

# Wear Your Tee and Enter to Win a FREE Kit of YOUR Choice!



- To be eligible, you MUST wear your "Perfect" T-shirt to the Carolina booth.
- Turn in your completed entry form to a staff member from PRESERVED MATERIALS.
- One winner will be chosen after the show. (You need not be present to win.)



# **Objectives**

- Introduce Carolina's Young Scientist™ Dissection Series
- Introduce basic dissection techniques
- Compare the internal and external anatomy of the squid and the frog
- Discuss anatomical adaptations and relate structure to function
- Experience the quality of Carolina's Perfect Solution<sup>®</sup> specimens



# Correlation to Next Generation Science Standards\* (NGSS)

Scientific and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<ul> <li>Developing and using models</li> <li>Develop a model for conducting a dissection on a variety of species.</li> </ul>	LS 1: From molecules to organisms: Structures and processes  • The process of a dissection preserves organ and tissue structure for comparison and analysis.	Structure and function  • Examine the structures of different components and their interconnections to reveal a systems function.

<sup>\*</sup>Next Generation Science Standards® is a registered trademark of Achieve. Neither Achieve nor the lead states and partners that developed the Next Generation Science Standards were involved in the production of, and do not endorse, these products.



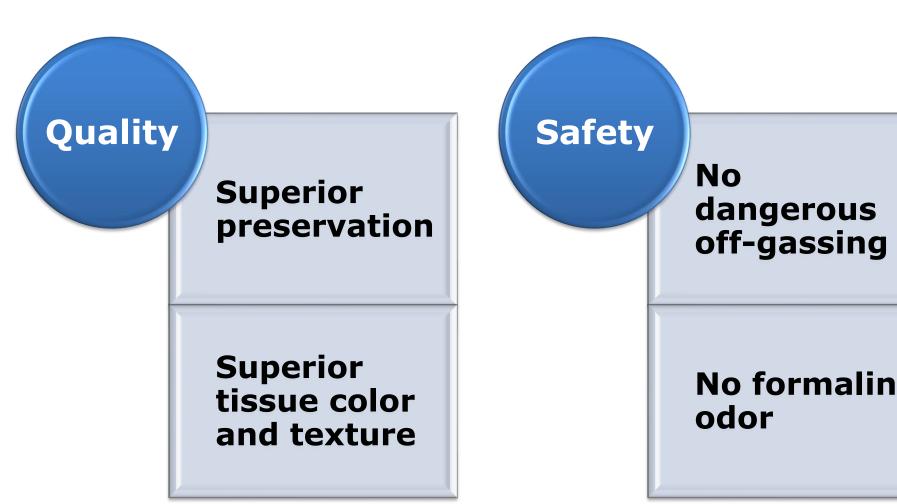
## **Learning Context**



- High School and Middle School Life Science—Body structure and functions
- Anatomy and Physiology—
   Comparative anatomy structure and function
- Marine Science/Oceanography— Comparative anatomy, structure and function
- Animal Science—Comparative anatomy structure and function



# Carolina's Perfect Solution® Specimens





### **Carolina® Dissection Mats**



- Clear, concise dissection instructions
- Detailed color photographs
- Labeled internal and external structures with definitions
- Cost-effective
- Reusable—wipe clean



# **Dissection Preparation Tips**

- Organize your dissection area:
  - Take out your dissection trays
    - Large tray—squid
    - Small tray—frog
  - Lay out your instruments
    - Scissors
    - Probe
    - Forceps
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment:
  - Apron
  - Gloves
  - Glasses







## **Safety Issues**

 Personal Protective Equipment Gloves, goggles, and lab aprons





# **Squid Dissection**

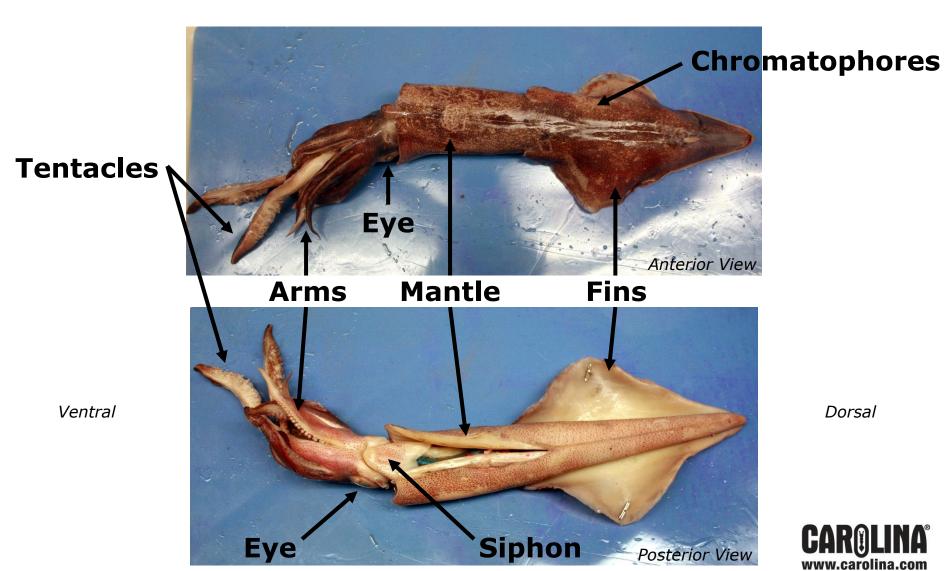




STUDENT INSTRUCTIONS



# **Squid External Anatomy**

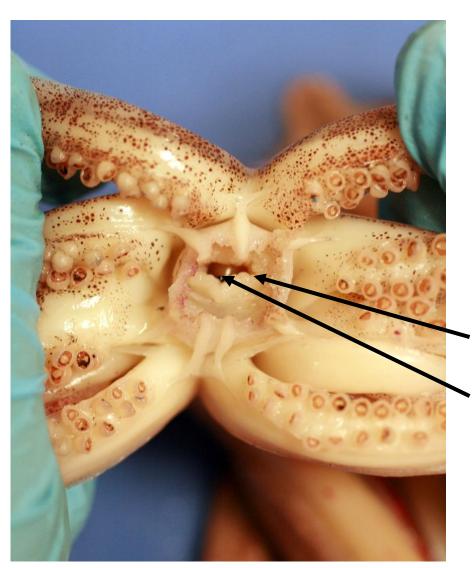


### **Take a Closer Look!**

### **Sucker Cups**







Move arms and tentacles aside and examine the mouth.

Mouth Beak





Use forceps to grab the fleshy mass like in the image and gently pull.

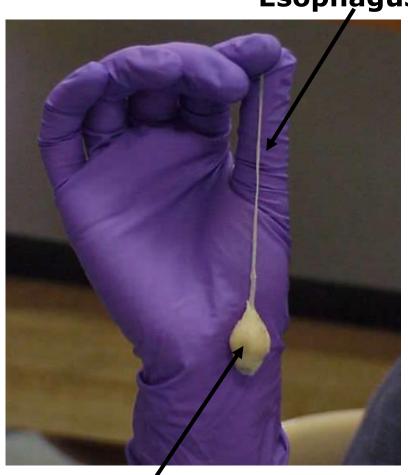
**Hint**: Don't pull the black structure (beak)— it will break!

OR

Use scissors and make the cut indicated by the dotted line. Then use your fingers to gently pull the fleshy mass.



**Esophagus** 



**Hint:** Once you have hold of the buccal mass, pull carefully to remove as much of the esophagus as possible!

Buccal Mass

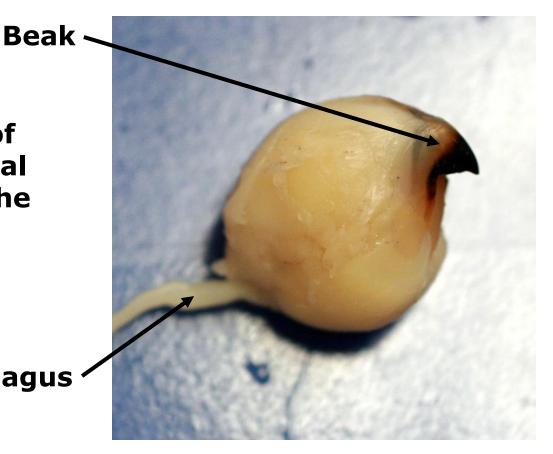


### Take a Closer Look!

**The Beak** 

Cut the outer layer of tissue from the buccal mass and examine the squid's beak.

**Esophagus** 





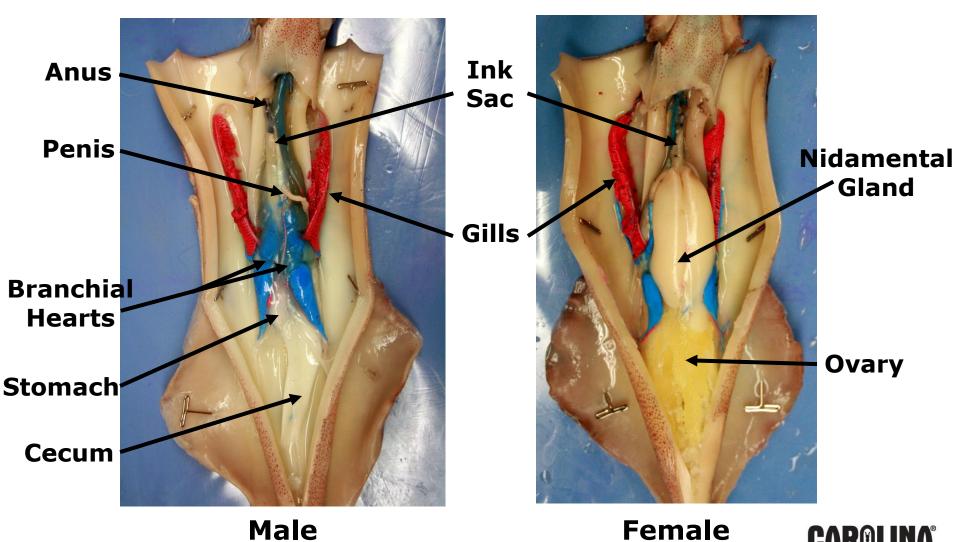
# **Making the Cut**



With the ventral side up, cut through the mantle toward the fins.



# **Internal Anatomy**



# Removing the "Pen"



The pen is an internal shell made of chitin.

It is located on the posterior side of the mantle.

Carefully remove the pen.



# **The Squid Pen and Ink**







# **Frog Dissection**



### **CAROLINA®**

22-1521 Student Instructions

#### Young Scientist's Frog Dissection Kit Observing External Anatomy

- To examine your frog, rinse it under running water and place it on the dissecting tray. Place it on its ventral surface (its underside), so that you are looking at its dorsal surface (its back).
- 2. Observe the frog's skin.
  How does it feel?
  Compare the frog's skin
  with your own skin. What
  are some differences?
  Turn the frog over and
  look at the skin on the
  ventral surface. Does it
  look different from the



skin on the frog's back? Place the frog dorsal side up again. Can you think how the color of the skin can be helpful to a frog?

3. Observe the nose and eyes of the frog. The nostrils have flaps, which may be visible. Examine the eyes closely. The hand lens might help. Rather than just an upper and lower lid, a frog's eye has a third eyelid that is



transparent. See if you can find the third eyelid on the frog (it ma look milky on a preserved frog). While swimming underwater, fro close this transparent lid, enabling them to protect their eyes but still see.

- Just behind the eyes are large circles, the eardrums or tympanic membranes of the frog. A person also has tympanic membranes but ours are inside, in the ear canal.
- Observe the upper extremities (the "arms") of the frog. Comparting's upper extremity with your arm. Both humans and frogs han upper arm, forearm, and hand as well as the joints—shoulded.

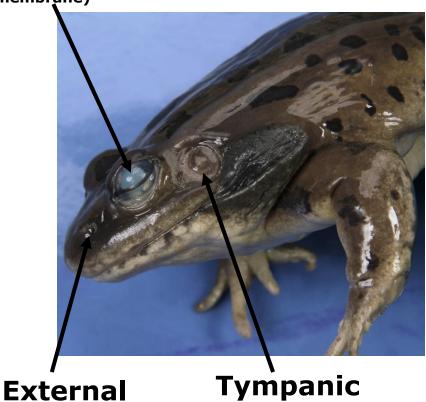




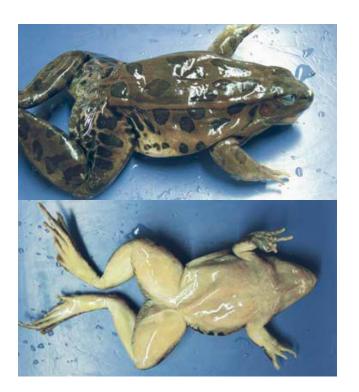
# **Frog External Anatomy**

Eye (with nictitating membrane)

**Nares** 



**Membrane** 



Note coloration differences on the dorsal and ventral surfaces.

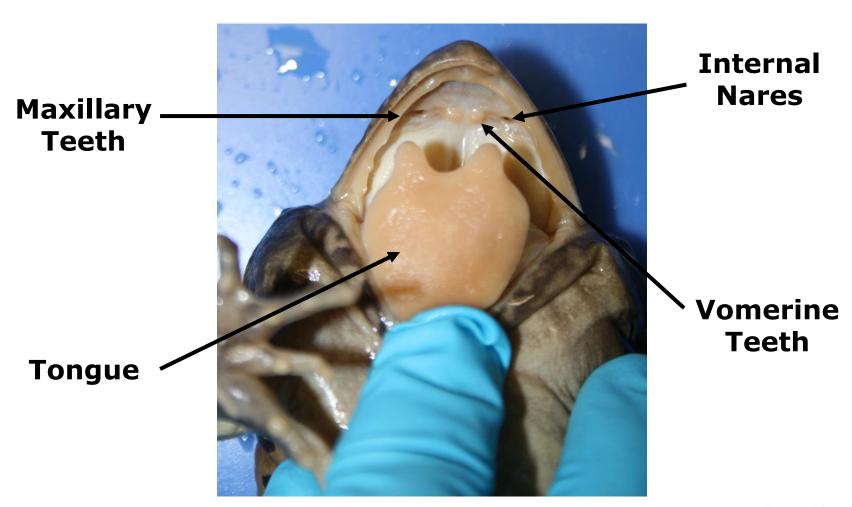




Cut through the jaw joints with your scissors.

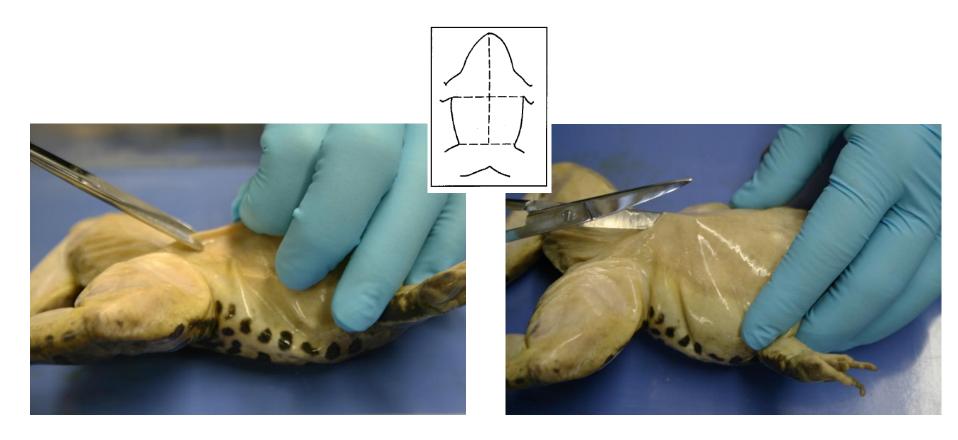
Examine the internal structures of the mouth.





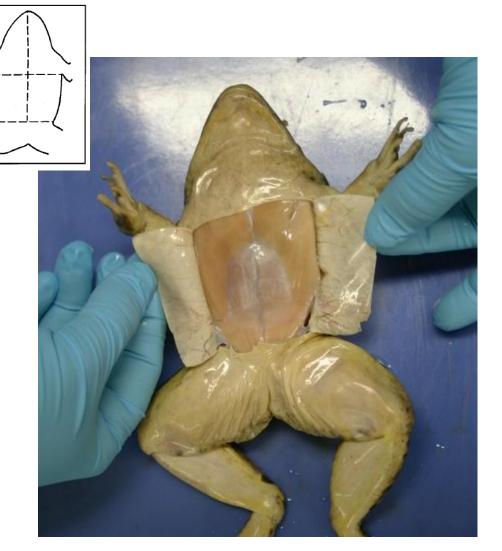


# Love the Skin You're In!





### Love the Skin You're In!

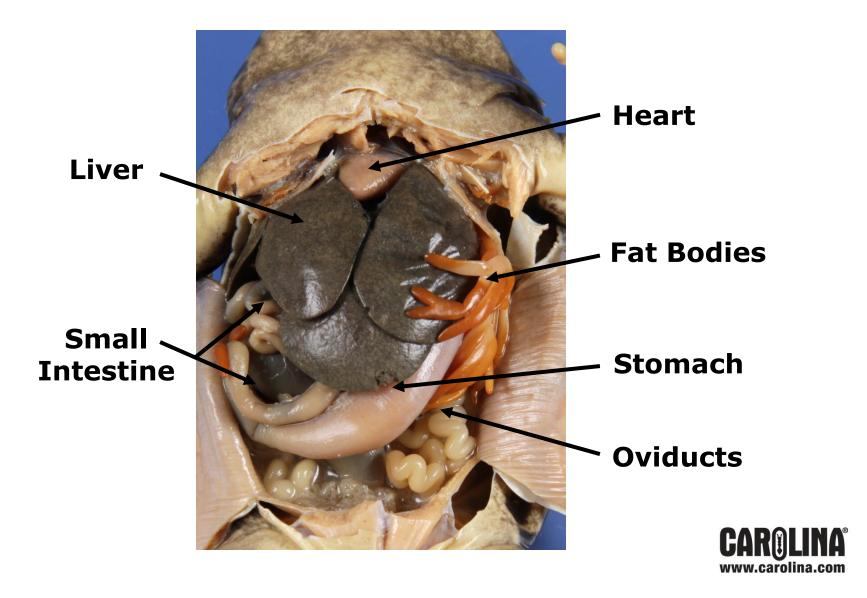


Pull back the flaps of skin.

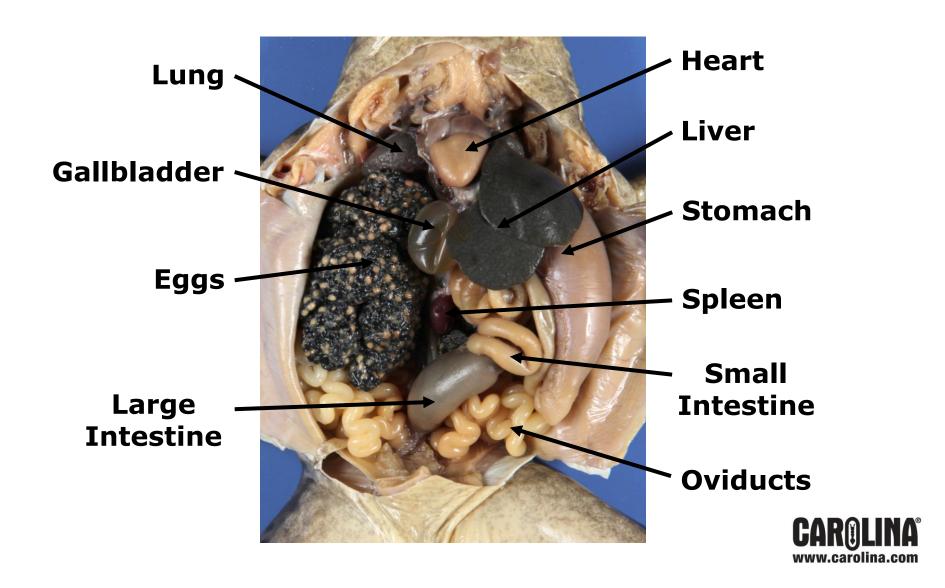
Make cuts through the muscle using the same pattern.



# **Internal Anatomy**



# **Internal Anatomy**



## Same Function, Different Structure

### **Student Artifact**

Function	Squid	Frog
Support	Pen	Vertebral column
Camouflage	Chromatophores	Difference in dorsal and ventral pigmentation
Movement	Jet propulsion by siphon; fins used for steering and stability	Muscular hind legs for jumping and swimming
Catching Prey	Tentacles and arms with sucker cups	Forked, muscular tongue attached at front
Ingestion	Beak and radula with tiny teeth	Tongue attached at front; 2 types of teeth
Circulation	Three 1-chambered hearts (1 systemic, 2 branchial)	One 3-chambered heart

Can you think of more?



# **Cleanup Instructions**

- KEEP GLOVES ON!
- Place ONLY animal waste in buckets.
- All other trash goes in trash bags.
- Clean tools and wipe off tables.



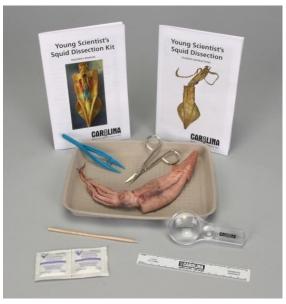




# **Carolina's Young Scientist™ Dissection Kits**















# **Carolina's Young Scientist™ Dissection Kits**









### We Can Meet Your Dissection Needs





# Top-quality specimens and supplies





# Carolina Offers Free Resources to Support Teachers



carolina tips®

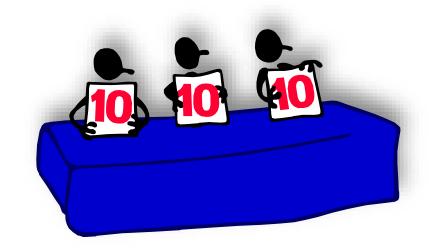






### **Evaluations: Share Your Thoughts**

We are striving to make our workshops great!



Please evaluate this session and presenter on a scale from 0 to 10 (10 = best).



# Please help us reset the room by gathering your belongings and exiting between sessions.

### **THANK YOU!**

