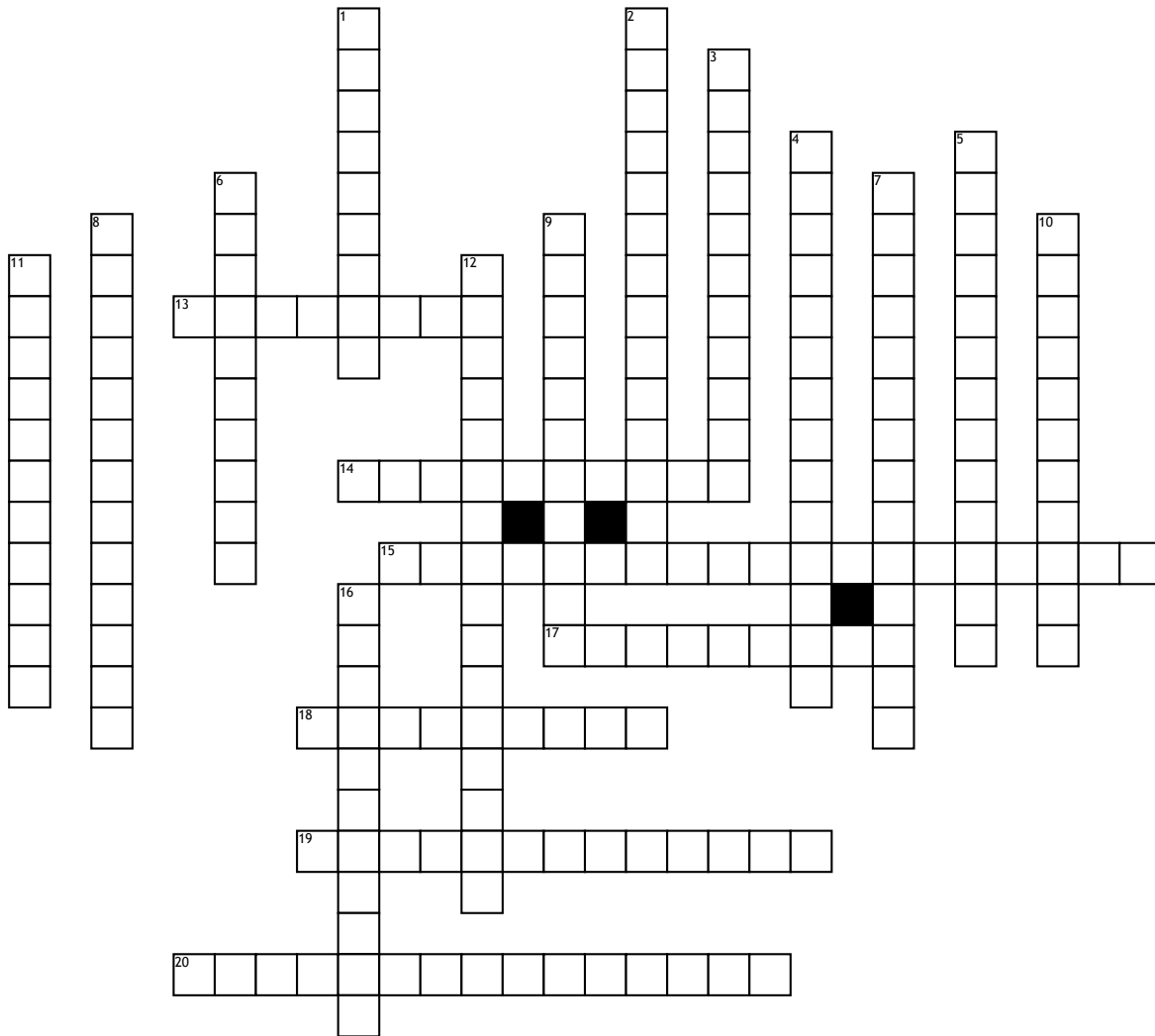


Life In Earth's Ocean



Across

- 13. A measure of the amount of dissolved salt in a liquid.
- 14. The portion of the ocean that is shallow enough for sunlight to penetrate, allowing photosynthesis to occur. Most life lives in this part of the ocean.
- 15. Technology that continuously provides information about new life forms, Earth resources, and geologic processes. Examples: SONAR, ROV, Submersible, Buoys, etc.
- 17. Are bodies of water found in areas where freshwater from rivers and streams and salt water from the ocean meet.
- 18. The most diverse marine biome on Earth, found in warm, shallow waters beyond the shoreline.
- 19. Global patterns created from the movement of the oceans; such as the Gulf Stream.
- 20. All of the living and nonliving things in a saltwater environment.

Down

- 1. Movement of nutrient-rich bottom water to the ocean's surface. (It brings nutrients to the surface of the ocean and organisms come up to feed on it).
- 2. An area that stretches from the highest high-tide line on land out to the point on the continental shelf exposed by the lowest low tide.
- 3. The bottom of a marine ecosystem; consists of sand and sediment and supports its own community of organisms.
- 4. Process by which some organisms, such as certain bacteria, use chemical energy (from hydrothermal vents) to produce food.
- 5. The area of the ocean beyond the edge of the continental shelf that contains the most variety of life forms as it is the largest zone of the ocean.
- 6. 1. Intertidal-high and low tides, 2. Benthic-ocean floor, 3. Pelagic-open ocean water (divided into Neritic and Open Ocean Zones).
- 7. Plants use the sun's energy to convert water and carbon dioxide into food (sugar).

- 8. A mix of freshwater and seawater which commonly occurs in estuaries where a river enters the ocean.
- 9. Open water above the ocean floor; can be divided into zones.
- 10. The portion of the ocean floor where light does not penetrate and where temperatures are cold and pressures intense.
- 11. The area of the ocean that extends from the low-tide line out to the edge of the continental shelf.
- 12. An area where ocean water sinks through cracks in the ocean floor, is heated by the underlying magma, and rises again through the cracks.
- 16. The portion of the ocean that lacks sufficient sunlight for photosynthesis; permanently dark.