

Vertebrate practical

Photo: Stena, the most famous

Finnish walrus



Background

- Luomus collects vertebrates by active and passive way
 - Active way means shooting or trapping the target
 - Nowadays scientific needs determines where and how the active collecting will happen
 - For example, the next year Luomus is going to Amazon to collect samples
 - Passive way includes all donations of dead vertebrates found or owned by people
 - In practical we used vertebrates which were collected passive way

Photo: A donated lion hide. Usually donated vertebrates are charismatic ones, like big cats or eagles

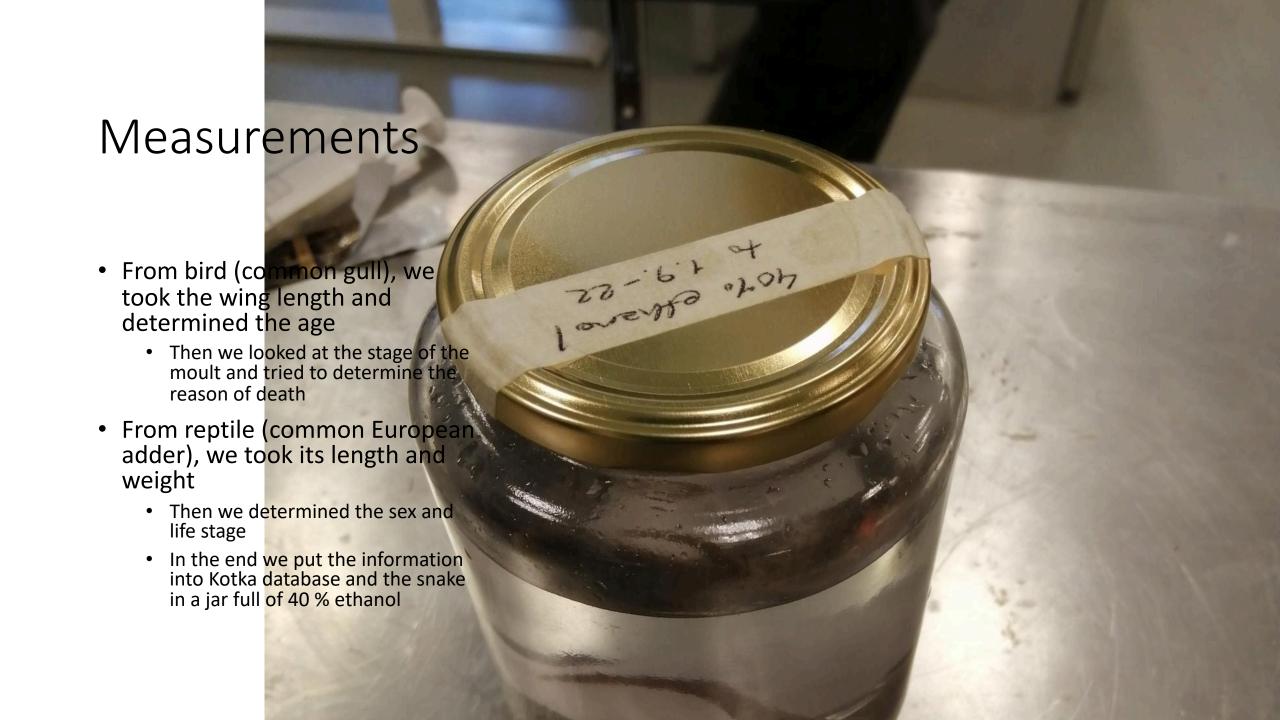


Specimens

- Preferably the donated vertebrate comes to museum with a tag telling the founding date, place and coordinates, name of the founder and description of surroundings when found
 - If not, they need to be found out, if possible
- In practical we first had four species, mammal (European water vole), bird (common gull), reptile (common viper) and amphibian (common toad)
- First, we identified the exact species







- After the measurements, all of us got one vertebrate to prepare
- We had two bohemian waxwings and one Norway rat
- We skinned them and removed everything not to be collected
- From rat we took the skin, skull and piece of gluteus maximus to collections
- From birds we took the skeleton and piece of breast muscle to collections
- We also verified the sex from gonads during the procedure



Afterwork

- Bird skeletons were taken to these special kind of beetles for cleaning up
 - They like dead meat, but not living meat, feathers or bones
- Rat hide was cleared from fat and dried
- When they are ready, they can be added to collection
- In the end of our practical, we took some vertebrates that were prepared before to collection



