



Dissection 101: Clam

Name: _____

Student Checklist

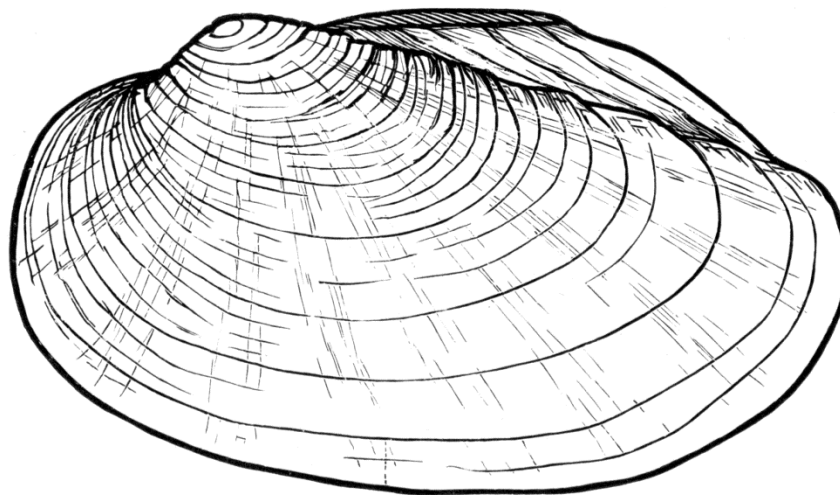
Clam Checklist: Identify the following structures/locations.



- Use lines provided for additional notes
- Outside structures/locations
 - Umbo (location): Shell originates from here, oldest section of the shell

- Orientation
 - Anterior (closer to umbo) _____
 - Dorsal (hinge side) _____
 - Posterior (greater distance from umbo) _____
 - Ventral (foot side - movement) _____
 - Hinge: Connection of shells (bivalve)

 - Label drawing



Provided by



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Student Checklist (Continue page 2)

- Inside structures/locations
 - Adductor muscles: relaxed – clam opens; contracted – clam closes

 - Mantle: Produces shell, provides protective and lubricated surface for the body structures _____

 - Pallial line: Location on shell where mantle attaches _____

 - Nacre/Mother of pearl: Iridescent layer of the shell, pearls form here _____

 - Labial palps (4): Two on each side of the mouth, used to sort food and move it toward the mouth for digestion _____

 - Muscular Foot: Used for movement, appears shrunken in preserved clam _____

 - Gills (respiratory): Used to remove oxygen from the water and helps move food toward labial palps _____

 - Visceral mass: Thick area above foot, digestive glands, intestines and gonads located here _____

 - Digestive glands (usually greenish): Produces enzymes to digest food _____

 - Gonads (usually yellowish/white): reproduction _____

 - Intestines (tube-like): Located through the visceral mass, especially noticeable in the gonad region _____

 - Heart: Pumps blood throughout the clam, open circulatory system (blood pools around heart) _____

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Student Checklist (Continue page 3)

- Draw and label the inside of the clam with the following structures.

Nacre/Mother of pearl
Labial palps
Digestive glands

Pallial line
Gills
Heart

Adductor muscles
Muscular Foot
Intestines

Mantle
Visceral mass
Gonads