

Motor activity of *Daphnia magna* (Crustacea, Cladocera) during thermal selection: Peculiarities of search reactions in the non-uniform environment

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We conducted a study of the peculiarities of the motor activity of juvenile and adult individuals of *Daphnia magna* in the process of thermal selection. On the example of *Daphnia*, we experimentally proved the assumption that the decrease in the motor activity of the ectotherms in the selected temperature range is a behaviour mechanism typical for thermal selection. The experiment was conducted on the offspring of one parthenogenetic female (pure line) of a laboratory culture maintained over several years at room temperature. The *Daphnia* individuals had been beforehand acclimated over several generations to 23.4 °C, and then were placed in a thermogradient apparatus. The control individuals were maintained at room temperature. The final temperature preference was determined using the so-called "chronic" method, when the tested organisms are maintained in a thermogradient apparatus over several days. The positions of the *Daphnia* individuals were recorded daily during 24 days. As a parameter which would characterize the motor activity of *Daphnia*, we used the parameter of average relative shifting, which was calculated as a difference (in cm) between the position they were found in two sequential records, divided by time (in min) between these records. Over the first 3 days, in the conditions of the temperature gradient, the *Daphnia* mostly selected heightened temperatures (24–28 °C). During the period from the 4th to 24th day, 74% of the *Daphnia* selected the range of 18–23 °C and 85% – 17–24 °C. Thus, the range of the ultimate selected temperatures decreased by 4 °C compared to the initially selected temperatures and enlarged by 3 °C towards the lower temperatures. In the thermogradient apparatus, the parthenogenetic females had the lowest value of the mean relative movement. In the control, at room temperature, this parameter of the adults was by 43% higher compared to the gradient. The pattern of the dynamic of the indicator in both variants of the experiment was similar for the periods and phases of fluctuations. With the juveniles the value of the parameter of mean relative shifting in the gradient was higher by 40% compared to the adult *Daphnia*, but close to the parameter of the adults in the control. We determined a relationship between the juveniles selecting the higher temperatures and higher mean relative shifting, which indicates a relationship between the behavioural selective reaction of juvenile *Daphnia* and general physiological condition of their organism. During the absence of the temperature gradient, the *Daphnia* were observed to show symmetry in their motor reaction. Occurrence of the asymmetry of the motor reaction of the *Daphnia* in the condition of the thermogradient, manifesting in the prevalence of shifting to lower or higher temperatures, can indicate more clearly manifested search reaction in the condition of a non-uniform environment.

Keywords: behaviour reactions; ultimate temperature preferendum; temperature gradient; acclimation

Introduction

The ability for search behaviour in the conditions of a thermally heterogeneous environment occurs due to the peculiarities of the physiology of ectotherms, which allow them to sense insignificant temperature differences. Therefore, for example, it was determined that fish can feel a difference in the temperature, that equals 0.03 °C (Bardach & Bjorklung, 1957; Steffel et al., 1976). For large crustaceans, the parameters are determined to be 1.0 °C for the American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) (Jury, 2000), to 1.3–2.0 °C for the European crayfish (*Astacus astacus*) (Kivivuori, 1994) and 2.1–4.2 °C for *Procambarus clarkii* (Espina, 1993). For *Daphnia*, according to the results of the experiments in thermogradient devices, it was determined that they react to average changes in the temperature which equal 0.2–0.5 °C (Gerritsen, 1982).

No thermoreceptors or thermoregulating centres have been identified in crustaceans. Therefore, it is considered that their thermal behaviour is based on non-directed behaviour mechanisms (orthoki-

neses and klinokineses) which are caused by changes and differences in the temperatures (Lagerspetz & Vainio, 2006). However, there are no articles known to us, apart from the abovementioned, which include research on the behavioural mechanisms of the formation of the final temperature selection of Cladocera and, particularly, the peculiarities of their behaviour in the conditions of a temperature gradient.

The other completely unstudied aspect is whether the lower crustaceans (Branchiopoda) have symmetry or asymmetry in their behavioural selective reactions. The lower vertebrates (Anamnia) exhibit bilateral asymmetry in their reactions, but this is usually considered to be related to the functional asymmetry of the CNS: the animals usually focus on an object with a certain eye – left or right (Andrew, 2009). Using various experimental methods, such asymmetry has been found for birds, reptiles and amphibians (Vallortigara & Bisazza, 2002). It is now being actively studied for teleosts (Andrew et al., 2009; Miklosi et al., 1997, 2001; Miklosi & Andrew, 1999; Nepomnyashchikh & Izvekov, 2007; Takeuchi et al., 2010; Izvekov & Nepomnyashchikh, 2013). Therefore, the example of the larvae of zebra fish demonstrates the

forming of series of rotations directed to one side, and the sequence of these series occurs spontaneously under the impact of the central oscillator, and not as a response to external stimulation (Romanovski et al., 2014). A similar sequence of series of rotations to the right and left was found in barred flagtail *Kuhlia mugil* Forster (Kuhliidae). (Gautrais et al., 2009). Also, it was determined that in a uniform environment, the spontaneous organizing of behaviour manifests as the so-called interrupted search which consists of two interchanging phases – moving and exploring (Nepomnyashchikh, 2000). Such reactions have never been studied for the lower crustaceans. All that is known is that Lagerspetz and Vainio (Lagerspetz & Vainio, 2006) assumed that the decrease in the activity of the *Daphnia* is a general behavioural mechanism which occurs during thermal selection.

The objective of the paper is the study of the peculiarities of the motor activity of juvenile and adult *Daphnia magna* Straus which were maintained in a thermogradient device over a long period compared to individuals which were maintained in water at room temperature.

Material and methods

The final selected temperature (FTS) was determined using the so-called "chronic" method (Reynolds & Casterlin, 1979; Rosetti et al., 1989; Verbitsky & Verbitskaya, 2012; Golovanov, 2013), when the tested organisms are kept in a thermogradient device for several days. For the analysis, we used the data obtained in the course of identifying the final selected temperature (FTS) among the offspring of one parthenogenetic female Cladoceran *D. magna* (pure line) of laboratory culture which were kept over several years at room temperature. The *Daphnia* were beforehand acclimated to the constant temperature of 23.4 °C over several generations.

The device for studying the selected temperature was a Herter's tray with a metal bottom and walls of transparent acrylic glass (Fig. 1). The size of the trays was 180 x 1.5 x 2.5 cm. The horizontal gradient (~0.1 °C/cm) was made by maintaining different temperatures on the opposite sides of the tray (4–8 to 28–30 °C) with a UTP-1 thermoregulating device, a heating element of 0.8 kW power and a cooling aggregate. For preventing the convective flow and vertical gradient, the water thickness in the tray was 10–12 mm. This allowed creation of a sufficiently gradual horizontal temperature, gradient which equalled about 0.1 °C/cm. For recording the water temperature along the tray at fixed points, we installed thermometers at 10 cm intervals. The temperature measurement was accurate to 0.1 °C. The values of the temperature were recorded every hour. The difference between the two sequential records could equal ~0.0–0.7 °C. After the experiment, using these data, the crustaceans' positions were converted from linear to temperature values. The tray was divided by lateral non-transparent barriers into three sections, each containing 1 adult parthenogenetic *D. magna* female. The *Daphnia* were put into the sections at the temperature of acclimation.

Three control *Daphnia* from the same clone as the experimental individuals, also provisionally acclimated to 23.4 °C, were put into the control tray divided into three sections and filled with water at room temperature. On different days, the water temperature equalled 18–22 °C. At the end of each day, after the end of taking observations, a suspension of chlorella (*Chlorella* sp.) was added in equal portions the full length of each tray to the amount of 5.0–7.5·10⁵ cell/ml and filtrated river water diluted with a distillate in the proportion of 1/2 was added for achieving a constant level. Before the addition of fresh food, the sediment on the bottom of the trays was removed using a pipette.

The tray of the apparatus was uniformly illuminated by 8 lamps (40 W each) of the daylight. Two were placed along the tray at 46 cm height and 6 – on the ceiling at 1.4 m distance from the tray. The illuminance above the water surface was ~700 lux. The experiments were conducted at the photocycle of 9/15 h (light/dark).

The indications of *Daphnia* positions were recorded daily in a periodicity of 20–30 min from 8:30 to 16:40 during 24 days. The young born by the females over the experiment were left in the trays

for 3–5 days and then removed. In total, during the experiment, we recorded 702 observations of the adult *Daphnia* from the control and experimental trays and 1,826 observations of the young individuals from the experimental trays.



Fig. 1. Thermogradient apparatus: 1, 2, 3 – the sections of the gradient apparatus; 4, 5, 6 – the sections of the control tray

As a parameter which characterizes the motor activity of *Daphnia*, we used the parameter of mean relative shifting (ΔS_{aver}), which was calculated as the difference (in cm) in the position of an individual during two sequential observations divided by the time (in min) between these records. The presence and reliability of the relation between the different parameters were evaluated using the coefficients of Spearman rank correlation. The statistical analysis of the data was conducted in the R statistical pack, version 3.2.2 (R Development Core Team, 2015).

Results

Three adult *Daphnia* females had similar dynamics of selected temperatures. The calculation of the coefficients of Spearman rank correlation indicated the absence of statistically reliable differences between the sequences of data ($R_{21,2} = 0.74$ at $P < 0.001$; $R_{21,3} = 0.48$ at $P = 0.023$; $R_{22,3} = 0.67$ at $P < 0.001$). This allowed the data on these three individuals to be united into one sum and further to be analysed as three replications of one experiment.

After the *Daphnia* were put in conditions of temperature gradient, over the first 3 days, they mostly chose high temperatures of 24.0–27.9 °C (88.5% of records). Starting from the 4th day, the temperature selection (TS) shifted to the area of lower temperatures. From the 4th to 15th day, the level of TS manifestation reduced, and the range enlarged, the values of TS fluctuated from 19 to 25 °C (86.2% of the records). From the 16th day and to the end of the monitoring, the values of TS fluctuated from 16 to 22 °C (89% of records). On the whole, over the period from the 4th to 24th day, 74% of the *Daphnia* selected the range of 18–23 °C and 85% – the range between 17–24 °C. Thus, the range of the final selected temperatures decreased by 4% compared to the initially selected temperatures and enlarged by 3% towards lower temperatures (Fig. 2).

After comparing the curves of distribution of mature *Daphnia* in the control and experimental trays over the period from the 5th to

24th day, developed using the average data for every 10 cm, we can see that at room temperature, the *Daphnia* were distributed relatively uniformly along the tray (at each point – 3.9–6.7% of the records) (Fig. 3a). In the gradient of temperatures, we observed clearly manifested selection in the range of 40–110 cm, where 69.1% of the records were concentrated (at each point – 5.5–12.9% of the records) (Fig. 3b). Outside the zone of selection, the number of the records at each point fluctuated from 0.2% to 4.9%.

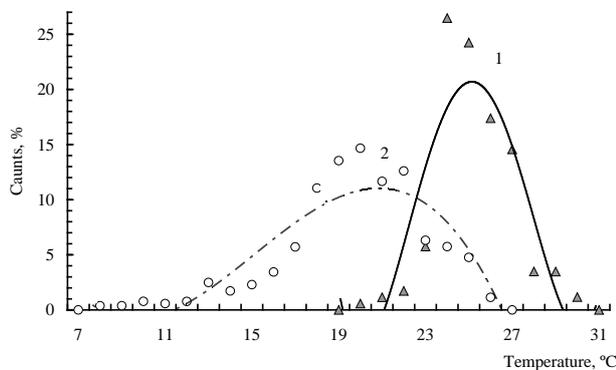


Fig. 2. Distribution of mature *D. magna* females in the thermogradient: 1 – over 1–4th days of the experiment, 2 – over the 5–24th days of the experiment

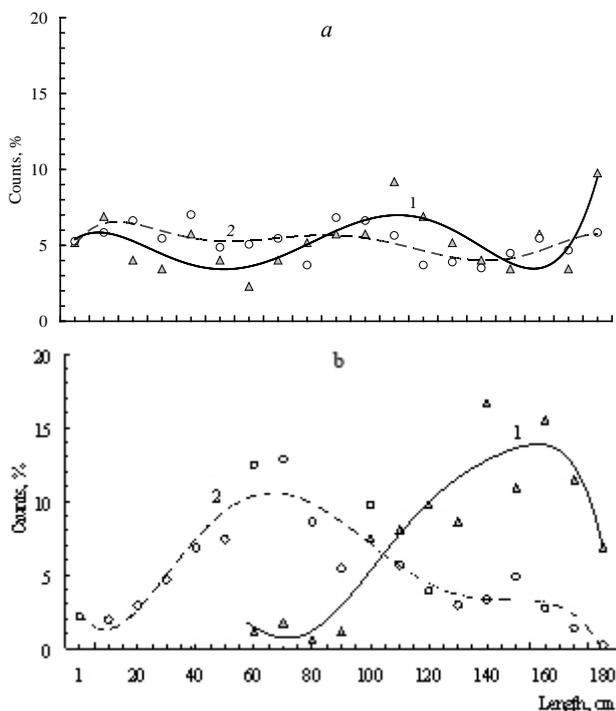


Fig. 3. Distribution of the *Daphnia* in the control tray (a) and in the tray with temperature gradient (b): 1 – days 1–4, 2 – days 5–24

The young individuals chose the highest temperatures. At the same time, the curve of distribution of the young was more extended along the scale of temperatures and had two maximum values – at 24–25 °C (27% of the records) and at 28 °C (7% of records). The temperature preferences of the young ranged from 19–28 °C in 85% of all records. The analysis of the dynamics of relative shifting of the *Daphnia* over the experiment indicated that the adult individuals in the condition of the temperature gradient demonstrated minimum activity. Their mean relative shifting equaled 0.6 ± 0.2 cm/min (Fig. 4). At the same time, the difference between the periods of relatively large (on the 1–2nd and 21–22nd day) and relatively small (8–20th day) shifting equaled 33.8–43.3% (Table).

In the control trays, the mature *Daphnia* individuals were much more active than in the temperature gradient. The value of their mean relative shifting (1.1 ± 0.2 cm/min) was 43.4% higher than in the

gradient. However, Figure 1 shows that the pattern of dynamics in the control and experimental trays was similar in the period and phases of fluctuations. The amplitude of the fluctuations, measured in absolute values, was higher in the control than in the gradient. However, the differences between the mean minimum and maximum values of shifting in relative values equaled 35.6–37.4%, i. e. this parameter ranged within the same values as in the experimental variant (Table). The coefficient of Spearman rank correlation between the two variants (0.68 at $P = 0.007$) also supports the statistical significance of the similarity in the pattern of dynamics.

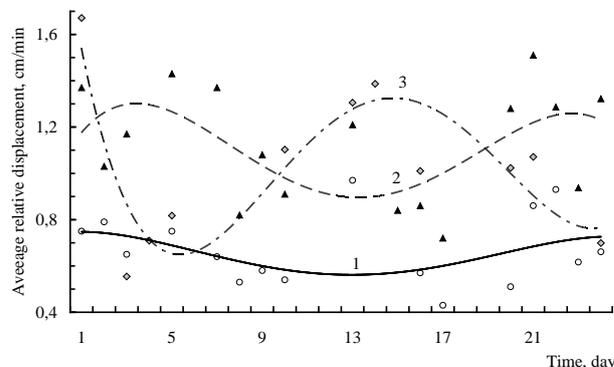


Fig. 4. The dynamic of relative shifting (ΔS_{aver}) of one *D. magna* individual per unit of time: 1 – parthenogenetic females in the gradient, 2 – parthenogenetic females in the control, 3 – juvenile individuals in the gradient

Table

Dynamic of the mean relative shifting (ΔS_{aver}) of the *Daphnia* over the experiment

	Periods of the observation *			
	1	2	3	4
Parthenogenetic females in the gradient				
Time, day	1–2	8–20	21–22	-
$\Delta S_{aver} \pm$ standard deviation, cm/min	0.77 ± 0.03	0.51 ± 0.07	0.90 ± 0.05	-
Difference between the periods, %		33.8	43.3	
Parthenogenetic females in the control				
Time, day	1–7	8–17	20–24	-
$\Delta S_{aver} \pm$ standard deviation, cm/min	1.39 ± 0.03	0.87 ± 0.12	1.35 ± 0.11	-
Difference between the periods, %		37.4	35.6	
Juvenile individuals in the gradient				
Time, day	1	3–5	13–14	24
$\Delta S_{aver} \pm$ standard deviation, cm/min	1.67	0.69 ± 0.13	1.35 ± 0.06	0.70
Difference between the periods, %		142	95.7	92.9

Note: 1 and 3 – periods of high values of ΔS_{aver} , 2 and 4 – periods of low values of ΔS_{aver} .

The juveniles in the conditions of the temperature gradient were much more active than the adult *Daphnia*. The pattern of the dynamic of relative shifting of the young individuals was also fluctuating, with the same period as the mature individuals, but with significantly higher amplitude. The difference of the ΔS_{aver} value between the periods of large and small shifts equaled 1.1 ± 0.3 cm/min, i. e. approximately the same as among the adults in the control and by 40.2% higher than the adults in the gradient.

The comparative analysis of minimum (ΔS_{min}) and maximum (ΔS_{max}) values of relative shifting of the *Daphnia* (Fig. 5) indicates that the ΔS_{min} values in the conditions of temperature gradient were close in the young and adult individuals (0.3–0.4 cm/min). In the control, the border minimum activity was 2.1 times higher (0.7 cm/min). The ΔS_{max} values of the mature individuals in the gradient (1.0 cm/min) were 2.6 times higher than ΔS_{min} , and 2.1 times higher in the control. The juvenile individuals demonstrated the highest values of ΔS_{max} (1.7 cm/min), which exceeded ΔS_{min} by 5.6 times.

During the transitional period (1–4 days), the young and mature *Daphnia* were observed to have a similar motor activity (Fig. 6a). In the zone of optimum temperatures, the ΔS_{aver} values both of the juvenile and adult *Daphnia* remained at one minimum level (0.7 cm/min). But the range of ΔS_{aver} values independent from the temperature (plateau

zone which corresponds to the optimum zone) was twice as large (18.5–28.5 °C) compared to the adults (22.5–27.0 °C). It enlarged towards low temperatures by 4.0 °C, and by 1.5 °C towards high. The juveniles also had a larger range of ΔS_{aver} values compared to adult females. The mean values of standard deviations of the juvenile *Daphnia* equaled 0.9, and 0.7 of the adults. Higher activity of the young was manifested also in the fact that they were found at significantly lower temperatures than the adults (12.5 and 21.0 °C respectively), demonstrating maximum values of ΔS_{aver} at these temperatures (4.1–4.7 cm/min). After the transitional process and as the FST level was reached, the range of independence of the ΔS_{aver} level from the selected temperature (ST) significantly enlarged in both age groups of *Daphnia* (Fig. 6b). Thus, with the young the upper border zone of the plateau remained at the same level as in the transitional period (28.5 °C and the lower border shifted from 18.5 to 13.5 °C). As a result the plateau zone extended by 1/3. For the adult *Daphnia*, the upper border of the plateau zone declined from 27 to 25 °C, and the lower – from 22.5 to 8.5 °C, i. e. the plateau zone enlarged almost 4 times. The motor activity of the adult *Daphnia* decreased compared to the transitional period (from 0.7 to 0.6 cm/min), and that of the young increased from 0.7 to 1.0 cm/min. The range of the ΔS_{aver} values, determined using the value of standard deviation, increased from 0.9 to 1.2 among the young, and remained at the level of 0.7 among the adult females.

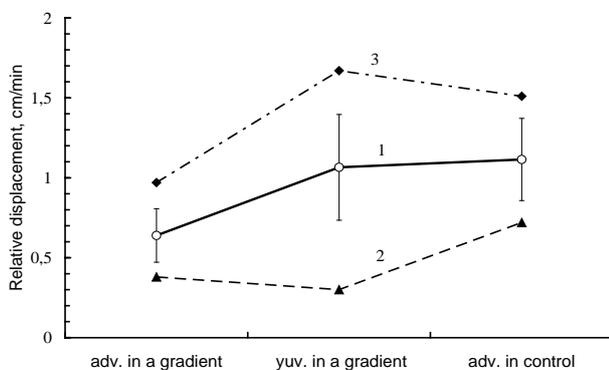


Fig. 5. Mean minimum and maximum relative shift of the *D. magna* individuals in the experiment: 1 – ΔS_{aver} , 2 – ΔS_{min} , 3 – ΔS_{max} ; vertical lines – standard deviations of ΔS_{aver}

For checking the symmetry of behavioural selective reactions of the *Daphnia* in the control and in the experiment, we analyzed the dynamic of percentage ratio of the number of shifts, when the *Daphnia* moved towards the higher temperatures and towards the decreased temperatures (in the control, this movement corresponded to the right and to the left along the chamber respectively). In the control, the dynamic of the number of shifts of adult females to the right or to the left had a symmetrical fluctuating pattern with a constant period of 7.5 days with an amplitude which increased from period to period (5–10%) (Fig. 7a). The calculation of the coefficients of Spearman rank correlation indicated the absence of reliable differences between the sequences of data in the replications ($R^2 = 0.81$ at $P < 0.001$). In the gradient, the adult females maintained a fluctuating regime for the first 10 days, but beginning from day 13, the symmetry was disrupted and by day 23, the shifting towards the decreased temperature reliably dominated by 2–18% ($R^2 = 0.40$ at $P = 0.20$) (Fig. 7b). At the same time, the amplitude of fluctuations during the first 10 days was close to the values in the control (~7%), and after day 13, it increased to 16%. Initially the young *Daphnia* in the thermogradient had no cyclicality in the number of shifts (Fig. 7c). Beginning from day 15, the shifts towards the increased temperatures predominated by 7–10%, and from day 17 to 24 – towards the decreased temperature. However, this difference was not statistically reliable ($R^2 = 0.69$ at $P = 0.003$).

Discussion

As we know, the level of motor activity of ectotherms is one of the most significant components of their food procuring efficiency

and their capacities of adapting to habitat in general (Wang & Greenfield, 1994; Gorska-Andrzejak & Wojtusiak, 2003).

The lower activity determined for adult individuals of *D. magna* in the gradient compared to the control could have been caused by one of two factors. The first cause – in the conditions of temperature gradient, the *Daphnia* were "seized" in the central favourable zone by the non-favourable temperatures from the edges of the trays, while those in the control trays could travel along all the entire length of trays. The second cause could be the abovementioned (Lagerspetz & Vainio, 2006) assumption that the decrease in the motor activity is a general behavioural mechanism which occurs during thermal selection.

The first cause is supported by the fact that the *Daphnia* in the control were distributed relatively uniformly all along the trays (Fig. 6a), whereas in the conditions of the temperature gradient, the distribution showed a clear pattern of preference (Fig. 6b). However, the presence of a fully avoided zone was observed only over the first four days of the experiment in the transitional period, when the crustaceans selected higher temperatures and totally avoided 1/3 of the length of the trays (0–60 cm) with low temperatures. Throughout the following period, along with clearly manifested preference in the range of 30–110 cm (74% of records), they were found along the entire length of the trays.

The first assumption is contradictory to the data on the young, the activity of which was higher not only compared to the adults in the gradient, but also compared to the control. Therefore, the extent of the activity of the *Daphnia* directly depended on the value of the tray length available for movement only over the initial, transitional period, after they were placed in the conditions of the temperature gradient.

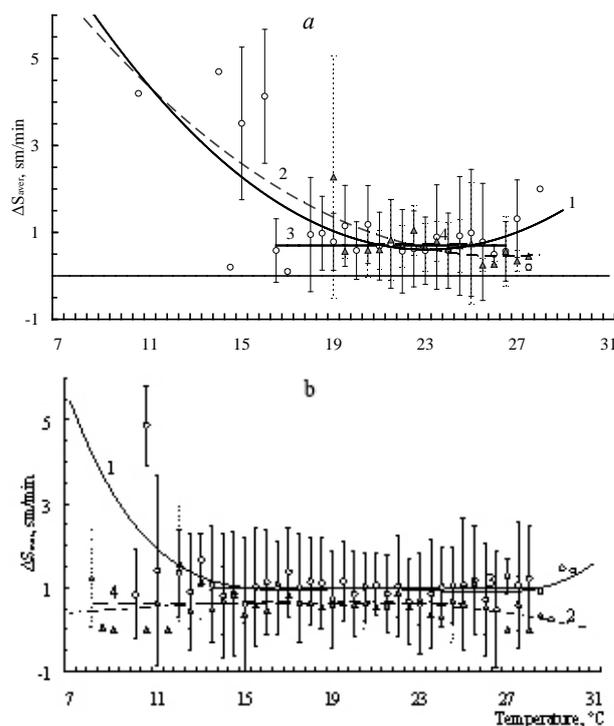


Fig. 6. Mean relative shifts (ΔS_{aver}) of a single *D. magna* individual depending on the temperature of the environment over the transitional period (a) and over the period after reaching the level of FST (b):

1 – juveniles, 2 – parthenogenetic females, 3 – plateau zone of the juveniles, 4 – plateau zone of adult females; each variant in 3 replications; vertical lines – standard deviations

It seems that the reason for the decreased activity of the adult *Daphnia* in the conditions of the temperature gradient was most likely a well known phenomenon, when in the preferred temperature range, many animals demonstrate minimum motor activity. Therefore, on the example of different species of crustaceans, it has been demonstrated that crustaceans acclimated to selected temperatures demonstrate lower motor activity (decrease in orthokinesis) (Fraenkel & Gunn, 1961). Similar results were obtained for *D. magna* at 25 °C

(Mckenzie, 1992), *Homarus americanus* at 20 °C (McLeese & Wilder, 1958) or between 15 and 19 °C (Reynolds & Casterlin, 1979a), and *Astacus astacus* at 15 °C (Kivivuori, 1983).

This conclusion coincides with the data on the dynamics in the variability of the value of selected temperatures (ST) (Mazokhin-Porshnyakov & Kartsev, 1979). During our experiment, the standard deviation of ST constantly increased among adult females (1.7 to 3.3 °C), and young individuals (2.0 to 3.7 °C), but the values of the young were constantly higher by 0.3–0.4 °C compared to the adults. Similar measurements made on the linear scale gave a similar result. The standard deviation of the selected position of the crustaceans on the linear scale increased among the adult females in the gradient from 26.0 to 43.5 cm, from 32.0 to 53.5 cm among the young individuals, i. e. the values of variability of the young were higher by 6–10 cm compared to the adults. At the same time, the variability in the selection among the adult females in the control remained at the same high level of 46 cm throughout the experiment.

The high motor activity of the young individuals in the conditions of the temperature gradient could be caused by their presence in more heated water, which influenced both the increase in the total level of metabolism and motor activity. At the same time, a combination of high motor activity and selection of higher temperatures indicates the relationship between the behavioural selective reaction of juvenile *Daphnia* and the general physiological state of their organism, of which one of the parameters is motor activity. At the same time, the juveniles also proved the abovementioned assumption that motor activity decreases in the zone of selected temperatures. Having values of ΔS_{aver} higher than the adults, the juvenile *Daphnia* demonstrated minimum values in the range of selected temperatures (Fig. 3), which was especially clear over the transitional period of 1–4 days.

The obtained data that the upper border of the juveniles' range of ΔS_{aver} values independent from temperature (plateau zone), which corresponds to the zone of the temperature optimum, was close to the one of the adults coincides with familiar assumption that the optimum temperatures are closer to the upper than to the lower critical temperatures. Reynolds & Casterlin (1979) mentioned that the preferred temperature of warmwater fish is often within several degrees of the avoided or upper lethal temperatures. These authors think that the upper thermal borders are more accurately thermoregulated than the lower borders, and therefore, the distorted distribution indicates the preferred temperature. Such negatively distorted distribution of animals in relation to the preferred temperature was often observed in studies of temperature preference of many ectothermal species, including fish (DeWitt & Fridman, 1979; Reynolds & Casterlin, 1979b).

Asymmetry of motor reaction of *Daphnia* in the conditions of the thermogradient, which was manifested in predominance of shifts towards lower or higher temperatures, can indicate a clearly manifested search reaction in the conditions of non-uniform environment. For example, a similar result was obtained after ants were trained to search in a multi-alternative labyrinth (Udalova & Karas, 1985, 1986). Similar behaviour was observed among *Apis mellifera* honey bees and *Paravespa vulgaris* wasps (Mazokhin-Porshnyakov & Kartsev, 1979), *Oreochromis mossambicus* Peters (Cichlidae) tilapia fish (Nepomnyashchikh & Gremyachikh, 1993) and *Gammarus crustaceans* (*G. oceanicus*) (Udalova & Karas, 1990) in the devices of "open field". It is considered that the asymmetry in the selection of direction is included in the search tactics and contributes to successful search behaviour (Miklosi et al., 2001; Nepomnyashchikh & Izvekov, 2007; Andrew et al., 2009). However, if the asymmetry of reactions of lower invertebrates, insects and malacostracans can be explained by the functional asymmetry of the CNS and therefore asymmetry of left and right eyes, the mechanisms of asymmetry of motor reactions of *Daphnia* remain to be studied, especially in view of the peculiarity of their organ of sight – a single compound eye.

Conclusions

The earlier suggested assumption (Lagerspetz & Vainio, 2006) that the decrease in the motor activity of ectotherms within the selec-

ted temperature range is a behavioural mechanism typical for temperature selection was proved experimentally. Parthenogenetic *Daphnia* females kept for a long period in the conditions of a temperature gradient demonstrated motor activity 43.4% lower than when kept in water at constant temperature. The juveniles, whose total level of mean relative shifting was higher compared to the adults, had minimum values in the range of selected temperatures.

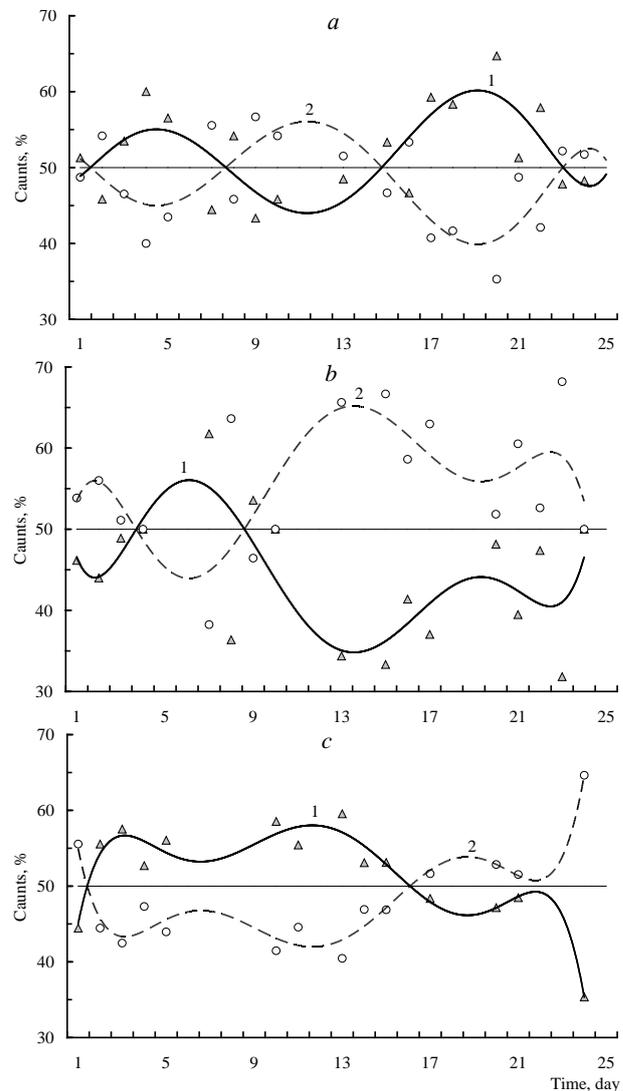


Fig. 7. Dynamic of the number of counts of relative shifts to the right (1) and to the left (2) (in % of the total), a - adult females in the control, b - adult females in the gradient, c - juveniles in the gradient

The determined combination of higher motor activity of the juvenile *Daphnia* and reaction of selecting higher temperatures demonstrates the relationship between behavioural preference reaction and motor activity which characterizes the general condition of the organism. In the absence of the temperature gradient, the *Daphnia* showed symmetry of motor activity, which was manifested in the fluctuating cyclic pattern of sequence of predominance in the number of shifts to the right and to the left along the length of the tray. In the conditions of thermogradient, we observed asymmetry of motor activity, which was manifested among the adult females in the dominance of the number of shifts towards lower temperatures, and towards higher temperatures among the juveniles. Such behaviour indicates a clearer search reaction of the *Daphnia* in the conditions of a non-uniform environment.

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