

Viperfish Jot Notes

- Fierce predator of the deep seas
- How could they survive in the deep oceans when humans implode
- Huge fangs to impale their pray
- Fangs cannot fit inside the mouth so they curve close to the eye of the fish
- How does the viperfish see in the deep?
- Lights could be used
- Lights attract prey
- shock absorber behind head
- could glow
- Topped with spine with photophore
- lives 2,000 to 5,000 feet
- lives within subtropical and tropical waters, around the world
- believed to spawn externally
- males and females release sperm and eggs into the water, where fertilization occurs
- larvae around 6 millimeters long
- when they hatch, they are left to fend for themselves until they reach maturity
- highest concentration is between January and March
- they could breed at any time of the year
- life expectancy is believed to be between 15 and 30 years
- in captivity, they rarely survive for more than a few hours
- they have a low basal metabolism rate, meaning they can go for days without food.
- the Viperfish typically feeds off of crustaceans and small fish
- the Viperfish is between 11 and 12 inches long
- known to be hunted by sharks and some species of dolphins
- part of food chain
- they are rarely seen by humans except the occasional catch by a deep sea trawler
- since they rarely are seen by humans, it is assumed that human activity has little impact on their population
- how does it survive
- I believe that it is Evolution
- there could be ancestors that lived in shallower latitudes, then as their offspring got deeper, they evolved to survive those pressures
- viperfish could have a few hundred thousand years ago live shallower, but moved

deeper for several generations to where they live now

- Will it move even deeper? Or will it evolve to move up to the shallow seas?