Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section 4: Marine Ecosystems

Study Guide A

KEY CONCEPT

Marine ecosystems are global.

VOCABULARY

intertidal zone	abyssal zone	phytoplankton
neritic zone	plankton	coral reef
bathyal zone	zooplankton	kelp forest

MAIN IDEA: The ocean can be divided into zones.

Complete the following table by filling in the name of the ocean zone that best fits each description.

Zone	Depth	Description
1. _____	Between high and low tide lines	Organisms adapted to tolerate changing water levels, temperature, and salinity
2. _____	0 to 200 meters	Extends from the intertidal zone to the edge of the continental shelf
3. _____	200 to 2000 meters	Murky water; fish adapted to high pressure; little or no sunlight
4. _____	Below 2000 meters	No sunlight; deep sea vents with chemosynthetic organisms; some organisms make their own light

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Study Guide A *continued*

Circle the letter of the phrase that best completes the sentence.

5. The ocean zone that has the most biomass is the _____.
   a. intertidal
   b. neritic
   c. bathyal
   d. abyssal

6. The organisms that carry out most of the photosynthesis on Earth are _____.
   a. intertidal
   b. zooplanktion
   c. phytoplankton
   d. bathyal

MAIN IDEA: Coastal waters contain unique habitats.

Circle the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

7. *Warm / Cool* temperatures are a primary characteristic of coral reef habitat.

8. *Warm / Cool* temperatures are a primary characteristic of kelp forests.

9. Kelp is a *seaweed / type of plankton.*

Vocabulary Check

Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

10. Photosynthetic plankton are called _____.

11. Animal plankton are called _____.

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