AQUATIC BIOMES

©STRATEGIC SCIENCE TPT

WHAT IS A RIVER? WHAT IS A STREAM?

- A river is a natural flow of running water that follows a well-defined, permanent path, usually within a valley.
- A stream (also called a creek) is a smaller flow of water or one that is irregular or not in a valley. It usually flows faster than a river.

- Picture credit: K.Schertz



WHAT IS A LAKE? WHAT IS A POND?

- A standing body of water. Usually with inputs and outputs of water through rivers and streams (but there are a few exceptions). Usually with temperature differences with depth.
- A pond is a smaller lake with more uniform temperature throughout.

- Picture credit: K.Schertz



WHAT IS A MARSH?

- A marsh is a wetland (area where water saturates the soil) made up primarily of grasses.

- Picture credit: Wikipedia Commons



WHAT IS A BOG?

- A bog is a wetland made primary of peat and mosses and is acidic.



Picture credit: Wikipedia Commons

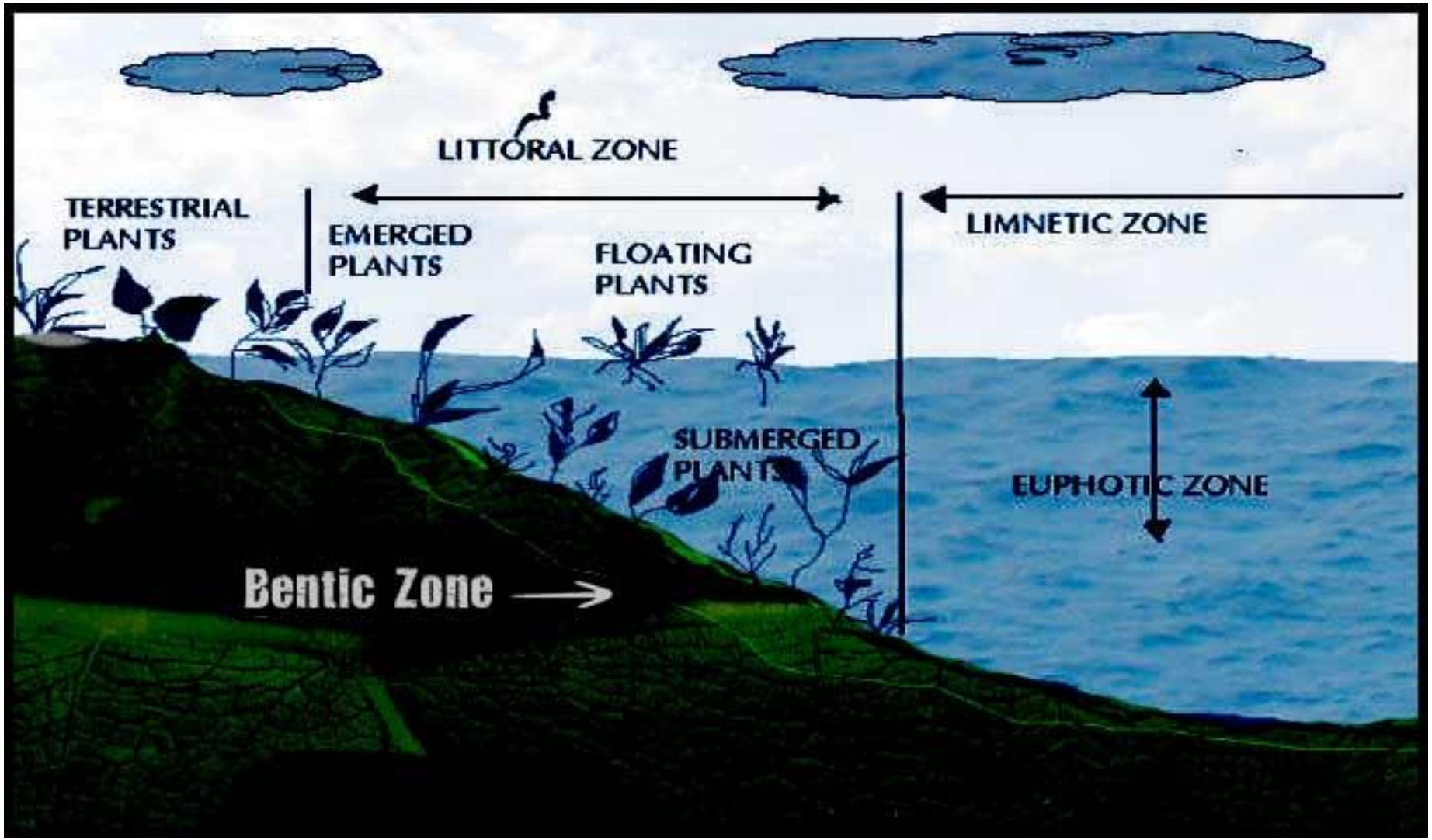
WHAT INFLUENCES THE GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND OTHER LIVING RESOURCES IN AQUATIC BIOMES?

- Salinity
- Temperature
- Nutrients
- Depth
- Turbidity (suspended solids or how “cloudy” the water is)



- Picture: Water quality testing in the lab by K. Schertz. www.teachingapscience.com

DRAW AND LABEL THE LAYERS OF A FRESHWATER BIOME



INTERTIDAL ZONES

- Area where ocean meets land—often rocky
- Harsh-need specialized adaptations.
- Low tide=air and warmer temp. and terrestrial predators
- High tide = water and cooler temp. and aquatic predators
- Wave action pounds





- Picture credit: k.Schertz

CORAL REEFS

- Corals are animals that are mutualistic with zooxanthellae, a photosynthetic algae. Zooxanthellae are sensitive to temperature and pollution and can leave the coral if stressed which causes coral bleaching.
- Reefs are important for biodiversity, nurseries for fish, to absorb wave energy and tourism revenue.
- Threats include fishing techniques, being cut for shipping lanes, sewage, ocean acidification, sediment runoff and higher temps due to climate change.



- Picture credit: NOAA

OPEN OCEAN

- Largest ecosystem
- Low productivity per area due to low nutrients
- Highest productivity overall on the planet due to the vast amount of open ocean that there is
- Phytoplankton in the ocean produce most of the oxygen on Earth.



- Picture credit: NOAA