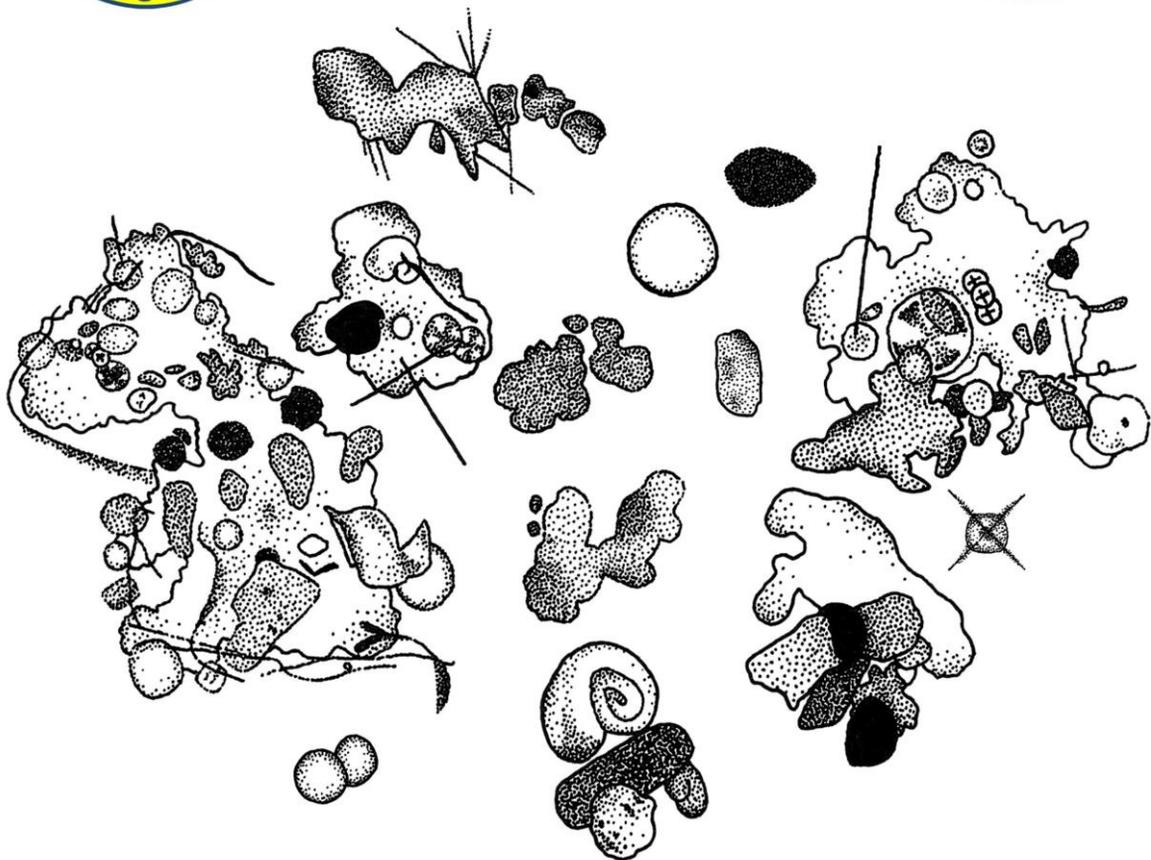




To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

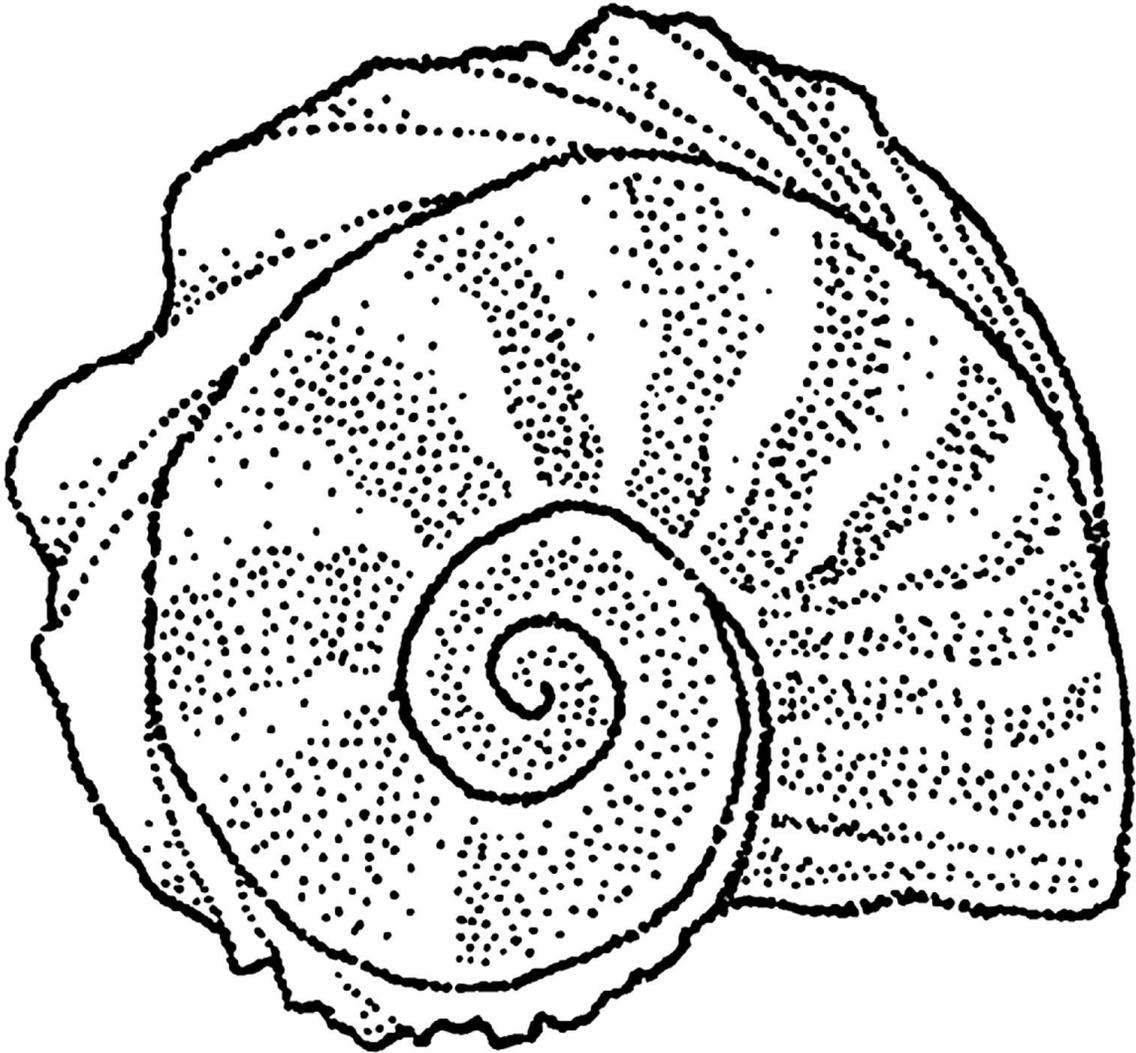


Aggregates & Fine Particulate Material | 0.5 mm

Fun Fact: Aggregates are tiny particles make up most sinking material. Some are smaller than 125 micrometers — about as wide as a strand of your hair!



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

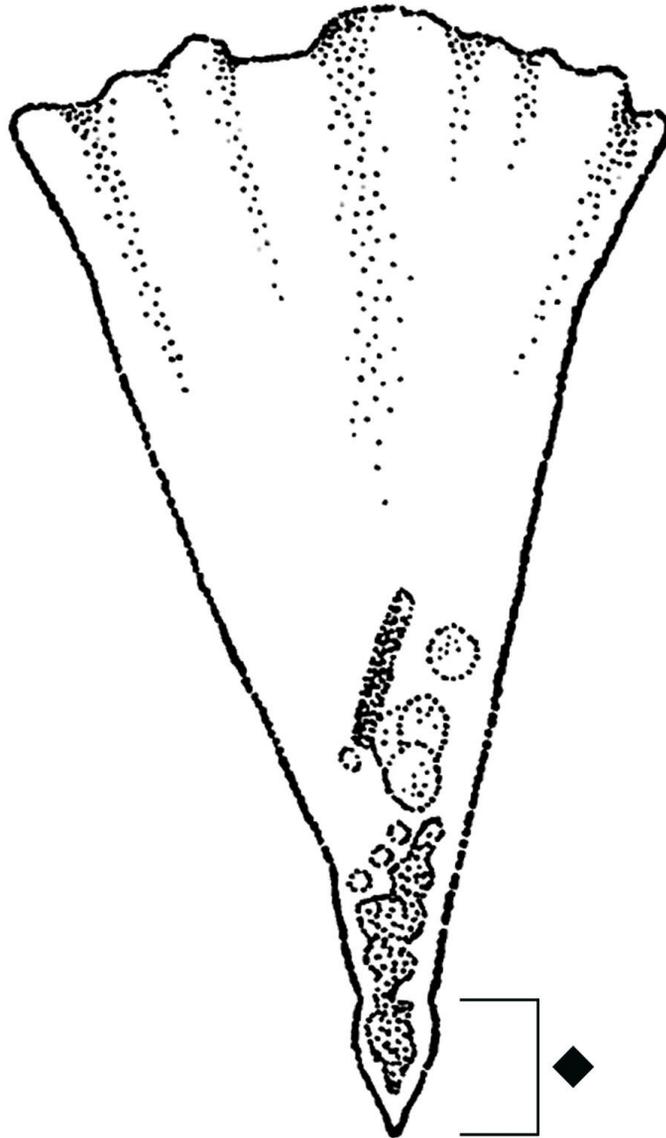


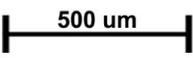
Atlanta peronii shell |----- 500 μ m -----|

Fun Fact: This gastropod has extremely well defined eyes, which helps it be a dangerous (but tiny!) predator of the deep. It spots prey from afar, uses its single swimming fin to swim directly beneath the prey, and then launches a deadly attack from below.



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

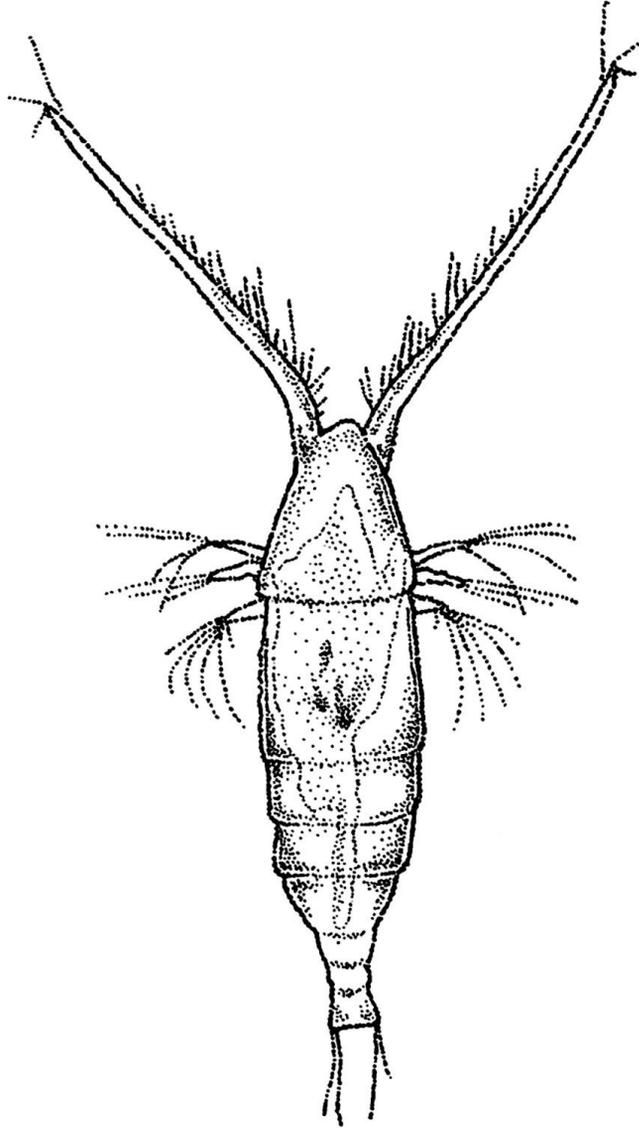


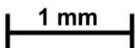
Clio pyramidata shell 

Fun Fact: Although it doesn't look like it, this is a pelagic snail called a pteropod or sea butterfly. Juvenile *C. pyramidata* start out as just the tip of the shell (marked with a ) , and grow outward from there.



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

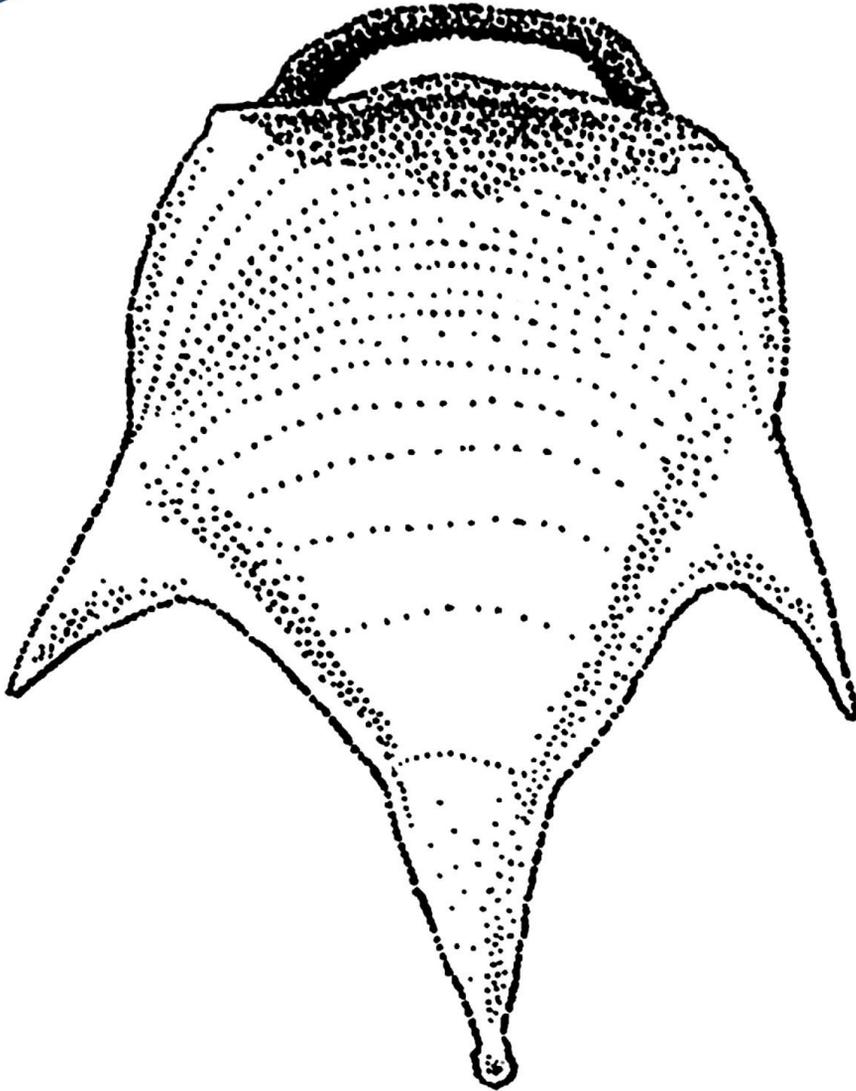


Copepods 

Fun Fact: Copepods are crustaceans and some undertake the largest daily migration on Earth. They feed near the surface at night, and descend to depths of hundreds of meters during the day, a daily journey of over a mile!



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

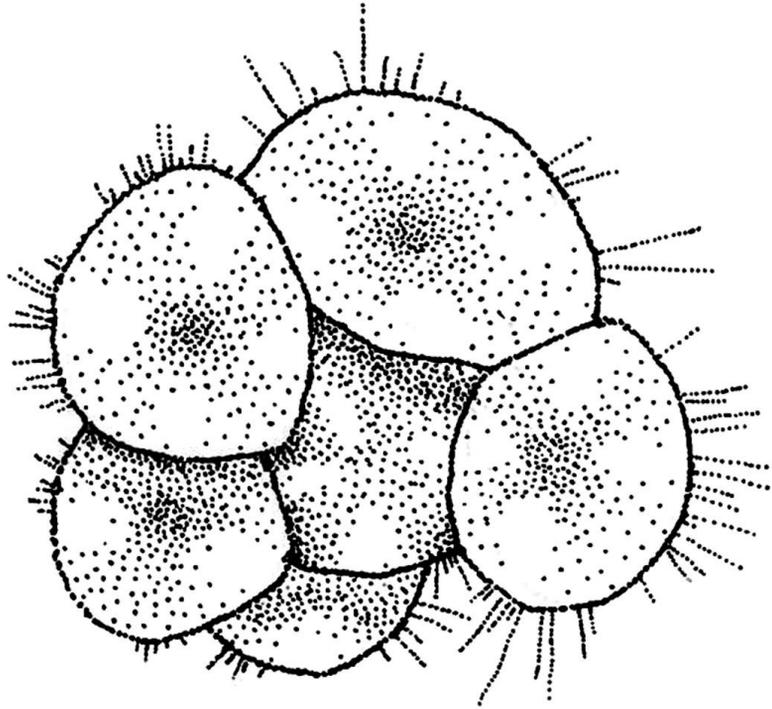
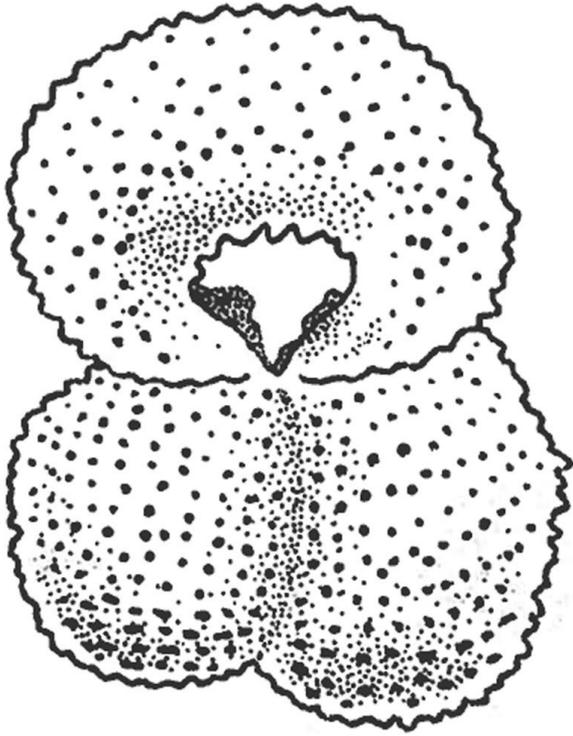


Diacria trispinosa shell |----- 2 mm -----|

Fun Fact: This is one of the few pteropods that has color in its shell. Most of the shell is transparent, but the top is dark red — so it has bright red lips!



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp

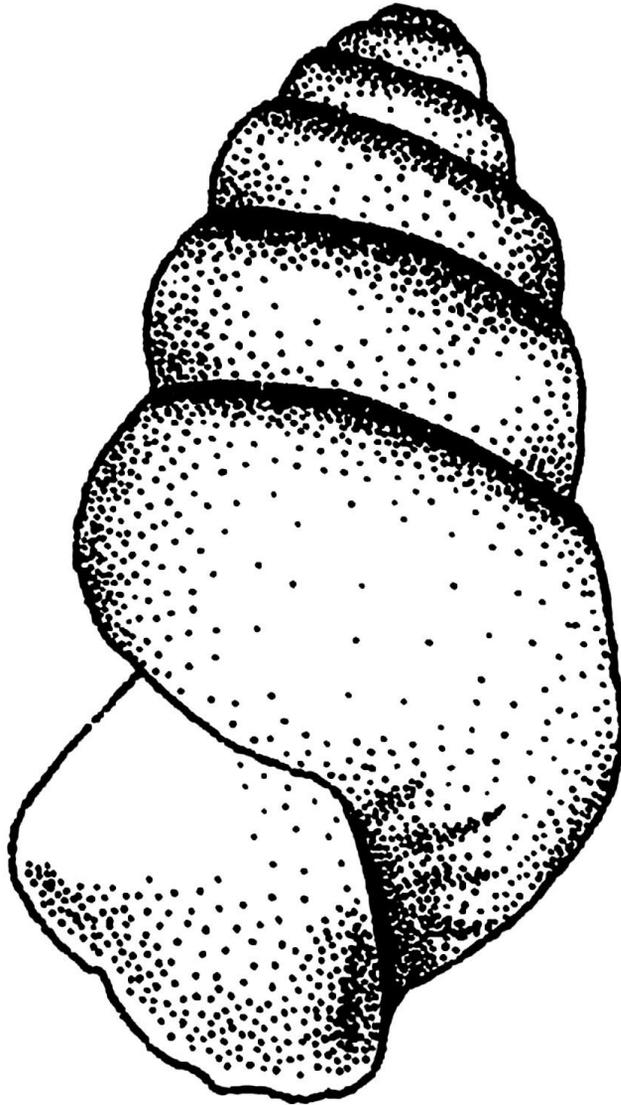


Foraminifera shells 200 μ M

Fun Fact: These one-celled organisms record the ocean's history! When they make their shells, they incorporate elements from the surrounding water, which scientists can use to reconstruct the climate of the past.

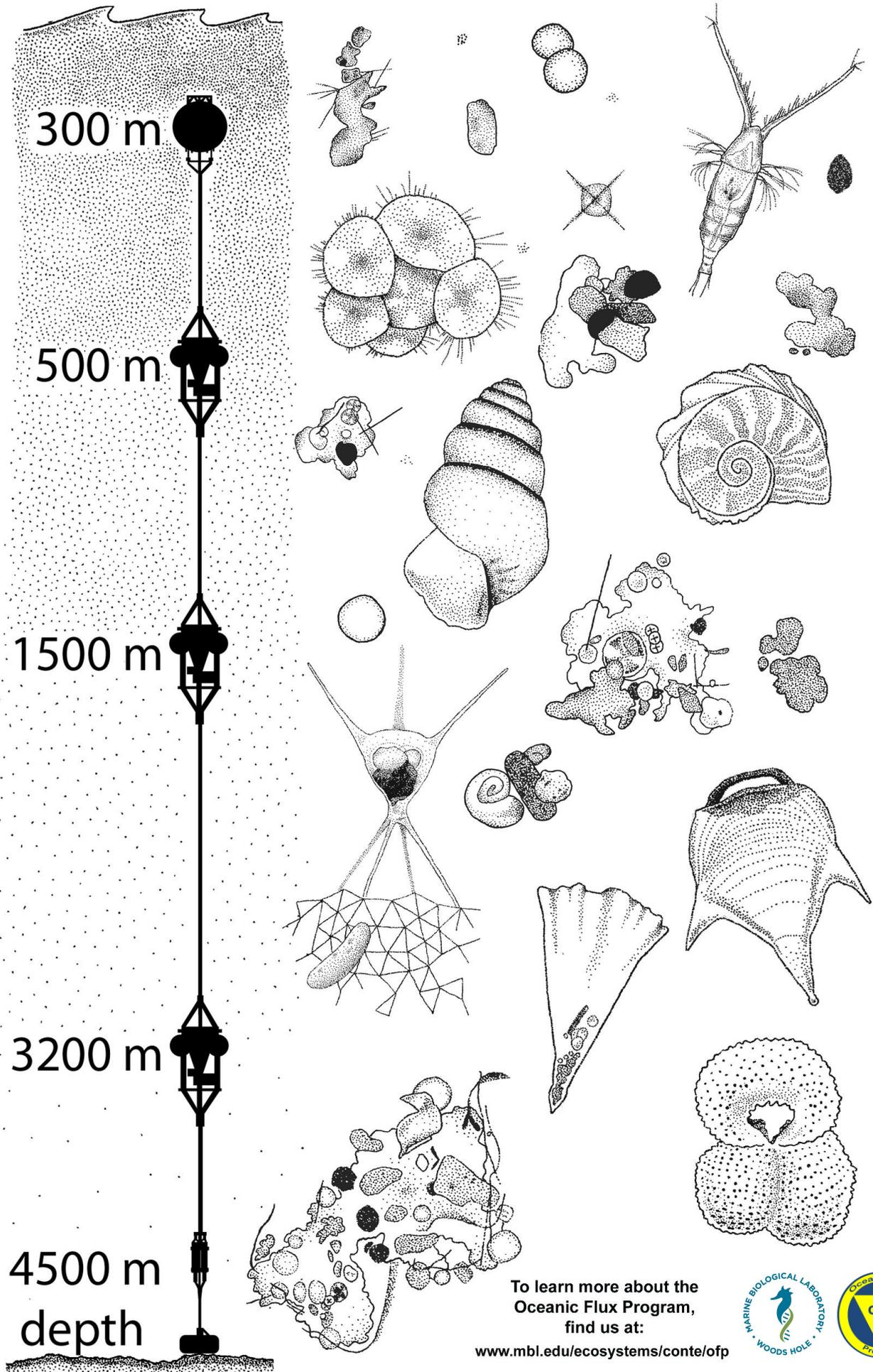


To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/conte/ofp



Limacina bulimoides shell |----- 200 μ M -----|

Fun Fact: Humans, crabs, mice, and many other critter experience handedness — in which there is dominance in either the right or left hand/paw/claw/etc. Pelagic snails (pteropods) can also be left or right coiled, but all *Limacina* are left-coiled.



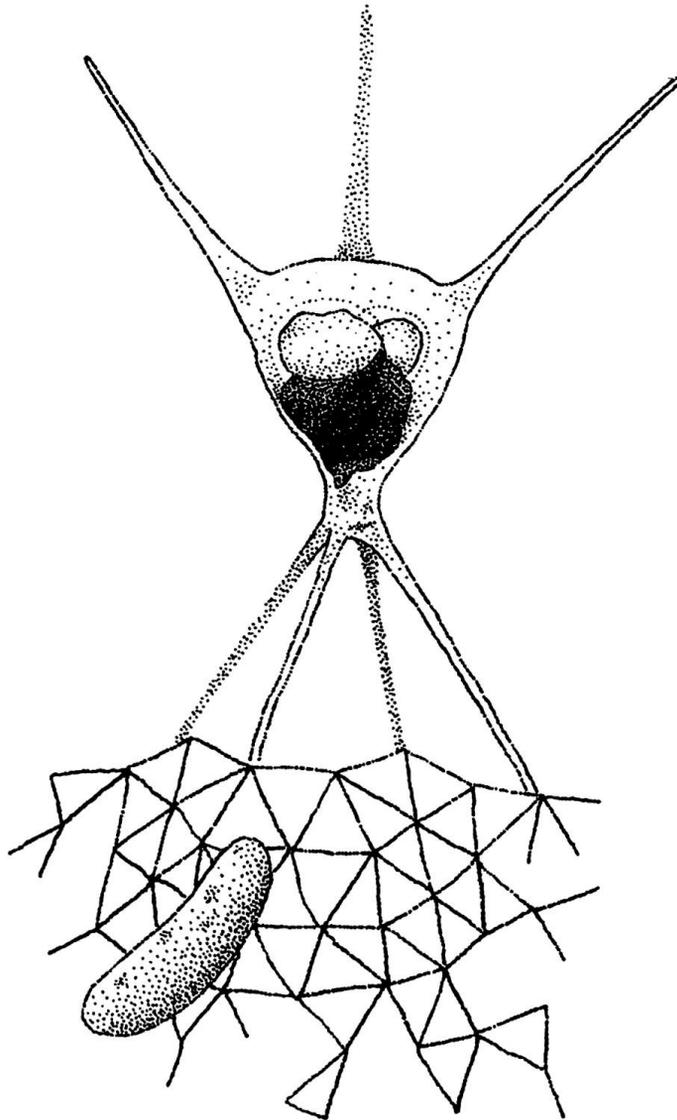
To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:

www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/cont/ofp





To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/contel/ofp

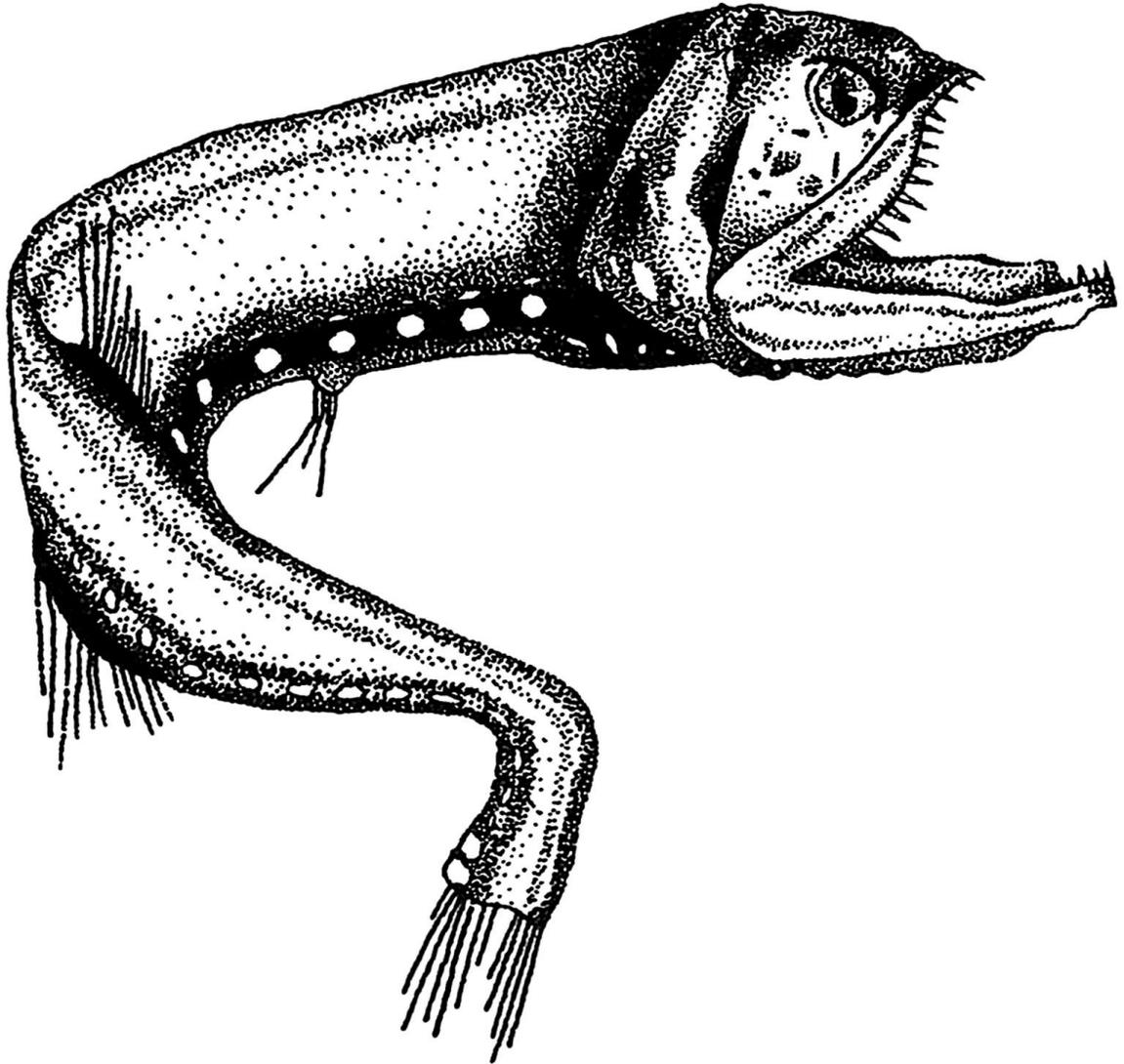


Phaeodarian | 0.5 mm |

Fun Fact: These single celled animals can live in groups on geodesic spheres made of glass. The geometric pattern acts as a net for catching food.



To learn more about the
Oceanic Flux Program,
find us at:
www.mbl.edu/ecosystems/contel/ofp



Viperfish 2 mm

Fun Fact: These fish have special organs called photophores, which produce light. They use them to lure prey and communicate with other viperfish.