

NAME _____

OCEAN ZONES (476-489)

1. True or False? Organisms inhabit every depth of the ocean.

2. Scientists classify marine organisms according to
 - a) size and where they live
 - b) size and what they eat
 - c) how they move and where they live
 - d) how they move and what they eat

3. Clown fish, sea turtles, and great white sharks are examples of _____. Why? _____

4. What are benthos? _____

5. In which ocean zones do benthos live? _____

6. A radiolarian, a single-celled organism that floats in the ocean, is an example of which category of ocean life? _____

7. List the conditions that organisms living in the intertidal zones must be able to tolerate.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

8. The area off the coast of southern Louisiana where the Mississippi River enters the Gulf of Mexico is called an _____. Why? _____

9. What part of the mangrove trees in a mangrove forest helps to shelter the coastline by breaking the action of the wind and waves?

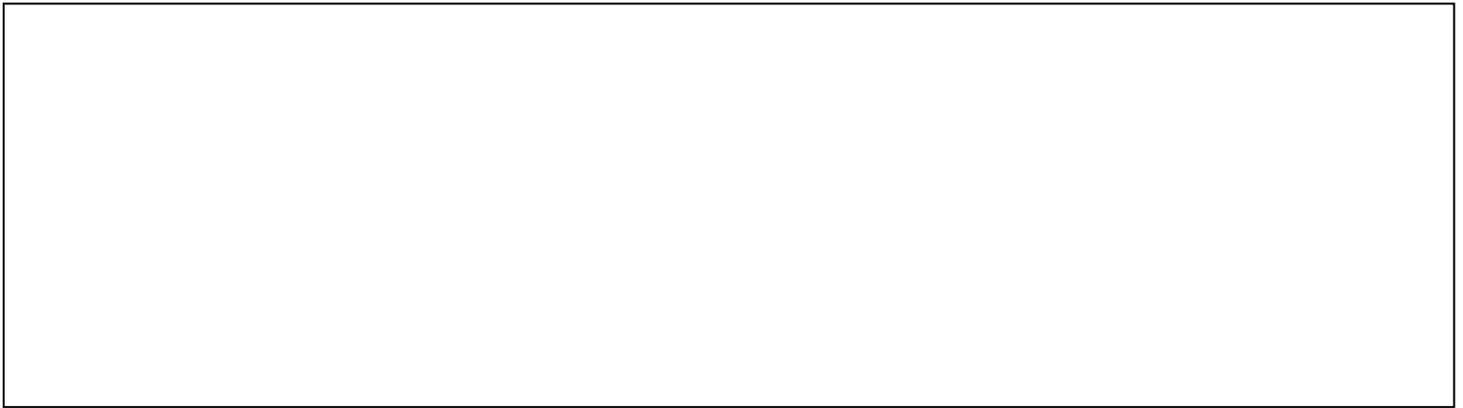
10. On a sandy shore, where do most animals go for protection?

11. Depressions among the rocks that remain filled with water after the tide goes out are called _____.
12. The zone between the highest high-tide line and the lowest low-tide line is called the _____.
13. The part of the ocean that extends from the low-tide line out to the edge of the continental shelf is called the _____.
14. The part of the ocean that extends beyond the continental shelf is called the _____.
15. Which ocean zone is home to the biggest variety of organisms? _____
16. Name two habitats found in the neritic zone that support many different forms of life.

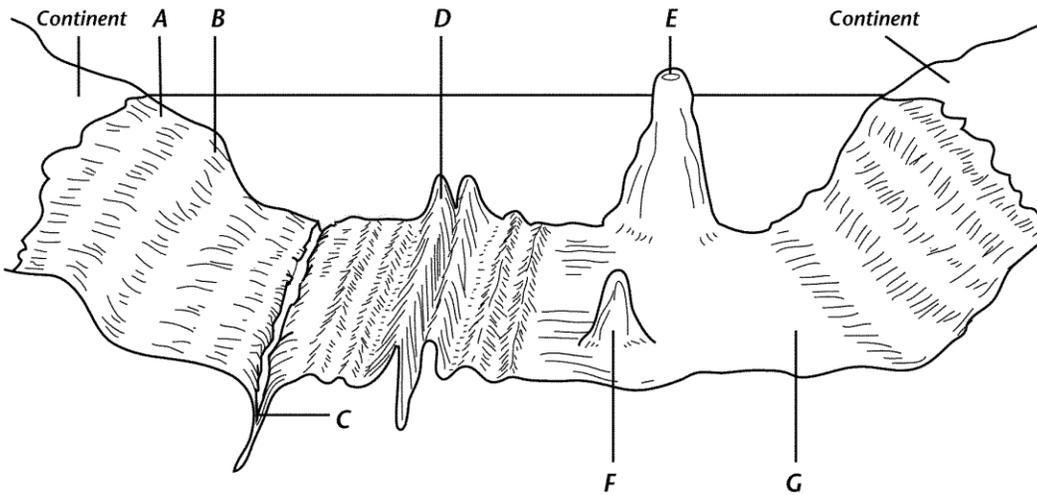
17. Circle the letter of EACH sentence that is true about kelp.
- a) They are algae.
 - b) They produce their own food.
 - c) They provide food for sea urchins.
 - d) They provide a home for sea slugs.
18. True or False? The deep zone has a wider variety of organisms than the transition zone. _____
19. How is the deep zone like a desert? _____

20. What deep zone environment supports an unusually large number of living organisms? _____

21. Draw an ocean picture that has one of each category of organism. Place the organism in the correct area according to where that organism lives. (Organisms that live on the ocean floor should be in that area of the picture.) (p. 479)



Features of the Ocean Floor



- 22. A- _____
- 23. B- _____
- 24. C- _____
- 25. D- _____
- 26. E- _____
- 27. F- _____
- 28. G- _____

29. Like plants, algae use sunlight to produce their own food through _____.

30. If an organism produces its own food, it is called a _____.

31. Plankton and benthos, as well as all nekton, eat either algae or other _____. They are called _____.

32. Some organisms break down wastes and the remains of other organisms. They are called _____.

33. Define **food web**

34. Food webs depend directly or indirectly on _____.

35. Create an ocean food chain. (p. 480)

