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. |