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Chapter 11: The Living Ocean I. Evolution in the Marine Environment a. Natural selection: the survival of individuals able to environmental factors, leading to more success for that population b. Evolution theory: a population gradually adapts to take on the traits of the most successful individuals within the population, which further leads to the development of new species. C. Common antenna: probably life on earth was born from this d. Classicaion: grouping of similar types of organisms I. Taxonomy: groups of organisms based principally on shared physical traits or morphology. Linnean Classification System: type of denomination founded by Carl Linnaeus which names by genus and species f. Phylogeny: evolutionary relativities between ancestral organisms and their descendants g. Crypic species: organisms that look almost identical and show a similar lifestyle to that of different h species. Prokyotes: consolidated domain of bacteria and archaea i. Eukaryotes: everything else I. Contains nucleus, mitochondria and chloroplasts II. Energy flow a. Autotroph: generating your own organic matter for growth b. Eterotrops: use Autotrops to get Mater for growth c. PhotoAutotrophs: uses light to generate organic maternity through a process called photosynthesis d. Chemoautotrophs: use chemical energy to produce organic maternity through a process called chemosynthesis III. The importance of dimension a. Microorganisms: small single-celled organisms b. Biomechanics: Ield of Research looking for answers to how chemistry and physics inflict basic biological characterizations c. Prohibition: molecular transport acting on mass d. PRODUCT: molecular transport that acts on heat and. Viscous: transport acting on momentum IV. Groups of organisms a. Plankton: less than a few millimeters in size that tread with water I. Phytoplankton: photoautotrophic II. Bacterioplanktone: known as monotropols because © are photootrophic and heterotrophic b. Nekton: GREAT. GREAT. plankton and can swim faster than the current (no need to drain) c. Pelagic zone: aquatic environment where plancton and necton live d. Benthos: organisms living on or attached to the seabed. Coastal zone: the benthic zone extends to this zone; Also known as splash zone f. Hadal zone: the deepest depths of ocean V. Facts of life in the ocean a. 299-b. 304-c. Light i. Euphobic zone: zone of the ocean where there is a suicidal sunlight for the growth of photosynthetic organisms ii. Explanatory area: area of the ocean where the light does not penetrate iii. Display: between the euphobic zone and the aphobic zone; Also known as the twilight zone where there is suicidal light to see but not from photosynthesis iv. Bioluminescence: light generated by the organisms themselves v. contour: ish that swim near the surface to have darker and lighter backgrounds ventrily so ish from above and from below see the shadow as fusion in d. Temperature: i. Psychrophilia: cold-loving organisms that live in very cold environments ii. Cryoprotectors: a type of chemical that lowers the freezing point of indoor noise iii. Poikilotermi: organisms without means of metabolic regulation of body temperature and that depend exclusively on thermal conductivity iv. Homeotherms: can maintain a body temperature almost © constant (sea birds and mammals) v. Endothermes: may maintain a temperature higher than that of the surrounding sea water (tuna and sharks) v. Anti-current heat exchange: endotherms use a specialized series of blood vessels to avoid the dispersion of heat generated in the muscles when the blood circulates through the gills or at their extremities. Salinity: i. Osmosi: a particular type of diffusion in which water passes through a cell membrane from low salinity areas to high salinity areas ii. Anadromous: they lay their eggs in fresh water the young ish migrate along the rivers to mature as an adult in the open sea i i i. Catadromous: they lay their eggs in the open sea and then return to fresh water later f. floating g. Nutrients h. Dissolved Gases I. Respiraion: the oxidation of organic matter to CO2 to obtain energy II. Minimal oxygen zones: associated with anoxic and hypoxic condiments and are increasingly recognised as key areas controlling the biogeochemistry of the oceans III. Biological pump: the CO2 design process shapes the atmosphere in the Ocean through the Acity of biological processes that look at our earth from space, it is obvious that we live on a water planet. The ocean covers over 70% of the Earth's surface and contains about 97% of the Earth's surface water. Life in the oceans can be found from the surface to extreme environments at the bottom of the deepest submarine ditch. Not surprisngly, the oceans account for over 99% of the living space on Earth ... we are truly alive on what is truly an oceanic planet. Why is NASA studying the ocean? Part of NASA's Mission is to develop an understanding of the total Earth system and the effects of natural and man-induced changes on the global environment. Our oceans play an important role in influencing changes in the world's climate and time. The collection and analysis of long-term ocean data from satellites is a relatively new field of exploration. Analysis of remotely sensed ocean data allows us to understand the ocean in new and exciting ways. Before the satellite data, most of what we learned about the oceans had come from rare measurements collected from ships, buoys and drifters. Ship-based oceanographers are limited to sampling the ocean in a relatively small area with often a great deal of difficulty. Data from ships, buoys and drifters are not enough to characterize the conditions of the ocean's spatially diverse array. The advent of ocean observing satellites has ushered in a new era of marine discovery. Satellite techniques of the Remote satellite and modeling techniques allow the global mapping of seasonal changes in the topography of the ocean surface, the currents, the waves, the winds, the content of phytoplankton, phytoplankton, extent, rain, sunlight reaching the sea and sea surface temperature. Studying these models on a global scale will help predict and mitigate the disastrous effects of floods and droughts. Images generated by Ocean Watching satellite missions tell volumes about volumes on the most fundamental climate changes. Over the past decade, forecasting models have benefited from satellite data as they have improved the ability to predict events such as El NiA±o or other global and regional climate cycles. These models will become more sophisticated as scientists and meteorologists will further develop the ability to simulate certain ocean phenomena and thus better predict when they occur. Using remote sensing data and computer models, scientists can now investigate how the oceans affect the evolution of weather, hurricanes and climate. The oceans control the Earth's time as they heat and cool, humidify and dry the speed and direction of the wind of the air and control. And weather determines not only what you'll wear to work in the week ahead - but even if the Nebraska wheat crop will have enough rain to ripen, whether the snowpack in the sierra will often be enough to irrigate Southern California, whether the Atlantic hurricane season will be mild or brutal, if the Eastern Pacific fishery will be decimated by El NiA±o. Long-term weather patterns affect water supply, food supply, commercial shipments, and property values. They can even promote the growth of civilizations, or kill them. You can't escape time, or even change it, but be able to predict its whim will make its manageable impact. And only by understanding the dynamics of the oceans can we begin to do that. NASA has observed the from space for more than 20 years. NASA launched Seatat, the first civil oceanographic satellite, on June 28, 1978. The satellite carried five complementary sensors designed to monitor the oceans from space. These sensors included: a radar altimeter to measure measure measure measure A multi-channel scanning microwave radiometer to measure speed and wind direction A multi-channel microwave radiometer to measure sea surface temperature A visible and infrared radiometer to identify clouds, land and water has a synthetic opening radar to monitor The field of surface waves and the conditions of polar marine ice. Days, the Seasat tools provided many oceanographic data as those who had been acquired by ships over the past 100 years! The variables measured by Seasat in its short life cycle are among the most important to understand the ocean and its role in the climate. Another satellite, Tiros-N, was launched in 1978. With the first AVHRR sensor that produced the first useful maps of the surface temperature of the sea, and the coastal color scanner zone, which produced the first maps of chlorophyll and of the Primary productivity in the ocean. Today there are several satellite observation missions of the oceans and a vast scientific community that studies these data. Each mission provides its own unique contribution to our knowledge of the ocean, however our understanding is evolving rapidly and we are coming to better understand the role that each parameter carries out in the conditions and cycles of the oceans, and therefore on the climate and conditions Meteorologicals. Oceanic exploration to NASA La NASA is the federal government exploration agency. The observation satellites of the NASA land often open up new perspectives for the scientific research of the earth. All have the purpose of exploring the casing of what is known and understood on the physical, chemical and biological processes of the planet. More information on NASA ocean exploration. NASA.

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