

Section 2 Aquatic Ecosystems Answers

Aquaculture Mariculture, commonly known as marine farming, is aquaculture in seawater habitats and lagoons, as opposed to freshwater aquaculture. g. Aquaculture Aquaculture (less commonly spelled aquiculture), also known as aquafarming, is the controlled cultivation ("farming") of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae and other organisms of value such as aquatic plants (e. lotus). g. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater, brackish water, and saltwater populations under controlled or semi-natural conditions and can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish. Pisciculture is a type of aquaculture that consists of fish farming to obtain fish products as food. cultivation ("farming") of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, mollusks, algae and other organisms of value such as aquatic plants (e. lotus). Aquaculture is also a practice used for restoring and rehabilitating marine and freshwater ecosystems

Sustainable fishery then answered his own question, "By accepting each other's essentials: that fishing should remain a viable occupation; and that aquatic ecosystems and A conventional idea of a sustainable fishery is that it is one that is harvested at a sustainable rate, where the fish population does not decline over time because of fishing practices. Sustainability in fisheries combines theoretical disciplines, such as the population dynamics of fisheries, with practical strategies, such as avoiding overfishing through techniques such as individual fishing quotas, curtailing destructive and illegal fishing practices by lobbying for appropriate law and policy, setting up protected areas, restoring collapsed fisheries, incorporating all externalities involved in harvesting marine ecosystems into fishery economics, educating stakeholders and the wider public, and developing independent certification programs

Dead zone (ecology) Hypoxia occurs when dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration falls to or below 2 ml of O₂/liter. Once DO declines below 0.5 ml O₂/liter in a body of water, mass mortality occurs. With such a low concentration of DO, these bodies of water fail to support the aquatic life living there. below 2 ml of O₂/liter. Historically, many of these sites were naturally occurring. However, in the 1970s, oceanographers began noting increased instances and expanses of dead zones. These occur near inhabited coastlines, where aquatic life is most concentrated. When a body of water experiences hypoxic conditions, aquatic flora and fauna begin to change behavior in order to reach sections of water with higher oxygen levels. When a body of water experiences hypoxic conditions, aquatic flora and fauna begin to change behavior in order to reach sections of Dead zones are hypoxic (low-oxygen) areas in the world's oceans and large lakes

It stretches from the outer limit of the territorial sea (22.224 kilometres or 12 nautical miles from the baseline) out 370.4 kilometres (or 200 nautical miles) from the coast of the state in question. It is also referred to as a maritime continental margin and, in colloquial usage, may include the continental shelf. The term does not include either the territorial sea or the continental shelf beyond the 200 nautical mile limit. The difference between the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone is that the... 03c2d14fcf

River River ecosystems have also been categorized based on the variety of aquatic life they can sustain, also known as the A river is a natural stream of fresh water that flows on land or inside caves driven towards another body of water at a lower elevation by gravity, such as an ocean, lake, or another river. Water first enters rivers through precipitation, whether from rainfall, the runoff of water down a slope, the melting of glaciers or snow, or seepage from aquifers beneath the surface of the Earth. provide important animal habitats. A river may run dry before reaching the end of its course if it runs out of water, or only flow during certain seasons. Rivers are regulated by the water cycle, the processes by which water moves around the Earth 03c2d14fcf

Some primary concerns around sustainability are... 03c2d14fcf

Fishing industry Overfishing and destruction of marine ecosystems may have a significant impact on other The fishing industry includes any industry or activity that takes, cultures, processes, preserves, stores, transports, markets or sells fish or fish products. The livelihood of over 500 million people in developing countries depends directly or indirectly on fisheries and aquaculture. The commercial activity is aimed at the delivery of fish and other seafood products for human consumption or as input factors in other industrial processes. It is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization as including recreational, subsistence and commercial fishing, as well as the related harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors. wreaking extreme havoc on the wildlife and ecosystems they interrupt 03c2d14fcf

Rivers flow in channeled watercourses and merge in confluences to form drainage basins, areas where surface water eventually flows to a common outlet. Drainage divides keep rivers separated from other... 03c2d14fcf Coastal regions, such as the Baltic... 03c2d14fcf The fishing industry is struggling with environmental and welfare issues, including overfishing and occupational safety. Additionally, the combined pressures of climate change... 03c2d14fcf The species was first described in 1769 by German zoologist Peter Simon Pallas in the Ural, Volga, and Dnieper Rivers. Zebra mussels get their name from a striped pattern commonly seen on their shells, though... 03c2d14fcf

East Calcutta Wetlands The wetlands are also used to treat Kolkata's sewage, and the nutrients contained in the wastewater sustain fish farms and agriculture. The wetlands cover 125 square kilometres and include salt marshes, and agricultural fields, sewage farms and settling ponds. by late Dhrubajyoti Ghosh, Special Advisory (Agricultural Ecosystems), Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN[citation needed], who reached this incredible The East Kolkata Wetlands (officially known as East Calcutta Wetlands) (22 0 27' N 88 0 27' E), are a

complex of natural and human-made wetlands lying east of the city of Calcutta (Kolkata), of West Bengal in India 03c2d14fcf

As a highly interdisciplinary field in systems science, landscape ecology integrates biophysical and analytical approaches with humanistic and holistic perspectives across the natural sciences and social sciences. Landscapes are spatially heterogeneous geographic areas characterized by diverse interacting patches or ecosystems, ranging from relatively natural terrestrial and aquatic systems... 03c2d14fcf

Coast are important zones in natural ecosystems, often home to a wide range of biodiversity. Coasts are influenced by the topography of the surrounding landscape and by aquatic erosion, such as that caused by waves. On land, they harbor ecosystems, such as freshwater or estuarine. A coast (coastline, shoreline, seashore) is the land next to the sea or the line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake. The geological composition of rock and soil dictates the type of shore that is created. Earth has about 620,000 km (390,000 mi) of coastline 03c2d14fcf

The name East Calcutta Wetlands was coined by late Dhrubajyoti Ghosh, Special Advisory (Agricultural Ecosystems), Commission on Ecosystem Management, IUCN, who reached this incredible but neglected part of the city when, while working as an engineer for the Government of West Bengal's Water & Sanitation Department, he was... 03c2d14fcf

Zebra mussel parameters that deter zebra mussels may pave the way for protecting other aquatic ecosystems from the spreading of this invasive species. Since the 1980s, the species has invaded the Great Lakes, Hudson River, Lake Travis, Finger Lakes, Lake Bonaparte, and Lake Simcoe. Silver carp Hydrilla The zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) is a small freshwater mussel, an aquatic bivalve mollusk in the family Dreissenidae. The species originates from the lakes of southern Russia and Ukraine, but has been accidentally introduced to numerous other areas and has become an invasive species in many countries worldwide. The adverse effects of dreissenid mussels on freshwater systems have led to their ranking as one of the world's most invasive aquatic species 03c2d14fcf

Landscape ecology Landscape ecology can be described as the science of "landscape diversity" as the synergetic result of biodiversity and geodiversity. This is done within a variety of landscape scales, development spatial patterns, and organizational levels of research and policy. characterized by diverse interacting patches or ecosystems, ranging from relatively natural terrestrial and aquatic systems such as forests, grasslands, and Landscape ecology is the science of studying and improving relationships between ecological processes in the environment and particular ecosystems 03c2d14fcf

Exclusive economic zone EEZ and shelf areas of China - Sea Around Us Project - Fisheries, Ecosystems & Biodiversity An exclusive economic zone (EEZ), as prescribed by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, is an area of the sea in which a sovereign

state has exclusive rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind. Fisheries, Ecosystems & Biodiversity - Data and Visualization 03c2d14fcf

Coasts are important zones in natural ecosystems, often home to a wide range of biodiversity. On land, they harbor ecosystems, such as freshwater or estuarine wetlands, that are important for birds and other terrestrial animals. In wave-protected areas, coasts harbor salt marshes, mangroves, and seagrasses, all of which can provide nursery habitat for finfish, shellfish, and other aquatic... 03c2d14fcf

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