

LIFE UNDERWATER



Marine life, or sea life or ocean life, is the plants, animals and other organisms that live in the salt water of the sea or ocean, or the brackish water of coastal estuaries. At a fundamental level, marine life affects the nature of the planet. Marine organisms produce oxygen. Shorelines are in part shaped and protected by marine life, and some marine organisms even help create new land.



During the sixth century BC, the Greek philosopher Xenophanes recognized that some fossil shells were remains of shellfish. He used this to argue that what was at the time dry land was once under the sea. This was an important step in advancing from simply stating an idea to backing it with evidence and observation.



The abundance of surface water on Earth is a unique feature in the Solar System. Earth's hydrosphere consists chiefly of the oceans, but technically includes all water surfaces in the world, including inland seas, lakes, rivers, and underground waters down to a depth of 2,000 meters . The deepest underwater location is Challenger Deep of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, having a depth of 10,911 meters.



Sea water has an important influence on the world's climate, with the oceans acting as a large heat reservoir. Shifts in the oceanic temperature distribution can cause significant weather shifts. Altogether the ocean occupies 71 percent of the world surface, averaging nearly 3.7 kilometers in depth.





WEBSITES

- WIKIPEDIA

- GOOGLE PHOTOS

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