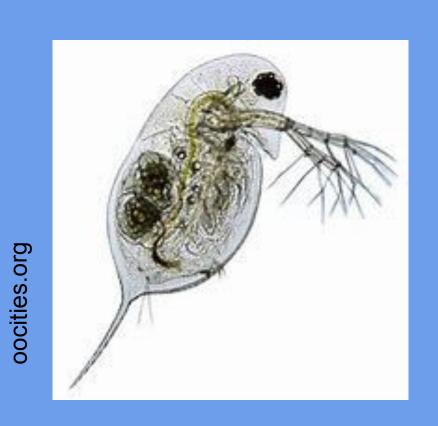
## Zooplankton

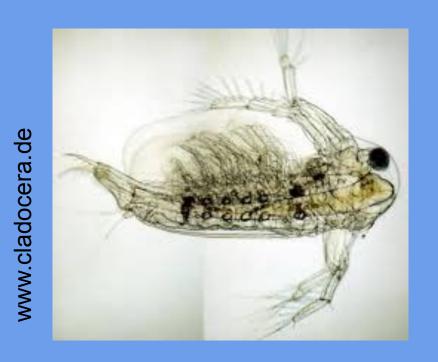
Derived from the greek words: zoo - "animal" + planktos - "wanderer"

These are living, heterotrophic organisms, meaning they get their energy from organic substances. They are often microscopic, but can also be larger such in the case of jellyfish. They cannot swim against a current.

#### Phylum Arthropoda



Daphnia, Order: Cladocera



Sida, Order: Cladocera



Leptodora, Order: Cladocera



Sub order: Calanoida



Eucyclops, Suborder: Cyclopoida



Suborder: Harpacticoida

#### Phylum Rotifera



Collotheca, Order: Collothecaceae



Order: Flosculariaceae



**Order: Ploimida** 



Fishhook Water Flea (top)



Spiny Water Flea (bottom)

Information from "A Guide to the Zooplankton of Lake Champlain".





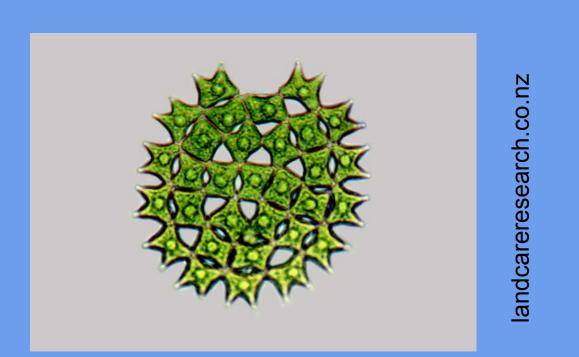


## Phytoplankton

Derived from the greek words: phyto - "plant" + planktos - "wanderer"

Small, living organisms that photosynthesize, meaning they get their energy from the sun. They cannot swim against a water current. These can be bacteria, but are most often single cell plant organisms.

### Green Algae, Chlorophyta



Pediastrum duplex

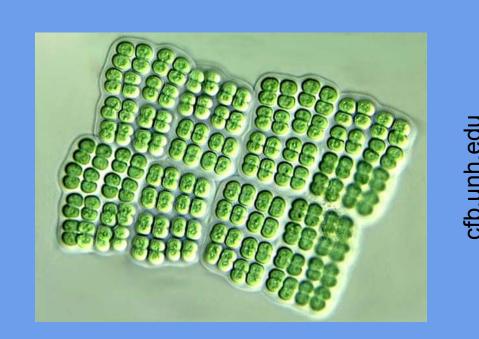


Schroederia setigera

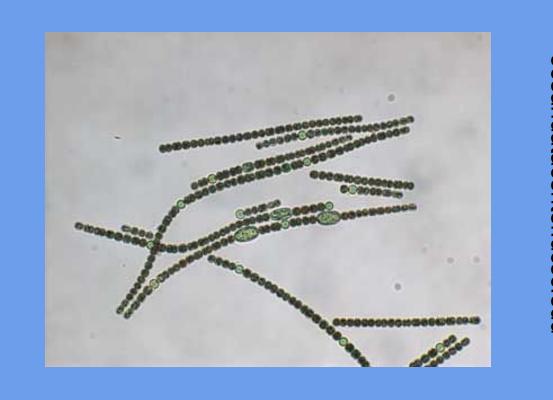


Gloeocystis gigas

Cyanobacteria, Myxophyceae



Merismopedia sp.

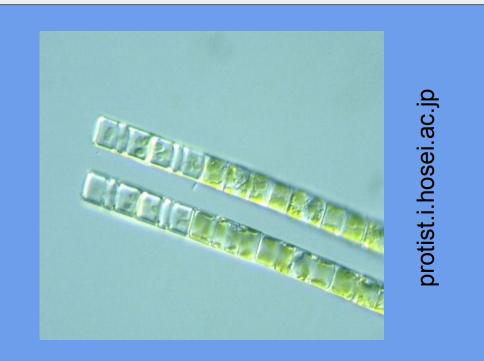


Anabaena circinalis

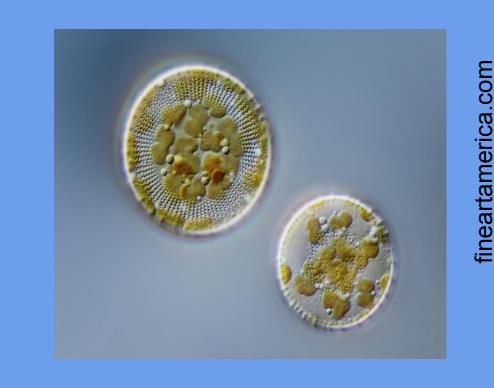


Microcystis wesenbergii

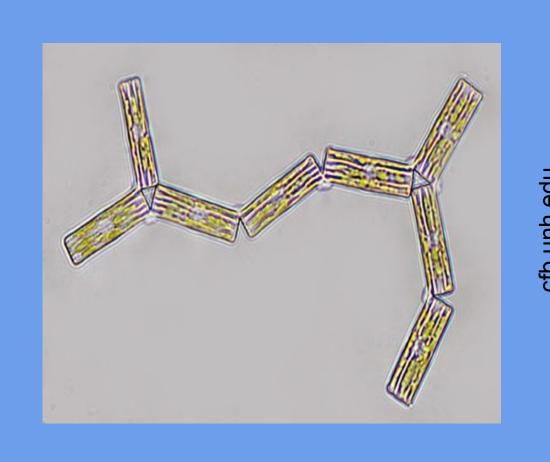
Diatoms, Bacillariophyceae



Aulacoseira sp.

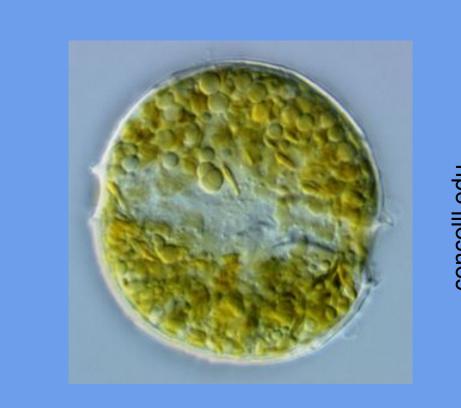


Stephanodiscus sp.

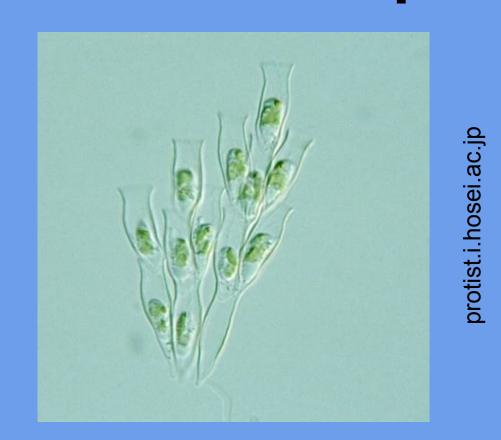


Tabellaria sp.

# Dinoflagellates and Chrysophytes



Peridinium sp.



Dinobryon sertularia

Information from "A Pictorial Guide to Common Phytoplankton of Lake Champlain and the Lower Great Lakes"





