

Marine Science UNIT: Ecosystems	Essential Question: Describe marine ecosystems	Name:
		Class:
		Period:
		Date:
Questions		Notes
	<p>Ecology is the science that studies –</p> <p>Ecology considers biotic (living) and abiotic (nonliving) factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abiotic includes - • Biotic includes - 	
Ecology vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ – a distinct entity, with clearly defined physical boundaries, distinct abiotic conditions, an energy source, and a community of interacting organisms through which energy is transferred. • _____ – a collection of different organisms living in an ecosystem. Includes all species and types of organisms. • _____ – is a group of the same species living and interacting within a community. • _____ – includes the area and conditions in which you find an organism. • _____ – exists on a very small scale. For example: tiny worms living between sand grains on the seafloor. • _____ – is an organism’s role in its habitat. Very different species can occupy the same niche. 	

Light Zones	<p>Photic zone (sunlit) – Divided into two categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1. euphotic - see below ○ 2. dysphotic – <p>Aphotic zone –</p>
More about light	<p>Euphotic Zone (Upper portion of the photic zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The vast majority ➤ Can extend to ➤ ➤ Affected by
Neuston	<p>_____ – plankton that live afloat on the surface – make up an ecosystem a few millimeters thick. Despite being thin, this forms a major ecosystem receiving maximum sunlight and covering about ___% of the Earth’s surface.</p> <p>In some areas photosynthesis and primary productivity are higher below the neuston ecosystem. This may be due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Photoinhibition – ➤ pollutants –
Sargasso Sea	<p>The world’s largest floating ecosystem is the _____ in the middle of the North Atlantic gyre.</p>
The Continental Shelf	<p>The _____ zone is a significant marine ecosystem because it is the most productive region in the ocean.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continental-shelf depth seldom exceeds _____ meters (656 feet). ➤ This helps to keep nutrients in the _____ zone and helps retain heat from the sun. ➤ _____ come from river runoff near shore and rise with currents from deep water.
Upwellings	<p>Upwellings are important to open-ocean ecosystems because</p>