Life in Earth's Oceans

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| **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. |