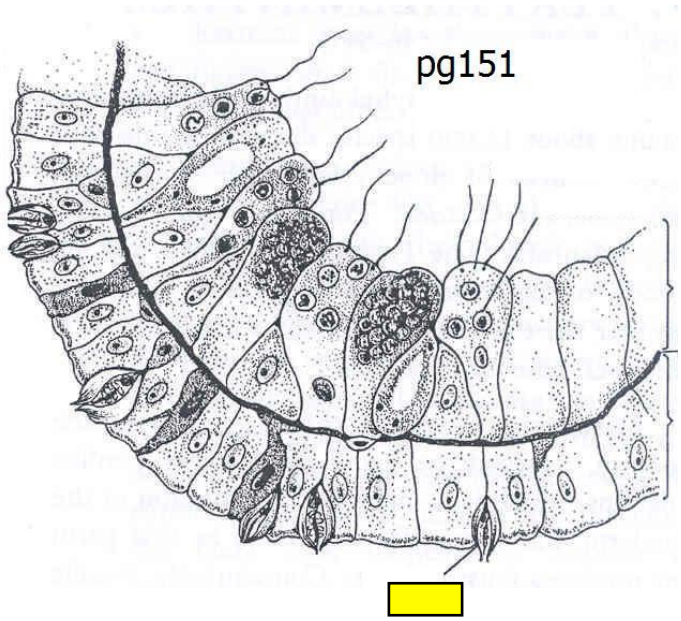
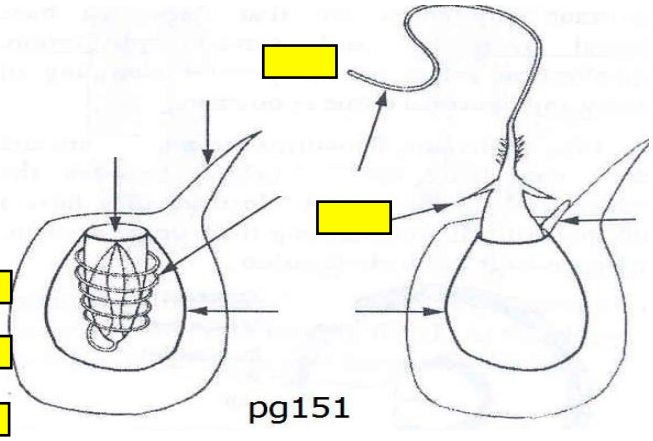
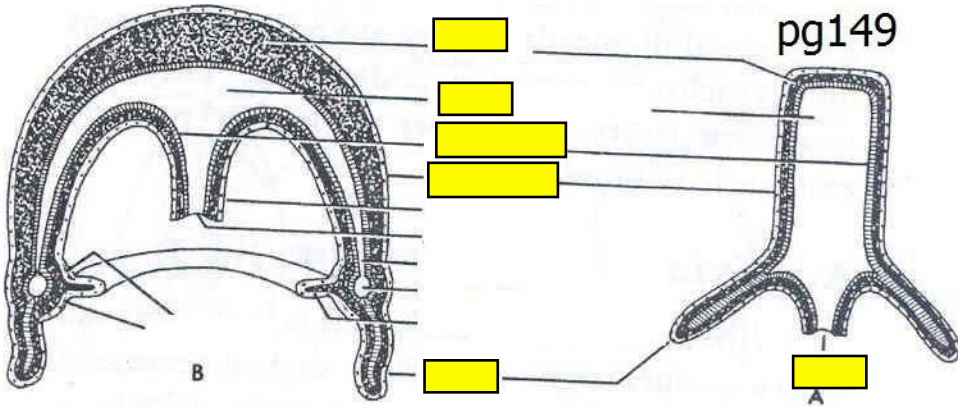
Diagram Study Guide - by Margaret Weitzman (UGSI)

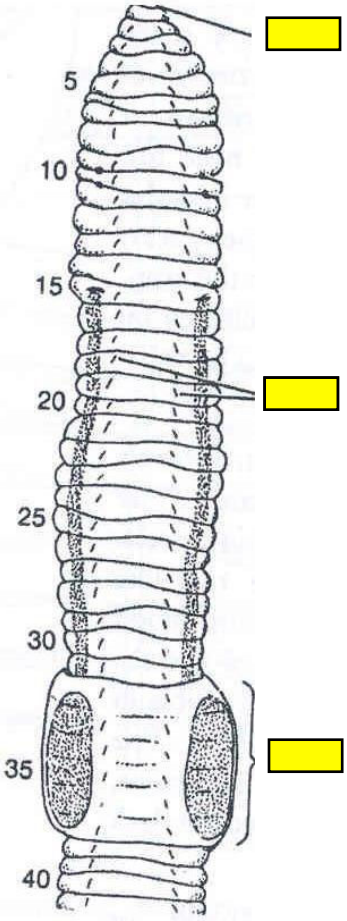
These are intentionally out of order. You should be able to identify the organism/system shown, sex of the organism, any taxonomic info (phylum, class, etc), and all labeled organs/tissues and their functions. Refer to indicated page numbers for answers. Try coloring in the black and white diagrams yourself! NOTE: be sure to check your manual to make sure you can label/identify ALL diagrams (a few may not be included here).

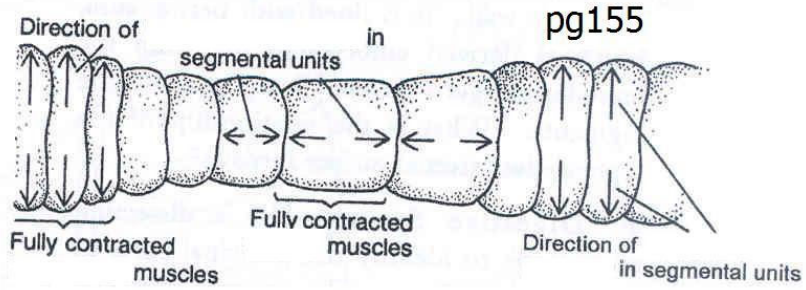
Note the yellow boxes represent structures which you should know. Not every figure is included nor is every structure listed.











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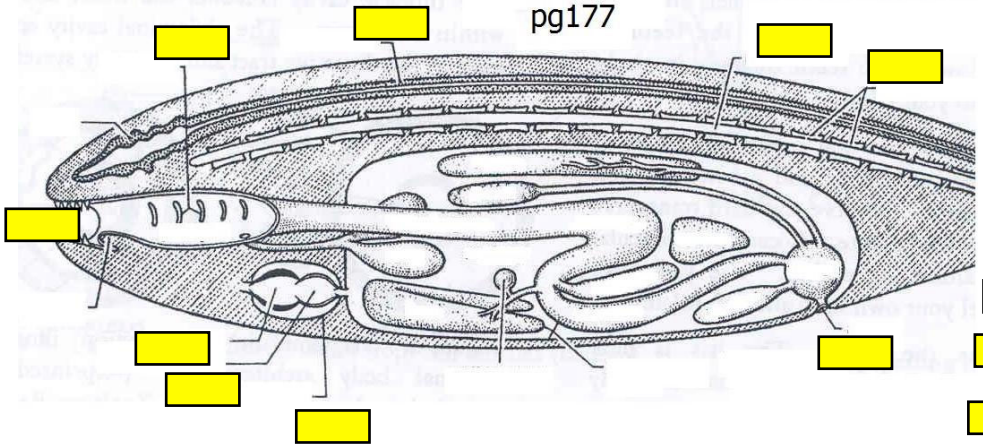

Be sure to relate this figure to your rat dissection.

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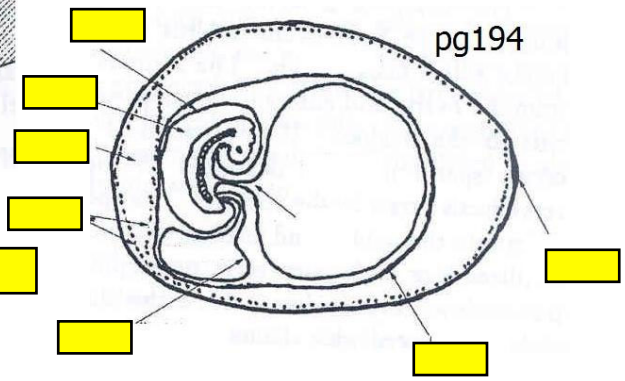

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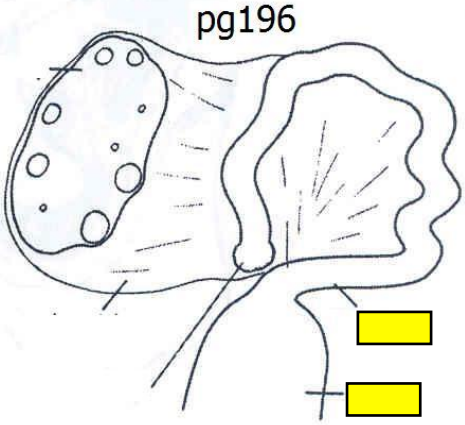

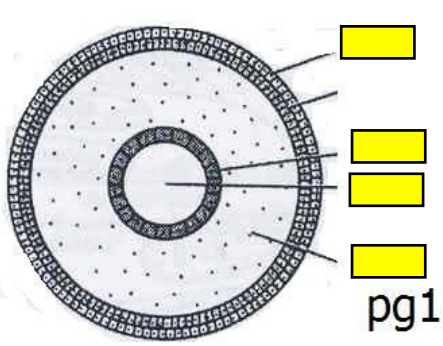

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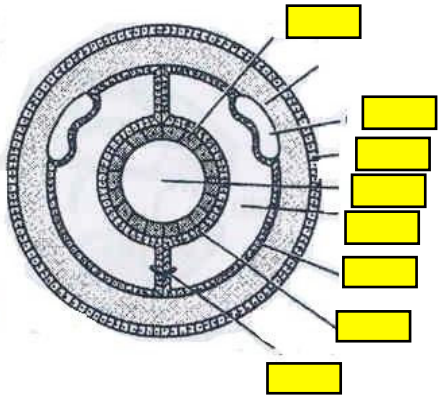
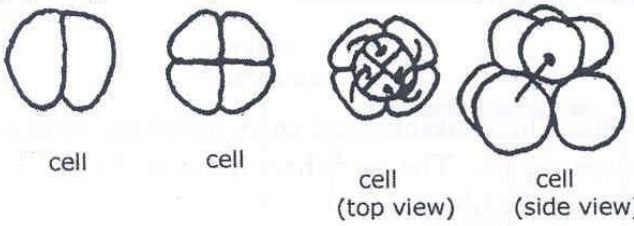


pg188 type of development = _____



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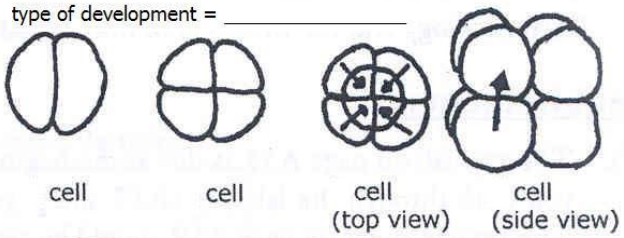

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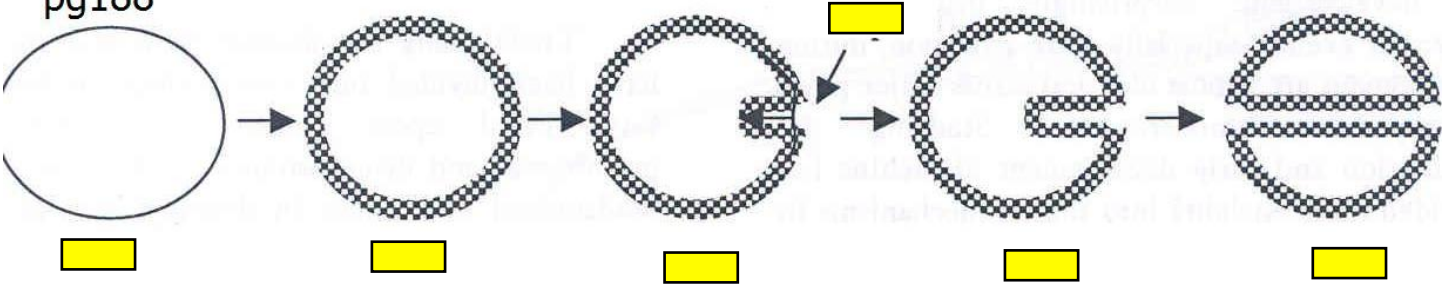

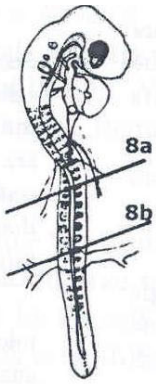

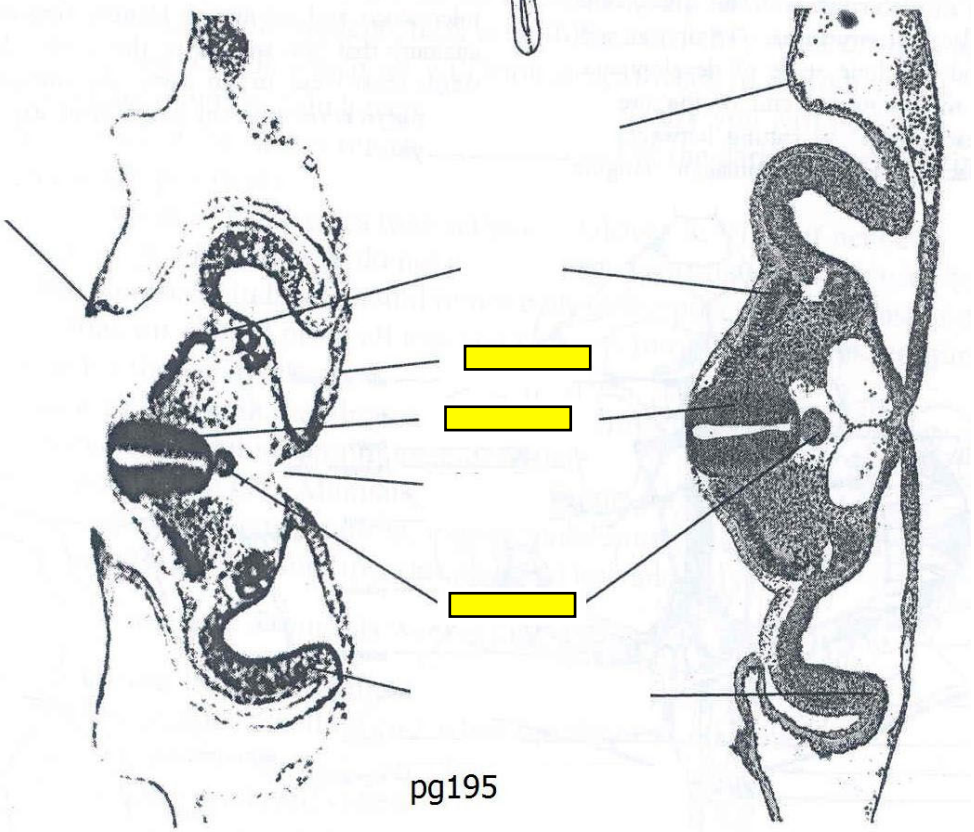

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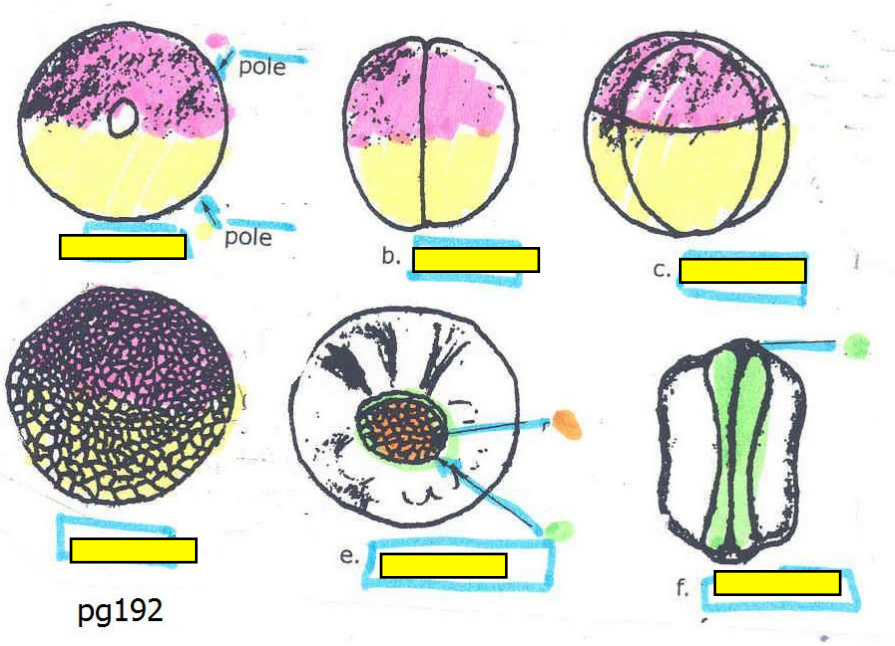
Figure 8a

Figure 8b

Be sure to understand developmental differences in protostomes and deuterostomes. Acoelomate organisms such as Porifera, Cnidarians and Platyhelminthes are neither. Use page 146 as a study aid to help guide you through the material.



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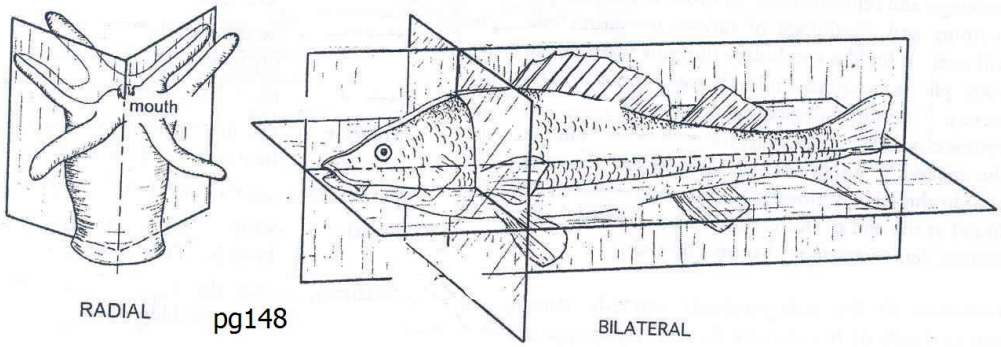
Study advice. Color code the diagrams in ways that help you. Focus on the big picture and recognize analagous structures. Don't forget about classification! Use the images from our website. Many of you took digital photographs and have asked us to help you identify structures. Realistically we can't take the time to sit down with each pair or group of students to do that. Use our labeled images to help clarify your images if you feel that your images will be more helpful. If you have a few questions about your images then that is fine but we can not sit down with you and go over every image you made. Unsure of what a feather duster looks like? Check the index of Campbell for the page with an image or do a GOOGLE image search.



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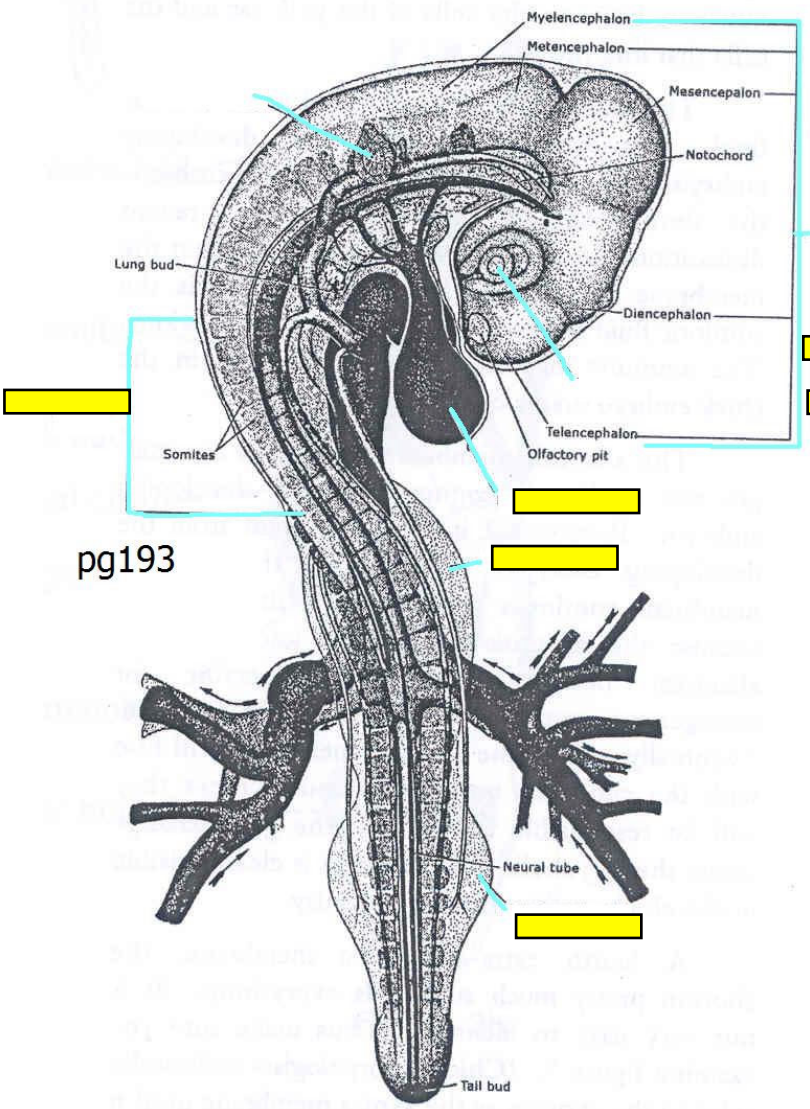

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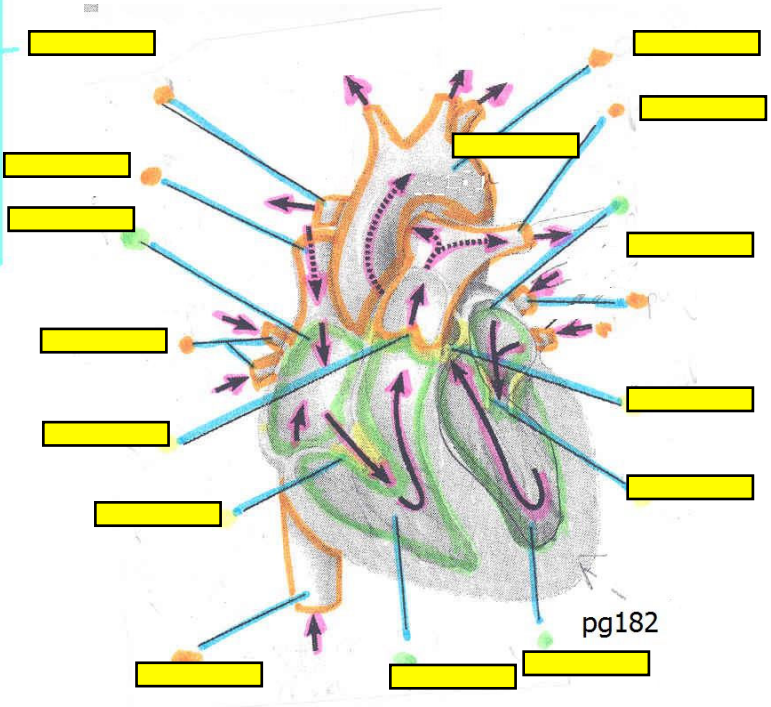

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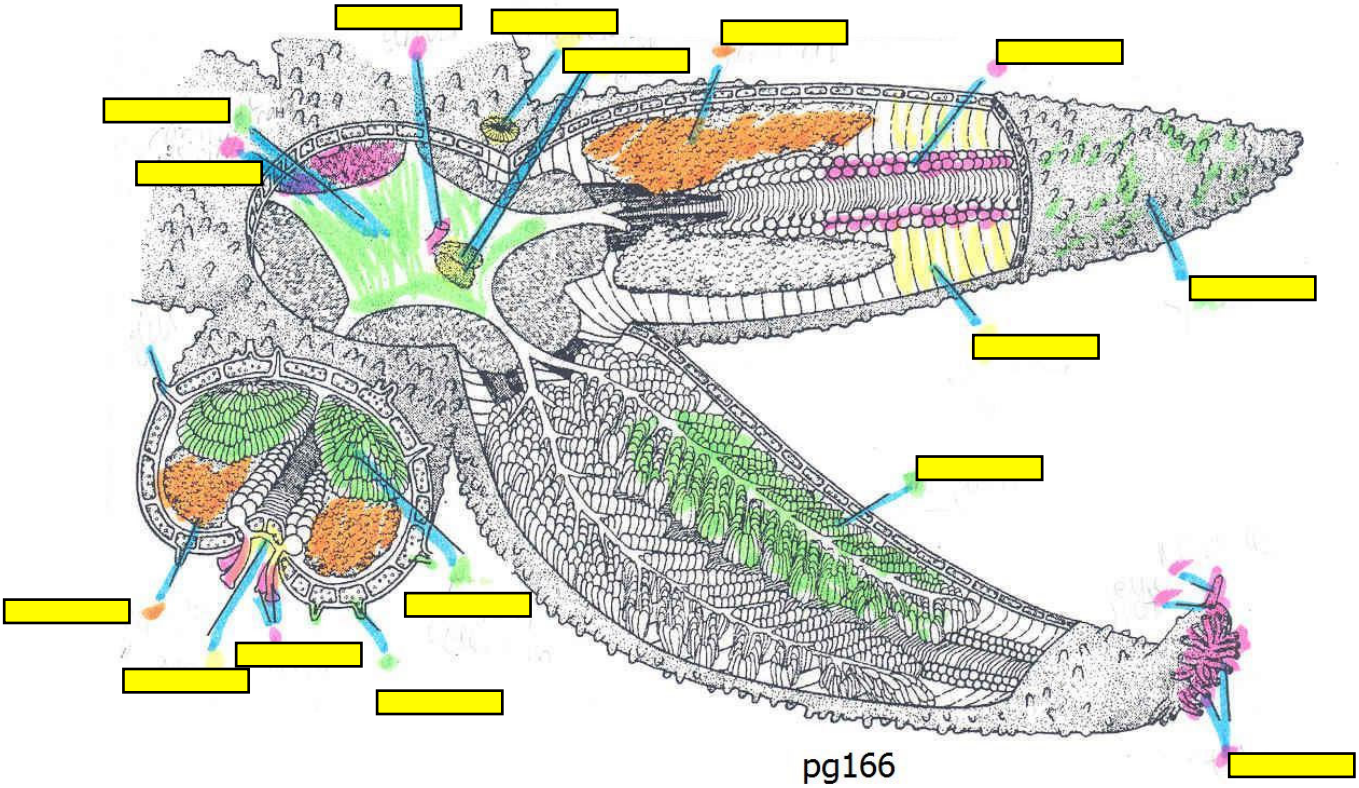

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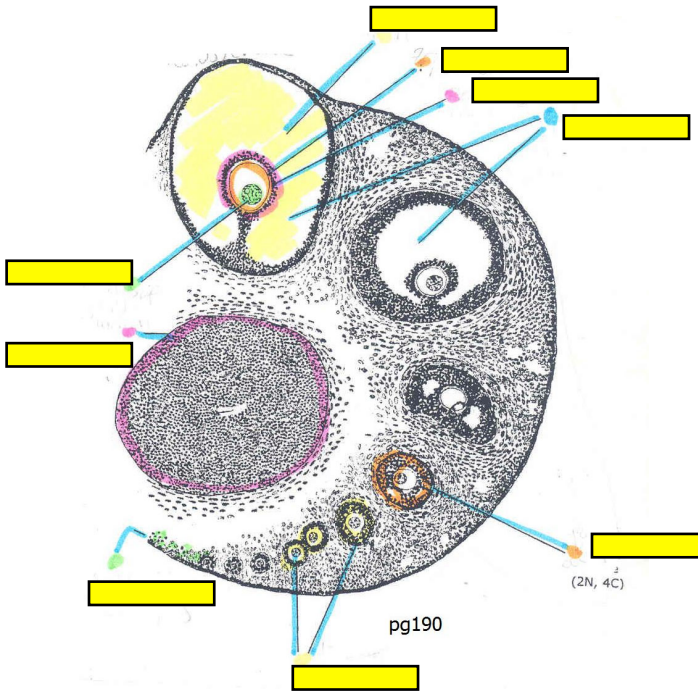

(2N, 4C)

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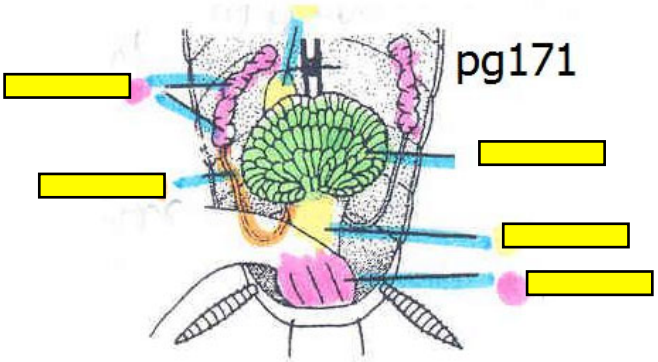

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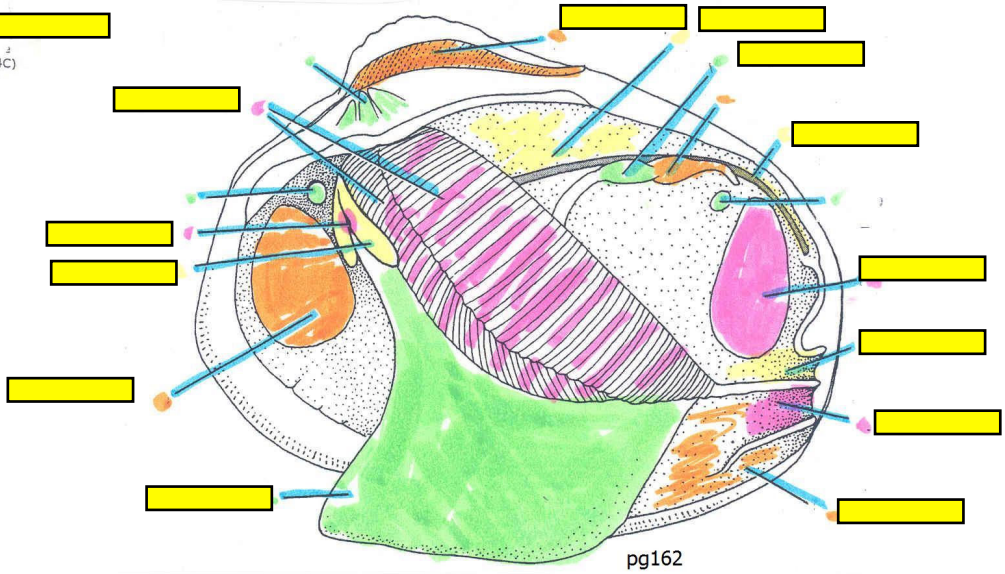

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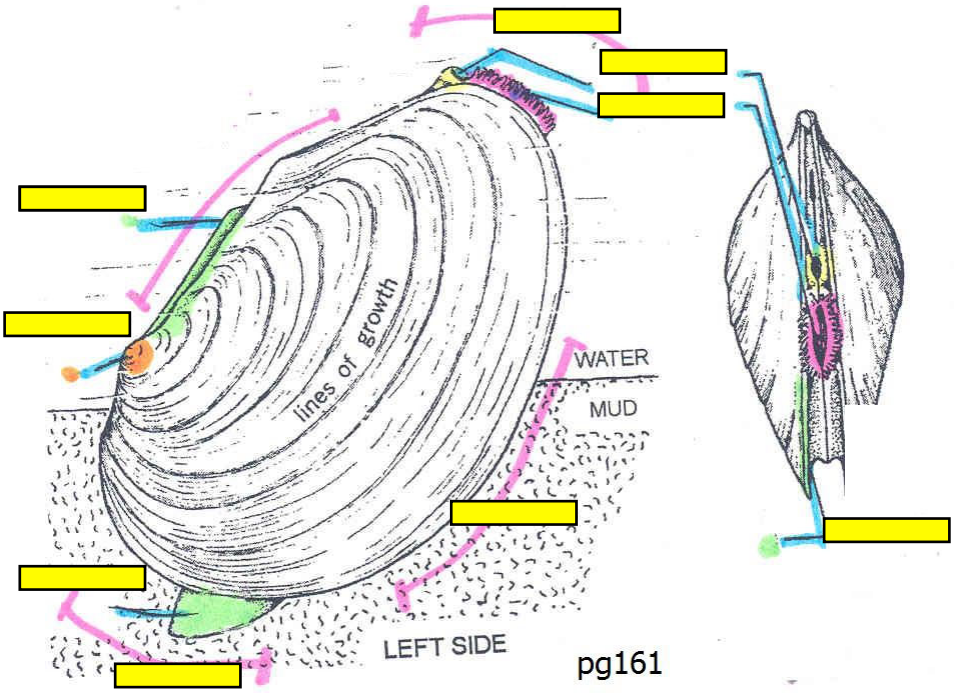

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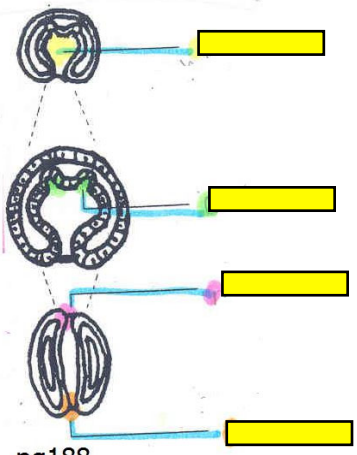

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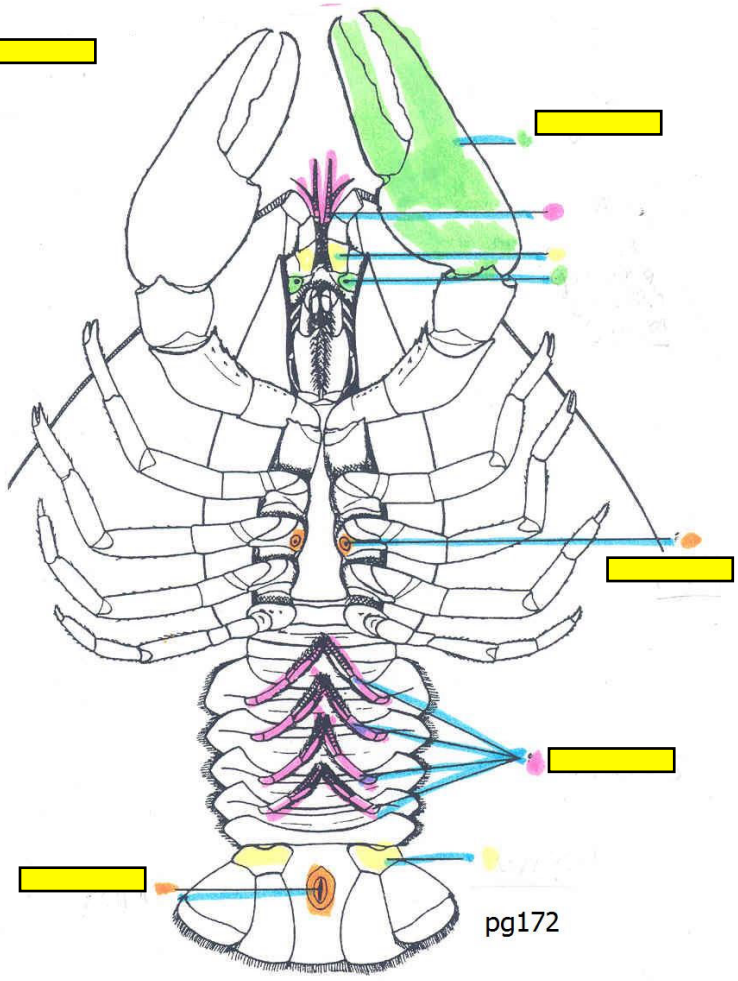

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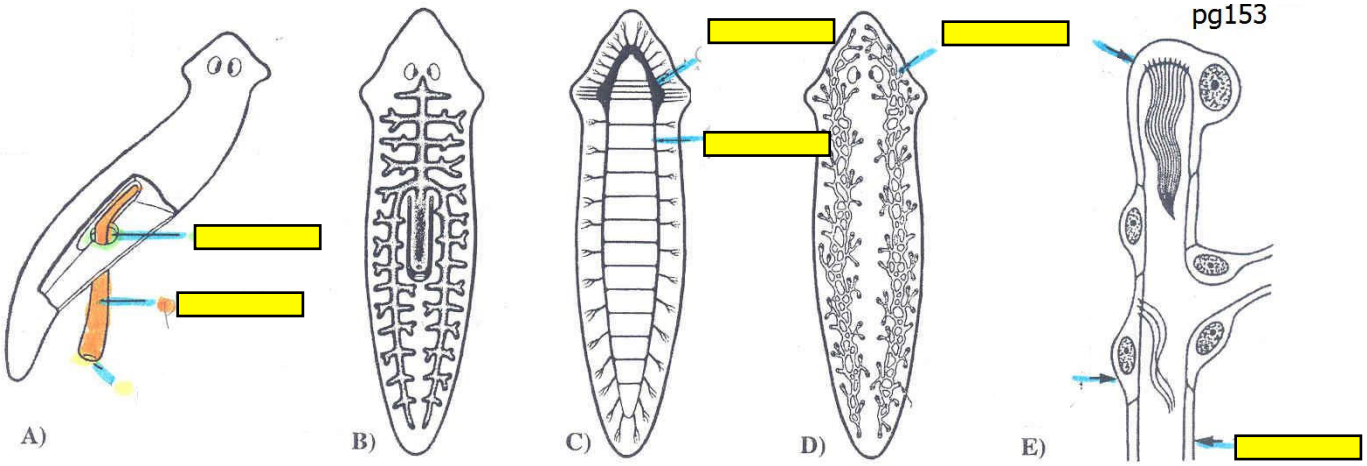

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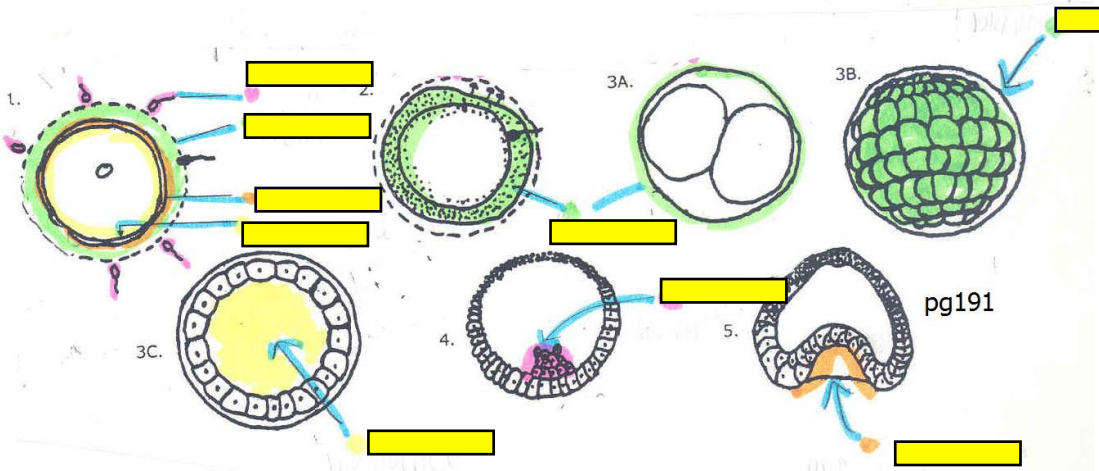

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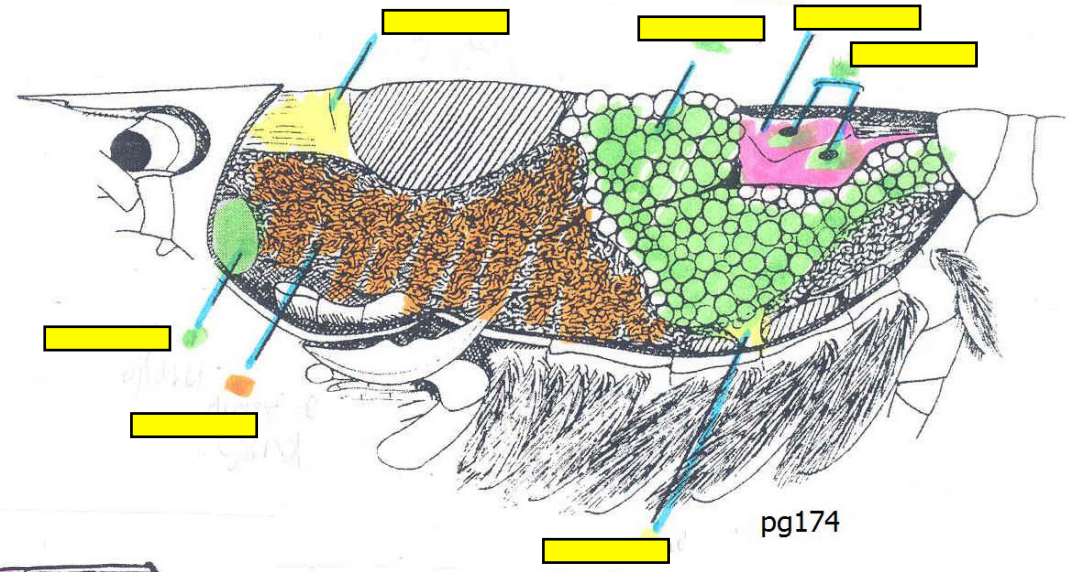

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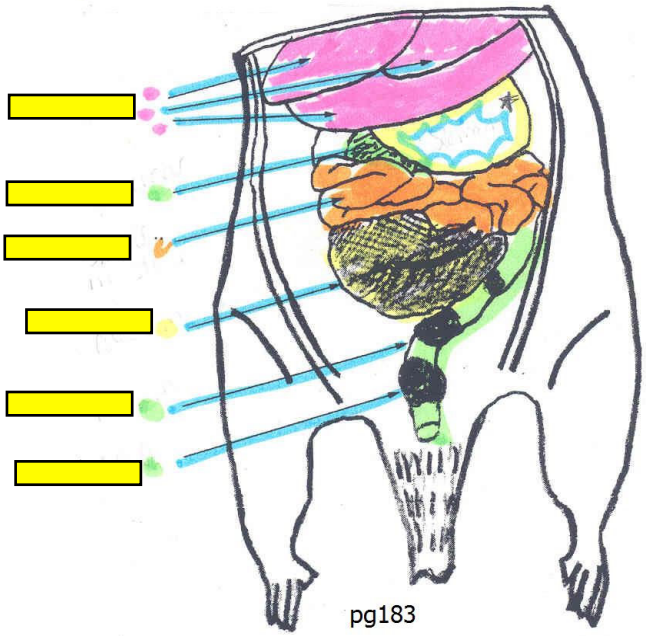

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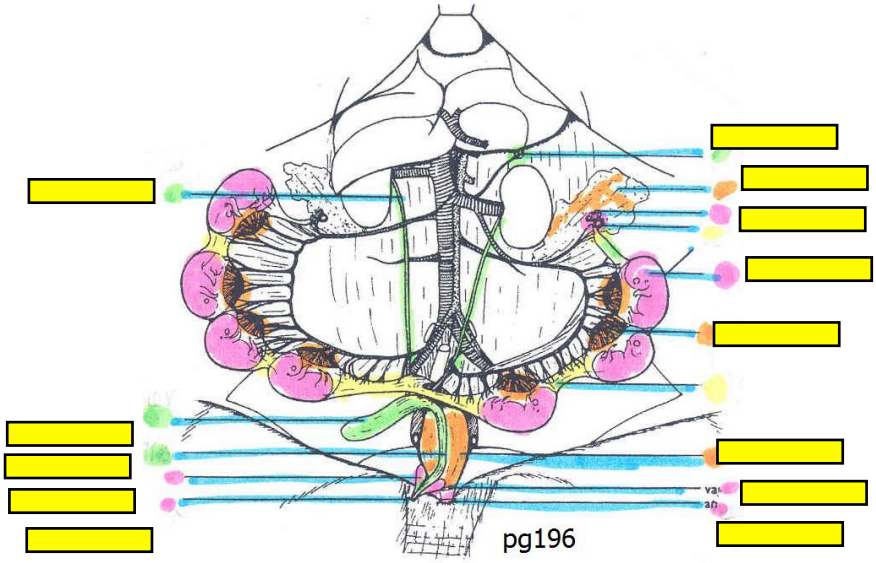

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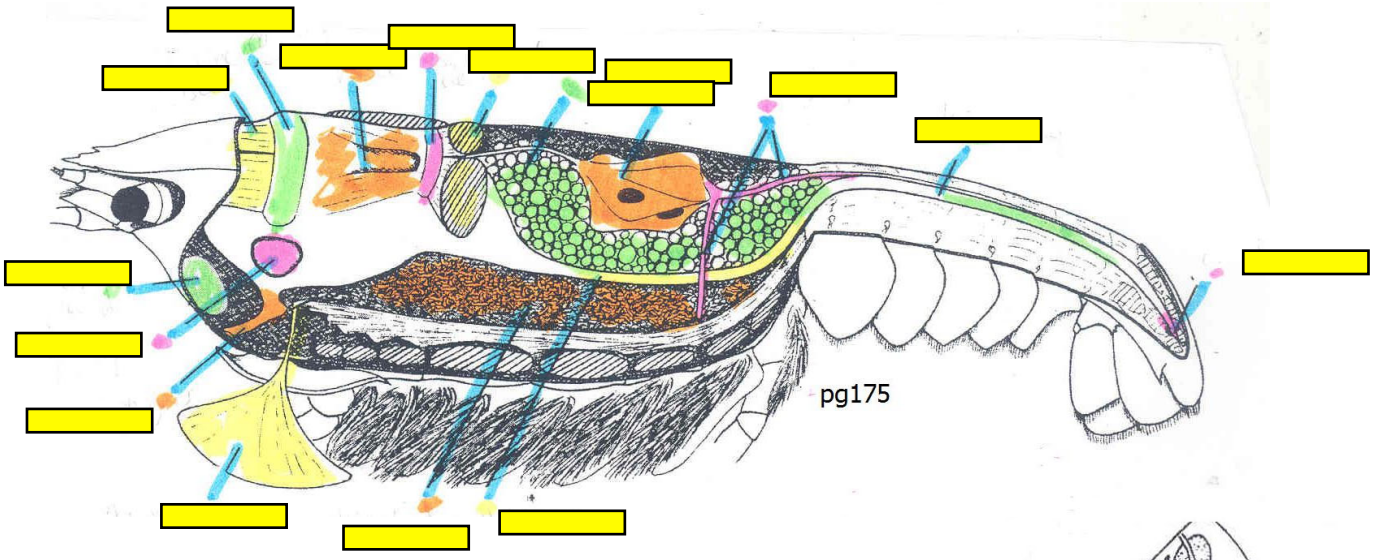
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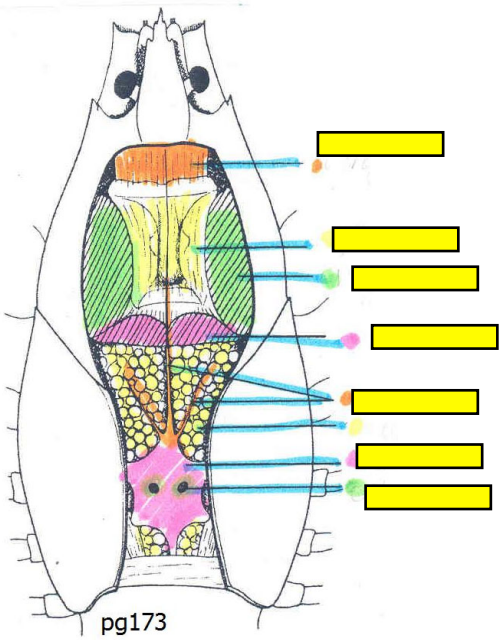
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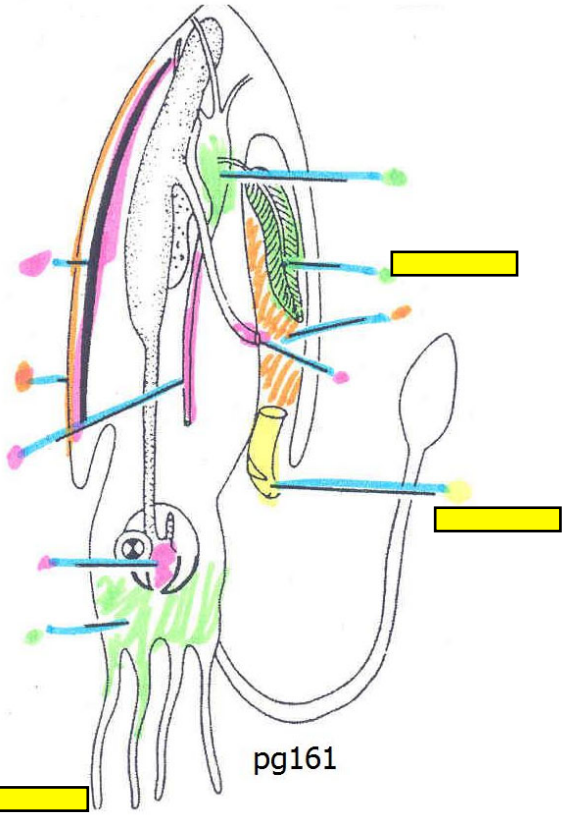
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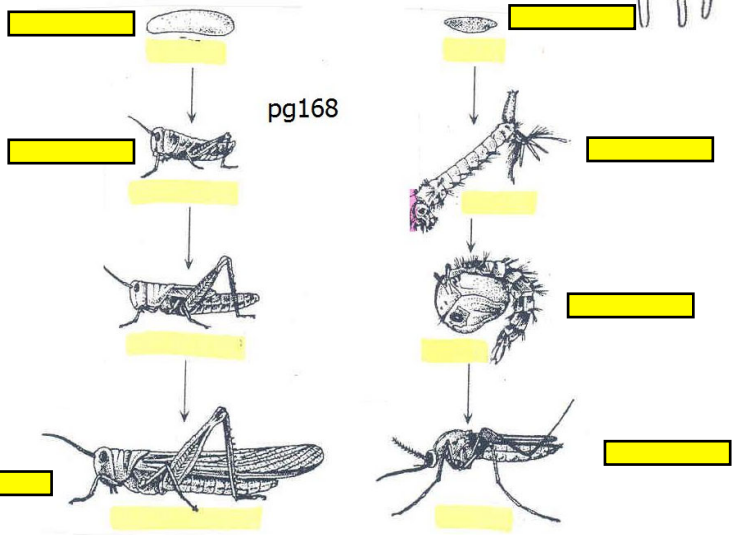
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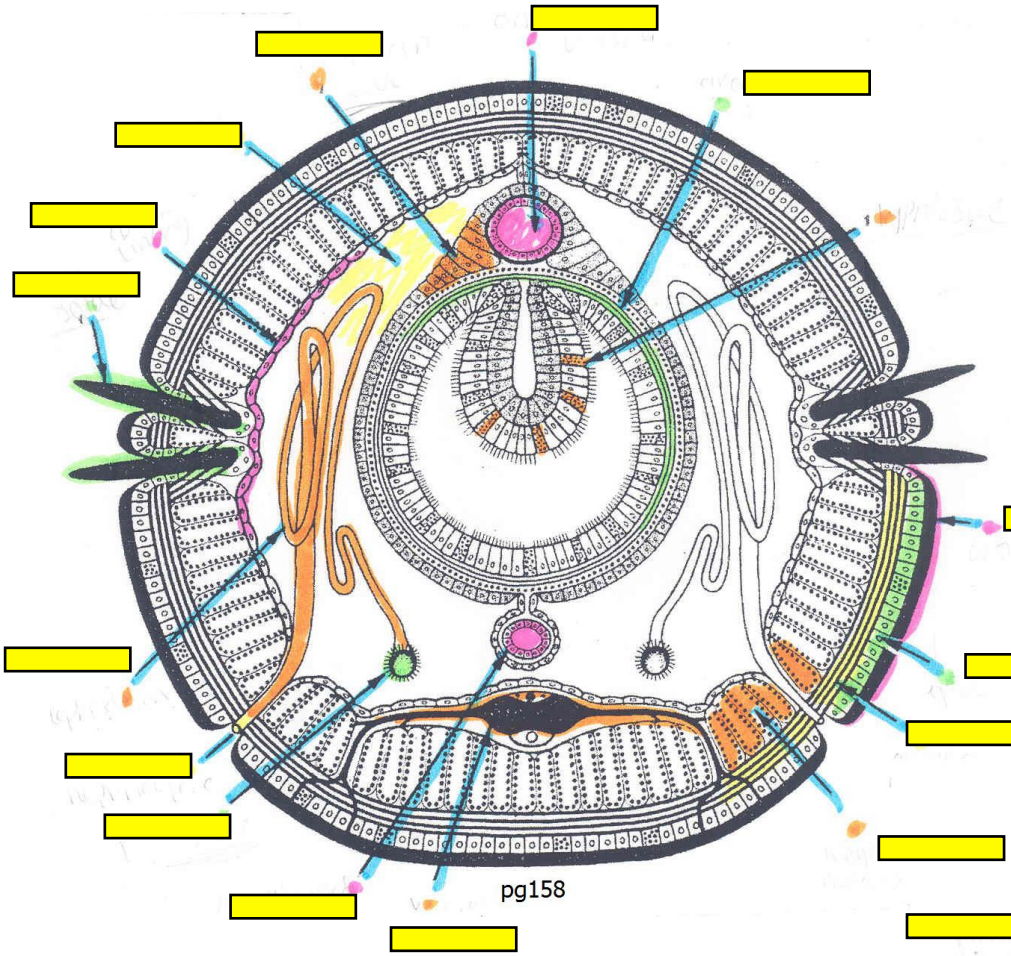

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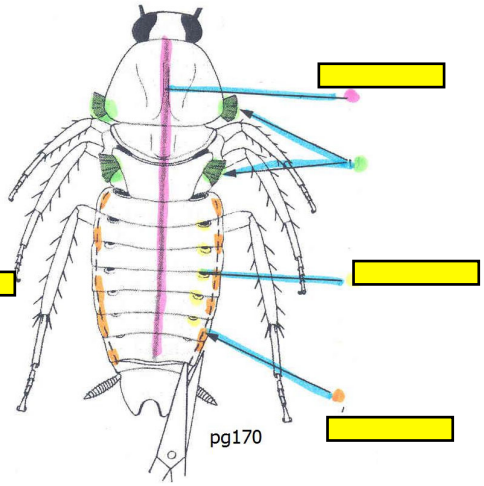

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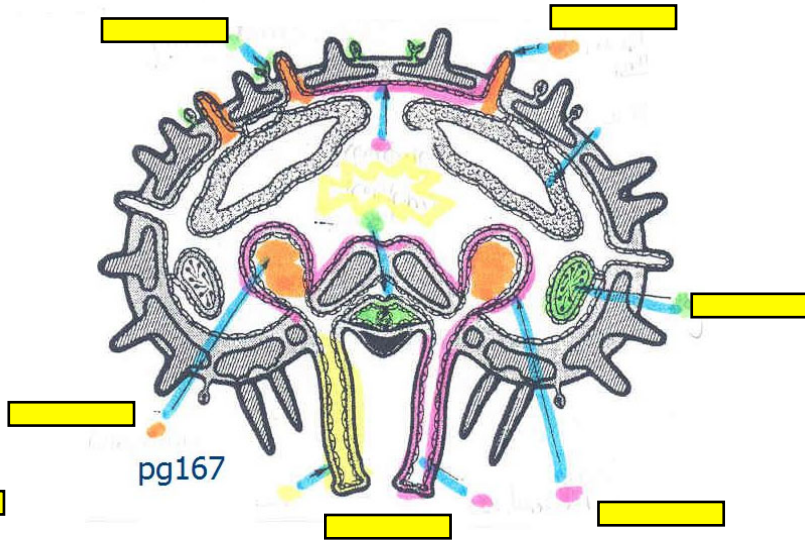

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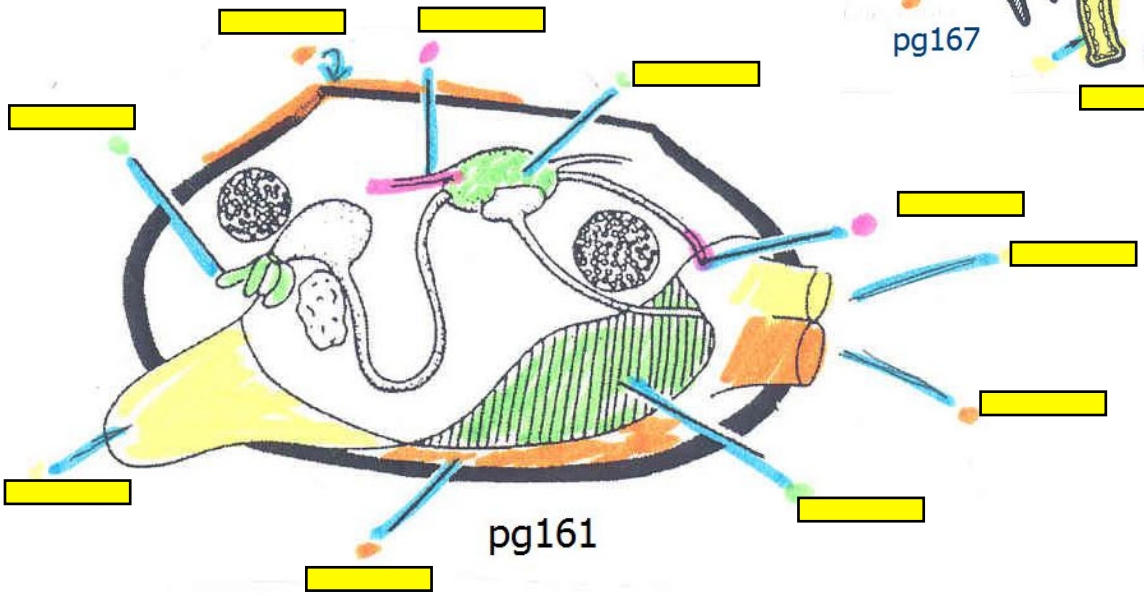

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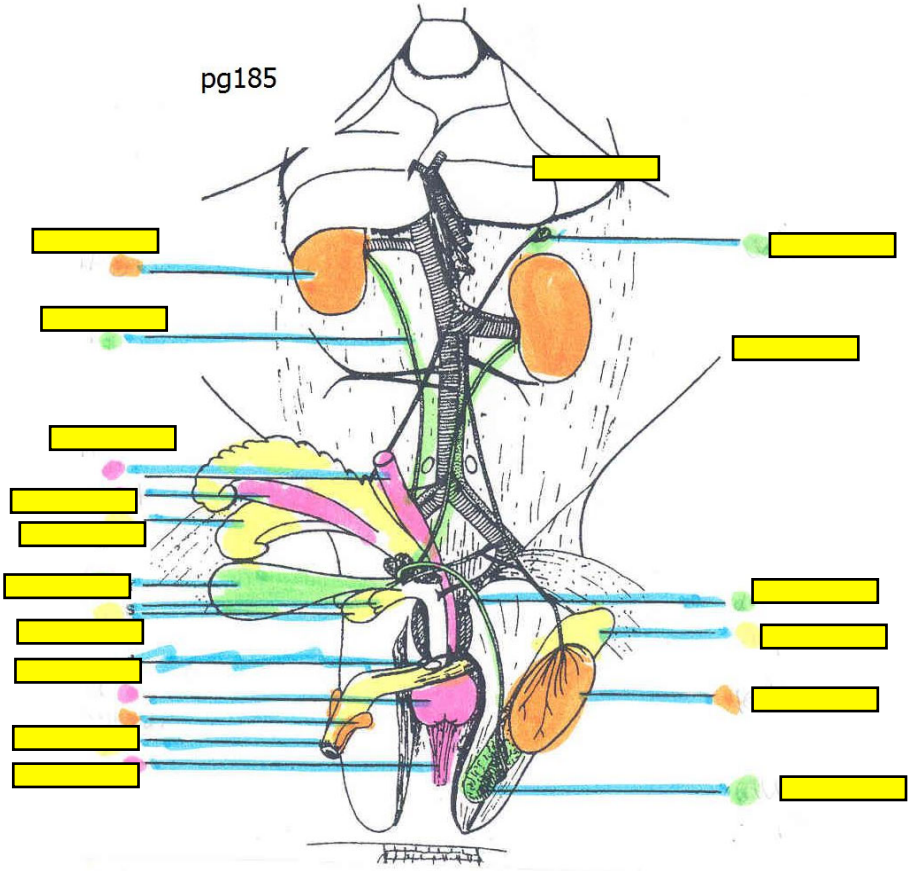

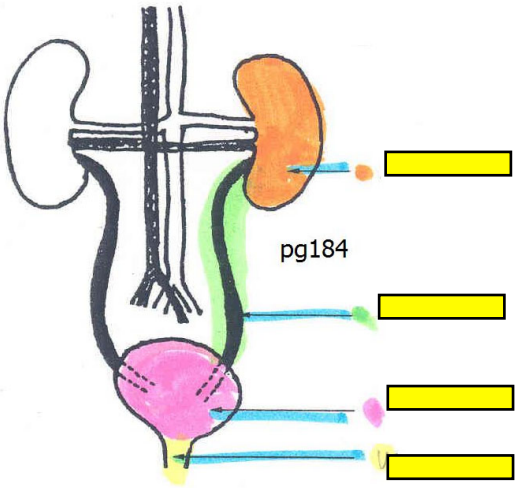

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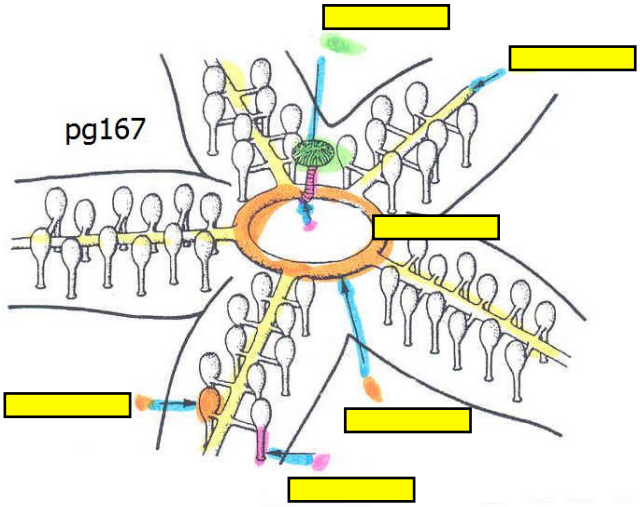

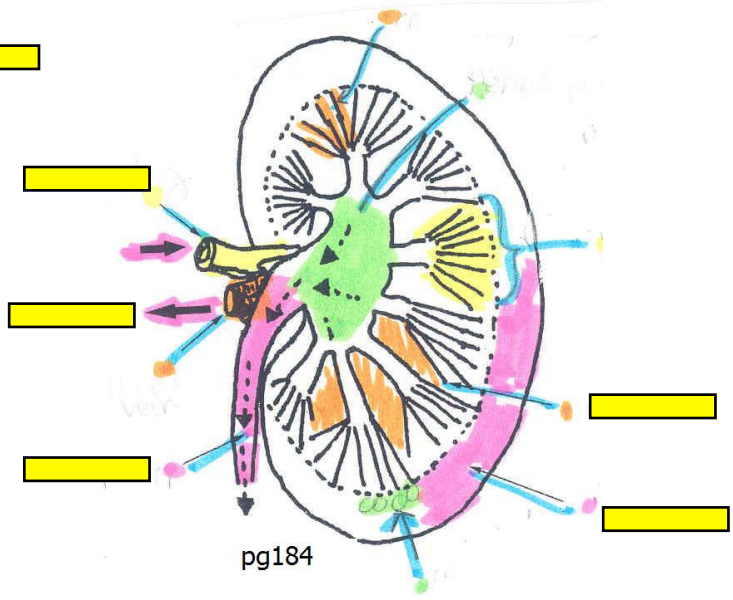

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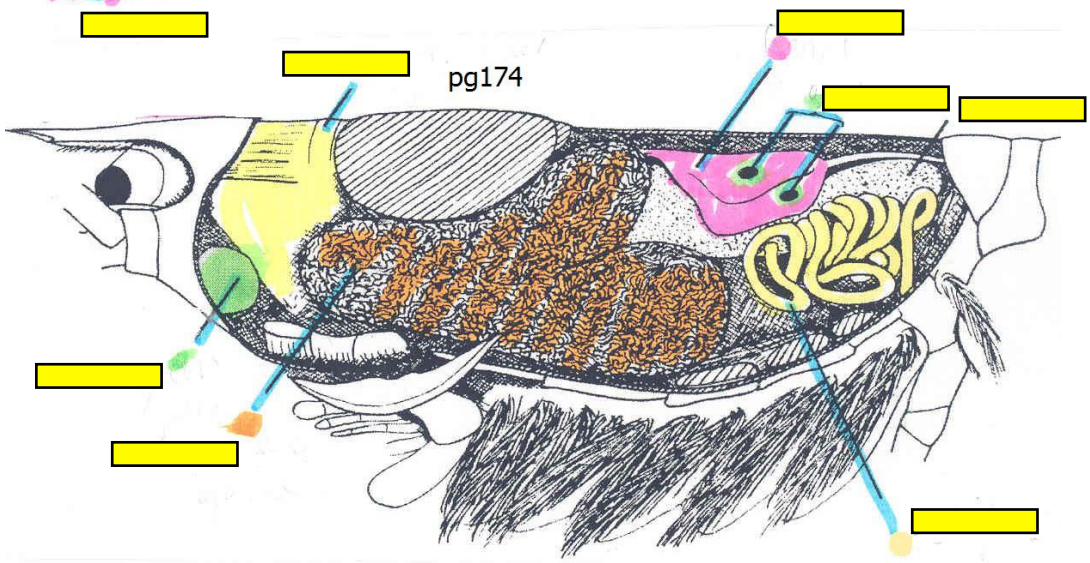

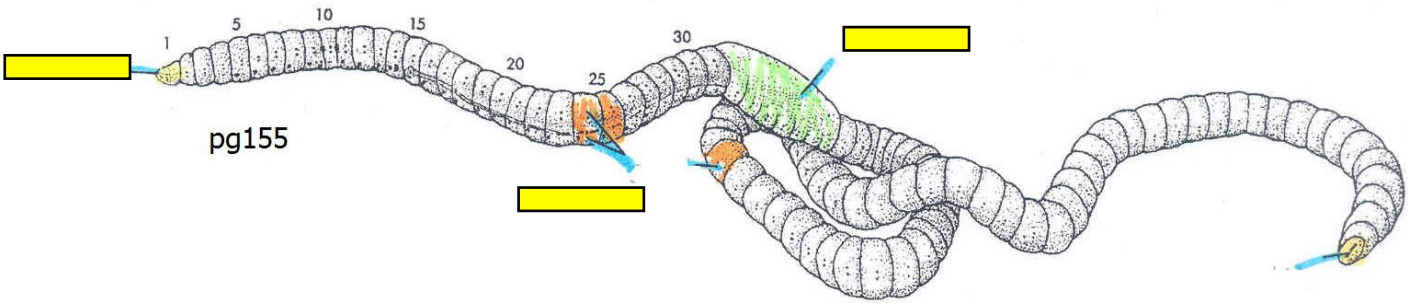

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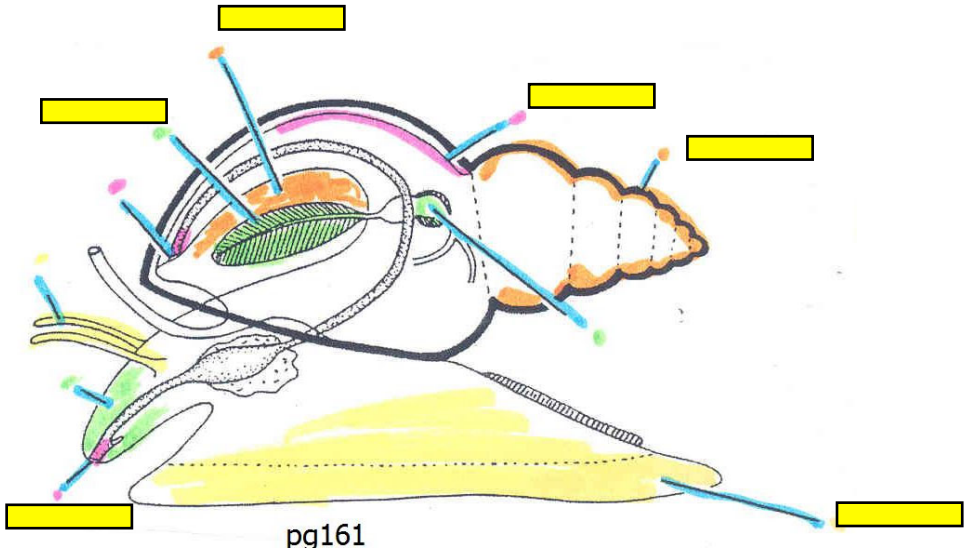

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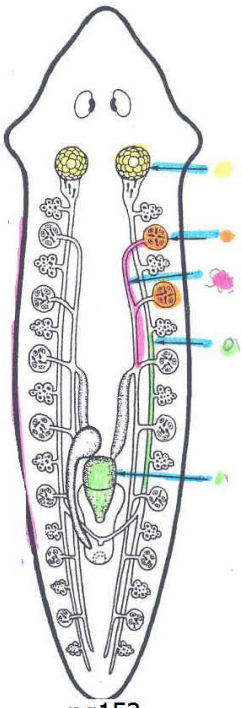

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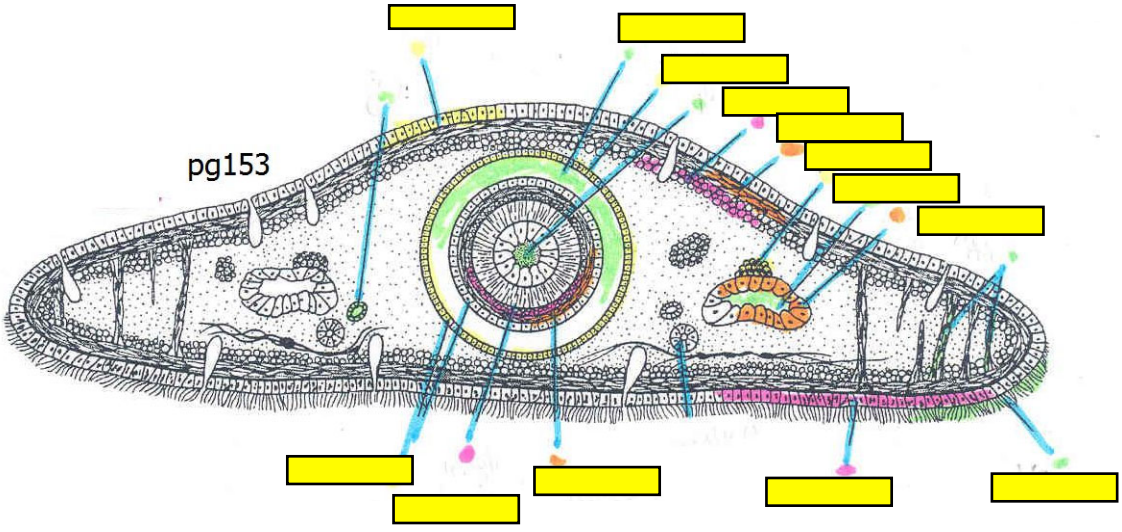
Realize that the flatworm is monoecious and both ovaries and testes are present on the same individual. You would not be asked to identify the particular gonad type on this slide but you could be asked the gender!



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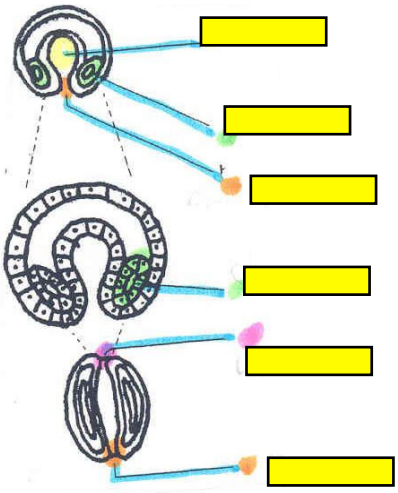

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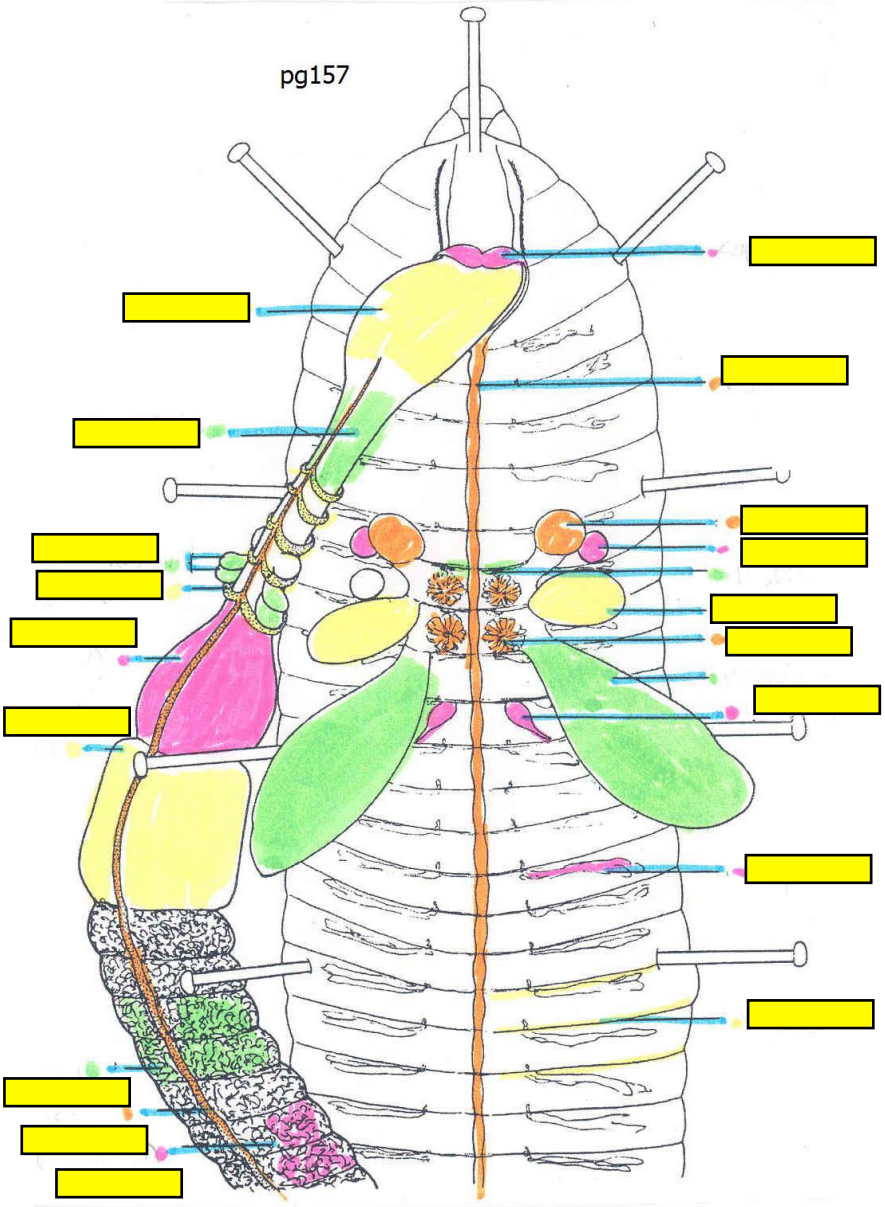

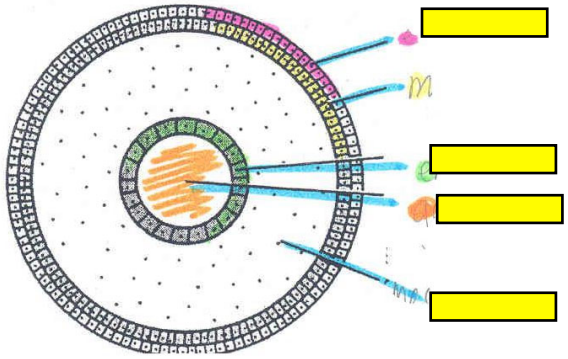

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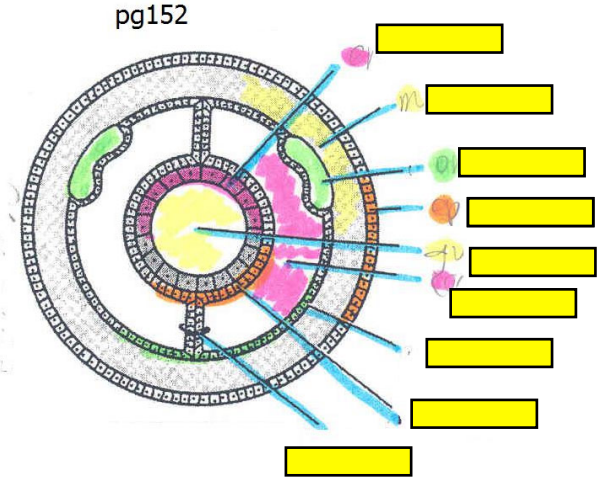

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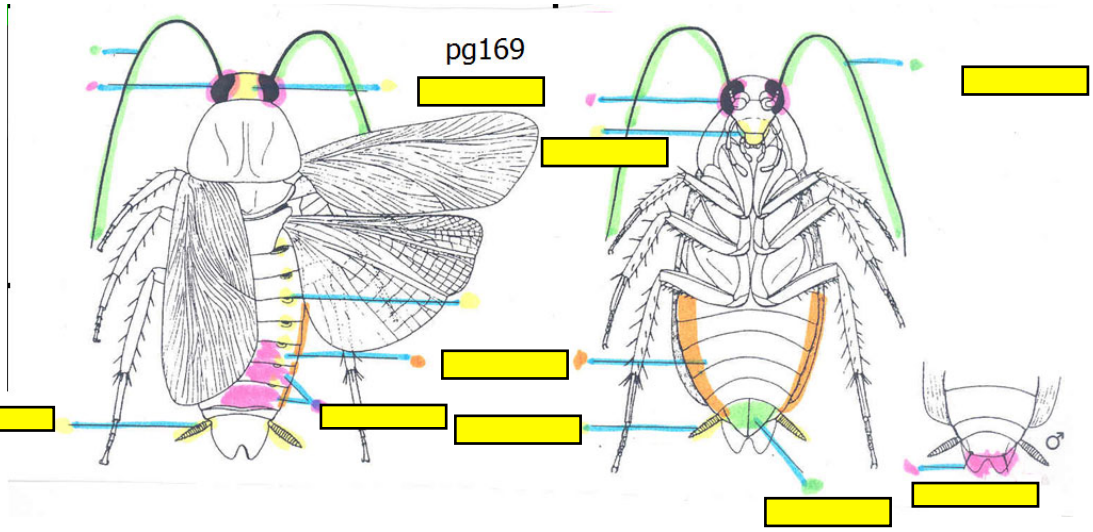

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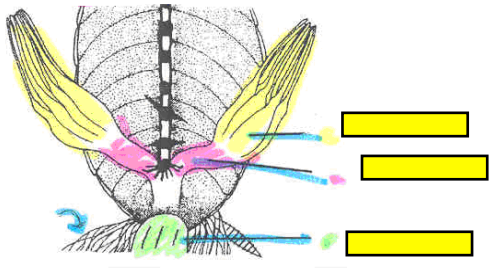

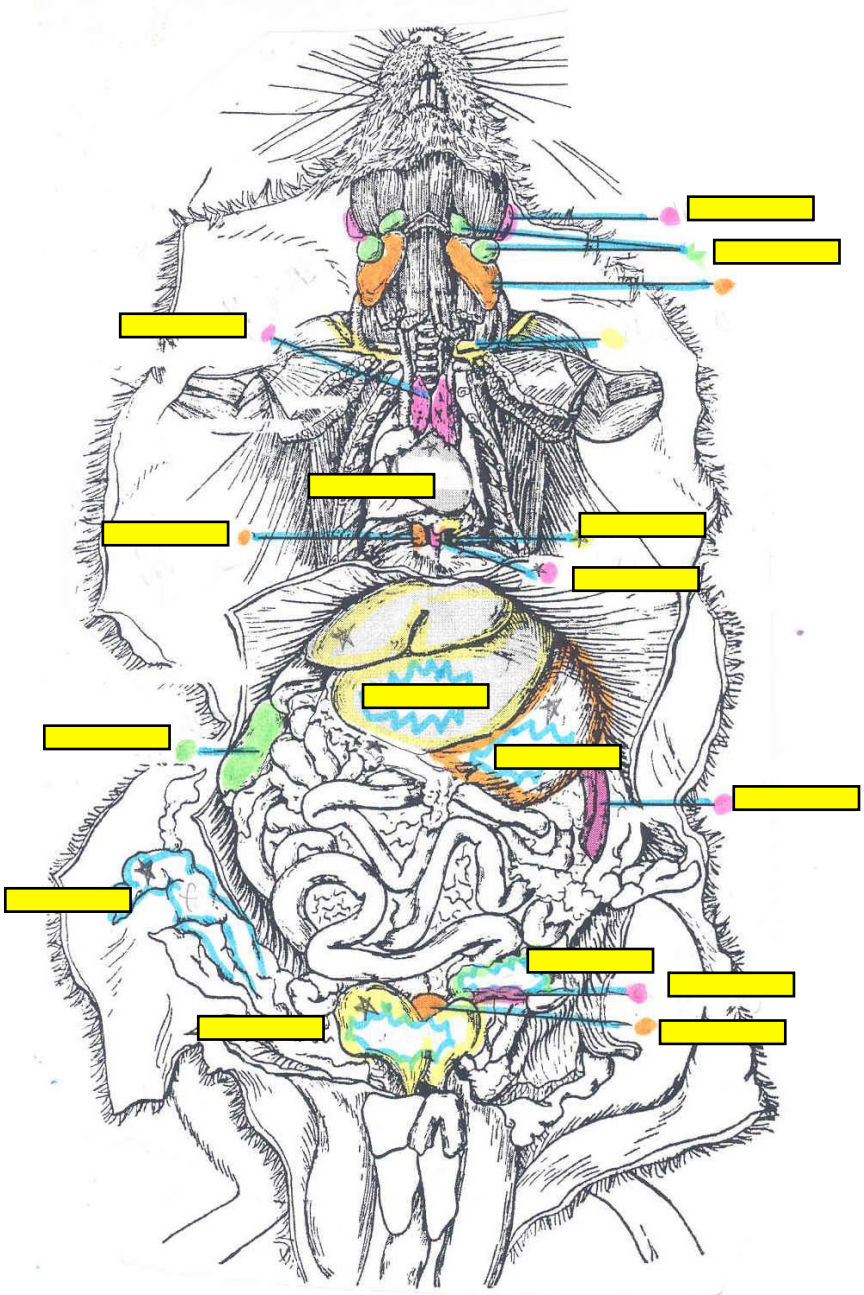

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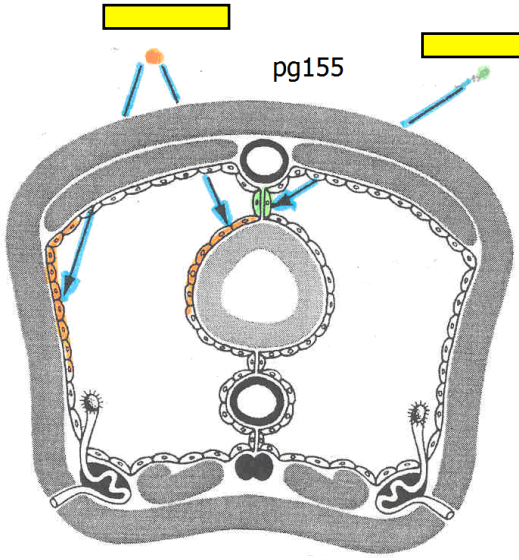

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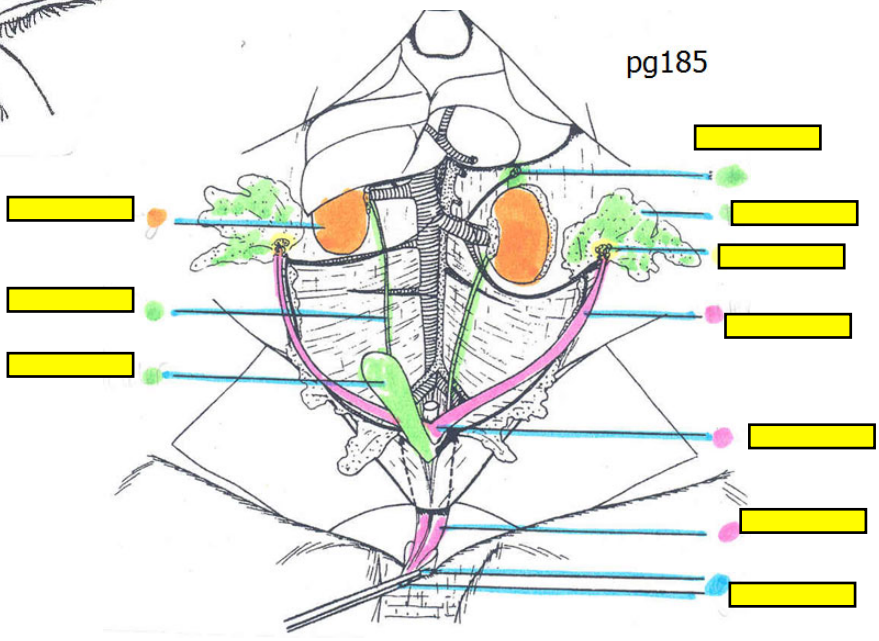

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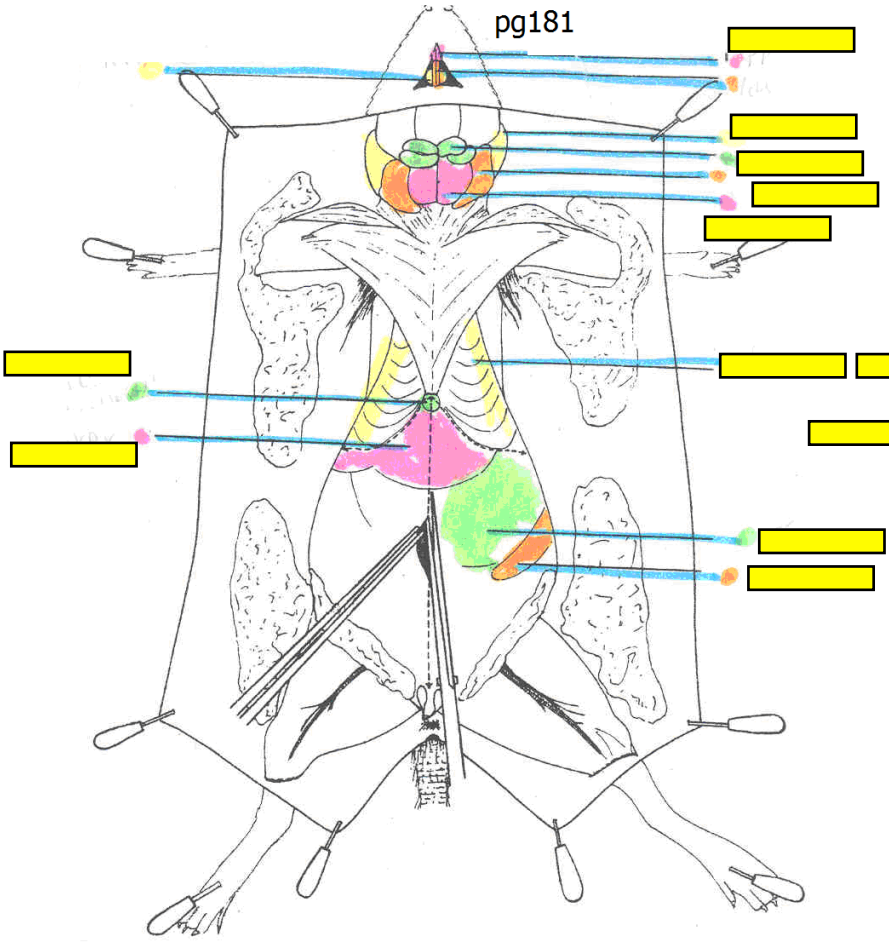

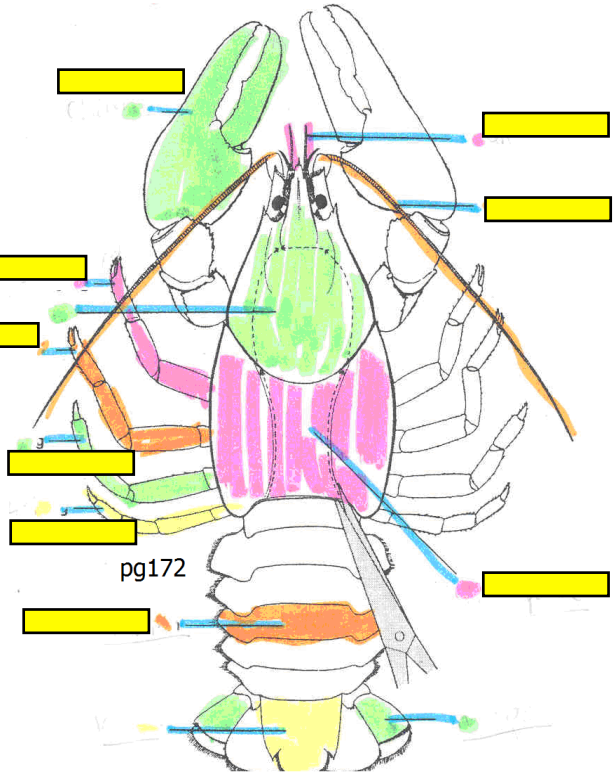

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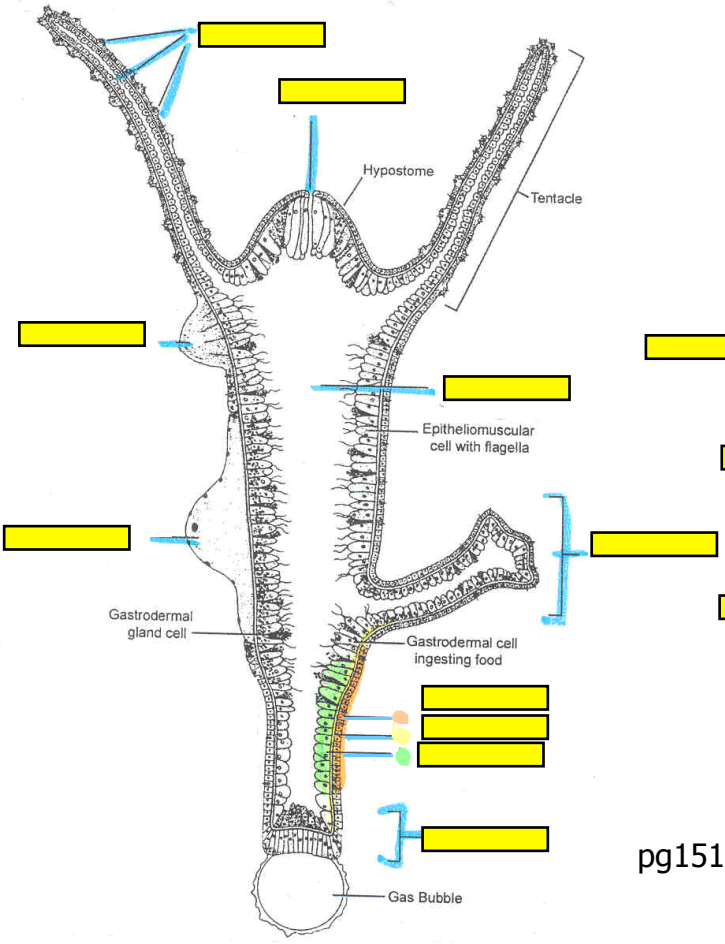

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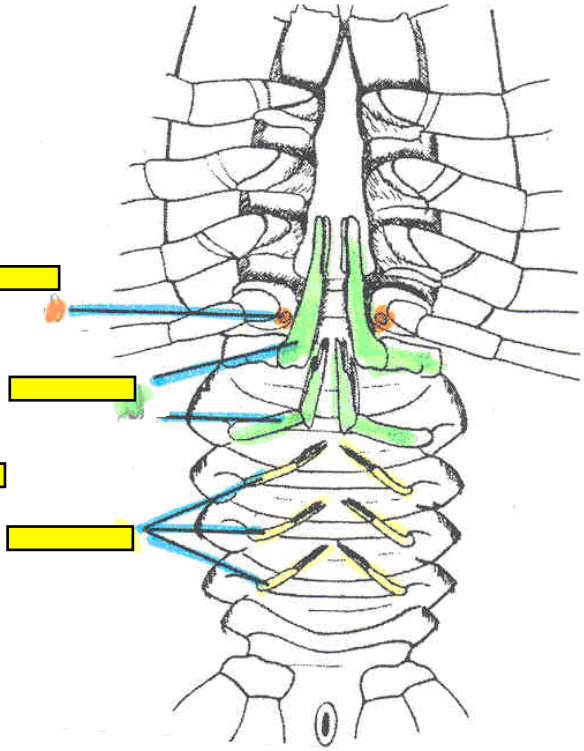

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