Prawn

Classification:

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Malacostraca

Order: Decapoda

Suborder: Dendrobranchiata

Family: Penaeidae

For Further details link

Habit and habitat

Nocturnal Behavior: Many prawns are nocturnal, meaning they are active at night. During the day, they often burrow into the substrate and come out at night to find food.

Locomotion: While capable swimmers, they are also adept at crawling along the seabed. When threatened, they can jump backward by using their strong tails.

Freshwater:

Some prawn species, such as the freshwater prawn, thrive in ponds, rivers, lakes, and ditches.

Brackish and Marine Environments:

Many commercial species, like the Indian prawn, are euryhaline, meaning they can tolerate a wide range of salinities. They inhabit both marine and estuarine environments.

Characteristics

- The species **Palaemon serratus** is commonly known as common prawns.
- It is found in the **Atlanticocean**, the **Black sea** and the **Mediterranean sea.**
- They are found on rock cracks at a depth of up to 40m and the organism lives for 3–5 years.
- Their population peaks during the **autumn season.**
- Their body is compressed laterally and is covered by a protective layer of **chitinous exoskeleton**.
- The body is divided into **an anterior cephalothorax** and a **posterior abdomen**.
- The cephalothorax is the fusion of **head** and **thorax segments**.
- The cephalothorax is covered by a section of the exoskeleton called **carapace.** The carapace is extended behind the eyes to form a **rigid structure** called the **rostrum**.
- The rostrum of the serratus species can be differentiated from other Palaemon species as it is **curved and bifurcated** at the tip.
- The pereiopods are **five pairs** of leg appendages that are used for walking.
- The five pleopods are another set of the leg appendages that are known as swimmers.
- Telson at the end, also called the tail fan, bears the anus of the organism.
- Uropod is the last segment that helps in the **movement** and l**ocomotion** of the organism.