

Invertebrates

Insects



There are over 800,000 different types of insects.

They have an exoskeleton covering their body.

The body consists of 3 parts: the head, thorax and abdomen.

They must shed their exoskeleton in order to grow.

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Annelids



They have existed for over 120 million years.

There are over 9,000 species, including worms and leeches.

They have bodies divided into segments.

**They don't have any limbs.
Some have long bristles; others have shorter bristles and seem smooth.**

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Crustaceans



Most common crustaceans are the crab, lobster and barnacle.

They have a hard, external shell which protects their body.

They live mostly in the ocean or other waters.

They have a head and abdomen.

Many have claws that help with crawling and eating.

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Molluscs



They were among the first inhabitants of the Earth.

They live on land or in water.

Most have a soft, skin-like organ covered with a hard outside shell.

Land molluscs move slowly on a flat sole called a foot.

Ocean molluscs attach themselves to rocks or other surfaces, and can't move.

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Arachnids



Most arachnids have 4 pairs of legs.

The first pair of legs may be used for holding their prey and feeding.

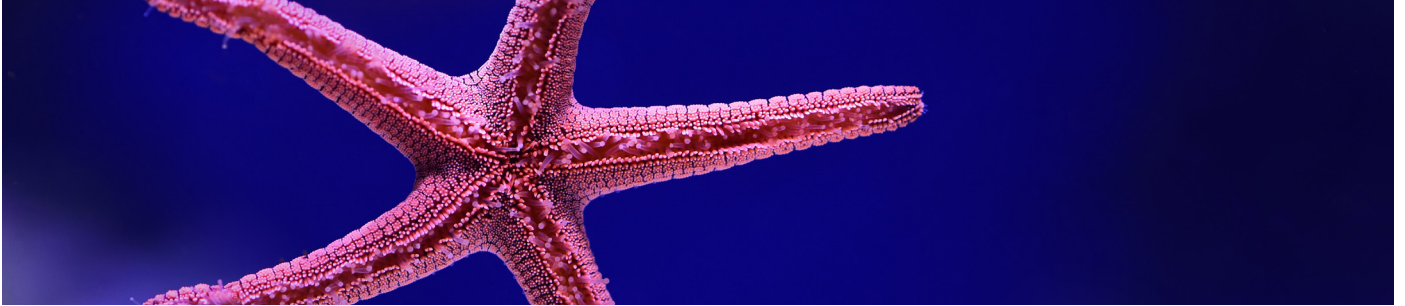
Common arachnids are spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites.

They have a hard exoskeleton and jointed legs for walking.

Arachnids do not have antennae.

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Echinoderms



**They are marine animals
that live in the ocean.**

**Common echinoderms include the sea star,
sea urchin, sand dollar and sea cucumber.**

**They have arms or spines that
radiate from the centre of their body.**

**The central body contains their
organs, and their mouth for feeding.**

**The mouth is underneath,
to eat other sea life.**