

SPECIES

Reference list of species mentioned in this report (sorted by common (English) name within categories)

Common (English) name	Scientific name	Common (English) name	Scientific name
Mammals			
Bottle-nose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Seabass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>
Common dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Sea trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Common harbour seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Sardine (pilchard)	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>
Grey seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Six-gill shark	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>
Harbour porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>
Long-fin pilot whale	<i>Globicephala melaena</i>	Sprat	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>
Striped dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Spurdog	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>
White-sided dolphin	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Turbot	<i>Psetta maxima</i>
		Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>
Birds		Lower animals	
Arctic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	American oyster	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>
Black backed gull	<i>Larus sp.</i>	Amphipod	<i>Corophium volutator</i>
Common tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Bivalve mollusc	<i>Arctica atlantica</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Blue mussel	<i>Mytilus edulis</i>
Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Brittle star	<i>Ophidrix fragilis</i>
Gannet	<i>Sula bassanus</i>	Chinese hat shell	<i>Calyptrea chinensis</i>
Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common whelk	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>
Herring gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Copepod	<i>Acartia sp.</i>
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Copepod	<i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>
Little auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	Copepod	<i>Calanus helgolandicus</i>
Manx shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Copepod	<i>Centropages sp.</i>
Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Copepod	<i>Lernaocera branchialis</i>
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Copepod	<i>Oithona sp.</i>
Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Copepod	<i>Para/pseudocalanus sp.</i>
Sandwich tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Copepod	<i>Temora longicornis</i>
Scoter duck	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Dogwhelk	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>
Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	European abalone	<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>
Slavonian grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Flame shell	<i>Limaria hians</i>
		Hard-shelled clam	<i>Mya arenaria</i>
Fish		Lobster	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>
Anchovy	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	Manila clam	<i>Ruditapes semidecussata</i>
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	Mussel	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>
Anglerfish	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	Native/flat oyster	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Norway lobster (Dublin Bay prawn)	<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>
Blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	Pacific oyster	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Parasitic copepod	<i>Mytilicola orientalis</i>
Common skate	<i>Raja batis</i>	Parasitic worm	<i>Cryptocotyle sp.</i>
Dab	<i>Limanda limanda</i>	Queen scallop	<i>Chlamys opercularis</i>
Dogfish	<i>Scyllorhinus canicula</i>	Sea louse	<i>Lepeophtheirus salmonis</i>
Flounder	<i>Platichthys flesus</i>	Sea Urchin	<i>Brissoopsis lyrifera</i>
Gurnards	<i>Triglidae sp.</i>	Slipper limpet	<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Starfish	<i>Asterias rubens</i>
Hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>		
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Plants	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Bladder wrack	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>
Horse mackerel	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	Common cord grass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
John Dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>	Dulse	<i>Rhodomenia palmata</i>
Lemon sole	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	Micro alga	<i>Alexandrium sp.</i>
Long-finned tuna (albacore)	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Micro alga	<i>Alexandrium tamarense</i>
Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	Micro alga	<i>Noctiluca sp.</i>
Megrim	<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i>	Micro alga	<i>Phaeocystis sp.</i>
Norway pout	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>		
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Other organisms	
Pouting	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	Parasitic protozoan	<i>Bonamia ostrea</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Parasitic microsporean	<i>Spraguea lophii</i>
Saithe	<i>Pollachius virens</i>	Bacteria	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Sandeel	<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>	Fungus	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

μ (prefix)	micro, 10 ⁻⁶	km	Kilometre
Σ PCB	Sum of concentrations for individual chlorinated biphenyl congeners	km ²	Square kilometre
		km ³	Cubic kilometre
Σ (prefix)	Sum (of concentrations)	lw	Lipid weight
°C	Degrees Celsius	M	Molar mass
ACFM	Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management (ICES)	M (prefix)	Mega, 10 ⁶
ACG	Assessment Coordination Group (OSPAR)	MAGP	Multi-Annual Guidance Programme (for Fisheries)
ACOPS	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea	MAIB	Marine Accident Investigation Branch (UK)
AMAP	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973/1978)
ASCOBANS	Agreement on Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Sea		Minimum Biologically Acceptable Level
ASMO	Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Committee (OSPAR)	MBAL	millimetre
atm	1 atmosphere = 1.013 x 10 ⁵ Pascal	mm	Marine Nature Reserve
BC	Before Christ	MNR	Ad Hoc Working Group on Monitoring (OSPAR)
BGS	British Geological Survey	MON	Molecular Weight
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	MW	nano, 10 ⁻⁹
Bq	Becquerel (1 disintegration per second)	n (prefix)	North Atlantic Oscillation
BRC	Background / Reference Concentration	NAO	Natural Environment Research Council (UK)
CB	Chlorinated Biphenyl	NERC	Natural Heritage Area
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (UK)	NHA	nautical mile
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon	nm	National Monitoring Programme (UK)
cm	Centimetre	NMP	Northern Seas Action Programme (EU)
CPR	Continuous Plankton Recorder	NORSAP	Oxidised Nitrogen
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort	NOx, NO _x	The term 'OSPAR Commission' is used in this report to refer to both the OSPAR Commission and the former Oslo and Paris Commissions. The 1972 Oslo Convention and the 1974 Paris Convention were replaced by the 1992 OSPAR Convention when it entered into force on 25 March 1998
d	Day	OSPAR Commission	partial pressure
DAIN	Dissolved available inorganic nitrogen		pico, 10 ⁻¹²
DAIP	Dissolved available inorganic phosphorus	p (in pCO ₂)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
DANI	Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland	p (prefix)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
DBP	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate	PAHs	Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning
DDE	1,1-dichloro-2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethene	PCBs	Practical Salinity Unit (replaces 'parts per thousand' - ppt)
DDT	4,4'-dichlorodiphenyl-1,1,1-trichloroethane	PSP	Quality Status Report
DDVP	Dichlorvos (an organophosphate)	PSU	Quality Status Report for the entire OSPAR maritime area published by OSPAR in 2000.
DEHP	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	QSR	Quality Assurance of Information for Marine Environmental Monitoring in Europe
DEP	Diethyl phthalate	QSR 2000	Research and Fishery Vessel
DiBP	Diisobutyl phthalate	QUASIMEME	Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland
DMP	Dimethyl phthalate		Relative Penis Size Index
DnBP	Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate		Regional Task Team (OSPAR)
DSP	Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning		second (time)
dw	Dry weight		Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
EA	Environment Agency (England and Wales)	RFV	Scope for Growth
EAC	Ecotoxicological Assessment Criteria	RPII	Working Group on Concentrations, Trends and Effects of Substances in the Marine Environment (OSPAR)
EARP	Enhanced Actinide Removal Plant	RPSI	The Site Ion Exchange Effluent Plant
EC	European Commission	RTT	Southampton Oceanography Centre
EEA	European Environment Agency	s	Special Protection Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SEPA	Suspended Particulate Matter
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Ireland)	SFG	Site of Special Scientific Interest
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard	SIME	Sievert (1 J kg ⁻¹ x (modifying factors))
EROD	Ethoxyresorufin-O-deethylase		Tonne
EU	European Union	SIXEP	Tera, 10 ¹²
FRC	Fisheries Research Centre (Marine Institute, Ireland)	SOC	Total Allowable Catch
FRS	Fisheries Research Service (Ireland)	SPA	Tributyltin
fw	Fat weight	SPM	Total Hydrocarbons
G (prefix)	Giga, 10 ⁹	SSSI	Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant
GOOS	Global Ocean Observation System	Sv	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnage	t	United Nations Environment Programme
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene	T (prefix)	UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
HCH	Hexachlorocyclohexane	TAC	Vas Deference Sequence Index
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna	TBT	Watt
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	THC	Wet weight
IMES	Irish Marine Emergency Service	THORP	Year
IMO	International Maritime Organization	UNCLOS	
IMPACT	Working Group on Impacts on the Marine Environment (OSPAR)	UNEP	
INPUT	Working Group on Inputs to the Marine Environment (OSPAR)	UNESCO	
ISSG	Irish Sea Study Group	VDSI	
IUCN	International Union for Conservation and Natural Resources	W	
JAMP	Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme (OSPAR)	ww	
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (UK)	yr	
kg	kilogramme		

GLOSSARY

Amphidrome	A point in the sea where there is no vertical tidal movement
Anoxia	A complete absence of oxygen
Anthropogenic	Caused or produced by human activities
Background concentrations of natural compounds	The concentration of a natural compound that would be found in the environment in the absence of human activity. Natural compounds are those produced by biosynthesis from natural precursors or by geochemical, photochemical or chemical processes.
Background/Reference Concentrations (BRCs)	The following operational definitions have been used by OSPAR to determine Background/Reference Concentrations (BRCs): concentrations reflecting geological times (obtained from layers of buried marine sediments) or concentrations reflecting historical times (obtained from measurements carried out prior to significant anthropogenic inputs of the respective substance; relevant for nutrients only) or concentrations from pristine areas (preferably areas far from known sources and normally having very low concentrations).
Baroclinic	Referring to a condition and type of motion in which the pressure is not constant on the surfaces of constant density, e.g. due to internal tides and other internal waves
Benthos	Those organisms attached to, living on, in the seabed. Benthos is categorised by its diameter into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nanobenthos: passes through 63 µm mesh - microbenthos: passes through 100 µm mesh - meiobenthos: within the 100 – 500 µm range - macrobenthos: passes through 1 cm mesh but is retained on 1000 – 500 µm mesh - megabenthos: visible, sampled using trawls and sieves
Bioaccumulation	The accumulation of a substance within the tissues of an organism. This includes 'bioconcentration' and uptake via the food chain
Bioassay	The use of an organism for assay purposes. Generally referring to a technique by which the presence of a chemical is quantified using living organisms, rather than chemical analyses
Bioavailability	The extent to which a substance can be absorbed into the tissues of organisms. Possibly the most important factor determining the extent to which a contaminant will enter the food chain and accumulate in biological tissues
Biomass	The total mass of organisms in a given place at a given time
Biosynthesis	The production of organic compounds by living organisms
Biota	Living organisms
Bloom	An abundant growth of phytoplankton, typically triggered by sudden favourable environmental conditions (e.g. excess nutrients, light availability, reduced grazing pressure)
By-catch	Non-target organisms caught in fishing gear
Climate	The long-term average conditions of the atmosphere and/or ocean
Contaminant	Any substance detected in a location where it is not normally found
Continental margin	The ocean floor between the shoreline and the abyssal plain, including the continental shelf, the continental slope and the continental rise
Discards	Fish and other organisms caught by fishing gear and then thrown back into the sea
Diversity	The genetic, taxonomic and ecosystem variety in organisms in a given marine area
DSP biotoxins	A group of toxins produced by some marine dinoflagellates that, if transmitted through the food web, cause a syndrome known as Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP) because it is mainly caused after the ingestion of shellfish and with diarrhoea being the main symptom
Dumping	The deliberate disposal in the maritime area of wastes or other matter from vessels or aircraft, from offshore installations, and any deliberate disposal in the maritime area of vessels or aircraft, offshore installations and offshore pipelines. The term does not include disposal in accordance with MARPOL 73/78 or other applicable international law of wastes or matter incidental to, or derived from, the normal operations of vessels or aircraft or offshore installations (other than wastes or other matter transported by or to vessels of offshore installations for the purpose of disposal of such wastes or other matter or derived from the treatment of such wastes or other matter on such vessels or aircraft of offshore installations)
Ecotoxicological assessment criteria (EAC)	The concentrations that, according to existing scientific knowledge, approximate to concentrations below which the potential for adverse effects is minimal
Ecosystem	A community of organisms and their physical environment interacting as an ecological unit
Emission	A release into air
Endocrine disrupter	An exogenous substance that causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, consequent to changes in endocrine function. In applying this definition to the marine environment it will be necessary to consider substances that are likely directly or indirectly to affect the hormonal regulation in whole organisms by the mimicking of hormones or by affecting enzyme systems responsible for hormone equilibria.
Euphotic zone	The upper layers of the sea with sufficient light penetration for net photosynthesis to occur
Eutrophication	The enrichment of water by nutrients causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned, and therefore refers to the undesirable effects resulting from anthropogenic enrichment by nutrients
Feldspars	A group of rock-forming minerals consisting of aluminium silicates
Fisheries management	In adopting Annex V to the 1992 OSPAR Convention, on the Protection and Conservation of the Ecosystems and Biological Diversity of the Maritime Area, OSPAR agreed that references to 'questions relating to the management of fisheries' are references to the questions on which action can be taken under such instruments as those constituting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Common Fisheries Policy of the European Community; - the corresponding legislation of Contracting Parties which are not Member States of the European Union; - the corresponding legislation in force in the Faroe Islands, Greenland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; or - the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and the North Atlantic Salmon Commission; whether or not such action has been taken. For the avoidance of doubt, in the context of the OSPAR Convention, the management of fisheries includes the management of marine mammals
Focus areas	An area of special attention in the QSRs. They may consist of a typical and valuable habitat for marine life, may be under (anthropogenic) stress, may be of strategic or economic importance, or scientific research may have resulted in a relatively large amount of information on the area
Food web	The network of interconnected food chains along which organic matter flows within an ecosystem or community
Fossil fuel	Mineral fuels (coal and hydrocarbons) rich in fossilised organic materials which are burnt to provide energy
Fronts	The boundary zone between two water masses differing in properties, such as temperature and salinity. Fronts can be either convergent or divergent
Geochemical	Relating to the natural chemistry of the Earth
Glacial deposit	Sediment deposits resulting from large-scale movements of glaciers and ice-rafting during glacial periods
Glacial periods	Cool to cold climatic periods, characterised by advancing ice sheets and caps, within the Quaternary Period
Gyre	Large-scale ocean circulation pattern generated by the interaction of winds and the rotation of the earth
Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB)	Blooms of phytoplankton that result in harmful effects such as the production of toxins that can affect human health, oxygen depletion and kills of fish and invertebrates and harm to fish and invertebrates e.g. by damaging or clogging gills
Hazardous substances	Substances which fall into one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate; or (ii) other substances or groups of substances which are assessed by OSPAR as requiring a similar approach as substances referred to in (i), even if they do not meet all the criteria for toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation, but which give rise to an equivalent level of concern
Hydrography	The study of water characteristics and movements
Imposex	A condition in which the gender of an organism has become indeterminate as a result of hormonal imbalances or disruption, as in the case of the effect of tributyltin on gastropods
Inshore waters	Shallow waters on the continental shelf, a term usually applied to territorial waters within 6 miles of the coasts
Interglacial periods	Warm to temperate periods between glaciations within the Quaternary Period
Internal waves	Waves occurring on density surfaces within the ocean and most commonly generated by the interaction between tidal currents and the sea bed structure
Intrusion	Water that is intermediate in density between two contiguous water masses and so flows between them
Isohaline	A line connecting points of equal salinity
Isotope	A form of an element chemically identical to another but with a different atomic weight
Key species	A species whose loss would have a detrimental or disproportionate effect on the structure, function and/or biological diversity of the ecosystem to which it belongs

Kinetic	Relating to, characterised by, or caused by motion
London Convention	The 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter. The Convention is administered by the International Maritime Organization
Machair	A relatively smooth, shell-rich, blown sand surface stabilised by vegetation forming a continuous short grass and herb rich sward
Marine biotoxins	Toxins produced by phytoplankton species (e.g. some dinoflagellates) and accumulated through the food chain to levels dangerous for human consumers or for the species itself
MARPOL 73/78	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto
Meteorology	The study of weather and climate
Microbial food web	The food web that is sustained by picoplankton cells that are too small to be filtered from the water by suspension feeders
Moraine	A mass of debris carried by glaciers and forming ridges and mounds when deposited
North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)	The North Atlantic Oscillation index is defined as the difference in atmospheric pressure at sea level between the Azores and Iceland and describes the strength and position of westerly air flows across the North Atlantic
Nutrients	Dissolved phosphorus, nitrogen and silica compounds
Organohalogenes	Substances in which an organic molecule is combined with one or more of the halogen group of elements (i.e. fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine)
Phytoplankton	The collective term for the photosynthetic members of the nano- and microplankton
Plankton	Those organisms that are unable to maintain their position or distribution independent of the movement of the water. Plankton is categorised by its diameter into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - picoplankton: < 2 µm - nanoplankton: 2 – 20 µm - microplankton: 20 – 200 µm - macroplankton: 200 – 2000 µm - megaplankton: > 2000 µm
Pollutant	A substance (or energy) causing pollution
Pollution	The introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the maritime area which results, or is likely to result, in hazards to human health, harm to living resources and marine ecosystems, damage to amenities or interference with other legitimate uses of the sea
Post-spawning	Pertaining to a population of organisms following breeding
Production, primary	The assimilation of organic matter by autotrophs (i.e. organisms capable of synthesising complex organic substances from simple inorganic substrates; including both chemoautotrophic and photoautotrophic organisms). Gross production refers to the total amount of organic matter fixed in photosynthesis and chemosynthesis by autotrophic organisms, including that lost in respiration. Net production is that part of assimilated energy converted into biomass and reflects the total amount of organic matter fixed by autotrophic organisms less that lost in respiration
Production, secondary	The assimilation of organic matter by heterotrophic organisms (organisms unable to synthesise organic compounds from inorganic substrates)
PSP biotoxins	Toxins of the saxitoxin group produced by some phytoplanktonic species of microalgae that, if transmitted through the food chain, cause a syndrome known as Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) because it is mainly caused after the ingestion of shellfish and with respiratory paralysis as the most serious symptom
Pycnocline	A density discontinuity in a water column. This is commonly used to refer to the narrow depth zone at the base of the relatively uniform surface mixed layer within which the density of the water increases sharply either because of a decrease in temperature (thermocline) or an increase in salinity (halocline)
Radionuclide	Atoms that disintegrate by emission of electromagnetic radiation, i.e. emit alpha, beta or gamma radiation
Recruitment (fisheries)	The process by which young fish enter a fishery, either by becoming large enough to be retained by the gear in use or by migrating from protected areas into areas where fishing occurs
Remineralisation	The conversion of a substance from an organically bound form back to a water-soluble inorganic form, resulting in the release of inorganic nutrients (e.g. nitrate, phosphate), carbon dioxide or methane back into solution
Safe biological limits	Limits (reference points) for fishing mortality rates and spawning stock biomass, beyond which the fishery is unsustainable. Other criteria which indicate when a stock is outside safe biological limits include age structure and distribution of the stock and exploitation rates. A fishery which maintains stock size within a precautionary range (a range within which the probability of reaching any limits is very small) would be expected to be sustainable
Salinity	A measure of the total amount of dissolved salts in sea water
Seismic activity	Earthquake events that result from sudden releases of energy related to volcanic activity or rock movements caused by crustal movements
Shelf break	The outer margin of the continental shelf marked by a pronounced increase in the slope of the seabed; usually occurring at around 200 m in depth along European margins
Slope current	A current that follows the shelf break along a continental margin
Standing crop	The biomass of organisms per unit volume at a given time
Sverdrup	A unit of transport used in oceanography to quantify flow in ocean currents. It is equivalent to 10 ⁶ m ³ /s.
Terrigenous	Derived from land
Thermocline	A boundary region in the sea between two layers of water of different temperature, in which temperature changes sharply with depth.
Topography	The land forms or surface features of a geographical area
Total allowable catch (TAC)	The maximum tonnage, set each year, that may be taken of a fish species within an area. In the EU, the TAC is a central part of the Common Fisheries Policy. It establishes the total amount of each species that may be caught in EU waters annually. Each year the Council of Ministers establishes TACs for each species, and then each Member State is allocated a quota for each species
Toxaphene	A chlorinated insecticide with an average chemical composition of C ₁₀ H ₁₀ C ₁₈ . Primarily used in cotton farming
Toxin	A biogenic (produced by the action of living organisms) poison, usually proteinaceous
Trench	A narrow, elongated U-shaped depression of the deep ocean floor between an abyssal plain and the continental margin where subduction of oceanic crust occurs
Trophic	Pertaining to nutrition
Upwelling	An upward movement of cold, nutrient-rich water from ocean depths; this occurs near coasts where winds persistently drive water seawards and in the open ocean where surface currents are divergent
Vas deferens	The sperm duct
Water column	The vertical column of water extending from the sea surface to the seabed
Water mass	A body of water within an ocean characterised by its physicochemical properties of temperature, salinity, depth and movement
Zooplankton	The animal component of the plankton; animals suspended or drifting in the water column including larvae of many fish and benthic invertebrates

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