

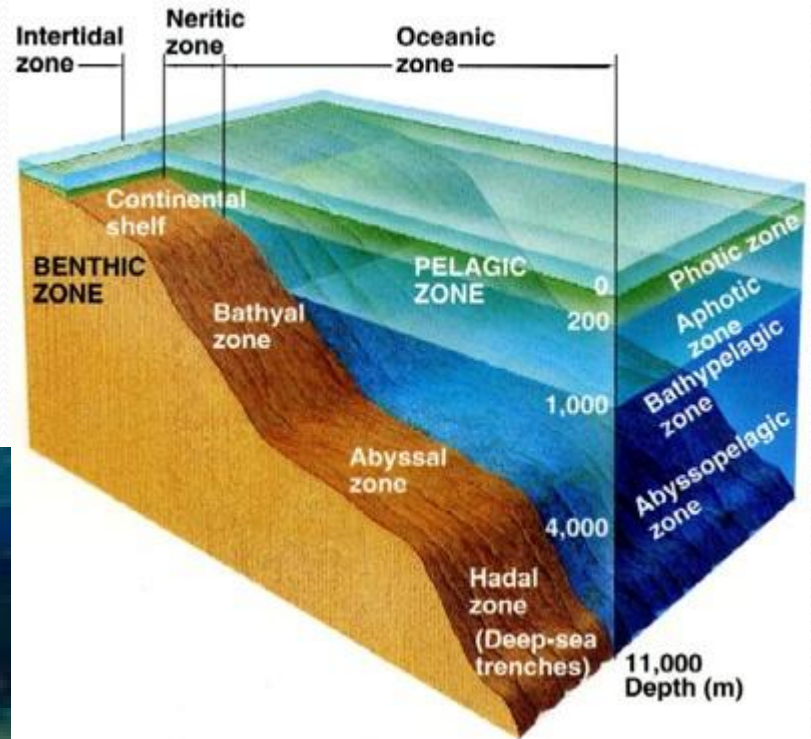
# Life in the Oceans





# The Diversity of Ocean Life

- **Classification of Marine Organisms:** Marine organisms can be classified according to where they live and how they move.



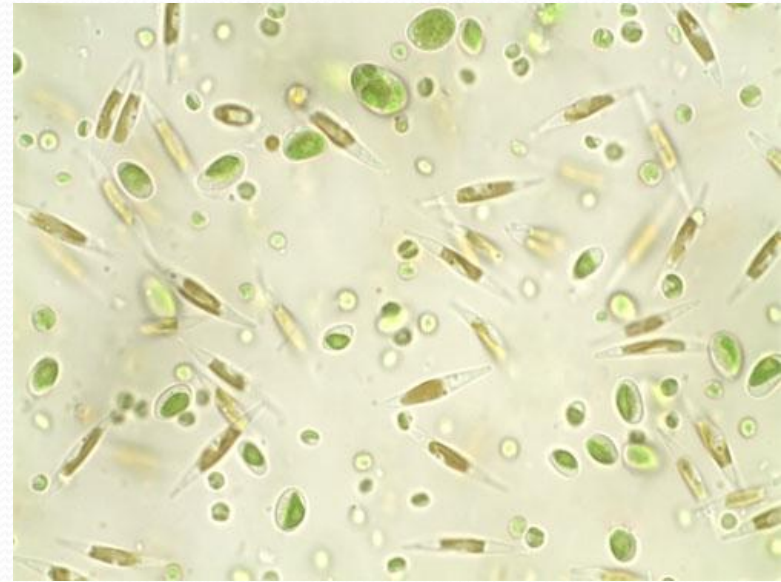
# Marine Ecosystems

- Some of the most diverse marine ecosystems are:
  - Estuaries - body of water formed where freshwater from rivers and streams flows into the ocean, mixing with the seawater
  - Coral reefs – underwater community found near the surface of tropical waters formed by skeletal deposits of corals



# Plankton: All organisms (algae, animals and bacteria) that drift with the ocean currents.

- **Phytoplankton** are free-floating, microscopic plants.
- Phytoplankton perform *photosynthesis*.



- **Zooplankton** are free floating, microscopic animals.
- Zooplankton eat phytoplankton.

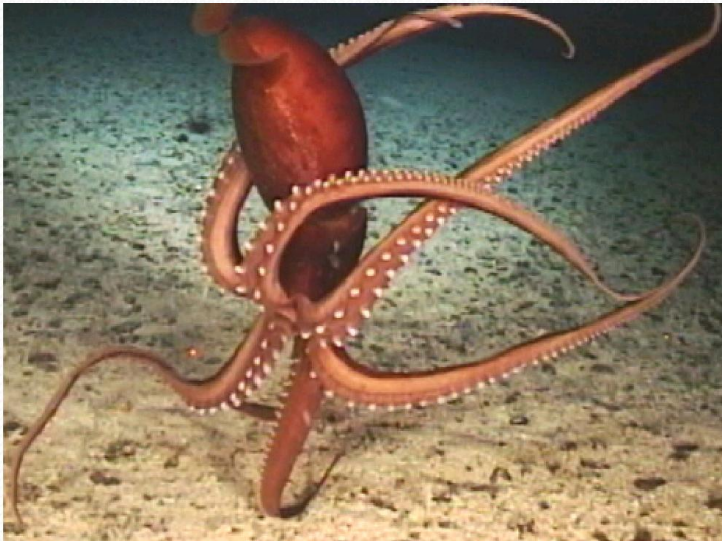


- **Benthos** are any form of ocean life that live on the ocean floor.





- **Nekton (nektos = swimming):** Animals capable of moving independently of the ocean currents by swimming or other means of propulsion. Ex. Adult fish, squid, marine mammals and reptiles



# Food from the Ocean

- **Aquaculture** – the sustainable farming of marine life.  
*Catfish, salmon, oysters, and shrimp*





# Aquaculture

## Traditional

- Land-based to ocean-based cultivation
- Fishing
  - Trawling
- Substantial contributions to food supplies
- Release organic waste
- Destruction of coastal ecosystems

## Sustainable

- Land-based to ocean-based cultivation
- Fishing
  - Limits to catches
- Plant-based feeds
- Does not negatively affect wildlife
- Supports long-term economic and social well-being of local communities





Shrimp Farm  
Arizona

Catfish Farm  
California









