

# Tardigrades, Water Bears, Moss Piglets Tardigrada (Spallanzani 1777)<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

Tardigrades, commonly known as water bears, are a type of microscopic animal found across a vast array of moist and aquatic environments. Tardigrades are known for their extensive resilience since they are also found in extreme environments such as Antarctica, deep sea vents, and mud volcanoes. An experiment conducted in 2008 discovered that tardigrades can survive and recover from exposure to the vacuum of space (Jönsson et al. 2008). They are commonly used as a model organism for scientific research relating to ecology, as extremophiles, and genetics.



Figure 1. Image of a tardigrade done with electron microscopy. Credits: Encyclopedia Britannica (<https://www.britannica.com/animal/tardigrade/images-videos#/media/1/583460/216626>)

## Distribution

Tardigrades are found virtually all over the world in marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments. Most tardigrades require water to be active; however, terrestrial tardigrades are limnoterrestrial meaning that they live in moist environments such as in mosses and leaf piles. In periods of drought, tardigrades enter a dehydrated state until more suitable conditions become available. They are able to achieve this dehydrated state using special proteins and a sugar called trehalose (Boothby et al. 2017).

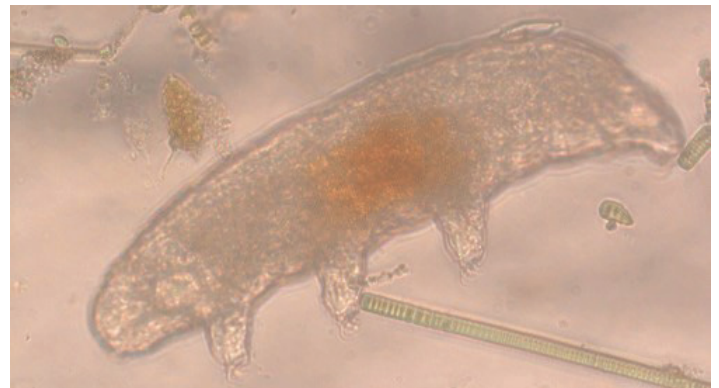


Figure 2. Image of Antarctic tardigrade collected near Lake Fryxell. Credits: J. Parr McQueen, University of Florida

## Description and Life Cycle

Tardigrades are small invertebrates that range from 0.1mm to 1mm in length. They were described as little water bears during their initial observation in 1773 by zoologist August

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Ephraim Goeze since their walking movement was similar to that of a bear. Despite being described as a bear, they are more closely related to arthropods. There are five segments in a tardigrade's body and they have four pairs of jointless legs with sucking disk claws on the end of each leg (Romano III 2003). The head of the tardigrade is composed of a hardened stylet, a probe-like mouthpart, and a muscular pharynx used for feeding.



Figure 3. Image of eggs inside a tardigrade exoskeleton.  
Credits: J. Parr McQueen, University of Florida

## Classification

There are over 1,300 described tardigrade species which compose the three main classes: Eutardigrada, Mesotardigrada, and Heterotardigrada. These classes of tardigrades are distinguished by their physiological features and the habitats where they reside. Tardigrades of different classes differ in head size, segmentation shape and number, and the number of claws on each toe. Mesotardigrada is composed of one species, *Thermozodium esakii*, which was found in a hot spring in Japan; however, this species can no longer be found after its habitat was destroyed by an earthquake (Schill 2018). Mesotardigrada is not considered to be an official class by some taxonomists.

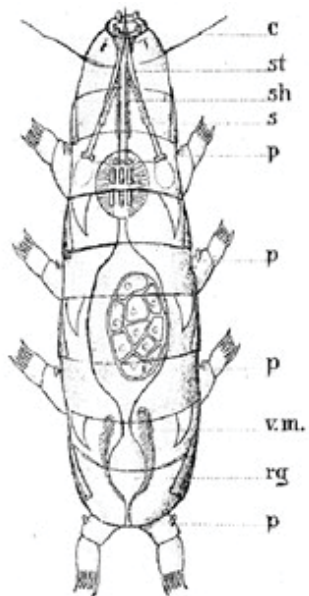


Figure 4. Illustration of *Thermozodium esakii*.  
Credits: Gilbert Rahm (1937)

Eutardigrades are characterized by having a cloaca (reproductive and excretory vent) with a straight midgut, a Malpighian tubule system (a type of digestive system), and two double claws on each leg (Schill 2018). Recently, scientists have begun to use molecular genetics to better distinguish between different species of tardigrades and to build a more accurate phylogenetic tree.

Heterotardigrades consist of marine, freshwater, and semi-terrestrial species. Tardigrades in this family also tend to lack cephalic sensory organs, which are a collection of cells that serve as sense receptors (Smith and Goldstein 2008).

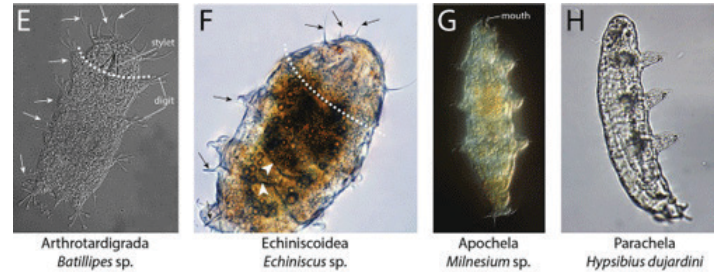


Figure 5. Different morphological features of different tardigrade species. Dashed lines indicate estimated head size.  
Credits: Smith and Goldstein (2017)

## Selected References

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