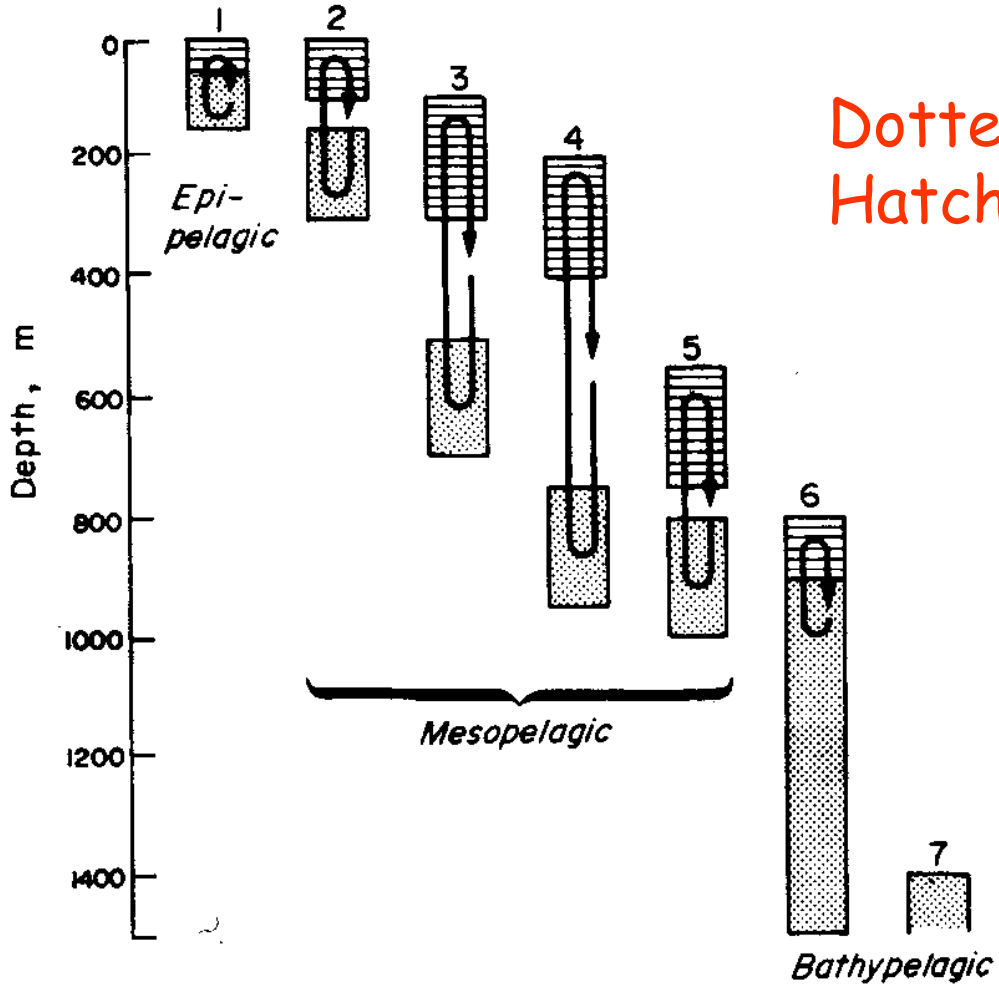
Diel migration of 7 species of **pelagic shrimp**



Dotted = day time
Hatched = night time

Fig. 5.9. Schematic illustration of the diurnal migration of pelagic shrimps. Dotted and hat indicate the depths of the main day and night concentrations (Omori, 1974).

Raymont 1980

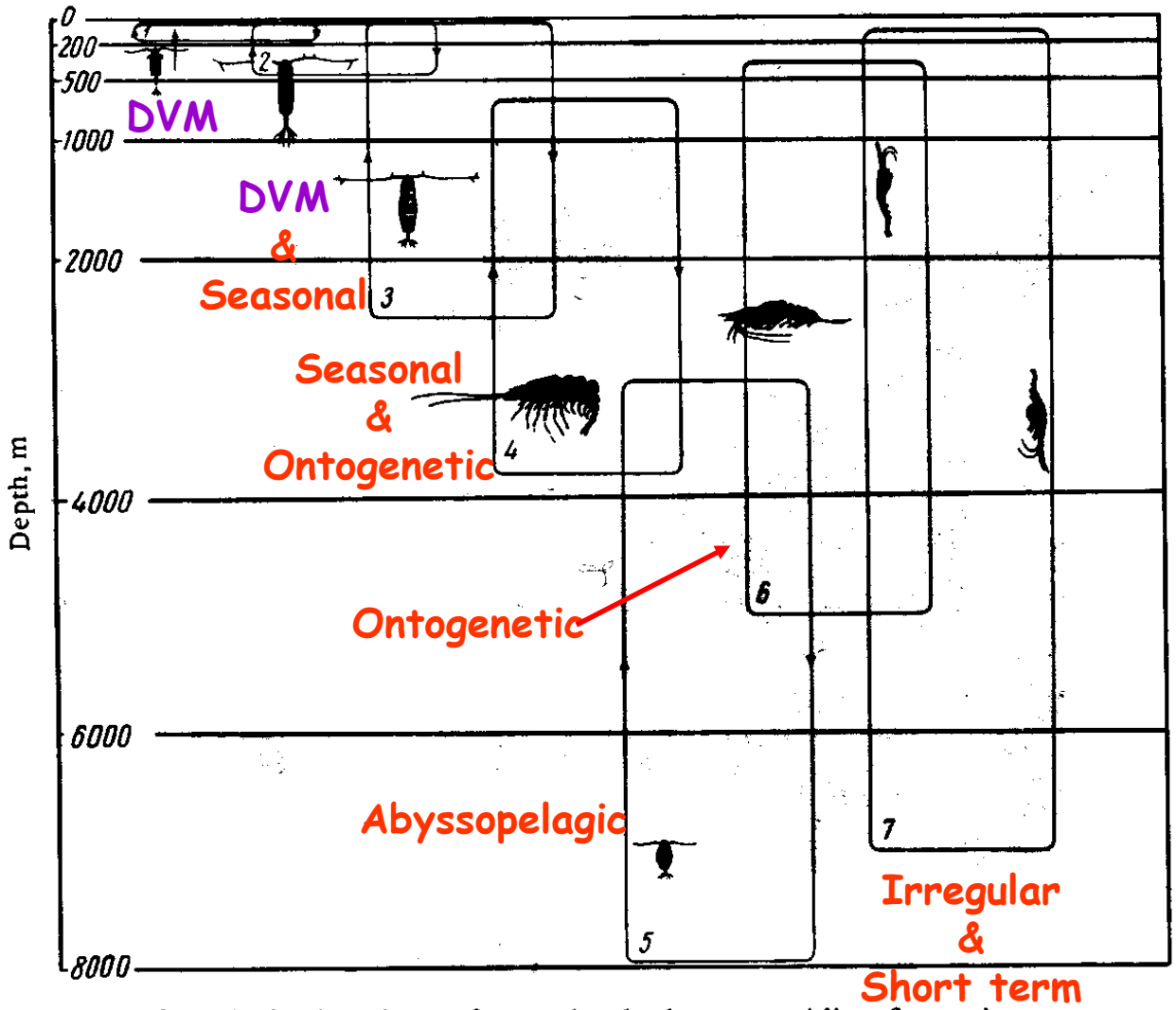
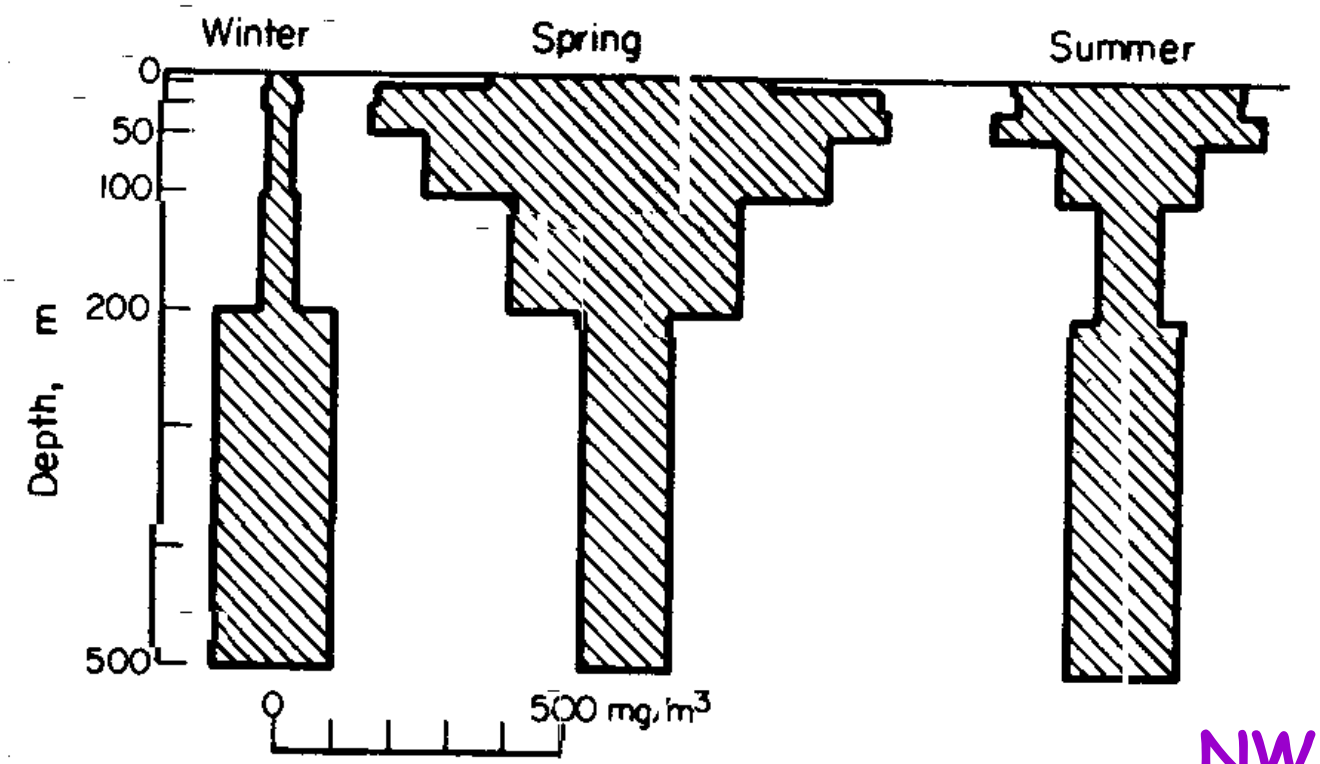


Fig. 5.15. Scheme of vertical migrations of oceanic plankton providing for active transport of organic matter from surface to deep-sea layers, with the example of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean: 1 – diurnal migrations encompassing surface zone; 2 – diurnal and seasonal migrations encompassing the surface zone and the intermediate layer; 3 – seasonal and ontogenetic migrations encompassing the surface zone and the bathypelagic; 4 – ontogenetic migrations encompassing the bathypelagic and abyssopelagic; 5 – migrations within the limits of the abyssopelagic; 6 – ontogenetic migrations encompassing the intermediate layer and a greater part of the deep-sea zone; 7 – short-term, irregular (?) food migrations covering almost the entire water column (Vinogradov, 1970).

Vertical migration of oceanic plankton in the Pacific Ocean, providing active transport of organic matter from surface to deep-sea

Ontogenetic: Pertaining to the origin or development of an organism from embryo to adult.

High latitudes, remarkable changes in zooplankton abundance in surface & subsurface due to **SEASONAL VERTICAL MIGRATION**



NW Pacific

Fig 1.9. Vertical distribution of zooplankton biomass (mg/m³) in the North-west Pacific and the southern part of the Bering Sea during different seasons. (average values from 67 stations) (Vinogradov, 1970).

Raymont 1980