

Vocabulary

Assessment-The act of determining the rate or the amount of something.

Aquaculture-The large scale rearing of aquatic organisms. Farming in water.

Benthic- Associated with the bottom of a body of water.

Bivalvia- A class of bilaterally symmetrical molluscs which are laterally flattened and have a shell made of two hinged valves, e.g., scallops, mussels, clams.

Calcareous- Composed mainly from calcium carbonate (lime, limestone)

Delta-The alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

Diatoms- Common name for a group of siliceous algae with delicate, double shells. Class Bacillariophyceae.

Effluent- Something that flows out, as in garbage effluent.

Extant- Currently exists, not extinct.

Fecundity-The capacity to multiply rapidly. The number of eggs produced by an individual.

Flagellates- A group of unicellular, eukaryotic microorganisms. They may be photosynthetic or non-photosynthetic. The adult stage is motile by means of a flagella.

Gametogenesis- The formation of gametes (spermatozoa, ovum) from Gametocytes (spermatocytes, oocytes) by meiosis.

Glycogen- A storage form of glucose found in animals.

Gonad- An organ in which the reproductive cells are produced.

Gonochoric- An organism that possesses only male or female reproductive Organs, not both.

Hermaphrodite- An organism with both male and female reproductive organs.

Integument- Something that covers or encloses, such as a membrane.

Invertebrate- An animal that lacks a vertebral column.

Larva- An immature form of an animal that differs markedly from the mature form.

Lipid- A member of a group of molecules which are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They have many important biological roles including energy storage and structural components.

Midden- A garbage dump.

Oocyte- The cell that undergoes meiosis to become the ovum.

Oogonia- Cells that undergo repeated mitosis to form the oocytes.

Ovary- The reproductive organ in which the female gametes are produced.

Pediveliger- Stage at which a foot develops and the scallop begins searching for a site to settle.

Phylum- One of the major groupings in taxonomy. It falls under Kingdom and above classes and all lower taxa.

Phytoplankton- Planktonic plant life

Planktivorous- feeding on plankton.

Plankton- Organisms that drift passively with the water.

Precambrian- The earliest era of geologic history.

Protandrous hermaphrodite- A hermaphrodite which first functions as a male
Prior to functioning as a female.

Protein- One of the major components of living matter. Large organic molecules comprised of chains of amino acids.

Restoration- The act of bringing back to a former condition.

Salinity- The amount of salt in water.

Scallop- Bivalves of the super family Pectinacea.

Spat- A newly settled scallop.

Spawning- The act of releasing eggs.

Spermatogonia- Male stem cell which under goes repeated mitosis to form spermatocytes.

Spermatozoa- Mature motile male gamete, sperm.

Synergistic effect- An effect caused by two or more separate entities which is greater than the sum effect of the entities.

Testis- Male organ producing spermatozoa.

Transect- A line, strip or profile chosen for studying and charting.

Veliger larvae- Free swimming larval scallop.