

Ciliate escape response micro-PIV data collected from the North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico from 2011-2014 (Protist Behavior and Imposed Flow project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/636431>

Version: 2016-01-25

Project

» [Linking Propulsive Morphology, Swimming Behavior and Sensory Perception by Marine Planktonic Protists to their Trophic Roles within Marine Food Webs](#) (Protist Behavior and Imposed Flow)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
Buskey, Edward J.	University of Texas - Marine Science Institute (UTMSI)	Principal Investigator
Gemmell, Brad J.	University of South Florida (USF)	Contact
Copley, Nancy	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI BCO-DMO)	BCO-DMO Data Manager

Table of Contents

- [Dataset Description](#)
 - [Methods & Sampling](#)
 - [Data Processing Description](#)
- [Data Files](#)
- [Related Publications](#)
- [Related Datasets](#)
- [Parameters](#)
- [Instruments](#)
- [Project Information](#)
- [Funding](#)

Dataset Description

Related Reference:

Gemmell et al. 2015. A tale of the ciliate tail: investigation into the adaptive significance of this sub-cellular structure. Proceedings of the Royal Society B. 282 (1812) DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2015.0770

Related Datasets:

[Ciliate PIV data](#)

[Ciliate PIV videos](#)

Methods & Sampling

[Methodology](#)

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing:

Downloaded Excel file from Dryad [2016-01-25]

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Data Files

File
PIV_ciliates_fig3_RSBP_2015.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 6.07 KB) MD5:6b451fc5ead3fa08b19ee61dbda0c3d9
Primary data file for dataset ID 636431

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Related Publications

Gemmell, B. J., Jiang, H., & Buskey, E. J. (2015). A tale of the ciliate tail: investigation into the adaptive significance of this sub-cellular structure. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 282(1812), 20150770. doi:[10.1098/rspb.2015.0770](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2015.0770)
Results

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Related Datasets

Different Version

Gemmell, B. J., Jiang, H., & Buskey, E. J. (2015). Data from: A tale of the ciliate tail: investigation into the adaptive significance of this sub-cellular structure [Data set]. Dryad Digital Repository. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.r5f7m>

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
time_elapsed_ms	time from start of video clip	microseconds
species	ciliate species name	unitless
dist_mm	distance travelled	millimeters
speed_mmps	speed travelled	millimeters/second
tot_displ_mm	total displacement	millimeters

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	
Generic Instrument Name	Camera
Dataset-specific Description	Photron SA6 high-speed camera with a 150W fiber optic illuminator (Fisher Scientific)
Generic Instrument Description	All types of photographic equipment including stills, video, film and digital systems.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Project Information

Linking Propulsive Morphology, Swimming Behavior and Sensory Perception by Marine Planktonic Protists to their Trophic Roles within Marine Food Webs (Protist Behavior and Imposed Flow)

Coverage: US coastal North Atlantic water, and US coastal Gulf of Mexico water

Description from NSF award abstract:

One of the central issues in biological oceanography is to understand the processes that regulate the biomass and distribution of phytoplankton in the ocean. The fate of most phytoplankton is to be consumed by grazers, and it is now generally accepted that marine planktonic protists are the most important grazers on phytoplankton, and that grazing by protists can fundamentally affect phytoplankton biomass and distribution in the ocean. Protists can become temporarily very abundant (up to tens of thousands per liter) and can grow nearly as rapidly as phytoplankton do, which gives them great potential to regulate phytoplankton populations. Adaptations by protists to feed selectively on the fastest growing species of phytoplankton and to reduce predation by metazoan zooplankton should enhance the coupling between phytoplankton growth and grazing, and therefore promote planktonic ecosystem stability. Compared to larger metazoan zooplankton such as copepods, relatively little is known about the morphological and behavioral adaptations in protists for selective feeding and predator avoidance.

The PIs will study details of selective feeding behavior and predator avoidance behavior of free-swimming planktonic protists in 3-dimension using high-speed video. Under the same conditions, they will measure flow fields imposed by individual free-swimming protists using a time-resolving stereo micro-particle image velocimetry (microPIV) system. To gain a mechanistic understanding, they will also conduct empirical data-driven, reality-reproducing computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations of the protist-imposed flow fields. The results will be used to test the hypothesis that diversity and flexibility in propulsive morphology facilitates protists to achieve sophisticated swimming behaviors and sensory perception capabilities that adapt them for selective feeding and predator avoidance. These capabilities may also serve as important driving forces for protistan biodiversity, represented by various sizes, shapes, propulsive morphologies and motility patterns.

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]

Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1129668

[[table of contents](#) | [back to top](#)]