

An underwater photograph of a vibrant coral reef. The scene is filled with various types of coral, including branching corals in shades of pink and orange, and large, rounded brain corals in brown and tan. Numerous small, colorful fish are swimming throughout the water, which is clear and blue. The sunlight filters through the water from above, creating a shimmering effect on the surface and illuminating the reef below.

Ocean

By Olivia

# Water life animals

- Sea Turtles - A hard shell covers and protects the sea turtle's body. Compared to the fresh-water turtle, The sea turtle has a flatter, less-domed shell, which help it swim faster
- Sharks- Sharks have a complicated way of mating , known as a courtship. They give off scents, or 'perfumes', into the water to attract a partner, then they circle one another
- Belugas- belugas are very noisy whales, making many different sounds from clicks to squeaks and squeals. These sounds echo between and under icebergs, making it difficult to locate the belugas exact position

# Different oceans- Pacific

- Pacific-The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of Earth's oceanic divisions. It extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bounded by the continents of Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.

Area:165.2 million km<sup>2</sup>

Mean Depth:4,280 m

Max depth:10,911 m (35,797 ft)

Coordinates:

0°N 160°W / 0°N 160°W Coordinates:

0°N 160°W / 0°N 160°W



# Different oceans-Indian

- Indian: The Indian ocean is the third-largest of the worlds oceanic divisions, covering 70,560,000 km<sup>2</sup> or 19.8%
- Area : 70.56 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Mean depth : 7,258 m (23,812 ft)
- Short length : 66,526 km (41,337 mi)
- Coordinates: 20°S 80°E / 20°S 80°E



# Different oceans-Atlantic



- Atlantic: The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest of the world's oceans, with an area of about 106,460,000 square kilometers. It covers approximately 20 percent of Earth's surface and about 29 percent of its water surface area. It separates the "Old World" from the "New World".
- Area: 106.5 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Mean depth: 3,646 m
- Max depth : 8,376 m (27,480 ft)
- Coordinates: 0°N 25°W / 0°N 25°W Coordinates: 0°N 25°W / 0°N 25°W

# Different oceans-Artic

- Artic: The Arctic Ocean is the smallest and shallowest of the world's five major oceans. It is also known as the coldest of all the oceans. The International Hydrographic Organization recognizes it as an ocean, although some oceanographers call it the Arctic Sea.
- Area : 14.06 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Mean depth : 1,038 m
- Coordinates : 65.2482° N, 60.4621° W



# Layers of the ocean- sunlight zone

- The Sunlight zone is the area between 0m and 200m beneath the surface of the sea and is home to endless quantities of life.
- The Sunlight zone is where microscopic organisms are able to convert the Sun's energy through photosynthesis.
- This is the ocean zone that sunlight penetrates. Because this zone gets sunlight, photosynthesis can occur and plants can grow here. The sunlight goes down to about 660 feet.



# Layers of the ocean-twilight zone

- It lies 200 to 1,000 meters (about 650 to 3,300 feet) below the ocean surface, just beyond the reach of sunlight. Also known as the midwater or mesopelagic, the Twilight zone is cold and its light is dim, but with flashes of bioluminescence-light produced by living organisms. The region teems with life. It is a dimension as vast as space and as timeless as infinity. It is the middle ground between light and shadow, between science and superstition, and it lies between the pit of man's fears and the summit of his knowledge. This is the dimension of imagination. It is an area which we call the twilight zone

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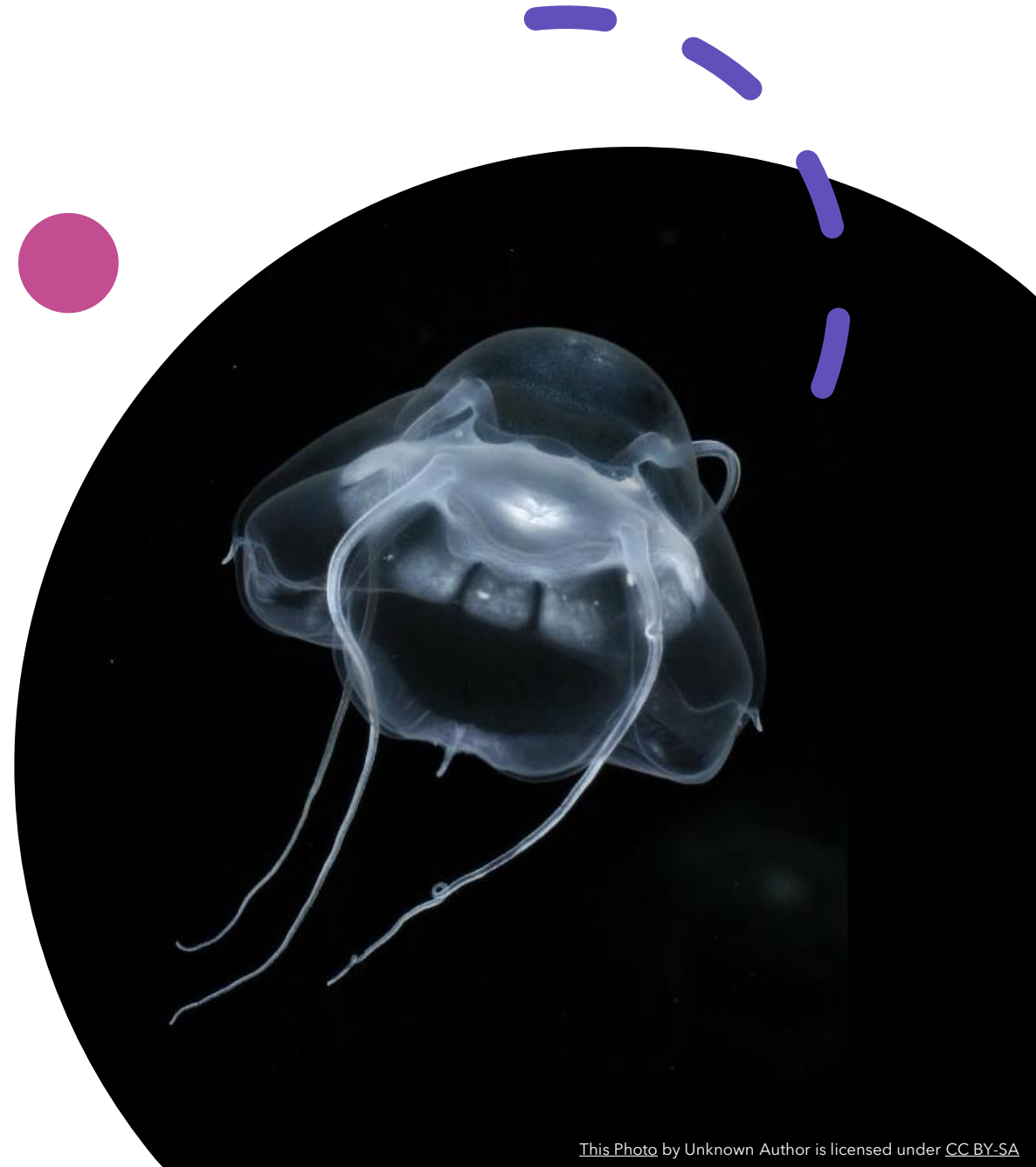


# Layers of the ocean- midnight zone

- The deepest layer of the world's oceans gets no sunlight at all. This dark ocean layer is called the midnight zone or the zone aphotic (aphotic means "no light" in Greek). The depth of this zone depends on the clarity or murkiness of the water.

Which animals live in the midnight zone?

All other living things in the midnight zone are nourished by these bacteria. Living things in the midnight zone include : fish angler tripod fish , sea cucumber, snipe eel, oposom shrimp, black swallower, and vampire squid.



# Layers of the ocean- abyss

- The abyssal zone or abyssopelagic zone is a layer of the pelagic zone of the ocean 'abyss'. At depths of 3,000 to 6,000 metres (9,800 to 19,700 ft), this zone remains in perpetual darkness. It alone makes up over 83% of the ocean and covers 60% of the Earth.



The abyssal zone is the layer of the ocean from 13,000 feet to the sea floor at 20,000 feet. ... This habitat is also home to fish such as the deep sea anglerfish and the tripod fish, as well as the giant squid and carnivores on the sea floor. Some use bioluminescence to attract prey and navigate the darkness.



# Layers of the ocean-the trenches

- The trenches is told to be the last layer but it is not scientifically proven to be the last layer ther are some untold layers that no one has saw before
- The only animals that can survive the trench is a yeti crab and sand worms the yeti survives on bactira that they collect with there hairy arms
- There are volcanos on the bottom of the trench that means its impossible to dive there as you will die from the amount of heat

Thank you for reading my power point

