

Name: _____

200 meters down

**Have you people heard about the plankton?
Just tiny algae – and it's floating, right**

What are plankton? _____

How do plankton move? _____

Plant plankton are called _____.

Animal plankton are called _____.

What about the nekton like jellyfish?

What are nekton? _____

They swim around and survive

How do nekton move? _____

Moving through the water column

Where do nekton live? _____

List 3 examples of nekton organisms.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

While the benthos crawl by

What are benthos organisms? _____

How do benthos organisms move? _____

List 3 examples of benthos organisms.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Dive in you're heading for the open ocean

The 3 zones of the ocean are

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

**Try as you may - you cannot see the sunlight – oh oh
200 meters down**

How far below the water's surface does sunlight penetrate? _____

The area where sunlight penetrates is called the _____ zone.

Searching for some warmth from a hydro hydrothermal situation

The prefix hydro- means _____.

The root word thermal means _____.

Where bubbles come from cracks in ocean floors – oh

What is a hydrothermal vent? _____

Where do hydrothermal vents form? _____

Is there any sunlight at hydrothermal vents? _____

See the crabs and the worms

What kind of organisms can survive at hydrothermal vents?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

How do vent organisms survive without sunlight? _____

Your bioluminescence

What is bioluminescence? _____

How do organisms produce light? _____

Most bioluminescent light is _____.

Gives ya light in deeper zones

List 2 examples of bioluminescent organisms.

1. _____

2. _____

On the rocky shores

One type of habitat found in the intertidal zone is the _____

Are pounding waves**Where salinity and the temperatures change**

Organisms in the intertidal zone must tolerate 4 extreme conditions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The water remaining after the tide goes out is called the _____ pool.

What extreme conditions must tide pool organisms be able to withstand? _____

Mix in river water to get estuaries

What is an estuary? _____

The term used to describe water that is partly salty and partly fresh is _____

Those mangrove trees

An example of an estuary is a _____.

Define a mangrove forest. _____

Mangrove forests are located mainly off the western coast of _____.

Protect us please

How do mangrove forests offer protection to the coastline? _____

Better than marshes of salt

Another example of an estuary is a _____.

Define a salt marsh. _____

From the bay at the Chesapeake

A large protected salt marsh on the East coast is the _____ Bay.

Zones – go through the surface zone**Yea zones – through the transition zone**

List 3 zones of the open ocean.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The only zone capable of supporting photosynthesis is the _____.

Now you're almost home

La la la la

We started intertidal and went neritic

Here is shallow shallow water - lots of plants in it

Where is the neritic zone? _____

Most ocean life comes here to eat

Why does most ocean life come here to eat? _____

On the coral reef

True / False *A coral reef is made of dead organisms.*

List the process of developing a coral reef

1. _____

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

In sunlight and warmth

Why do so many organisms live in coral reefs? _____

Where is the world's largest coral reef system? _____

Or the - Kelp forest

What is a kelp forest? _____

Cold water by the rocky floors

Kelp forests prefer a _____ water temperature.

Why are kelp forests a good place for organisms to live? _____

What do coral reefs and kelp forests have in common? _____
