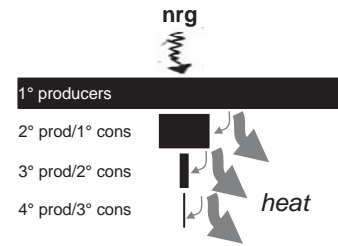
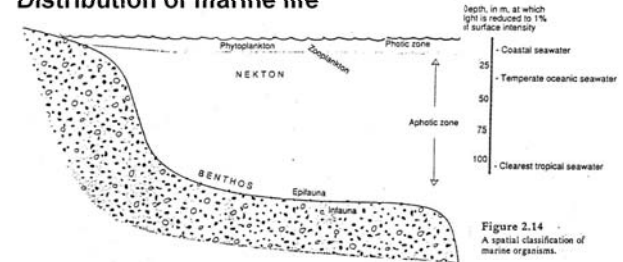


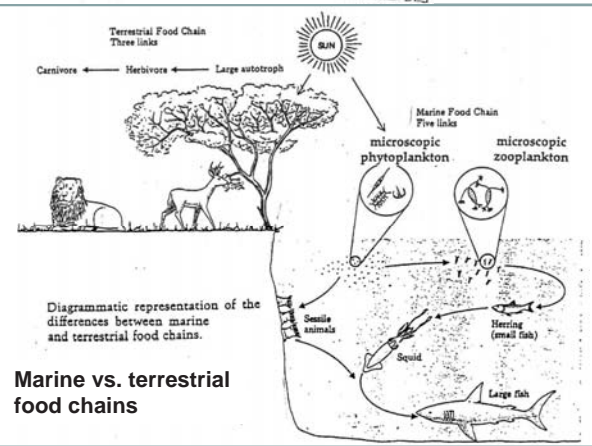
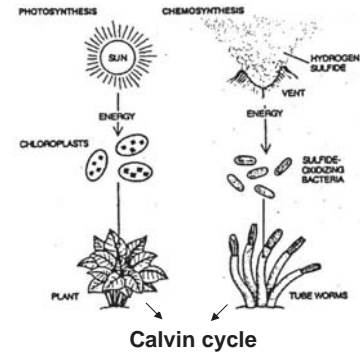
# Invertebrate communities



## Distribution of marine life



## Sources of nrg input



## Variation in depth of the photic zone

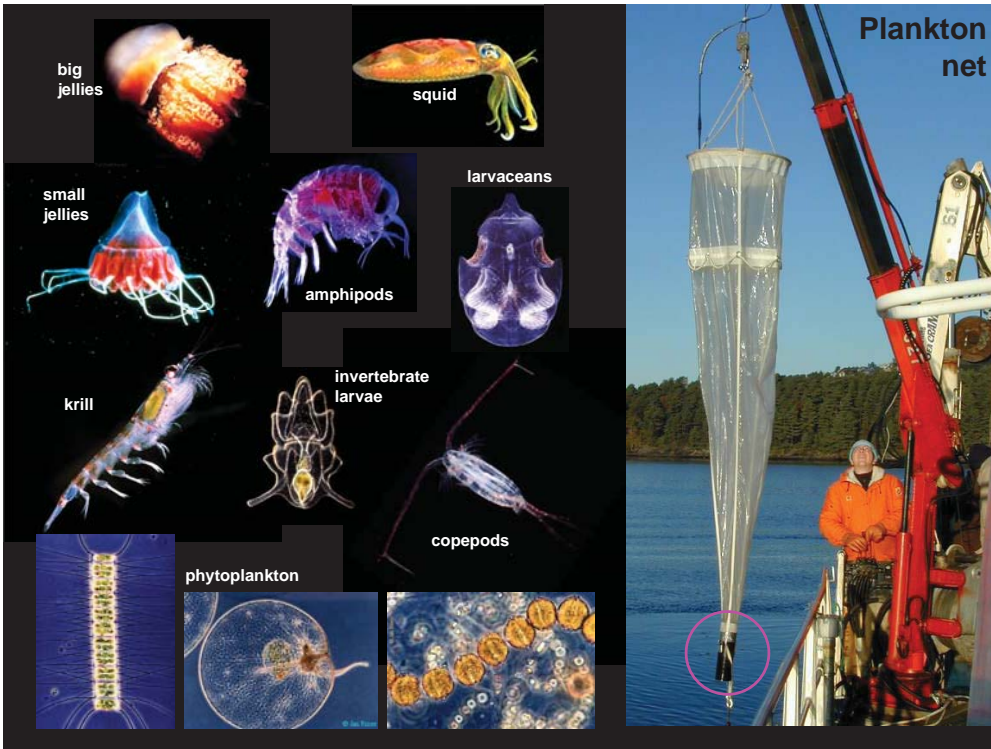


## Ph. Annelida, Cl. Polychaeta F. Siboglinidae

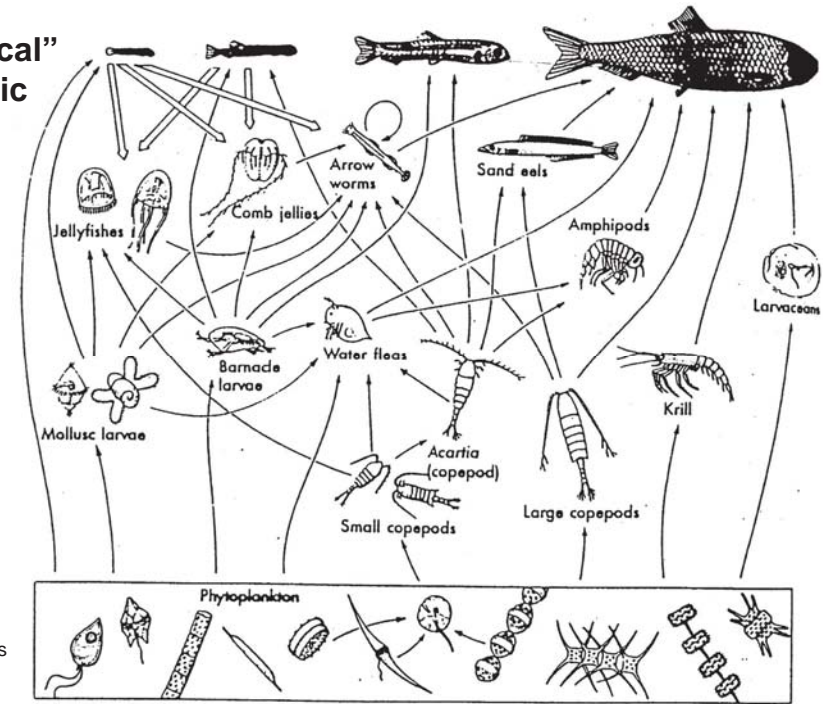


vestimentiferan worms

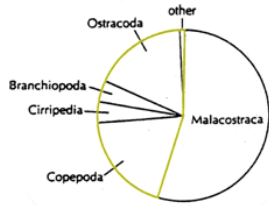




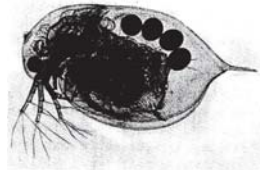
**“Typical” pelagic food web**



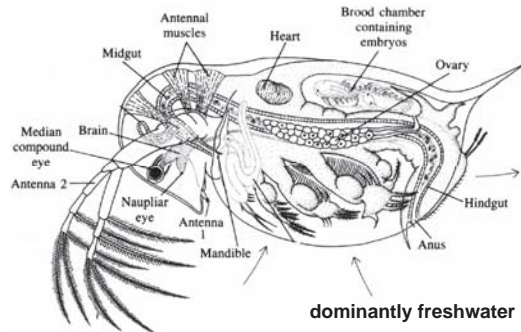
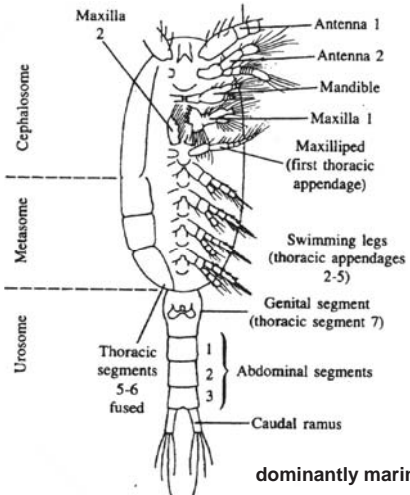
**Subcl. Copepoda**  
e.g. *Calanus*



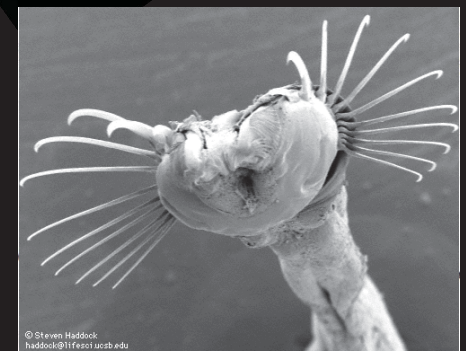
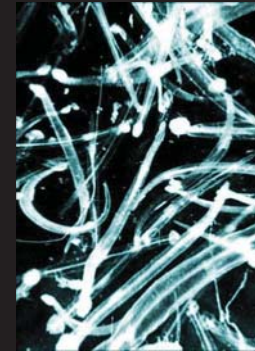
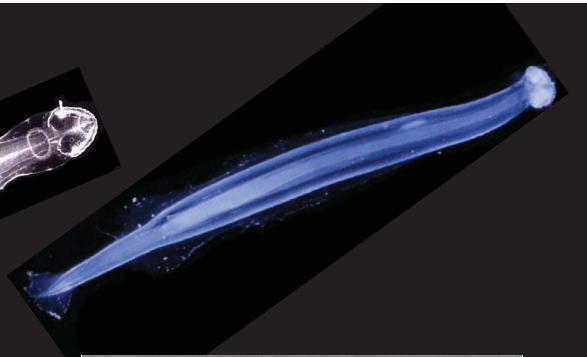
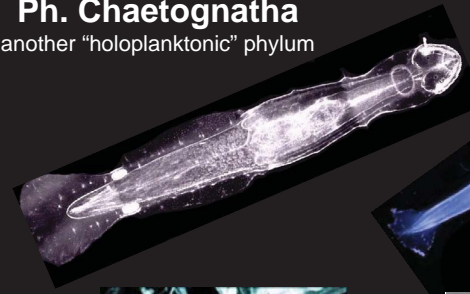
**Ph. Arthropoda**  
**Subph. Crustacea**  
**Cl. Maxillopoda**



**Subcl. Branchiopoda**  
“water fleas”  
e.g. *Daphnia*

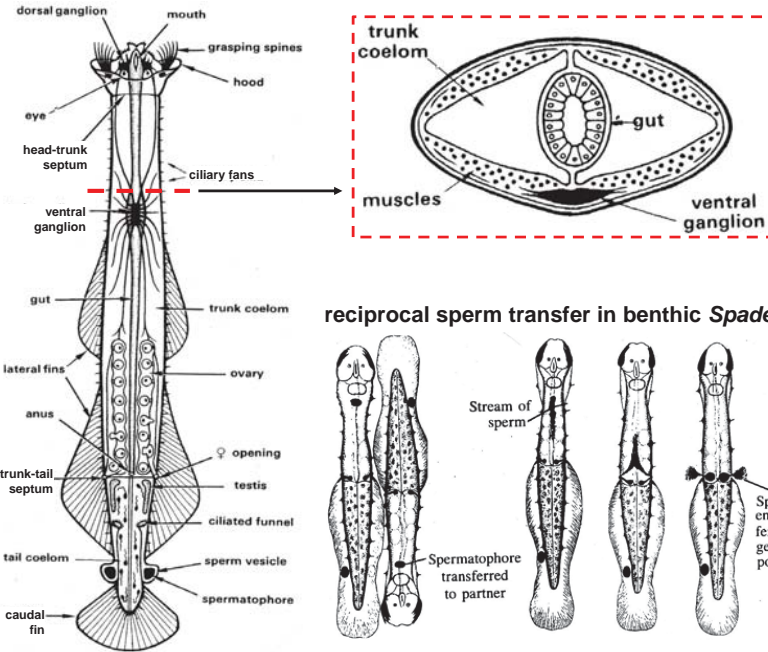


and introducing...  
**Ph. Chaetognatha**  
another “holoplanktonic” phylum

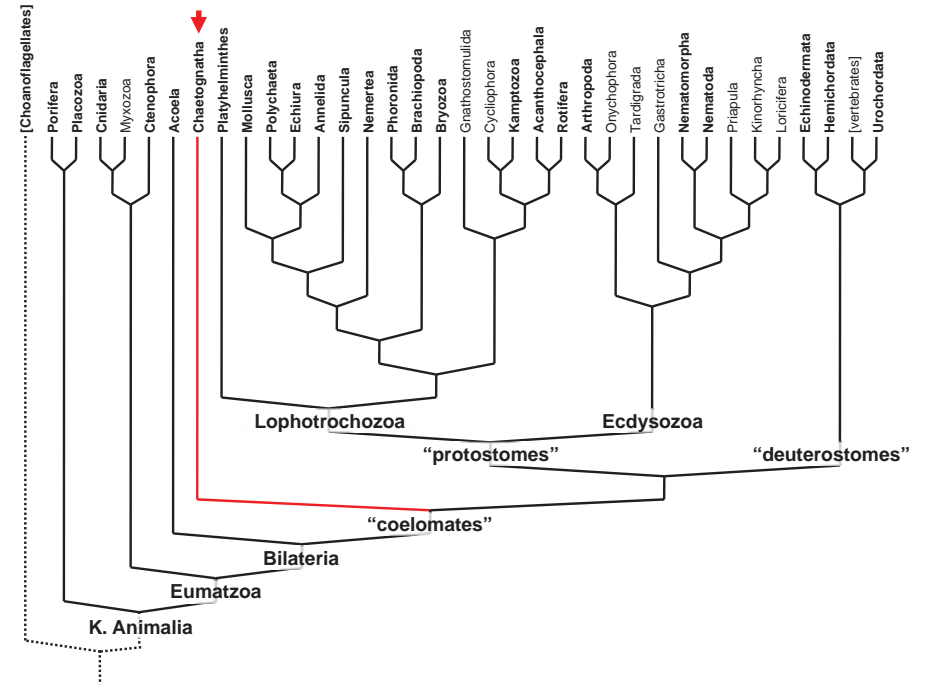
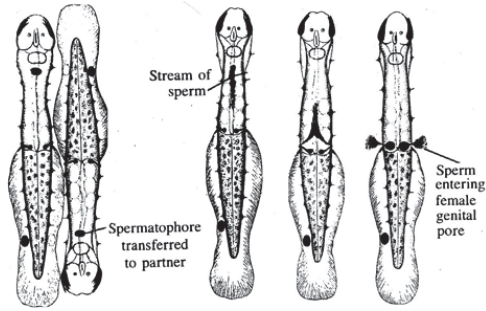


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haddock@lifesci.ucsb.edu

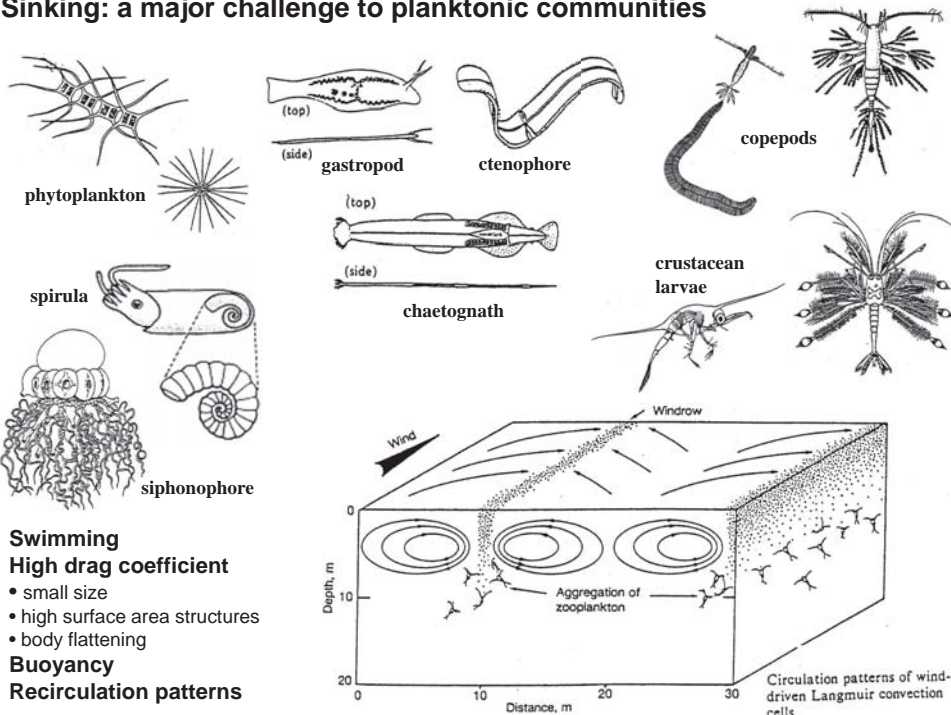
# Ph. Chaetognatha



reciprocal sperm transfer in benthic *Spadella*



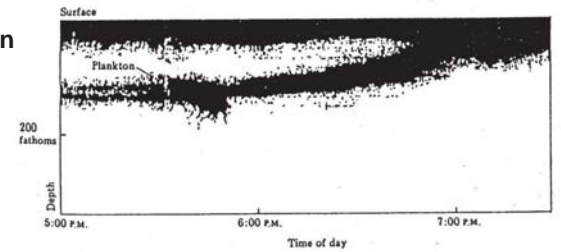
## Sinking: a major challenge to planktonic communities



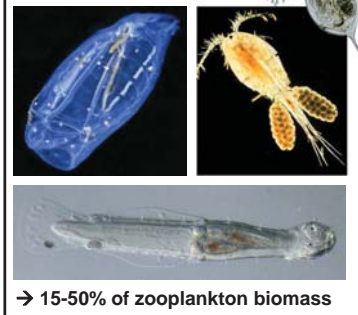
- Swimming**  
**High drag coefficient**
- small size
  - high surface area structures
  - body flattening
- Buoyancy**  
**Recirculation patterns**

## Patterns of diel vertical migration

Figure 2.26 Sonogram record of movement of vertical migrating plankton.



## Who is migrating?



→ 15-50% of zooplankton biomass

## Why? Stich & Lampert (1981): costs and benefits of different migration strategies of two copepod species

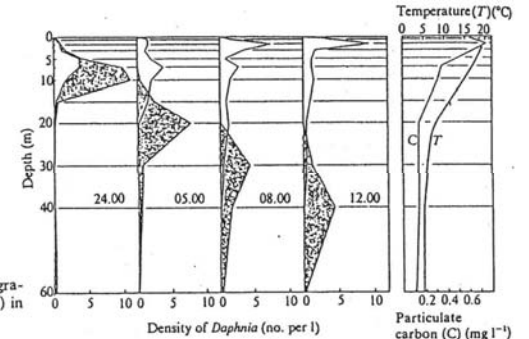


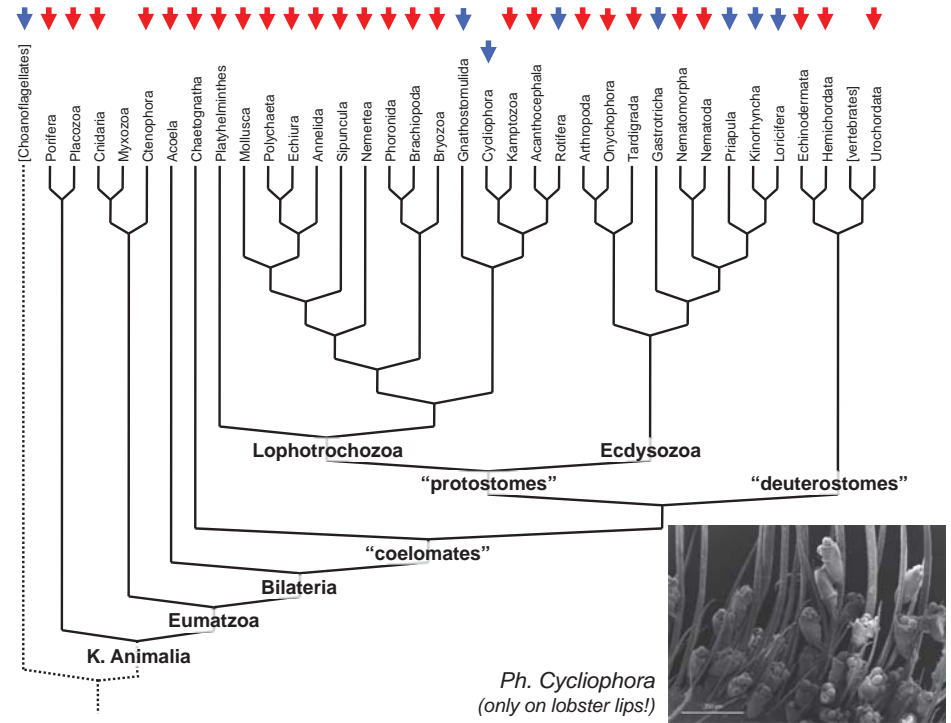
Fig. 1 Typical examples of the different diurnal vertical migrations of *D. galeata* (open area) and *D. hyalina* (shaded area) in Lake Constance, July 1977.

# Meiofaunal communities

- small size
- elongate shape
- attachment to particles
- vertical migration







# invertebrate diversity

