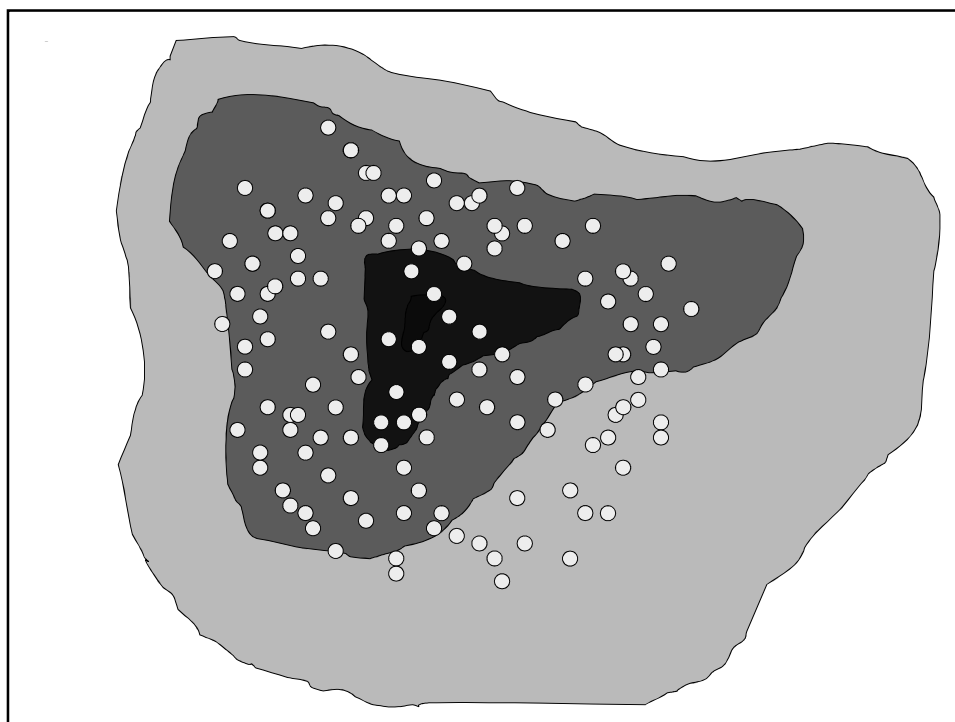
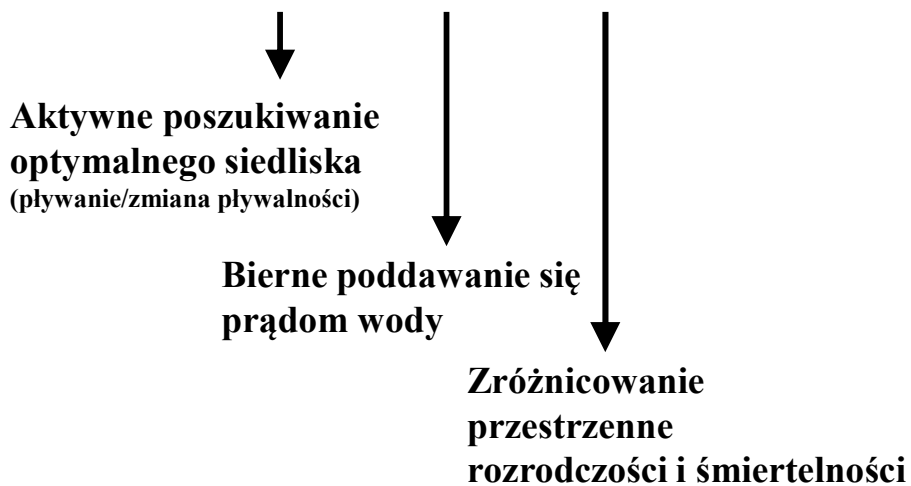
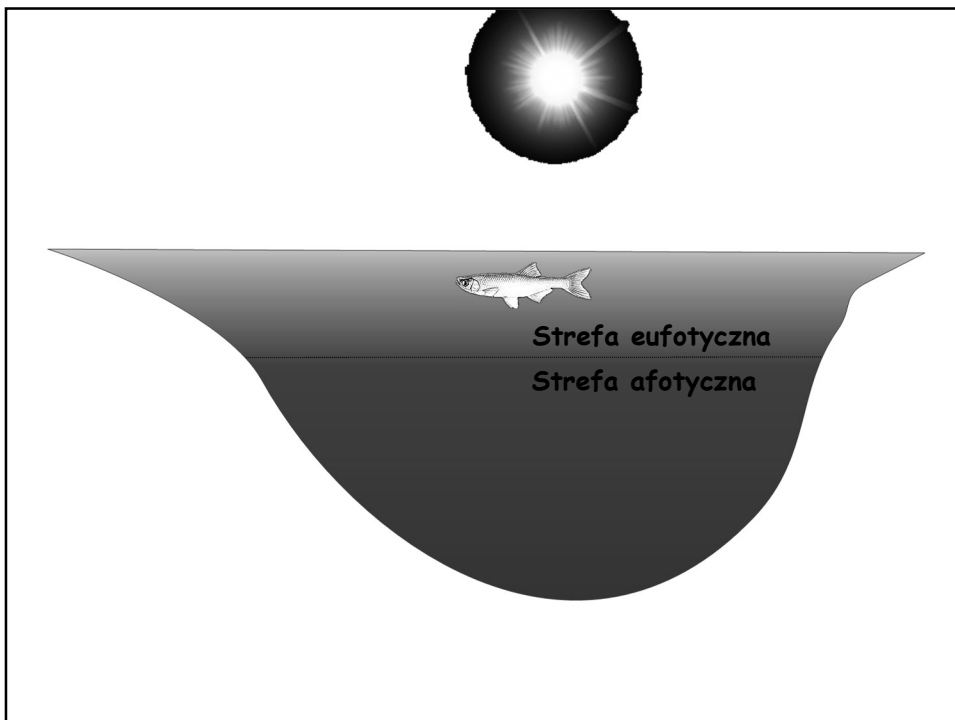
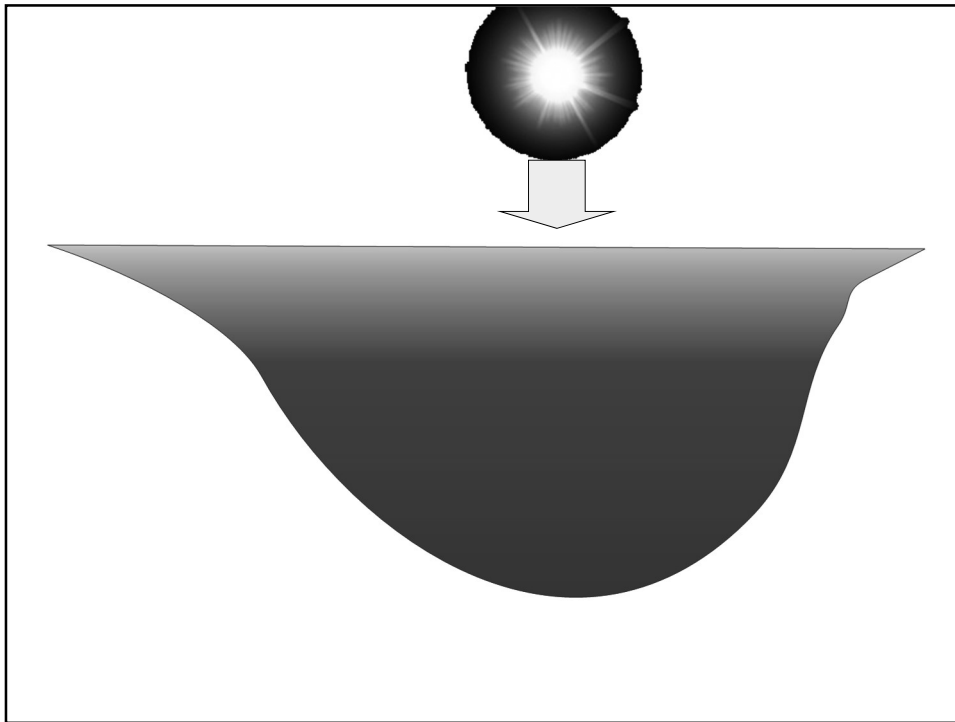


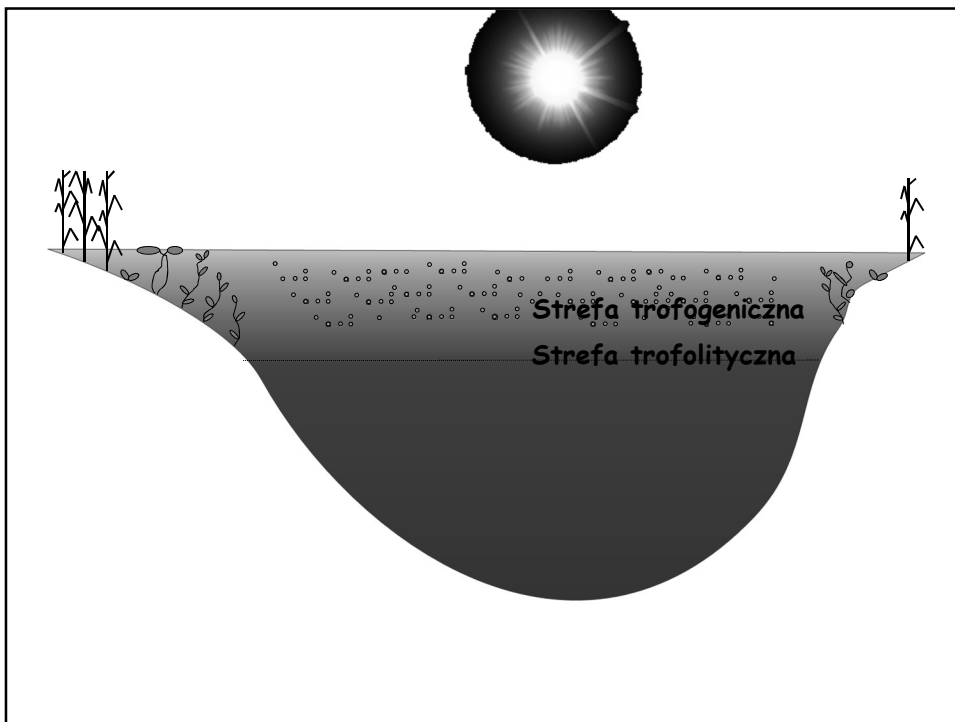
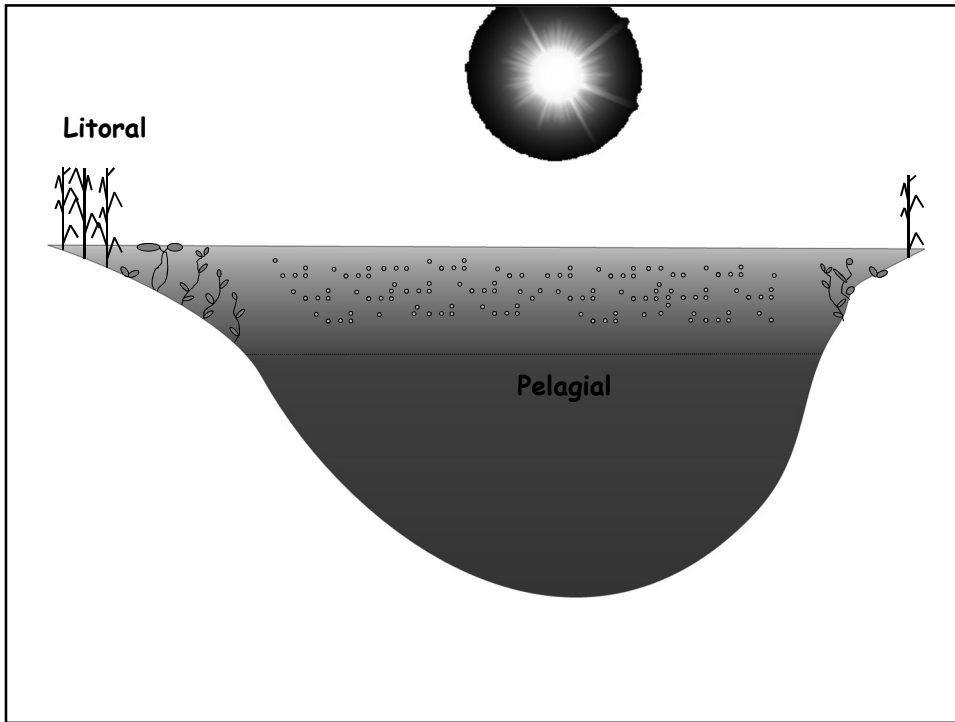
# Rozmieszczenie przestrzenne organizmów w jeziorze

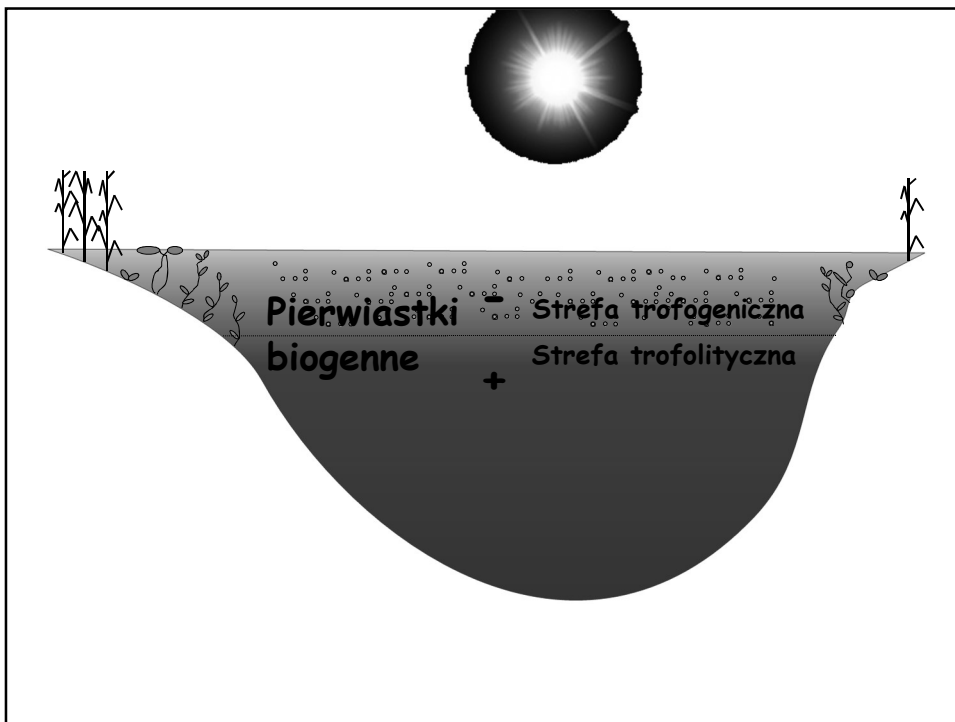
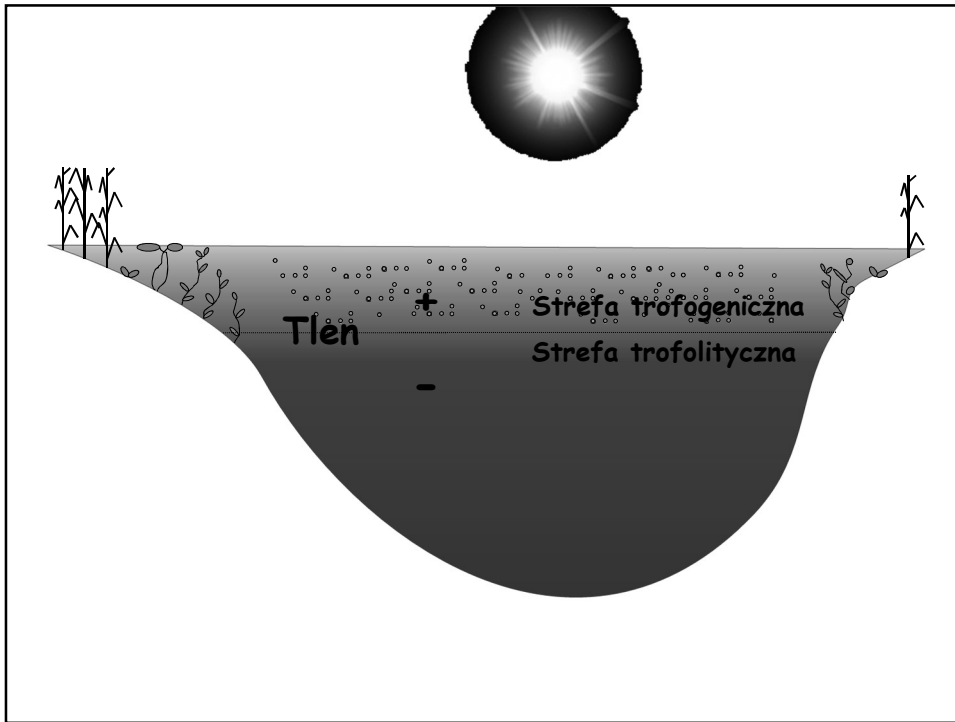


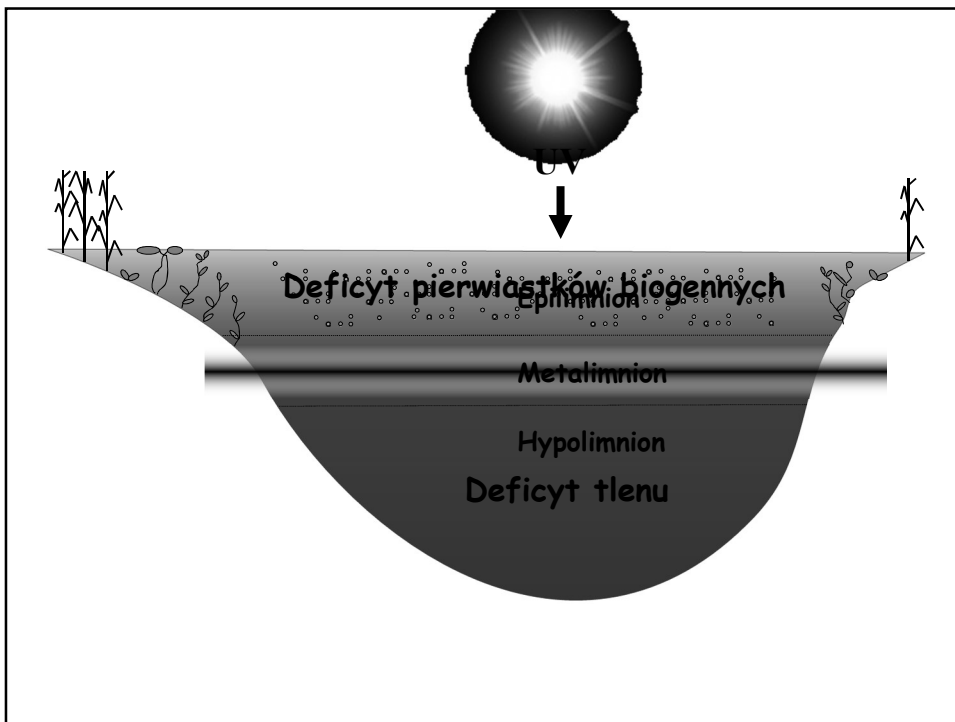
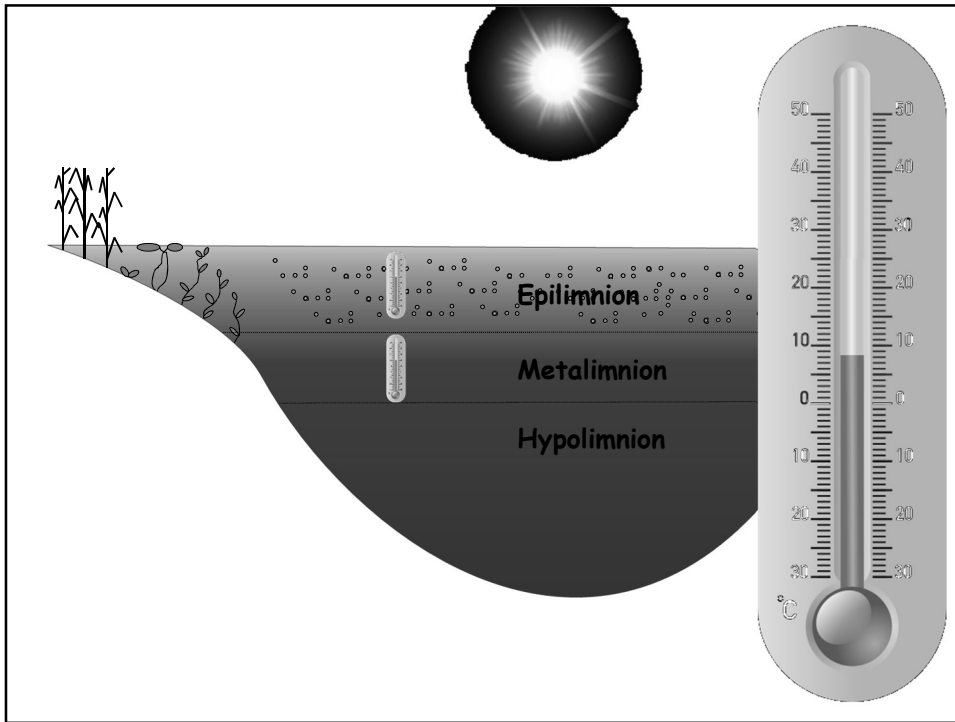
## **Czynniki odpowiedzialne za nierównomierne rozmieszczenie organizmów planktonowych**



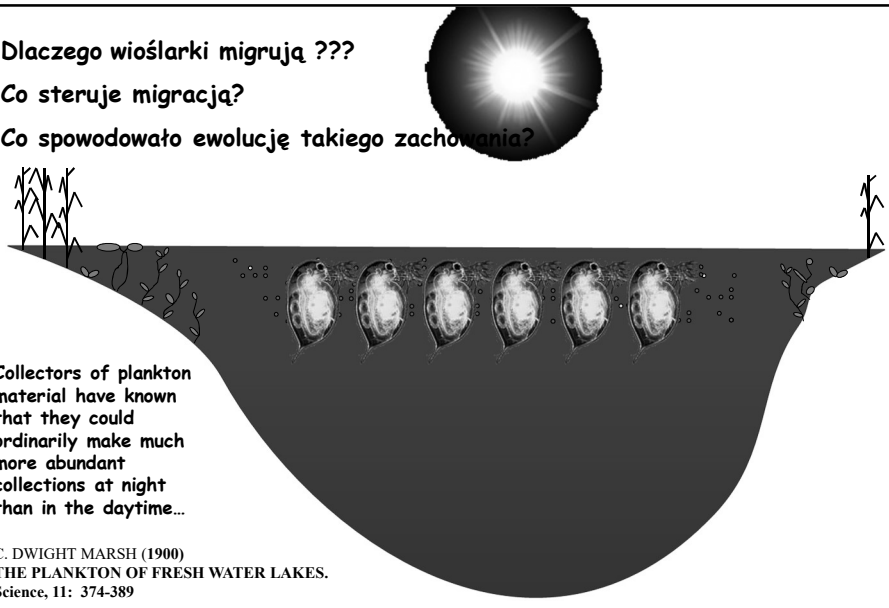









**Dlaczego wioślarki migrują ???**  
**Co steruje migracją?**  
**Co spowodowało ewolucję takiego zachowania?**



Collectors of plankton material have known that they could ordinarily make much more abundant collections at night than in the daytime...

C. DWIGHT MARSH (1900)  
THE PLANKTON OF FRESH WATER LAKES.  
Science, 11: 374-389

...This has led to a belief that there is a vertical migration of the plankton, towards the surface at night, and away from it in the daytime.



**Czynnik proksymalny**

**Czynnik ultymatywny**

C. DWIGHT MARSH (1900)  
THE PLANKTON OF FRESH WATER LAKES.  
Science, 11: 374-389

## Czynniki ultymatywny ?

Inasmuch as the food supply is controlled by temperature and light, we may speak of these two factors as, in the main, controlling the vertical distribution of the limnetic plankton.

(wg Mengele&Clark 1987 za Dawidowiczem 1999, zmienione)

Metoda samoregulacja populacji

Unikanie przeeksploatowania zasobów pokarmowych

Unikanie wsobności

Utrzymanie stałego w ciągu roku tempa pobierania pokarmu

Ucieczka przed toksycznością fitoplanktonu

Metoda dyspersji w przestrzeni

Reakcje na skupianie się organizmów z 'sąsiadujących' poziomów troficznych

Unikanie konkurencji międzygatunkowej

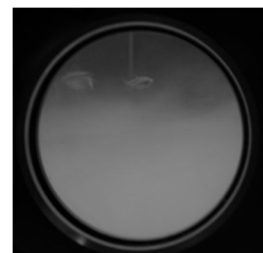
Unikanie promieniowania UV

Maksymalizacja korzyści energetycznych

Mechanistyczna reakcja na warunki fizyczne

Optymalizacja rytmu dobowych zmian temperatury

Mechanizm unikania drapieżnictwa





# Przykład 1

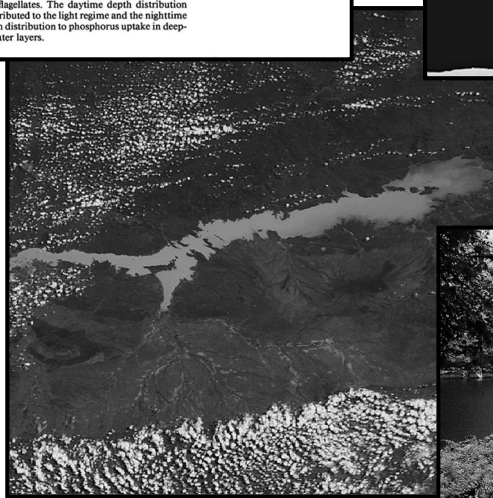
## Pracki

Limnol. Oceanogr., 31(2), 1986, 650-653  
© 1986, by the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Inc.

### Long range vertical migration of *Volvox* in tropical Lake Cahora Bassa (Mozambique)

Abstract—*Volvox* sp. performed diel vertical migrations in Lake Cahora Bassa, the amplitude of which greatly exceeded those reported for other species of freshwater algae. Migration velocities even exceeded the maxima attained by marine dinoflagellates. The daytime depth distribution is attributed to the light regime and the nighttime depth distribution to phosphorus uptake in deeper water layers.

Z.M. GLIWICZ (1986)



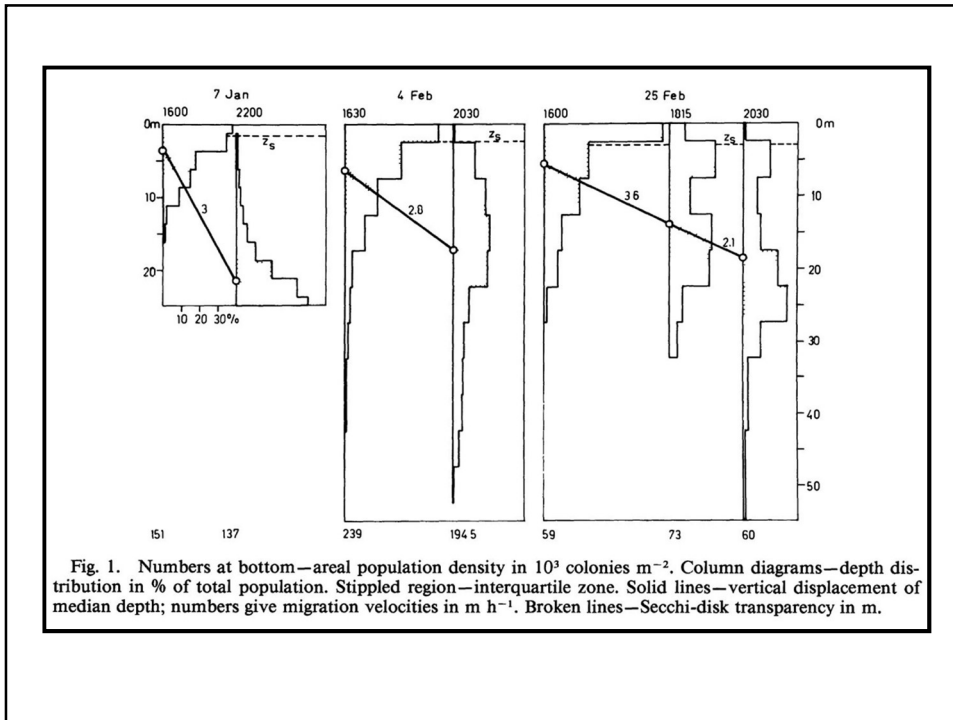


Fig. 1. Numbers at bottom—areal population density in  $10^3$  colonies  $m^{-2}$ . Column diagrams—depth distribution in % of total population. Stippled region—interquartile zone. Solid lines—vertical displacement of median depth; numbers give migration velocities in  $m h^{-1}$ . Broken lines—Secchi-disk transparency in m.

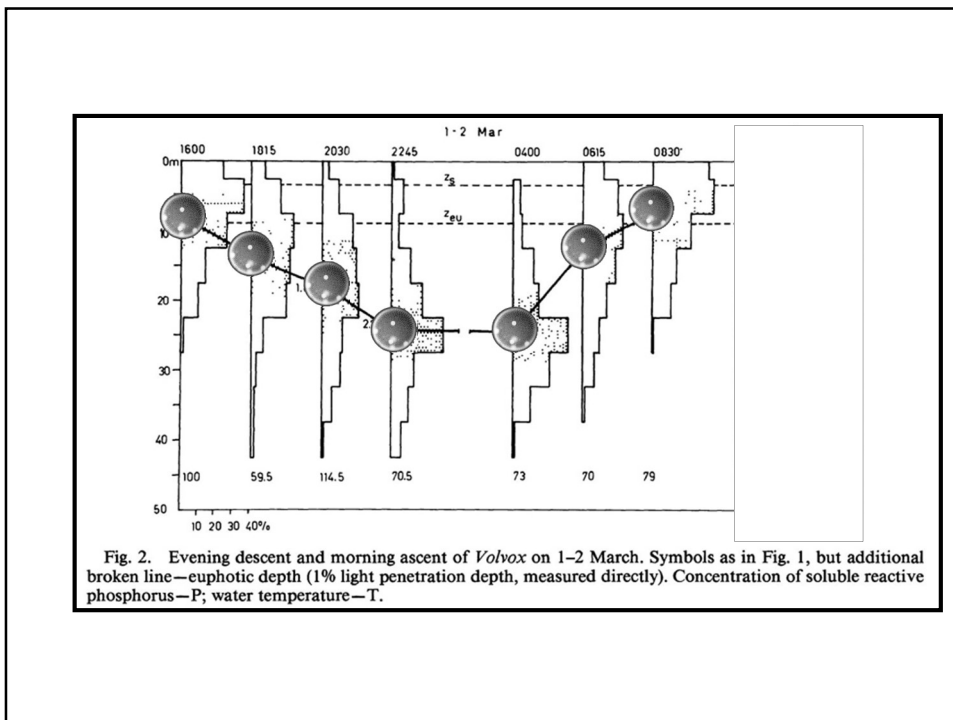


Fig. 2. Evening descent and morning ascent of *Volvox* on 1-2 March. Symbols as in Fig. 1, but additional broken line—euphotic depth (1% light penetration depth, measured directly). Concentration of soluble reactive phosphorus—P; water temperature—T.

### TRADE-OFFS IN DIEL VERTICAL MIGRATION BY ZOOPLANKTON: THE COSTS OF PREDATOR AVOIDANCE<sup>1</sup>

CARSTEN J. LOOSE<sup>2</sup> AND PIOTR DAWIDOWICZ<sup>3</sup>

Max Planck Institute for Limnology, Department of Physiological Ecology, P.O. Box 165, 24302 Plön, Germany

**Abstract.** Diel vertical migration (DVM) of zooplankton is a behavioral antipredator defense that is shaped by the trade-off between higher predation risk in surface waters and reduced growth in deeper waters. We conducted two laboratory experiments to quantify the costs connected with DVM. In the first experiment, *Daphnia magna* were kept individually in thermally stratified flow-through tubes and exposed to seven different concentrations of fish-exuded kairomones. Above a threshold concentration, the strength of migration increased with increases in the concentration of fish exudates. Enhancement of migration resulted in a lower mean ambient temperature experienced by the animals and marked decreases in individual growth and reproduction rates.

In order to separate costs due to low hypolimnetic temperatures in a stratified system from costs due to reduced food concentrations in deeper waters, we conducted an experiment with a  $2 \times 2$  factorial design (fish presence vs. absence and high vs. low food conditions). Differences in mean ambient temperature between *Daphnia* that performed DVM and nonmigrating animals were found to have a much stronger impact on life history parameters than food effects. A reevaluation of field data on DVM in *Daphnia* further supports the view that vertical temperature gradients are more important than food gradients.

**Key words:** behavior; Cladocera; *Daphnia*; diel vertical migration; phenotypic plasticity; predator avoidance; trade-off; zooplankton.

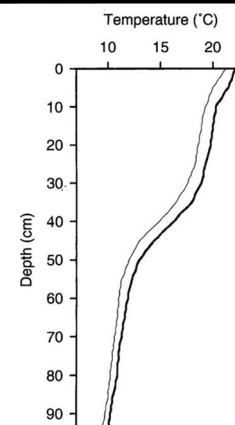
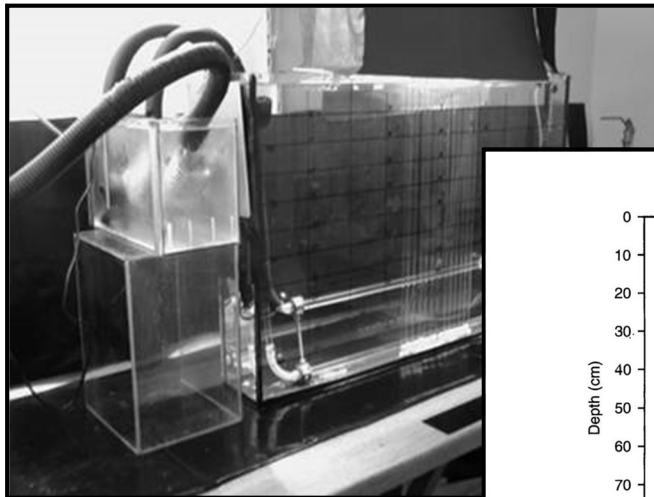


FIG. 1. Thermal stratification in the experimental tubes. —: data for the dilution experiment. - - -: data for the combination experiment.

Fot. A. Bednarska

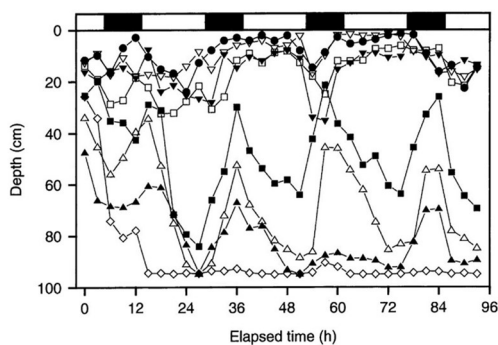


FIG. 2. Behavior of *Daphnia magna* in the experimental chambers under eight different kairomone concentrations (dilution experiment: ●, control, no-fish water; ▽, 5000 L/fish; ▼, 1000 L/fish; □, 500 L/fish; ■, 100 L/fish; △, 50 L/fish; ▲, 10 L/fish; ◇, 5 L/fish). Mean depth of 10 animals is shown for every concentration treatment. Bars at the top of the graph reflect the day/night rhythm.

**Czynnik proksymalny: obecność rybiego kairomonu**

**Czynnik ultymatywny: śmiertelność spowodowana przez drapieżnika**

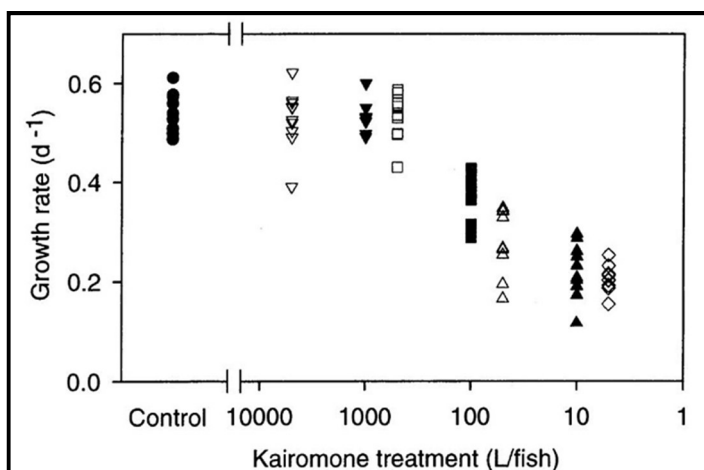
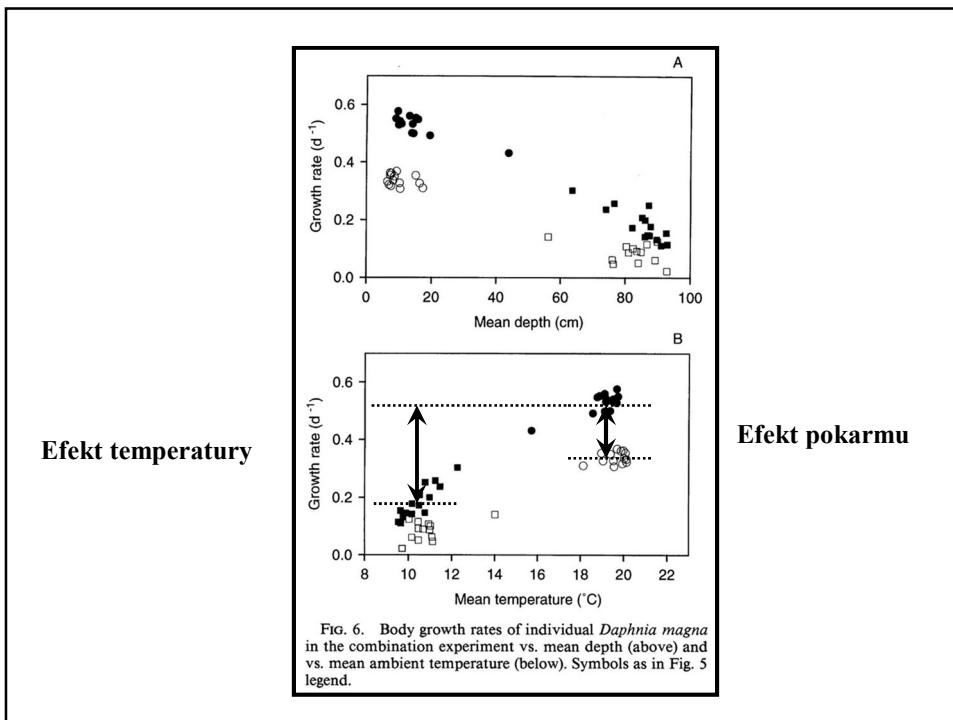
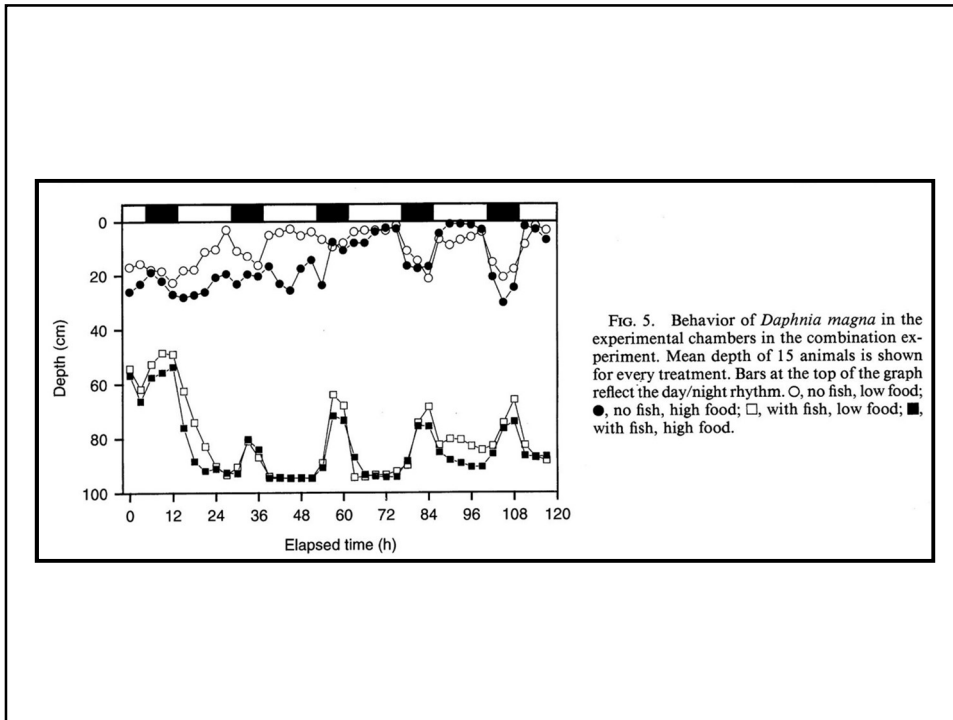
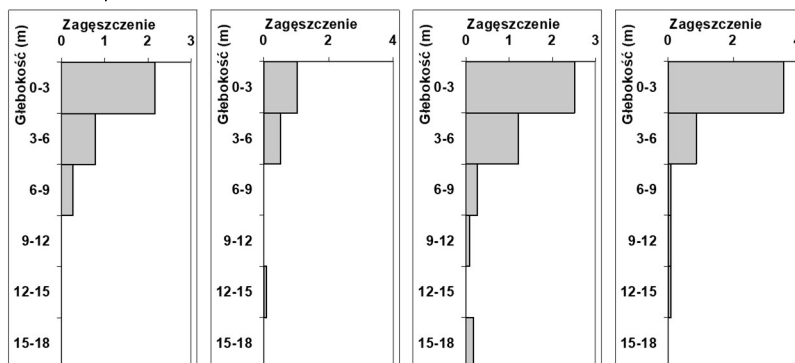


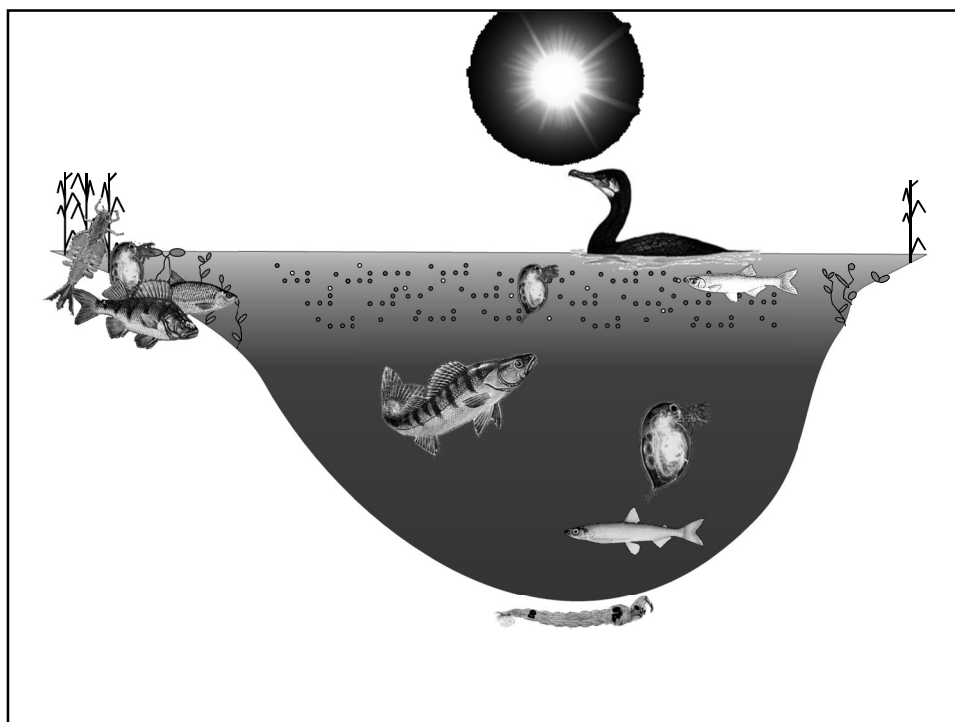
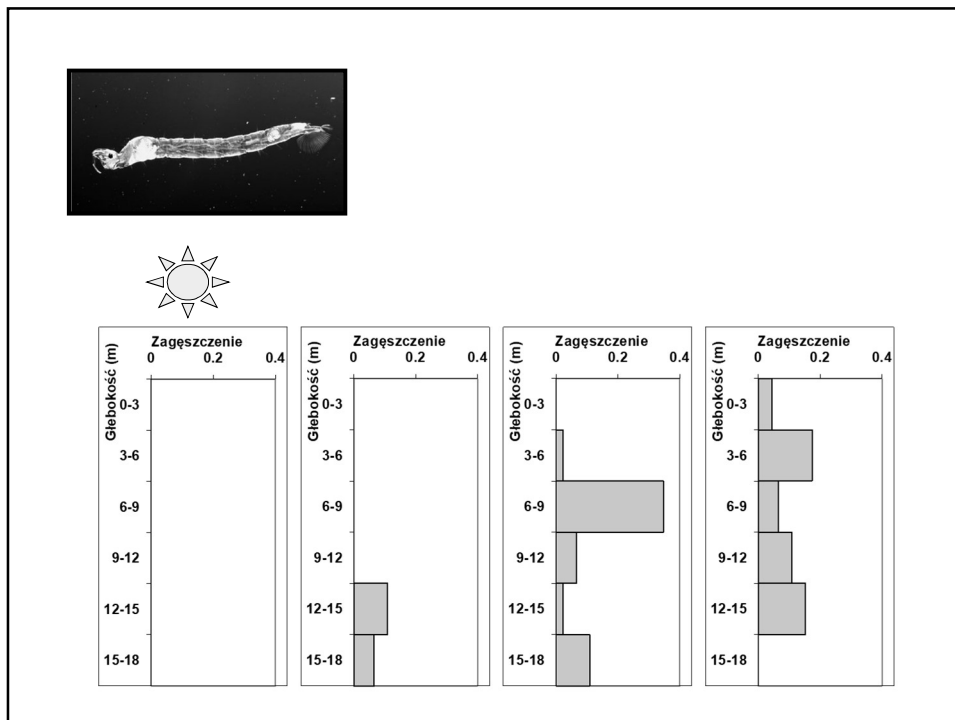
FIG. 4. Influence of different kairomone concentrations and no-fish control on body growth rates of individual *Daphnia magna* in the dilution experiment. Symbols as in Fig. 2 legend.

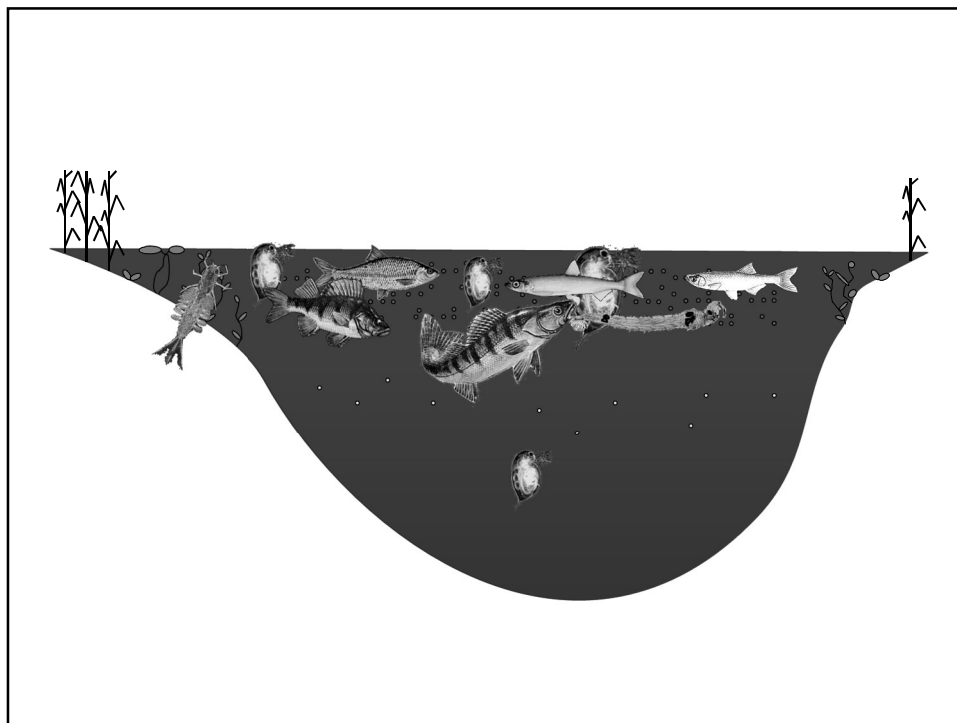


## Przykład 2

### Analiza prób







**Przykład 3**  
**Model**





