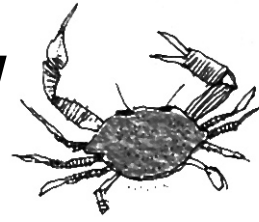


Glossary



- Amorphous** - having no fixed form or shape
- Antennae** - sense organ used to touch objects
- Antennules** - sense organs used to smell and find food
- Asphyxiation** - inability to breathe or exchange gases (carbon dioxide and oxygen), usually resulting in death
- Autotomy** - spontaneous removal or casting off of a body part (such as the tail of a lizard or claw of a crab) especially when the organism is injured or under attack
- Bacterium** - a single-celled microorganism which lack well-defined nucleus
- Biosecurity** - the sum of the management practices in place to reduce risk by ensuring the absolute health of the cultured animals, therefore protecting the financial investment and increasing profitability for the producer
- Brackish** - a mixture of salt and fresh water; moderately salty
- Broodstock** - adult crabs kept for purposes of reproduction
- Calcareous** - containing calcium carbonate
- Chitin** - the main component of crustacean exoskeletons
- Chitinolytic** - able to digest chitin
- Cirriped** - a type of barnacle
- Crustacean** - a class of organisms that have a hard outer skeleton called exoskeleton (includes crabs, shrimps, prawns and lobsters)
- Decapod** - crustaceans with five pairs of appendages for movement each joined to a segment of the thorax
- Debris** - the remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up
- Ecdysis** - molting
- Estuary** - a semi-closed body of water where freshwater from rivers meet sea water from the ocean
- Eukaryotic** - the type of cell containing a true nucleus bounded by a nuclear membrane
- Exoskeleton** - the hard outer covering of crustacean and other invertebrates
- Flabellum** - a hairy fan-like structure that sweeps over the gill lamellae to keep them clean
- Fungi, Fungi** (pl.) - any of numerous plants lacking chlorophyll, ranging in form from a single cell to a body of branched filaments. Includes the yeasts, molds, smuts, and mushrooms
- Habitat** - place where an animal or plant lives

- Hemolymph** - blood of crustaceans and other invertebrates that have open circulatory system
- Hepatopancreas** - the digestive organ of crustaceans that also functions in absorption and storage of food
- Histology** - the study of tissues
- Intermolt** - time or state of crab growth between molts
- Larva** - an early developmental stage of an animal
- Megalopa** - the second larval stage of crabs coming after the zoeal stages of crabs
- Molting** (ecdysis) - the process in which crustaceans including crabs shed their shells to allow them to grow
- Mycelium, Mycelia** (pl.) - a mass of interwoven filamentous 'threads' that make up the vegetative part of a fungus
- Nematode** - an elongated, cylindrical worm parasitic in animals, insects, or plants, or free-living in soil or water
- Parasite** - an organism that lives in or on another organism (the host) during some portion of its life cycle
- Pathogen** - a disease-causing organism
- Pedunculate** - has a stalk
- pH** - a measure of the concentration of hydrogen and hydroxide ions. pH values range from 0 to 14. A neutral solution has a pH of 7. A pH less than 7 indicates an acidic solution while a pH greater than 7 indicates an alkaline solution
- Population** - a group of individuals of the same species within a given space and time
- Predator** - an animal that attacks and feeds on other animals, normally killing several individuals during its life cycle
- Preening** - the act of cleaning, grooming and maintaining parts of the body
- Prokaryotic** - the type of cell whose nuclear substance is not enclosed within a membrane
- Protozoan** - a microscopic, single-celled organism that is largely aquatic and includes many parasitic forms
- Quarantine** - restrictions imposed on animals entering or leaving premises on account of suspected disease agents. It is the act of keeping animals separated for a period of time before, for instance, allowing them to enter another country. By doing this, it is possible to limit the risk of spreading disease
- Salinity** - the total amount of salt present in water
- Saprophytes** - organisms growing on decayed animal or plant matter, as most bacteria and fungi
- Septicemia** - blood poisoning caused by pathogenic organisms
- Soft-shell** - crabs that have shed their hard outer shells in preparation for growth
- Spawner** - a mature female crustacean that produces eggs in large numbers
- Spore** - a reproductive structure developing in certain bacteria and fungi which is strongly resistant to environmental influences but which will become active under suitable conditions
- Transmission** - the passing of a disease from an infected individual or group to a previously

Virus - any of various submicroscopic pathogens which can only replicate inside a living cell

Zoea - the free-swimming first larval form of some decapod crustaceans

Zoospore - a motile, asexually produced spore

Web-based Resources

www.aquatext.com = a free online aquaculture dictionary with over 2,500 aquaculture definitions including 280 tables, 250 pictures and 120 calculations



<http://www.fcps.k12.va.us/StratfordLandingES/Ecology/mpages/glossary.htm>

<http://www.mesa.edu.au/friends/seashores/glossary.html>

<http://www.seasky.org/aquarium/sea3a.html> = the site provides definitions for some of the most common terms used in the marine aquarium hobby.

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Biology>