

Does Lobsters Mate For Life

== Taxonomy == 4301d5e1ef

Caribbean reef octopus The Caribbean reef octopus does not seem to have any specialized or outstanding predators The Caribbean reef octopus (*Octopus briareus*) is a coral reef marine animal. 5 kg. 3 lb or 1. It has eight long arms that vary in length and diameter. In comparison to the arms, the mantle is large and bulky (up to 60 cm long). Its color range is very large; it can change from crimson to green, and bumpy to smooth. It weighs around 3. This species is difficult to describe because it changes color and texture to blend into its surroundings, using specialised skin cells known as chromatophores. is an intraguild predator of juvenile Caribbean spiny lobsters 4301d5e1ef

The series took over three-and-a-half years to film, during which time

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Attenborough travelled almost a quarter of a million miles. The production team sought to further push the boundaries of natural history film-making, following on from the... 4301d5elef *Homarus americanus* is distributed along the Atlantic coast of North America, from Labrador in the north to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, in the south. South of New Jersey, the species is uncommon, and landings in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina usually make up less than 0.1% of all landings. A fossil claw assigned to *Homarus americanus* was... 4301d5elef *Jasus edwardsii* is found around most of the coast of New Zealand, including the three main islands, the Three Kings Islands, the Chatham Islands, the Snares Islands, the Bounty Islands, the Antipodes Islands and the Auckland Islands. This last locality is the southernmost... 4301d5elef A study in animal behaviour, it was the third in a trilogy of major series (beginning with *Life on Earth*) that took a broad overview of nature, rather than the more specialised surveys of Attenborough's later productions. Each of the twelve 50-minute episodes

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features a different aspect of the journey through life, from birth to adulthood and continuation of the species through reproduction.

The series was produced by the BBC Natural History Unit in conjunction with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and Turner Broadcasting System. The executive producer was Peter Jones and the music was composed by George Fenton.

California spiny lobster It typically grows to a length of 30 cm (12 in) and is a reddish-brown color with stripes along its legs, and has a pair of enlarged antennae but no claws. The interrupted grooves across the tail are characteristic for the species. The ability for these lobsters to chemically detect conspecifics and guide lobsters to suitable shelters is called the guide. The California spiny lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) is a species of spiny lobster found in the eastern Pacific Ocean from Monterey Bay, California, to the Gulf of Tehuantepec, Mexico. predators using chemical cues

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Panulirus ornatus In 2015, a law was put into place ending the practice of seed fishing, as it required all caught lobsters weigh at least 200 *Panulirus ornatus* (known by a number of common names, including tropical rock lobster, ornate rock lobster, ornate spiny lobster and ornate tropical rock lobster) is a large spiny lobster with 11 larval stages. populations of adult lobsters

The diet of the freshwater crayfish varies with age, but predominantly consists of decaying wood, leaves and their associated microbes. They may also eat small fish, insects, rotting animal flesh and other detritus when available. *A. gouldi* is very long-lived, surviving for up to 60 years. It has previously been reported to attain weights of up to 6 kilograms (13 lb) and measure over 80 centimetres (31 in) long; however, in recent years the majority of larger specimens are 2–3 kilograms (4.4–6.6 lb). When full-grown the species has no natural predators due to its large size, while smaller individuals can be prey of platypus, river blackfish and rakali.

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Females can carry up to 680,000 eggs, which hatch after 10 weeks into flat phyllosoma larvae. These larvae feed on plankton before their metamorphosis into the juvenile state. Adults are nocturnal and migratory, living among rocks at depths of up to 65 m (213 ft), and feeding on sea urchins, clams, mussels and worms. The spiny lobster is eaten by various fish, octopuses and sea otters, but can defend itself with a loud noise produced by its antennae. The California spiny lobster is the subject of both commercial and recreational fishery in both Mexico and the United States, with sport fishermen using hoop nets and commercial fishermen using lobster traps. It is also considered a keystone species because of their control of urchin species which would otherwise damage kelp forests... 4301d5e1ef Spiny rock lobsters are carnivorous, leaving their rock cover to venture out to feed during the night. They live in and around reefs at depths ranging from 5–200 metres (16–660 ft) deep at the continental shelf. They can be dark red and orange above with paler yellowish abdomens or grey-green brown with the

paler underside. The more tropical animals tend to have the brighter colours. Adult carapaces can grow up to 230 millimetres (9.1 in) in length and can often exceed 8 kilograms (18 lb) in underfished areas.

4301d5elef == Background == 4301d5elef == Description == 4301d5elef == Description == 4301d5elef

The species is responsible for supporting a number of fisheries in Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, the Torres Strait in Australia, and other Indo-Pacific regions. With such stress on a single species for commercial purposes, countries like Australia and Indonesia have started successful aquaculture practices.

4301d5elef Part of Attenborough's Life series, it was preceded by The Living Planet (1984) and followed by Life in the Freezer (1993).

4301d5elef Although a crayfish, the species is locally known as the giant freshwater...

4301d5elef == Ecology == 4301d5elef == Distribution == 4301d5elef

Scyllarides latus It is edible and highly regarded as food, but is now rare over much of its range due to overfishing. They are nocturnal,

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emerging from caves and other shelters during the night to feed on molluscs. Its closest relative is *Squilla*. Instead, the exoskeleton, and particularly the carapace, are thicker than in clawed lobsters and *Scyllarides latus*, the Mediterranean slipper lobster, is a species of slipper lobster found in the Mediterranean Sea and in the eastern Atlantic Ocean. As well as being eaten by humans, *Squilla herklotsii*, which occurs off the Atlantic coast of West Africa; other species of *Scyllarides* occur in the western Atlantic Ocean and the Indo-Pacific. The larvae and young animals are largely unknown. *latus* is also preyed upon by a variety of bony fish. Adults may grow to 1 foot (30 cm) long, are camouflaged, and have no claws. nor do they have the protective spines of spiny lobsters

Homarus gammarus the lobsters are blue, only becoming "lobster red" on cooking. *Homarus gammarus* is a source of highly esteemed foodstuff, and is widely caught using lobster pots, mostly around the British Isles. Mating occurs in the summer, producing eggs which are carried by the females

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for up to a year before hatching into planktonic larvae. It may grow to a length of 60 cm (24 in) and a mass of 6 kilograms (13 lb), and bears a conspicuous pair of claws. americanus. In life, the lobsters are blue, only becoming "lobster red" on cooking. Mating occurs in the summer, producing eggs which are carried by the females for up to Homarus gammarus, known as the European lobster or common lobster, is a species of clawed lobster from the eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and parts of the Black Sea. It is closely related to the American lobster, H 4301d5e1ef

The ornate rock lobster is a large specimen with a blue-green carapace. It is characterized by its... 4301d5e1ef == Name == 4301d5e1ef == Description == 4301d5e1ef

Jasus edwardsii Māori. They resemble lobsters, but lack the large characteristic pincers on the first pair of walking legs. It is commonly called crayfish in Australia and New Zealand and kōura in Māori. They resemble lobsters, but lack the large

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characteristic pincers on the first pair of walking legs. Spiny rock lobsters are carnivorous, leaving *Jasus edwardsii*, the southern rock lobster, red rock lobster, or spiny rock lobster, is a species of spiny lobster found throughout coastal waters of southern Australia and New Zealand including the Chatham Islands

The Trials of Life Lobsters in the Bahamas are shown marching in columns to escape stormy waters. its nest in a straight line. In its search for perpetual daylight in which The Trials of Life: A Natural History of Behaviour is a BBC nature documentary series written and presented by David Attenborough, first transmitted in the United Kingdom from 3 October 1990

Nephrops norvegicus It is now the only extant species in the genus *Nephrops*, after several other species were moved to the closely related genus *Metanephrops*. Adults emerge from their burrows at night to feed on worms and fish. Norway lobsters spend most of

their time either lying in their burrows or by the entrance, leaving their shelters only to forage or mate. entrances. Nephrops Nephrops norvegicus, known variously as the Norway lobster, Dublin Bay prawn, langoustine (compare langostino) or scampi, is a slim, coral-colored lobster that grows up to 25 cm (10 in) long. It lives in the north-eastern Atlantic Ocean, and parts of the Mediterranean Sea, but is absent from the Baltic Sea and Black Sea 4301d5e1ef

American lobster It is also known as Atlantic lobster, Canadian lobster, northern lobster, Canadian Reds, or Maine lobster. It is sometimes called the true lobster or common lobster, but those names are ambiguous. It can reach a body length of 64 cm (25 in), and a mass of over 20 kilograms (44 lb), making it not only the heaviest crustacean in the world, but also the heaviest of all living arthropod species. American lobsters are usually bluish green to brown with red spines, but several color variations have been observed. Its closest relative is the European lobster *Homarus gammarus*,

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which can be distinguished by its coloration and the lack of spines on the underside of the rostrum. coloring does not appear to affect the lobster's taste once cooked; except for albinos, all lobsters possess astaxanthin, which is responsible for the bright red color. The American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) is a species of lobster found on the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly from Labrador to New Jersey.

Panulirus ornatus has a wide geographical range in the Indo-Pacific, from the Red Sea and KwaZulu-Natal in the west to Japan and Fiji in the east. These lobsters can be found at shallow depths, typically no deeper than 50 m. In most parts of its range, the lobster is netted or speared, while in Northeast Australia, a commercial fishery has existed since 1966 and the harvesting of the species is regulated by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. The species now also occurs in the Mediterranean, having invaded as a Lessepsian migrant through the Suez Canal.

== Distribution ==

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Tasmanian giant freshwater crayfish The Lobster Ponds Haven, a community run refuge for the lobsters, at Flowerdale near Wynyard receives around 1650 The Tasmanian giant freshwater crayfish (*Astacopsis gouldi*), also called Tasmanian giant freshwater lobster, is the largest freshwater invertebrate and the largest freshwater crayfish species in the world. It is found in the rivers below 400 metres (1,300 ft) above sea level in northern Tasmania, Australia. It is listed as an endangered species on the IUCN Red List due to overfishing and habitat degradation, and it has been prohibited to catch it since 1998. species makes it a potential tourism drawcard 4301d5e1ef

Scyllarides latus was originally classified in the genus *Scyllarus*, along with the four other slipper lobsters known at the time (*Scyllarus arctus*, *Scyllarides aequinoctialis*, *Thenus orientalis* and *Arctides guineensis*). Separate genera were first introduced by William Elford Leach in 1815, namely *Thenus* and *Ibacus*. In

1849, Wilhem de Haan divided the genus Scyllarus into two genera, Scyllarus and Arctus, but made the error of including the... 4301d5e1ef

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