# **KRILL**

#### Krill

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Krill (Euphausiids) (sg.: krill) are small and exclusively marine crustaceans of the order Euphausiacea, found in all of the world's oceans. The name "krill" comes from the Norwegian word krill, meaning "small fry of fish", which is also often attributed to species of fish.

Krill are considered an important trophic level connection near the bottom of the food chain. They feed on phytoplankton and, to a lesser extent, zooplankton, and are also the main source of food for many larger animals. In the Southern Ocean, one species, the Antarctic krill, makes up an estimated biomass of around 379 million tonnes, making it among the species with the largest total biomass. Over half of this biomass is eaten by whales, seals, penguins, seabirds, squid, and fish each year. Most krill species display large daily vertical migrations, providing food for predators near the surface at night and in deeper waters during the day.

Krill are fished commercially in the Southern Ocean and in the waters around Japan. The total global harvest amounts to 150,000–200,000 tonnes annually, mostly from the Scotia Sea. Most krill catch is used for aquaculture and aquarium feeds, as bait in sport fishing, or in the pharmaceutical industry. Krill are also used for human consumption in several countries. They are known as okiami (????) in Japan and as camarones in Spain and the Philippines. In the Philippines, they are also called alamang and are used to make a salty paste called bagoong.

Krill are also the main food for baleen whales, including the blue whale.

# Antarctic krill

Antarctic krill (Euphausia superba) is a species of krill found in the Antarctic waters of the Southern Ocean. It is a small, swimming crustacean that

Antarctic krill (Euphausia superba) is a species of krill found in the Antarctic waters of the Southern Ocean. It is a small, swimming crustacean that lives in large schools, called swarms, sometimes reaching densities of 10,000–30,000 animals per cubic metre. It feeds directly on minute phytoplankton, thereby using the primary production energy that phytoplankton originally derive from the sun in order to sustain its pelagic life cycle. It grows to a length of 6 centimetres (2.4 in), weighs up to 2 grams (0.071 oz), and can live for up to six years. A key species in the Antarctic ecosystem and in terms of biomass, E. superba is one of the most abundant animal species on the planet, with a cumulative biomass of approximately 500 million metric tons (550 million short tons; 490 million long tons).

## Krill (disambiguation)

The Orville Krill (band), an American indie rock band Antarctic krill, a species of krill Northern krill, a species of krill Commander Krill, a character

Krill are small crustaceans of the order Euphausiacea.

Krill may also refer to:

Krill (fictional alien race), on the television show The Orville

Krill (band), an American indie rock band

Antarctic krill, a species of krill

Northern krill, a species of krill

Commander Krill, a character in the film Under Siege

"Krill", a nickname for Dark Dragons from the video game Sky: Children of the Light

# Krill paradox

The Krill Paradox refers to the decline of krill biomass as a result of the dramatic decline of whale populations in the Antarctic. It was at the turn

The Krill Paradox refers to the decline of krill biomass as a result of the dramatic decline of whale populations in the Antarctic. It was at the turn of the 20th century, when technological advancements enabled the exploration of the Antarctic and its seas, that the krill paradox was first observed. Specifically, a significant drop in krill numbers was noted in the early 1970s when researchers started to report changes in krill density and distribution. One of the key studies published in Geophysical Research Letters in 2016 highlighted that this decline came from the early 1970s when scientists started noticing that krill populations had dropped by 80 to 90 percent since that time. Particularly in certain areas of the Southern Ocean, specifically around the Antarctic Peninsula.

This observation was made in conjunction with the at the time declining whale populations. During the era of great explorers like Roald Amundsen, the population of both Blue Whales and Fin whales were in the millions. However, in only about 70 years, the Whaling industry had increased so dramatically that it reduced these populations by around 90 percent. In the wake of this, the krill population decreased exponentially by around 80 percent.

This discovery was initially shocking because it defied what we knew at the time about predator and prey relationships. Most early ecological assumptions defined these predator-prey relationships on the idea that as the number of predators decreases, the number of prey should increase as a result. Early models like the Lotka-Volterra model reasserted this claim, as this was the most widely used and understood way of comprehending these animal relationships. Because the relationship between antarctic whales and plankton was so much more complex, it took much longer for scientists to get to the root of what the paradox was.

At the height of the whaling industry, the population of krill was at an all time low. The study of the paradox continued for more than 30 years before a theory by notable professors Victor Smetacek and Stephen Nicole showed that whales may act as farmers for the krill population, cultivating phytoplankton with their dung.

Further studies went on to prove that whale excretions contain high amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, manganese, and iron. Notably, the iron in whale dung proved to be approximately 10 million times higher than the ocean water around it, making it an excellent natural fertilizer for plankton. This is due to phytoplanktons much higher iron requirements built into their photosynthetic apparatus.

The importance of whale dung as fertilizer is extremely significant, as the South Ocean is an environment with a very low iron limit. Meaning that the overall phytoplankton population near the Antarctic in turn is just as limited without the iron excretions made by the whales. Also known as whale pump, these mineral rich excretions are one of the most critical ways in which oceans are able to maintain healthy levels of iron and nitrogen. This critical act of iron recycling is key to maintaining both species, as the krill population depends on these nutrients just as much as the whales depend on them, creating a delicate relationship upholding much of the antarctic ecosystem.

## Natalie Krill

Natalie Krill (born February 4, 1983[citation needed]) is a Canadian actress and former dancer. She appeared in the hockey drama MVP and in the independent

Natalie Krill (born February 4, 1983) is a Canadian actress and former dancer. She appeared in the hockey drama MVP and in the independent film Below Her Mouth.

## Krill (band)

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Krill was an American indie rock band from Boston, Massachusetts. Founded by frontman Jonah Furman, guitarist Aaron Ratoff, and drummer Luke Pyenson (later replaced by Ian Becker), the group released three albums.

Krill formed in 2010 in Allston, a neighborhood of Boston. Krill released their debut album, Alam No Hris, in 2012. The group released its second full-length album in 2013, titled Lucky Leaves. Krill was named a "Band to Watch" in 2013 by Stereogum. Krill released their third and final album in 2015, titled A Distant Fist Unclenching, through Exploding in Sound and Double Double Whammy.

Krill announced in September 2015 plans to play four final shows before breaking up. They played their final show on October 23, 2015, in Brooklyn.

#### Krill oil

Krill oil is an extract prepared from a species of Antarctic krill, Euphausia superba. Processed krill oil is commonly sold as a dietary supplement. Two

Krill oil is an extract prepared from a species of Antarctic krill, Euphausia superba. Processed krill oil is commonly sold as a dietary supplement. Two components of krill oil are omega-3 fatty acids similar to those in fish oil, and phospholipid-derived fatty acids (PLFA), mainly phosphatidylcholine (alternatively referred to as marine lecithin). Fishing for krill where previously the focus was on marine life of higher trophic level is an example of fishing down the food web.

## Northern krill

Northern krill (Meganyctiphanes norvegica) is a species of krill that lives in the North Atlantic Ocean including the Norwegian Sea, North Sea, and parts

Northern krill (Meganyctiphanes norvegica) is a species of krill that lives in the North Atlantic Ocean including the Norwegian Sea, North Sea, and parts of the Mediterranean. It is an important component of the zooplankton, providing food for whales, seals, fish, and birds. In the Southern Ocean, Antarctic krill Euphausia superba fills a similar role. M. norvegica is the only species recognized in the genus Meganyctiphanes.

Northern krill supply a crucial link in the North Atlantic Ocean food web, transmitting energy from primary producers to high-level predators. Krill in the North Atlantic Oceans feed on phytoplankton, copepods, and other zooplankton.

## Polka-Dot Man

The Polka-Dot Man (Abner Krill) is a supervillain appearing in comic books published by DC Comics. He is primarily a minor enemy of Batman, and belongs

The Polka-Dot Man (Abner Krill) is a supervillain appearing in comic books published by DC Comics. He is primarily a minor enemy of Batman, and belongs to the collective of adversaries that make up his rogues gallery.

The character made his live-action debut in the DC Extended Universe film The Suicide Squad (2021), portrayed by David Dastmalchian.

# Krill fishery

The krill fishery is the commercial fishery of krill, small shrimp-like marine animals that live in the oceans world-wide. The present estimate for the

The krill fishery is the commercial fishery of krill, small shrimp-like marine animals that live in the oceans world-wide. The present estimate for the biomass of Antarctic krill (Euphausia superba) is 379 million tonnes. The total global harvest of krill from all fisheries amounts to 150–200,000 tonnes annually, mainly Antarctic krill and North Pacific krill (E. pacifica).

Krill are rich in protein (40% or more of dry weight) and lipids (about 20% in E. superba). Their exoskeleton amounts to some 2% of dry weight of chitin. They also contain traces of a wide array of hydrolytic enzymes such as proteases, carbohydrases, nucleases and phospholipases, which are concentrated in the digestive gland in the cephalothorax of the krill.

Most krill is used as aquaculture feed and fish bait; other uses include livestock or pet foods. Only a small percentage is prepared for human consumption. Their enzymes are interesting for medical applications, an expanding sector since the early 1990s.

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