

## Zooplankton

6 families, 4 genera, 6 species (12/1969-12/1971)

Of the 12 documents classified under this term, most either lack an available copy or do not provide species information. Celis *et al.* (2008, Table 1) report that Rotifera is by far the most abundant group, comprising 47-59% of the total, while Polychaeta, Mollusca, Copepoda, Cladocera, and Nematoda each contribute a maximum of 7%. Within Rotifera, Brachionidae is identified as the most abundant family, with 20 morphotypes. Other Rotifera families encountered include Lecanidae, Trochosphaeridae (reported as Filiniidae), Synchaetidae, Hexarthriidae, and Testudinellidae. Only Avila Parga (1973) provides specific species names (Tab. 06).

**Tab. 06:** Documented Rotifera within the Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta Ecoregion, based on Avila Parga (1973); sampling period 12/1969-12/1971.

<b>Order</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>
Ploima	Brachionidae	<i>Brachionus calyciflorus</i> , <i>B. havanaensis</i> , <i>B. plicatilis</i>
Ploima	Brachionidae	<i>Platyias quadricornis</i>
Ploima	Lecanidae	<i>Lecane arcuata</i>
Flosculariaceae	Trochosphaeridae	<i>Filinia longiseta</i>

## References

- Avila Parga, G. (1973). Variación y frecuencia de algunas especies de Rotíferos provenientes de la Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (Colombia). Mitt. Inst. Colombo-Alemán Invest. Cient., 7, 15-29.
- Celis, S., Mancera, E., & León, J. A. (2008). Evaluación de la rotiferofauna presente en el complejo de Pajarales durante la época lluviosa, Departamento de Magdalena, Colombia. Acta Biológica Colombiana, 13(2), 23-40.