

Quizlet Review of Vocabulary:

- Link on assignment sheet
- Review vocabulary **Due Mon 9/24**
- Take Quiz
- Take a screen shot: snip it tool and email it to me/print.
 - On PC or apple+shift+4 on Mac

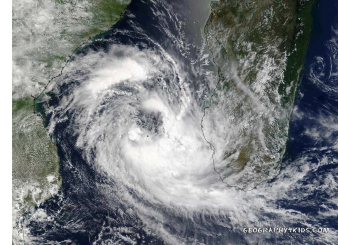
#. ASSIGNMENT TITLE

5. Aquatic Biomes Notes (Note Guide)
4. Terrestrial Biomes Notes (Note Guide)
3. Chapter 37 Zoogeography Aquatic Vocabulary- link to Quizlet flashcard set for review http://quizlet.com/_8b9ro
2. How to read a textbook - CH37 - Zoogeography Terrestrial habitats notes ZOO B & C
1. Letter to teacher

Intro Presentation

TOC #5

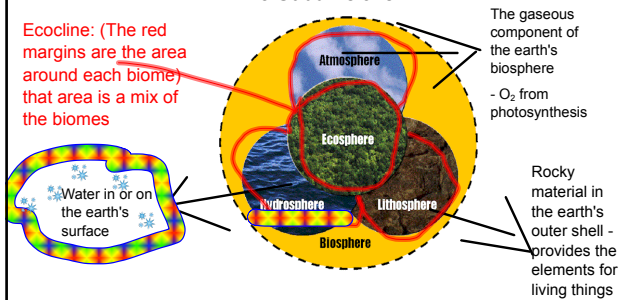
Chapter 37 - Zoogeography
Crittters Habitat's and Where to Find Them
AQUATIC BIOMES



Biosphere

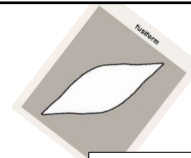
The thin layer of the earth that can support life.

3 Subdivisions



Fusiform!

Watch for this shape



Primary forces involved in swimming:

- Thrust** - force that propels forward
- Drag** - friction produced from passing an object through a medium
- Gravity** - force from earth's magnetic pull (partially counterbalanced by density of water)
- Lift** - upward force that counteracts gravity

Fusiform shape:

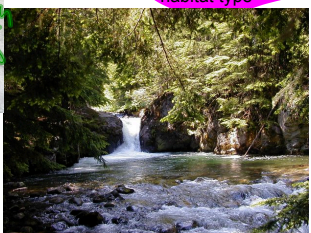
- Pointed leading edge
- Maximum depth 1/3 body length back from head
- Posterior taper
- Caudal fin interrupts ideal fusiform shape

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

1. Inland Waters: (2.5% of waters are fresh)

- > **Lotic:** Running water
- > Streams, creeks, river
- > High concentrations of O₂ because of the mixing/turbidity

chunk of land/water, characterized by a common type of plants or habitat type



Streamline

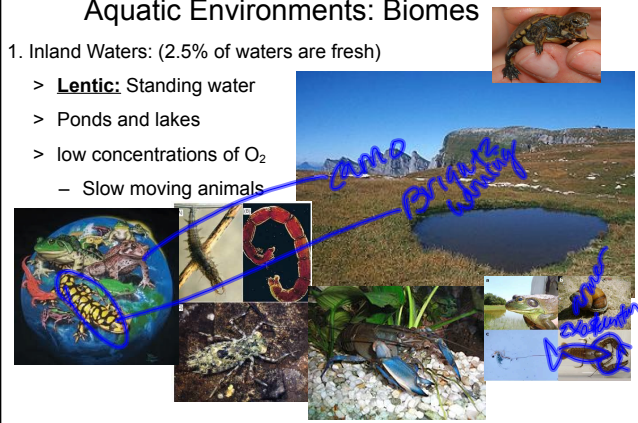
- Don't need super fancy gills because there is lots of O₂

Exam Hint: Be able to pair and discuss an animal with each biome and discuss how they are adapted to the biome.

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

1. Inland Waters: (2.5% of waters are fresh)

- > **Lentic:** Standing water
- > Ponds and lakes
- > low concentrations of O₂
 - Slow moving animals

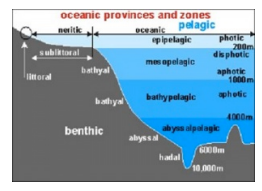



pond
Brightly lit
slow

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

- > Life evolved in the oceans
- > diversity of ocean organisms is immense!
- > Zones:

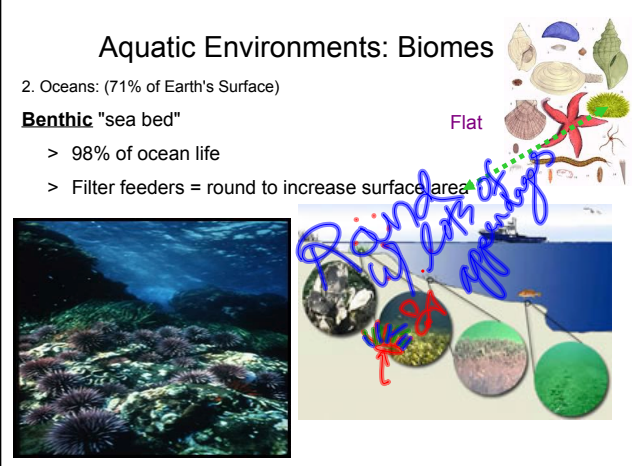



Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Benthic "sea bed"

- > 98% of ocean life
- > Filter feeders = round to increase surface area



Flat
Round lots of surface area

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Pelagic: Open Ocean

- > Holds 2% of sea life (Its lonely!)
- > Adaptations: to find mate and hold on! or school

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Pelagic: Open Ocean ZONES

Photic zone/ Epipelagic

- Has light
- has plants
- hide in/eat plants

Countershading:

- Dark on top
- Silvery below.
- For anything swimming above (predator or prey) they blend into the darker water below and for anything looking up at them from below, they blend into the lighted surface above!

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Pelagic: Open Ocean ZONES

- Abyssopelagic = Deep sea: Dark (below photic)

Chromatophores

Find a mate and keep them!

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Pelagic: Open Ocean ZONES

Mesopelagic zone Twilight Zone

- Little light
- gets cold quickly with depth

These vertical migrations are known as **diel migrations**, because the journey has two parts: up at dusk and down at dawn.

Vertical migrators occur at all latitudes in all oceans. Different organisms migrate at different times to different depths. This migration allows organisms to remain at a constant level of low light at all times. Zooplankton migrate up at night to feed on phytoplankton, which always stay in the **euphotic zone**.

Aquatic Environments: Biomes

2. Oceans: (71% of Earth's Surface)

Pelagic: Open Ocean ZONES

Cephalopods live all over the ocean and are masters of disguise!



Beak!

