

CLASE CEPHALOPODA



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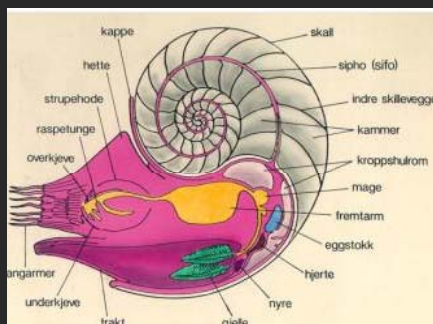
Medio efectivo de flotación.

Morfología y fisiología: predadores.



Cabeza, "pico", rádula.

Con brazos y tentáculos prensiles.
Hiponoma



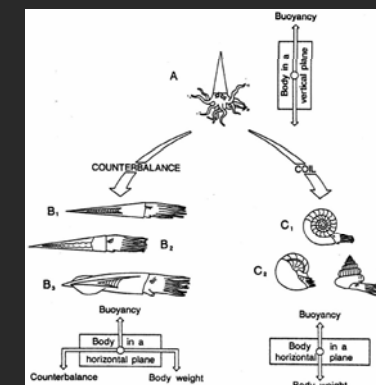
CONCHILLA

Calcárea, externa o interna. Ausente o reducida

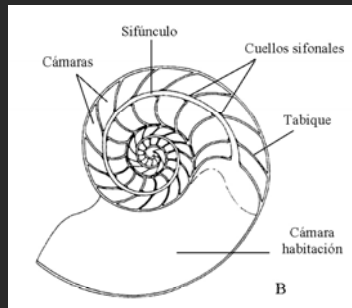
Cono rectilíneo



enrollamiento



MORFOLOGÍA

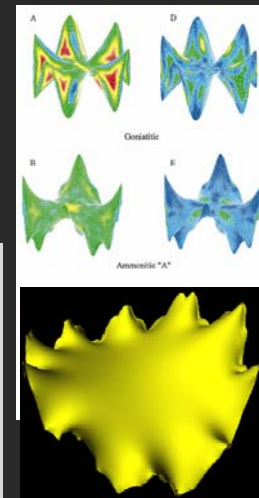
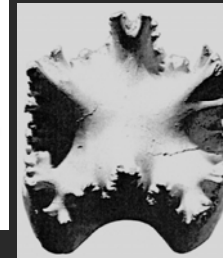
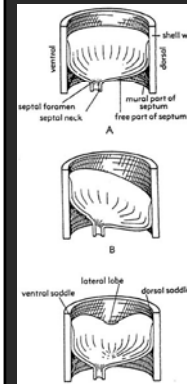


Suturas

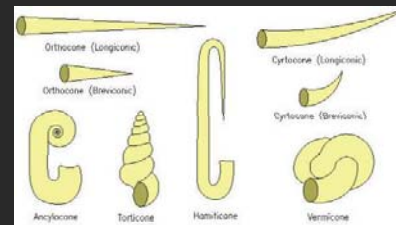
Fragmacono
Abertura

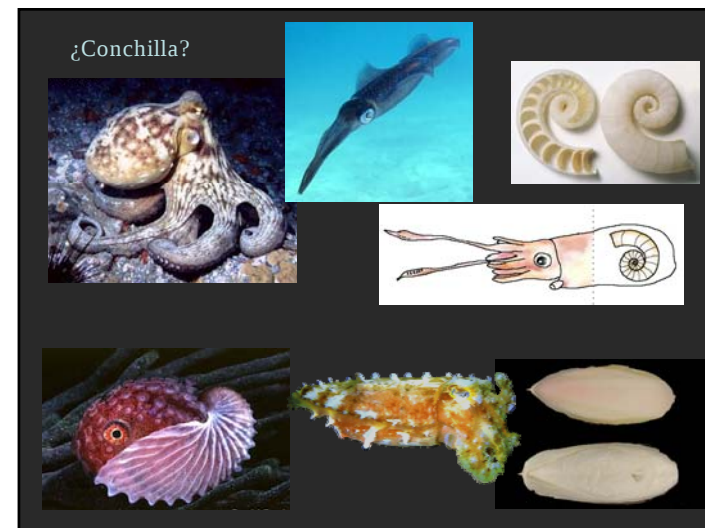


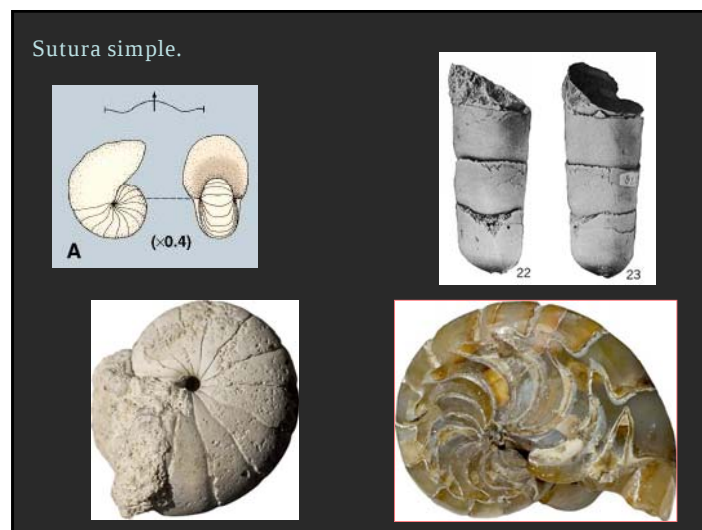
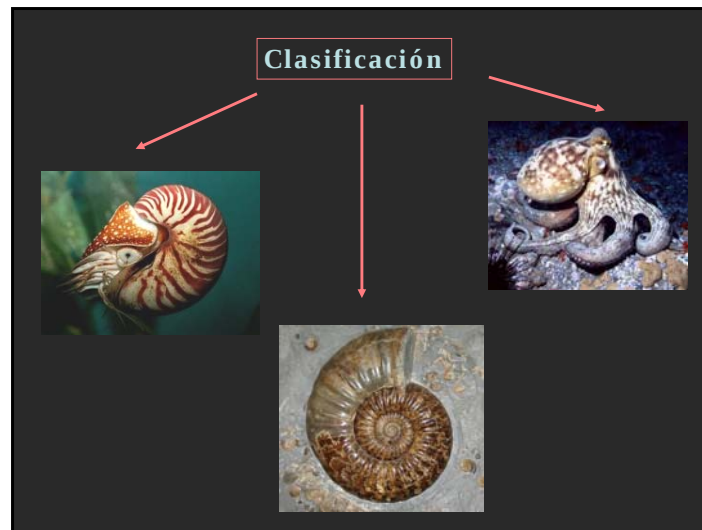
Suturas



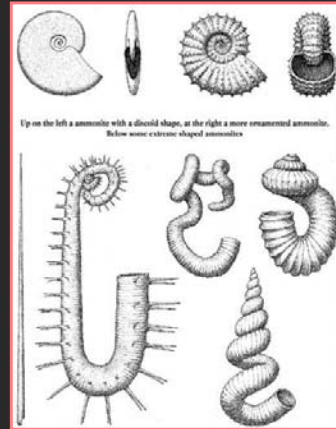
Forma



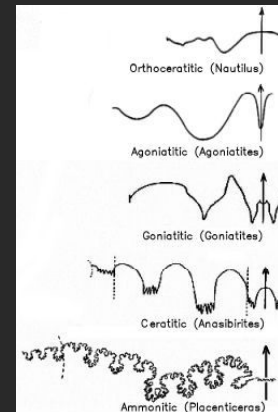




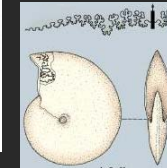
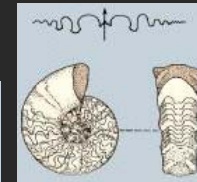
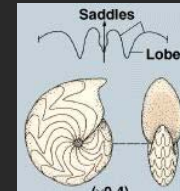
Formas y ornamentación



Sutura compleja.



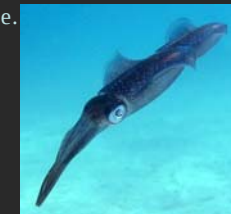
- Goniática
- Ceratítica
- Amonítica.



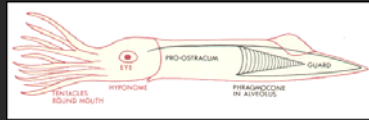
SUBCLASE COLEOIDEA

Sin conchilla, reducida o con conchilla interna.

Biocrón: Devónico Temprano – Reciente.



Orden Belemnitida



Proostraco, fragmacono, rostro



Biocrón: Carbonífero Temp.– Cretácico Tard.



ECOLOGÍA Y PALEOECOLOGÍA

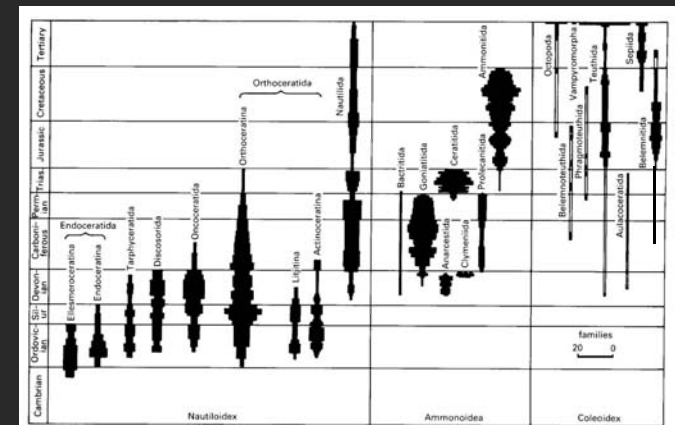
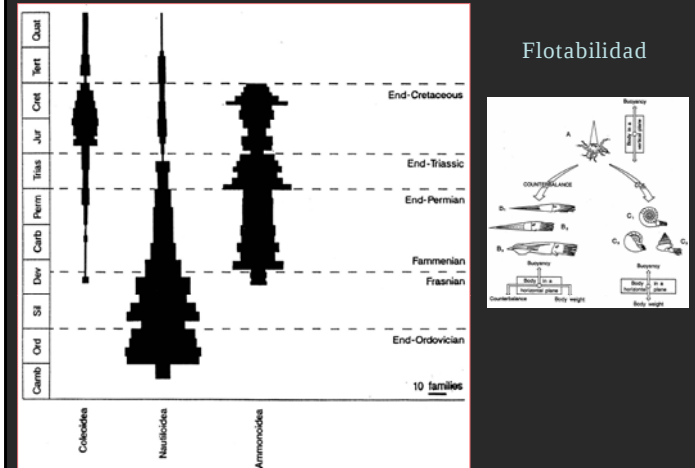
Marinos.

Profundidad.

Predadores.



HISTORIA GEOLÓGICA



APLICACIONES DE LOS CEFALÓPODOS

Morfología funcional



Análisis paleoambiental

Parámetros ecológicos

Profundidad

Paleocorrientes

Estudios isotópicos



