Supplement to the script

Invertebrates - a group comprising all animal groups with diverse body plans and origins. It is an artificial taxonomic unit that groups multicellular animals distinguished based on the negative characteristic of lacking an internal (axial) skeleton in the form of a backbone and skull. 95-97% of currently existing animals belong to invertebrates.

Initially, this unit encompassed worms and insects. In 1795, Georges Cuvier introduced an additional division into mollusks, crustaceans, echinoderms, and coelenterates.

Examples of invertebrates include arachnids.

Autotrophic organisms are capable of photosynthesis, i.e., the production of organic compounds from inorganic matter occurring in cells containing chlorophyll, with the involvement of light.

- Autotrophic organisms include plants, algae, some bacteria.

Heterotrophic organisms cannot assimilate carbon dioxide. They obtain essential carbon compounds by consuming other organisms.

- This is how most fungi, bacteria, and animals feed.

Feeding of fungi.

Heterotrophy - animals

Independent work

1. In the Mushroom Atlas or Mushroom Guide, find and list the names of 10 edible mushrooms and 5 poisonous mushrooms.