**Bioturbation** is the biogenic transport of sediment particles and pore water which destroys sediment stratigraphy, alters chemical profiles, changes rates of chemical reactions and sediment-water exchange, and modifies sediment physical properties such as grain size, porosity, and permeability.

While

**Bioirrigation** refers to the process of benthic organisms flushing their burrows with overlying water. The exchange of dissolved substances between the porewater and overlying seawater that results is an important process in the context of the biogeochemistry of the oceans.

 Five burrowing organisms involve in biological processes of diagenesis:

1. Worm

2. Crab

3. Termites

4. Wasp

5. Ants