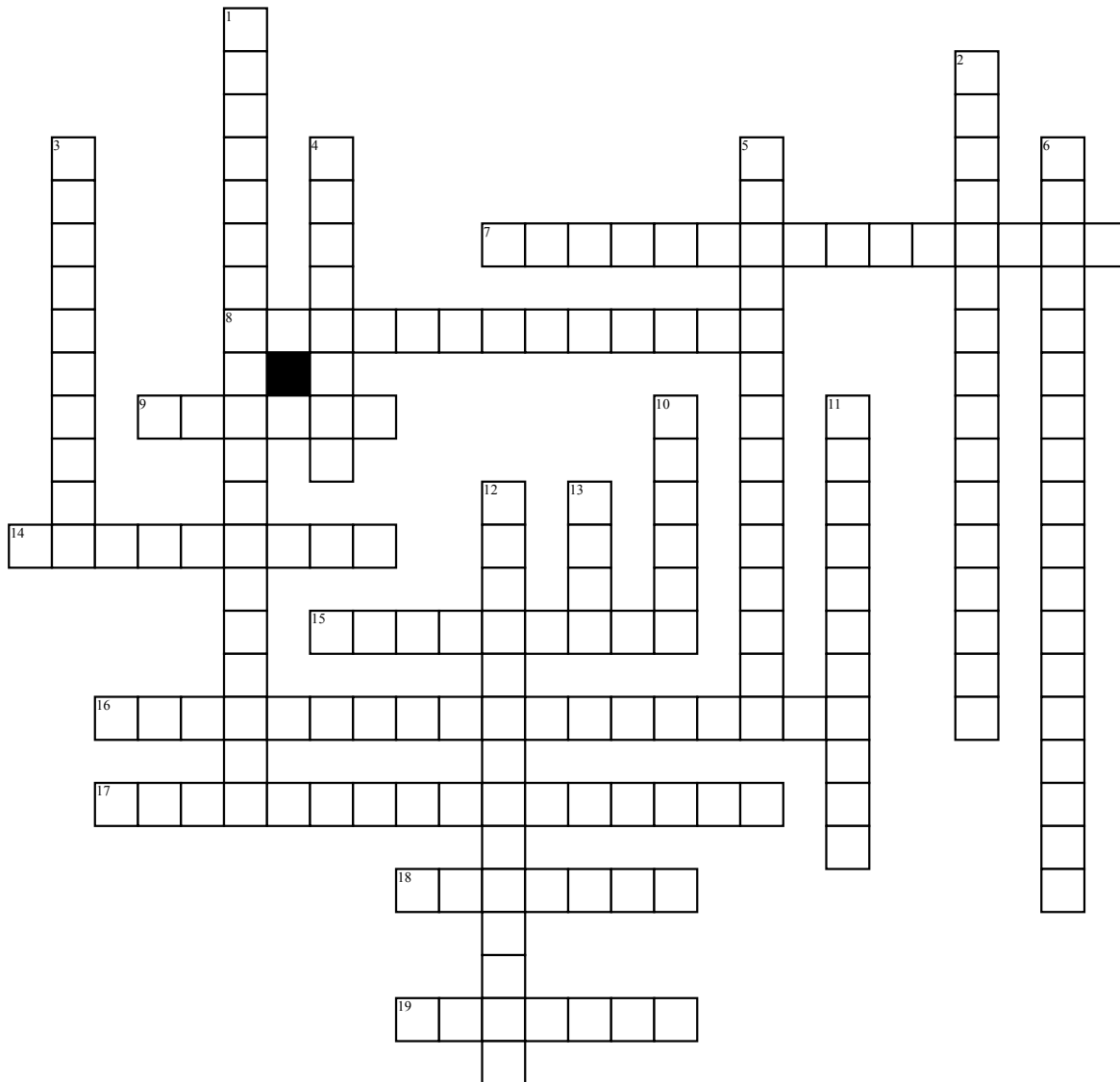


Environmental Management - Marine Ecosystems



Across

7. The connection between people, places and things that help us understand how and why places are changing.
8. Force that results from the Earth's rotation, moving wind and ocean currents.
9. The geographical convention used when creating maps.
14. Vegetation growing in shallow, muddy, salt water or brackish water along sheltered shorelines. Important fish nurseries and habitats for marine species and birds.
15. Rafts of floating plastic fishing nets that have been lost at sea, abandoned or discarded, and trap marine life and birds.
16. An environment defined as waters that are saline or tide effected e.g. oceans, seas

17. Action of sunlight breaking down plastics into minute particles.

18. The acronym for the 7 geographical concepts.

19. Term used to describe areas containing salt marshes, swamps, mudflats, mangroves and seagrass beds.

Down

1. A measure of human demand on Earth's natural systems and ecosystems.

2. Largest coral reef system in the world located off the QLD coast.

3. Marine environment located in a polar region surrounded by the Southern Ocean.

4. Found in shallow estuaries, bays and lakes where sunlight can penetrate to sea floor. Important food supply for dugongs.

5. The use of biological agents such as bacteria to remove or neutralise pollutants.

6. The benefits to humanity from the resources and processes that are supplied by natural ecosystems.

10. The geographical convention used when creating graphs.

11. The caring and ethical approach to sustainable management of habitats for the benefit of all life on Earth.

12. Maintaining the capacity of the environment to support all life on Earth.

13. Swirling circular ocean current.