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## **Weblinks**

## Sea anemones stinging, fighting, swimming, reproducing and contributing to human health

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A website with information on all aspects of anemone biology, including an explanation of various types of stinging cells and a helpful diagram of how the most common type of stinging cells works: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/yd75u574">https://tinyurl.com/yd75u574</a>

The following movie first explains how stinging cells work, then goes on to give an engaging account of how high-speed camera work and microscopy revealed new information about the stinging process: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WJCnC5ebf4">www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WJCnC5ebf4</a>

Footage (faster than real-time) of beadlet anemones striking each other with their fighting tentacles: www.youtube.com/watch?v=r8CE8sM01wo

Anemone fight (real time, with helpful animations showing how fighting tentacles work): <a href="https://vimeo.com/40198090">https://vimeo.com/40198090</a>

'Clashing colonies of sea anemones fight as organized armies, with distinct castes of warriors, scouts, reproductives and other types'. Read more here:

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2005/08/050825071502.htm

Watch pom pom crabs fight with anemone-tipped claws: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/y8a6zgve">https://tinyurl.com/y8a6zgve</a>

And, here, hermit crabs share their shells with anemones for good reason: www.youtube.com/watch?v=dYFALyP2e7U

In another mutually beneficial relationship, bubble tip anemones team up with clownfish (see BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES REVIEW, Volume 30, Number 1, page 22). This (speeded up) sequence shows that the anemones are not as sessile as they first appear: <a href="www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqg98V2q850">www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqg98V2q850</a>

Some anemones can even swim — watch how this one evades a predator: www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysOmq71fcMk

'Anemone proteins offer clue to restoring hearing loss'. Read more here: https://tinyurl.com/ydamfczd

Could humans ever regenerate a heart? A recent study of anemones suggests the answer is 'yes' Read more here: <a href="https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/06/170626190625.htm">www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/06/170626190625.htm</a>

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