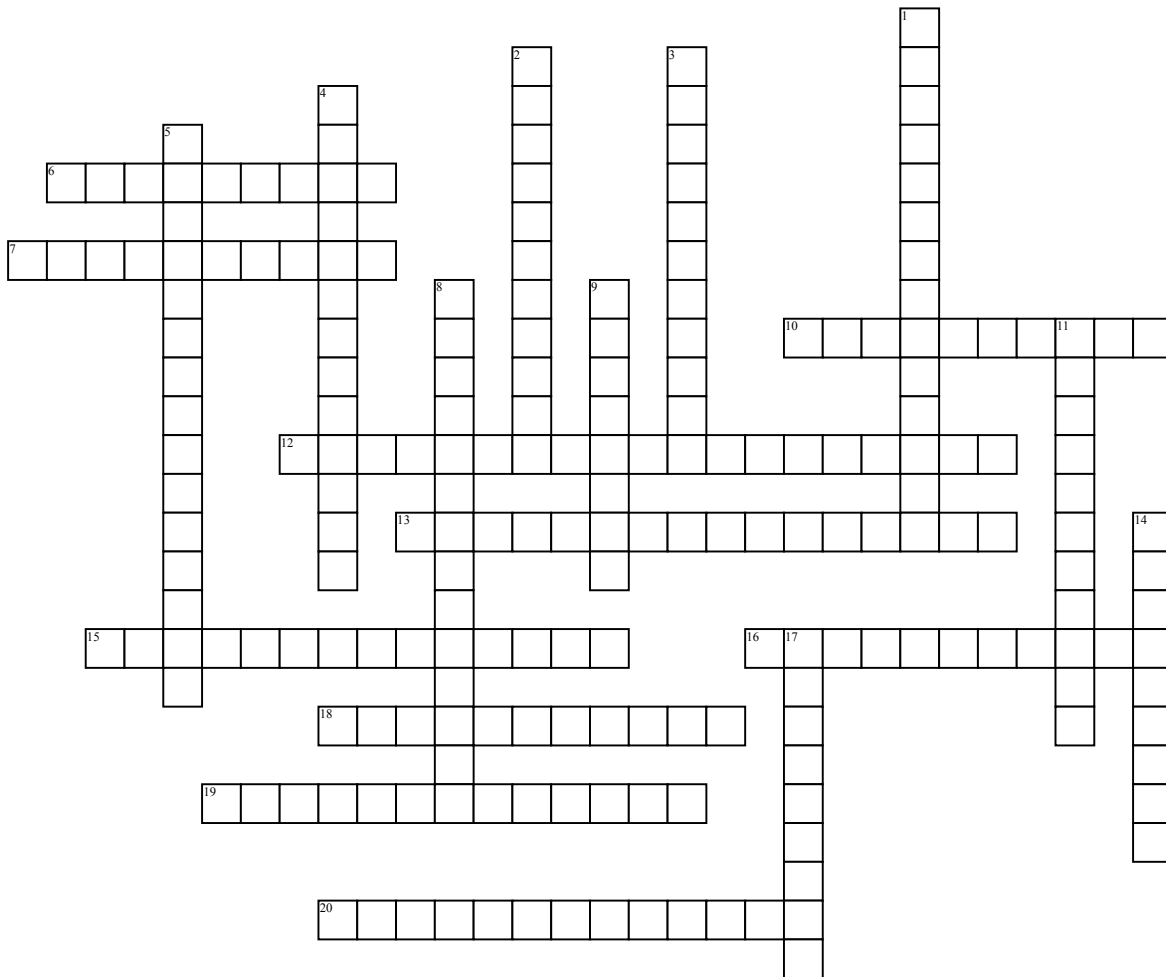


# Life in Earth's Oceans



## Across

**6.** The most diverse marine biome on Earth, found in warm, shallow waters beyond the shoreline.

**7.** 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.

**10.** 1. Intertidal-high and low tides, 2. Benthic-ocean floor, 3. Pelagic-open ocean water (divided into Neritic and Open Ocean Zones).

**12.** Technology that continuously provides information about new life forms, Earth resources, and geologic processes. Examples: SONAR, ROV, Submersible, Buoys, etc.

**13.** An area where ocean water sinks through cracks in the ocean floor, is heated by the underlying magma, and rises again through the cracks.

**15.** Process by which some organisms, such as certain bacteria, use chemical energy (from hydrothermal vents) to produce food.

**16.** The bottom of a marine ecosystem; it consists of sand and sediment and supports its own community of organisms.

**18.** The portion of the ocean floor where light does not penetrate and where temperatures are cold and pressures intense.

**19.** A mix of freshwater and seawater which commonly occurs in estuaries where a river enters the ocean.

**20.** 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.

## Down

**1.** 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.

**2.** Open water above the ocean floor; can be divided into zones.

**3.** The portion of the ocean that lacks sufficient sunlight for photosynthesis; permanently dark.

**4.** Global patterns created from the movement of the oceans; such as the Gulf Stream.

**5.** All of the living and nonliving things in a saltwater environment.

**8.** Plants use the sun's energy to convert water and carbon dioxide into food (sugar).

**9.** A measure of the amount of dissolved salt in a liquid.

**11.** The area of the ocean that extends from the low-tide line out to the edge of the continental shelf.

**14.** 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).

**17.** Are bodies of water found in areas where freshwater from rivers and streams and salt water from the ocean meet.