complex Physiology 1. An ame of digestion, pincioility cells capture dissolved oxygen in water and are transferred to cells dianosyt, and then oxygen circulates throughout the body anebocyt 2. Reproduction of sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction was not carried out with the help of special genitalia. Ovum and sperm Classification Kingdom : animalia Class : demospongia Order : asconasa Families : ascanosae Genus : spongia Species : spongia sp INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMY REPORT ON PORIFERA BY : ARIF BUDI 13 106 008 BIOLOGY (A) LECTURER : LIZA MEINI FITRI M.SI ASSISTANT LECTURER: HAYATI NURLAILA SALNI RIAU WAN BIOLOGY PROGRAM MAJORING IN TARBIYAH HIGH SCHOOL OF ISLAMIC RELIGION (STEIN) BATUSANGKAR 2015 Chapter I INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background Information Mainly in taxonomic science, all living things are grouped based on an equation of characteristics or similarities. Plants have certain characteristics, namely chlorophyll (green leaf substance) and animals have their own characteristics that can move. The study found the appearance of several living creatures that have characteristics of body pores or small holes. Finally, some experts argue that these living things should be grouped into the realm of animalia, the filum porifera. In this description, we follow the second opinion. We will wash the porposphere into the realm of animalia, a group of avebrates. Thus, this practice is done for any organisms that belong to the porosphere, as well as its parts and classification. 1.2 The purpose of practice as for the purpose of this practice is: to recognize porifera objects and place porifera objects in taxonomic positions. 1.3 The benefits of practice are in terms of the benefits of implementation, so that practice or students better understand and deepen the material given by teachers in the classroom. Chapter II REVIEW PUSTAKA 2.1 understanding of porifera porifera comes from Latin, namely pores means pores and fer means to bear. Porpolits or sponges or porous animals are a filum for the simplest multicellular animals. Because this animal has a characteristic that is a porous body such as foam or sponge, so porifera is also called an animal sponge. Porifera lives in seawater and fresh water, but most of them live in the sea, ranging from shallow coastal waters to a depth of 5.5 km and are always attached to substrates (sezii) and can not move freely. The shape of the body is like a tube or flower shell that is symmetrical radial. There's a body cavity called spongy in his body. It is an ancient multicellular animal known as the simplest of its body structures, not other multicellular animal filums. The sponge body is made up of jelly as mesokhil is wedged between two thin layers of cells. While all animals have specialized cells that can turn into special cells, the unique sponge inside has some special cells that can turn into other types, often migrating between the main cell layer and mesochyl in the process. Sponges have no nerves, digestion or circulatory system. Instead, most rely on maintaining a constant flow of water through their bodies to get food and oxygen and eliminate waste, and their body shape is adapted to maximize water flow efficiency. All aquatic sessile animals and although there are freshwater species, most of which (brine) species ranging from tidal zones to depths of more than 8,800 meters (5.5 miles). While most of the approximately 5,000-10,000 known species feed on bacteria and other food particles in water, some take photosynthetic microorganisms as endoimmentes and these unions often produce more food and oxygen than they consume. Some species of sponges that live in poor food environments have become carnivores that prey mainly on small crustaceans. Porifera is a phylum between the simplest and coelenterata difficulties in connecting metazoal strains actually in a special embryonic history. On this basis, porifera is classified into the paarazoa group (para- side or lateral animal (Jasin : 1984) 2.2. Characteristics of Porifera's morphological characteristics include a. His body is porous (osticum) b. Multicellular c. The body porpolyzes asymmetry (irregular), although some have radial symmetry. D. In the form of a tube, vase, bowl or plant e. The color changes f. Non-changing places (sesil) Anatomical characteristics include: a. has three types of aqueducts, namely asconoid, siconoid and leukonoid b. intracellular digestion in coanocytes and amoebosits 2.3. The size and shape of the porifera size varies greatly. Some species of porifera are the size of rice pellets, while others may have a height and diameter of up to 2 meters. The body of the porosphere is usually asymmetrical or irregular, even if there is radial symmetry. There are tubes, vases, bowls, or branches like plants. His body has small holes or pores (ostusum). Body colors vary, some pale and some brightly colored, such as red, orange, yellow and even purple. 2.4. Body structure and function Body structure consists of two layers: epidermis and endodermis. Epidermis (outer layer) consists of flat epithelial cells (pinacocytes). Endodermis consists of berflagela cells that serve to digest food and hollowed out of the called neck cells or coanocytes. Between them is a gelatin called mesogley. Mesogley consists of several types of cells, namely: a. Aepohsite cells, i.e. cells, which are tasked with transporting food substances and metabolic residues from one cell to another b. Sclerobias cells, which are cells whose function forms spikula, which can be made from lime, kersik, or sponging c substances. Piglets, a cell whose function opens and closes pores d. Archeocytes, embryonic amebosite cells that are blunt and can form reproductive cells e. Spikula, Porifera body formation of aqueduct cells, which serves as the entry of water into the spongy shelf, and then from spongy salt through the osculum. The canal has three forms: sikon, ascon and leukon as well. Askon, this type is the simplest type. Incoming water passes through a canal directly connected to the spongy insoles and then exits through the osculum. The channel is short and has no branches or curves. Example: Leucosolenia sp. B. Seacon, this type of water that passes through the snout then enters the spongy cavity through the branching channel. After that, the water will come out through the osculum. This type belongs to Scypha Leukon (ragon), this type is the most complex type. Water enters the interconnected round cavities through the sewage. From this cavity it flows into the spongy layer and comes out through the skeletal osulum on the porosphere is an external skeleton or exoskeleton. Skeleton can be chalk, as in Calcareea, it can also be a silicate frame, as one hexactinellida has, or a soft skeleton (spongin) in Demospongia. 2.5. The lifestyle and habitat of Theriter live heterotof, the food of bacteria and plankton. The food that gets into his body is fluid. Digestion is done intracellularly in coanocytes and amoebocytes. Porpoly habitats are usually in the sea ranging from sea to sea with a depth of 5 km. About 150 species of porifera live in a fresh air, such as Haliciona of demospongia class. The adult Porifera can not move (sesil), his life clings to stones or other objects on the seabed. Since the characteristic porosphere cannot move, sometimes the porifer is considered a plant. 2.6. Reproduction of porister breeding can be done vegetatively and generatively. Vegetative breeding can be done in two ways, namely 1. Formation of shoots. Formed shoots are separated from the mother, and then a new face is formed. 2. Gemmulae (seed grain). Gemmulae is a series of mesenhip cells that are grouped and have the shape of balls covered with chitin and reinforced with a spikul. Gemmulae is formed if the current state of the environment is unfavorable. As the environment improves, gemmulae will be shaped into new faces. Gemmulae belongs only to the freshwater porosphere. The process of hemula formation is this: First of all arkeost collect nutrients by dissing other cells that will be collected in the body cavity. Then a certain cell surrounds the secret of the group and wraps it around it. Clusters and capsules are formed. Under the right conditions, the hemmula hatch and the cells in it go out and differentiate the shape of the new sponge while generative breeding occurs anisogamically, i.e. by melting the male gamete (microgame) with the female gamete (macrogame). From this smelter is produced zigots, which then develop larvae of cilia. 2.7. The digestive and respiratory systems of the Porifera are fed on organic substances and small organisms such as plankton. Food is digested intracellularly by koanocyte cells. Inside the cell, the food is digested by vacuole food, then transmitted by amoebosite cells and circulated throughout the body. While the rest of the food is transferred to spongosol then removed through oskulum. The respiratory system is very simple. Oxygen is taken directly from the water by the cells of the absorption of koanocytes. Respiratory carbon dioxide is released directly from inside the cell into the environment. 2.8. Classification of porosphere. Based on its skeletal components, porifera is classified into three classes, namely Hexactinellida or Hyalospongiae, Demospongiae, and Calcareea (Calcispongiae). 1. Hexactinellida (Hyalospongiae) Hexactinellida (in Greek, Hexa and six) or Hyalospongiae (in Greek, Hyalo and glass/ transparent, spongy sponge) has spicula composed of silica. Tip spikula six as a star. The body is mostly pale in color with the shape of a vase or bowl. Its body height is on average 10-30 cm with sycoids-type ducts. This animal lives alone in the sea at a depth of 200 to 1000 m. An the example of Hexactinellida is Euplectella. 2. Demospongiae Demospongiae (in Greek, demo - thick, spongy sponge) has a frame consisting of spongy fibers. The body is brightly colored because it contains pigments found in amoebosites. The color function is thought to protect your body from sunlight. Its body shape is irregular and branched out. Some reach more than 1 meter in height and diameter. All Demospongiae have leukonoids type aqueducts. Demospongiae habitats are usually in deep and shallow seas, although some are found in fresh water. Demospongiae is the only porifera group whose members live in fresh water. Demospongiae is the largest class, covering 90% of all types of porospheres. Examples of Demospongiae are spongy, hippos and digitalis nifats. 3. Calcareea (Calcispongiae) Calcareea (in Latin, Calcare and lime) or Calcispongiae (in Latin, calcium and lime, sponge) has a frame consisting of calcium carbonate. The body is mostly pale in color with shapes such as flower vases, purses, jugs or cylinders. The body height is less than 10 cm. The body structure has an asconoid, a siconoid, or leukonoid aqueducts. Calcareea lives in shallow seas such as the sea, the sea, the clatrin and the leuchetetus lanzifer. Here is the shape of the porifera-type aqueduct: asconoid, siconoid and leukonoid b. Porosphere can be grouped by the type of waterway or type of body frame component. (a) Askon Type 1) Type Askon: the simplest aqueduct system, sequentially consisting of spongy, spongy Examples: Leikarosoly and Klatarin Blanca. 2) Type Sicon: The aqueduct includes ostia, non-rock radial tracts, spongy and osculum. The openings are connected by branches to cavities directly connected to the spongy layer. Examples: Feronema Sp., Shipa and Sicon Gelatinosum. 3) Type Leukon (Ralon) :umit type. The canal consists of osia, branched radial channels, spongy and osculum. Examples: Euspongia officialis and Euspongia mollissima (Amir: 1996). b. Types of building materials of the body frame 1. Calcareea or Calcispongiae Body isusun of calcium carbonate (lime) and does not contain spongy, hairy body surfaces, has a small body size, is less than 15 cm tall and grayish in color, yellow, pink and green, and lives in shallow waters. The skeletal element of the Calcareea class in the form of a triakson spicule. Sponges of this class have a total of less than 10% of the number of all spongy animals that are at sea. The Calcareae class consists of two orders, namely Homocoela Order, asconoid type, thin body wall: for example Leusosolenia and Clathrina. and the Order of Heterocela, a type of shikonoids or leukonoids, thick body walls: Scypha, for example. 2. Heksaktinellidae or Hyalospongiae is known as a glass sponge that has a body frame of a silicate substance and does not contain a spongy substance. The peak is in the form of a triaxon field, in which each field has two radii (hexactinal). The cylindrical, flat or flowing body, height 90 cm, in the sea at a depth of 90 cm to 5000 m. Class Hexaktinellidae consists of 2 orders, namely: 1) Order of Hexaster props, small peaks of hexaccinal. 2) Order Amphidiscophora, a small spikula with hooks at both ends. For :P sp., Euplectella sp. Staurocalyp sp. 3) Demospongiae CHAPTER III IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICUM 3.1 The time and place of invertebrate taxonomic practice concerning the protozoa was held on Monday, March 9, 10:35 am to 12.in L.1.3 laboratory mipa spot batusangkar. 3.2 Tools and materials As for the tools and materials used in this practice are: a set of surgical instruments and microscope materials, the material used in this pratikatum, at least two samples of porifera, for example, phakelia ventulabrum, spongia sp, chalina aculata, theya lycirium. CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION 4.1 Observation Results Ascon Type Porifera (Ascopora Sp) Classification Ascopora Sp Kingdom : Animalia Phylum : Porifera Classis : Cnidaria Ordo : Anthozoa Family : Acropolidae Genus : Acropora Species : Acropora Sp In this class the type of waterway is Ascon, an Ascon type in the form of floral latrines, which is a type of flower can be seen in the image above, which is part of the view. In the image above osculum, there are many pores, but unclear, and the extinct channel then has a pointed branch, a central cavity called spongiocoel or paragaster. The top end of the jambangan is a large hole called Osculum. The hole is the entrance to the stream of water leading to the Paragaster cavity. water coming through pores or styles moves through the channel to the body cavity (Spongiosol). Then the water comes out through the osculum. Examples of Ascopora Sp. This species belongs to the Cnidaria class. In observing practicum in this form there is an osculum found at the top and also seen a lot of pores around the body from this dry porosphere. (Brotowidjoyo, 1989). 4.2 Observations on the dryly preserved Rhagion type Classification Rhagion Kingdom Type : Animalia Phylum : Porifera Classis : Demospongiae Order : Dycitoceraida Family : Spongiadae Genus : Spongia Species : Spongia Sp Further observations rhagon type. The Rhagion type is the most complex type of aqueduct, a water that comes through pores or styles for interconnected round cavities. Water from the cavity flows into Spongiosol and eventually goes through Osculum. Example of Spongia sp (Jasin, 1984). 1994). Spongia is a species of porifera that belongs to the class of demospongia, and Spongia has a type of aqueduct, which Rhagion (Leucon). Leucon type is the most complex type of aqueduct, which enters through pores or Ostosum to the interconnected round cavity water from the cavity flows into the Spongiosol and finally through Osculum. S examplelea Sp (Lisa: 2015) In this spongia osculum, that there are many and osculum in this very large form of and this osculum is found in almost all of the body of this spongy sponge, and throughout the body there is also fibrous osia. It is found in all parts of the animal's body. Spongia is a porifera that belongs to the class of demospongia, which has the characteristic that this class has a body consisting of fibers or spongy threads without a skeleton. Sometimes with spikula from the material kersik substances. Leucon water flow type. Demospongia is a class from Porifer that has the largest number of members. Most members of Demospongia are brightly colored, as they contain a lot of granular pigment in amoebosite cells. Spongia sp belongs to the class Demospongiae, because his body is supported by the internal skeletal system in the form of spongy (organic matter) or silicate and or both. The external morphology of this class consists of ostium and oculus, this oculus works water coming from spongy salt. Spongosol is a cavity in the body porifera. While ostis or apertura is a small hole of poreseite, like a water hole in the water into the body porifera. Each pore is formed by a piglet, a cell that forms as a short tube that extends from the outer surface to the spongy layer. Gubgozole is a cavity in the body porifera (Brotowidjoyo, 1989). Spongia sp's morphological characteristics include: a porous body (sty) associated with a room next door called spongy. The body porpolyzes asymmetry (irregular), although some have radial symmetry. In the form of a tube, vase, bowl or plant. The body has many pores, which are the beginning of a canal system (aqueduct) that connects the outer environment with the internal environment. The body of the porosphere is not equipped with the so-called appendix and moving parts of the body. The body of the porosphere does not yet have ducts. Spongia sp is a marine habitat and abounds in this area. Life usually clings to the main substrate of the beach in the form of rocks, shells, coral corals (Diah : 2004) 4.3 Observations by type Sycon Classification Type Sycon Kingdom : Animalia Phylum : Porifera Classis : Calcareea Order : Syconasa Families : Schynadaeae Kindchty : Schypa Sif-type pigs have a system of sikone aqueducts, a type of Sycon is a type of aqueduct, the mouth of which is connected by an aqueduct, which branches into the cavity of coanocytes cells. Next, the water moves towards the spongy pipe and finally comes out through the osculum. In this Scypha there is osculum of this body prifera, which is basically osculum, which exists that there are two and throughout the body of this class is a characteristic of its body is porous, like foam tau sponge sponiferia is also called a sponge animal. So in the practice that has been done, we can see the types of waterways in the prifera class i.e. in three types of porifera there are also three types of aqueducts, namely. Ascon type Ascon type in the form of floral restrooms, which is the simplest type and we can see a central cavity called spongiocoel or paragaster. The top end of the jambangan is a large hole called Osculum. The hole is the entrance to the stream of water leading to the Paragaster cavity. water coming through pores or spongiosol moves through the canal to the body cavity (spongiosol). Then the water comes out through the oclum. An example of Askotor Sp b. The Sikon Type Sycon type is a type of aqueduct, which is associated with forked water - branches in the cavity of coanocytes cells. Next, the water moves towards the spongy pipe and finally comes out through the osculum. Example: Scypha Sp. c. Rhagon Type Dry Preservation and Wet Preservation Rhagon Type is the most complex type of aqueduct that enters through pores or stytsy to interconnected round cavities. Water from the cavity flows into the spongy cavity and finally through osculum .example: Spongia Sp. 5.2 Tips From creating a report on the filum porifera there are still many flaws, errors and not avoid perfection. The author therefore seeks criticism and advice from the lecturer and assistant so that further reports can be better than the previous one. LIBRARY LIST Arulina, Dia. 2004. Biology of High School 1st grade. Jakarta: PT. Gelora Brotowidjoyo script. 1989. Basic zoology. Jakarta: Erlangga Jasin, Maskeri. 1984. Animal systems Invetebrata and Vetebrata. Surabaya: Sinar Vijaya MainiFiri, Lisa. 2015. GuidePratikumTaksomonInvetebrata. STAIN Batusangkar Rusyan, Adun. 2011. Invetebrata zoology. Bandung: Alphabet Alphabet deskripsi spongia sp pdf

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