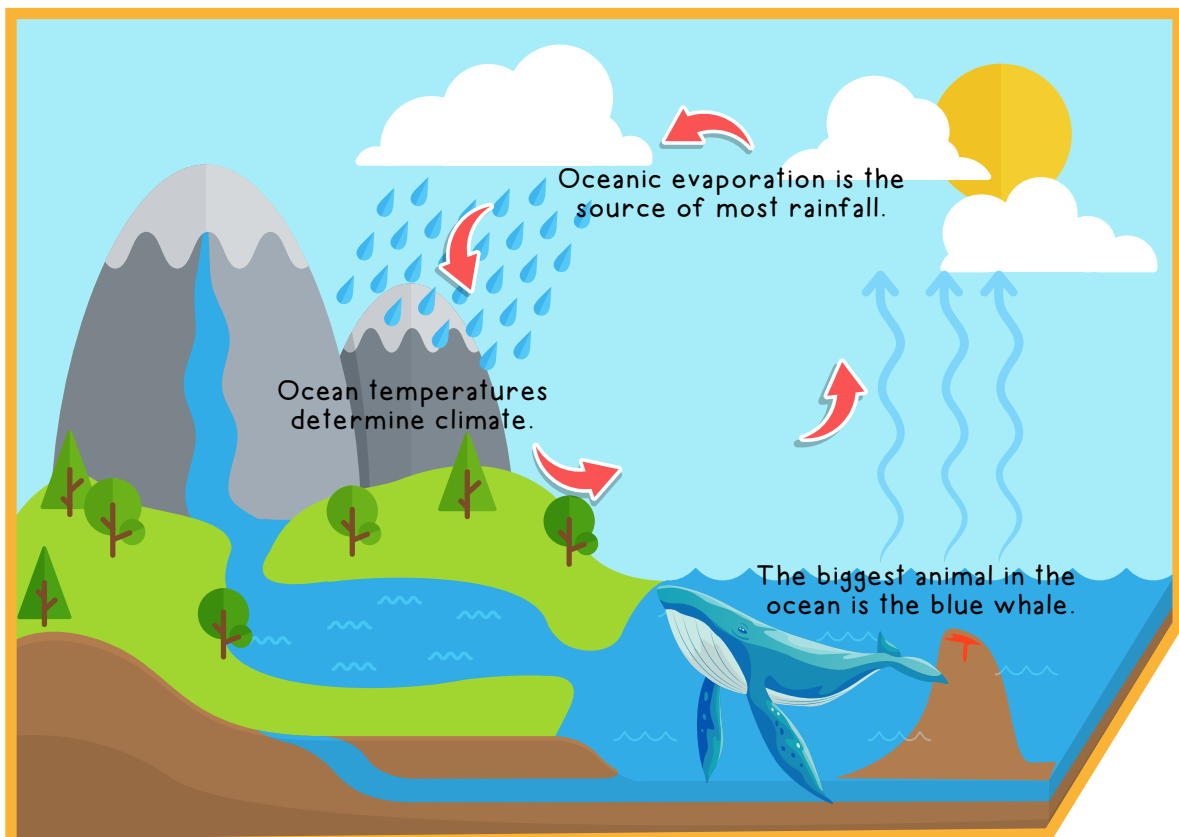
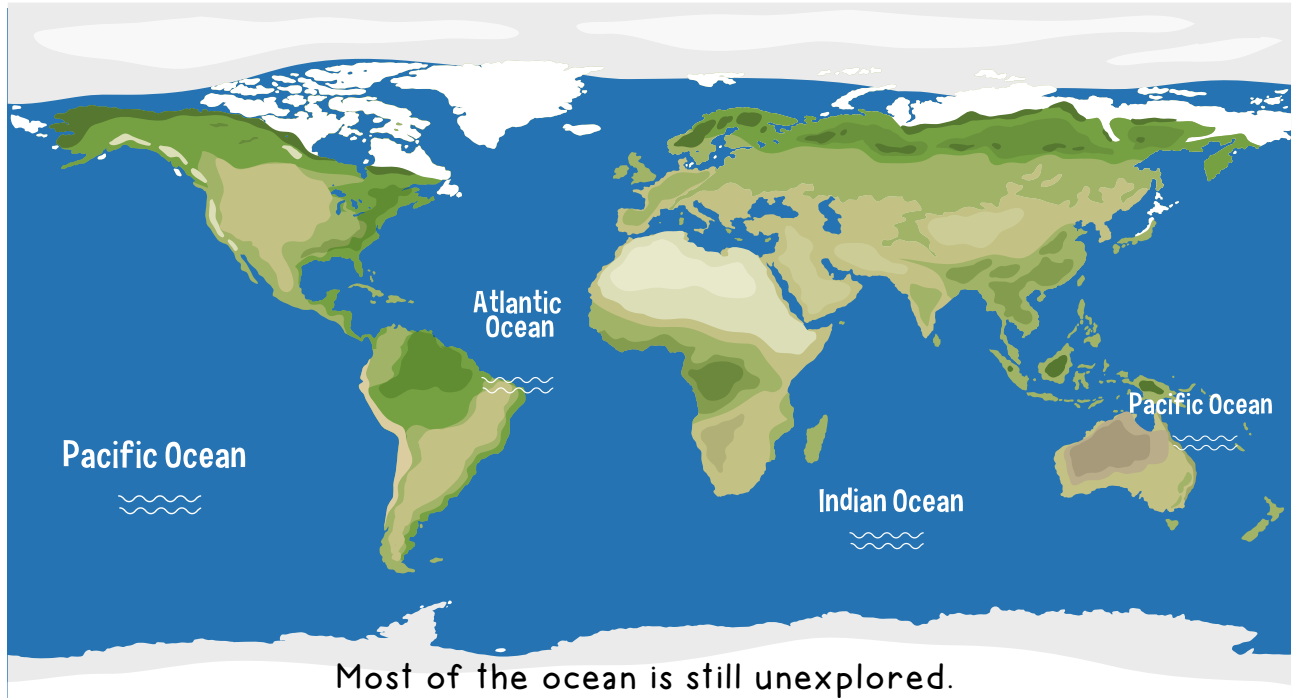


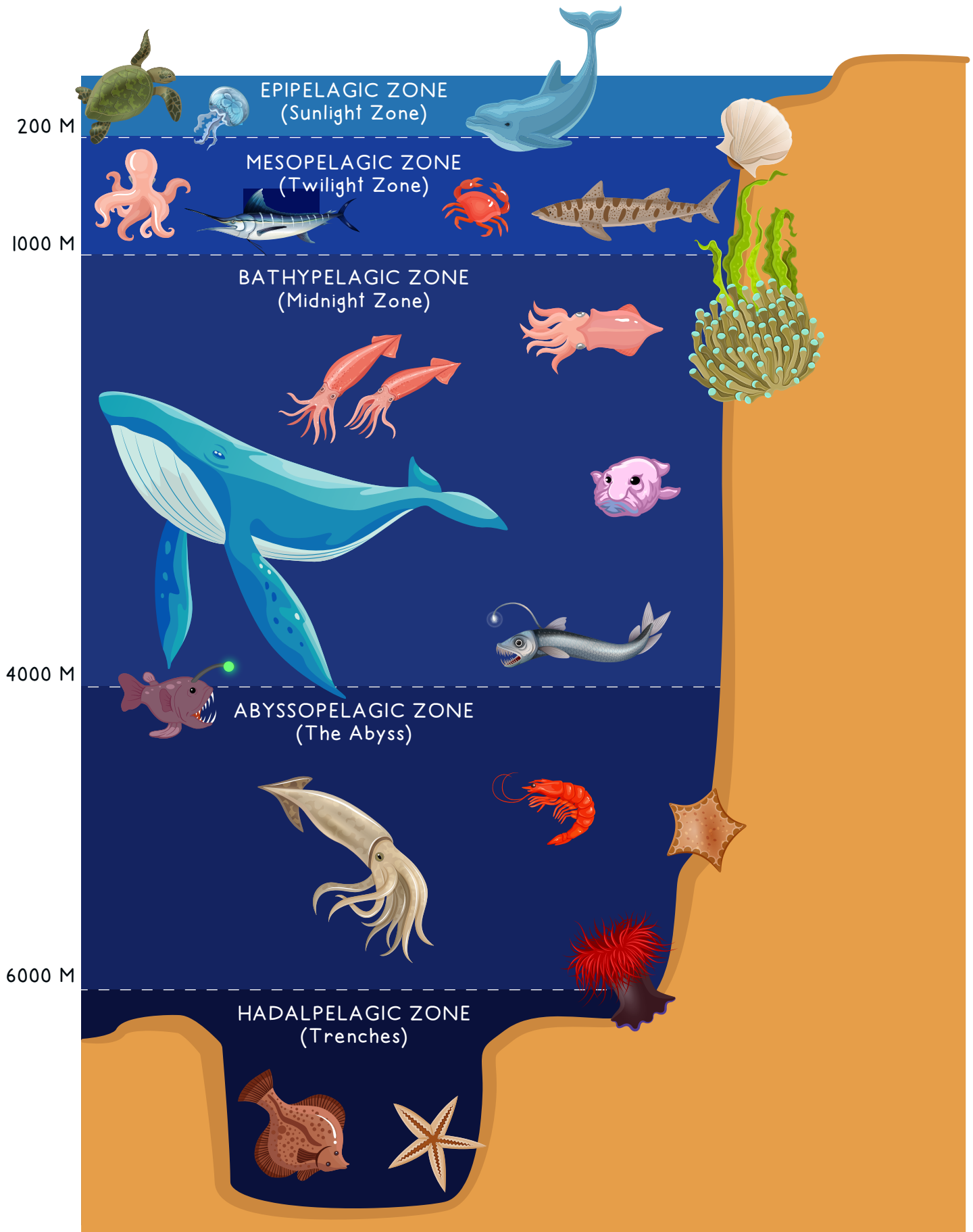
OCEAN FACTS

The ocean is the body of salt water that covers approximately 70.8% of the surface of Earth and contains 97% of Earth's water. The world ocean is divided into five main areas: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Southern, or Antarctic.



Sixty percent of all active volcanoes occur at the boundaries between tectonic plates. Most volcanoes are found along a belt, called the "Ring of Fire" that encircles the Pacific Ocean.

OCEAN ZONES



OCEAN ZONES

The ocean is divided into five main layers. These layers, known as "zones", extend from the surface to the most extreme depths where light can no longer penetrate. These deep zones are where some of the most bizarre and fascinating creatures in the sea can be found. As we dive deeper into these largely unexplored places, the temperature drops and the pressure increases at an astounding rate.

The following diagram lists each of these zones in order of depth.

EPIPELAGIC ZONE (SUNLIGHT ZONE)

The first layer is the shallowest zone and is home to almost 90% of all ocean life known as the epipelagic zone and extends from the surface to 200 meters (656 feet). It is the only zone fully lit by the sun. Plants and animals thrive here.

MESOPELAGIC ZONE (TWILIGHT ZONE)

Below the epipelagic zone is the mesopelagic zone, extending from 200 meters (656 feet) to 1,000 meters (3,281 feet). Very little sunlight reaches this zone. No plants grow here. Some sea creatures living in this dark zone have special organs that glow in the dark.

BATHYPELAGIC ZONE (MIDNIGHT ZONE)

The next layer is called the bathypelagic zone. It is sometimes referred to as the midnight zone or the dark zone. This zone extends from 1,000 meters (3,281 feet) down to 4,000 meters (13,124 feet). Here the only visible light is that produced by the creatures themselves. The water pressure at this depth is immense, reaching 5,850 pounds per square inch. In spite of the pressure, a surprisingly large number of creatures can be found here. Sperm whales can dive down to this level in search of food. Most of the animals that live at these depths are black or red in color due to the lack of light.

ABYSSOPELAGIC ZONE (THE ABYSS)

The fourth layer is the abyssopelagic zone, also known as the abyssal zone or simply as the abyss. It extends from 4,000 meters (13,124 feet) to 6,000 meters (19,686 feet). The water temperature is near freezing, and the sunlight doesn't penetrate to these depths, so the waters here are extremely dark, and the animals that live here often use bioluminescence to communicate.

HADALPELAGIC ZONE (TRENCHES)

Beyond the abyssopelagic zone lies the forbidding hadalpelagic zone also known as the hadal zone. This layer extends from 6,000 meters (19,686 feet) to the bottom of the deepest parts of the ocean. These areas are mostly found in deep water trenches and canyons. The deepest ocean trenches are considered the least explored and most extreme marine ecosystems. They are characterized by complete lack of sunlight, low temperatures, nutrient scarcity, and extremely high hydrostatic pressures. In spite of the pressure and temperature, life can still be found here. Invertebrates such as starfish and tube worms can thrive at these depths.

OCEAN WORD SEARCH

H A Q U Z B I O L U M I N E S C E N C E
 P H O T O S Y N T H E S I S Q B W O H N
 K A Q S T H S V G H Q X B T S N K H E O
 N D B B A T H Y P E L A G I C W F I M Z
 Y O F G B T H P H O T I C Z B Z T B O T
 E P A B Y S S O P E L A G I C N R B S H
 R E B Q R S B H A C H E T F I S H I Y G
 Q L S U S F U Q S H B T A G V X V U N I
 R A Q H Y D R O T H E R M A L V E N T L
 Q G G N B P R E S S U R E U Z Q H R H I
 O I N T E R T I D A L R U N Y B S M E W
 F C G B Y T A F D R A Q G K M F Q A S T
 M W B E N T H I C Z O N E S N R U R I Q
 E P I P E L A G I C W W W W W T I I S H
 S L K K X Q A G O K B N E G T B D N W J
 O M H M A N G L E R F I S H W H R E I P
 P H Y T O P L A N K T O N Y U B T S B N
 E H E L F S U B T I D A L L H G Z N R E
 L Y A B H H C H T U E H K S N C I O U R
 A S Z U Q Q I W L I G T H U M I U W Z I
 G R T N E Y G U E U T B T H J T Y V L T
 I B U E Y T L H W C I N A E C O W B K I
 C N Y G U N E B N U O Q H E N H T B J C
 W Q K M S U P R A T I D A L J P U O I N
 S U B M E R S I B L E S W W H A L E F H

SUPRATIDAL

WHALE

OCEANIC

PRESSURE

PHOTIC

MESOPELAGIC

BIOLUMINESCENCE

SUBTIDAL

LIGTH

SQUID

PHYTOPLANKTON

ABYSSOPELAGIC

MARINE SNOW

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

PELAGIC

HADOPELAGIC

EPIPELAGIC

HYDROTHERMAL VENT

BENTHIC ZONES

ANGLER FISH

HATCHET FISH

APHOTIC

BATHYPELAGIC

TWILIGHT ZONE

INTERTIDAL

CHEMOSYNTHESIS

NERITIC

SUBMERSIBLES

NAME: _____

OCEAN ANIMAL RESEARCH

ANIMAL NAME: _____

Picture/drawing of the animal:

This Sea Creature is a:

Mammal

Mollusk

Fish

Pinnipeds

Crustacean

_____ Others

On what layer does this sea creature live?
Describe its habitat.

How big is this creature and what does it look like?

What does this creature like to eat?

List down fun facts about this sea creature.

THE OCEAN LAYERS

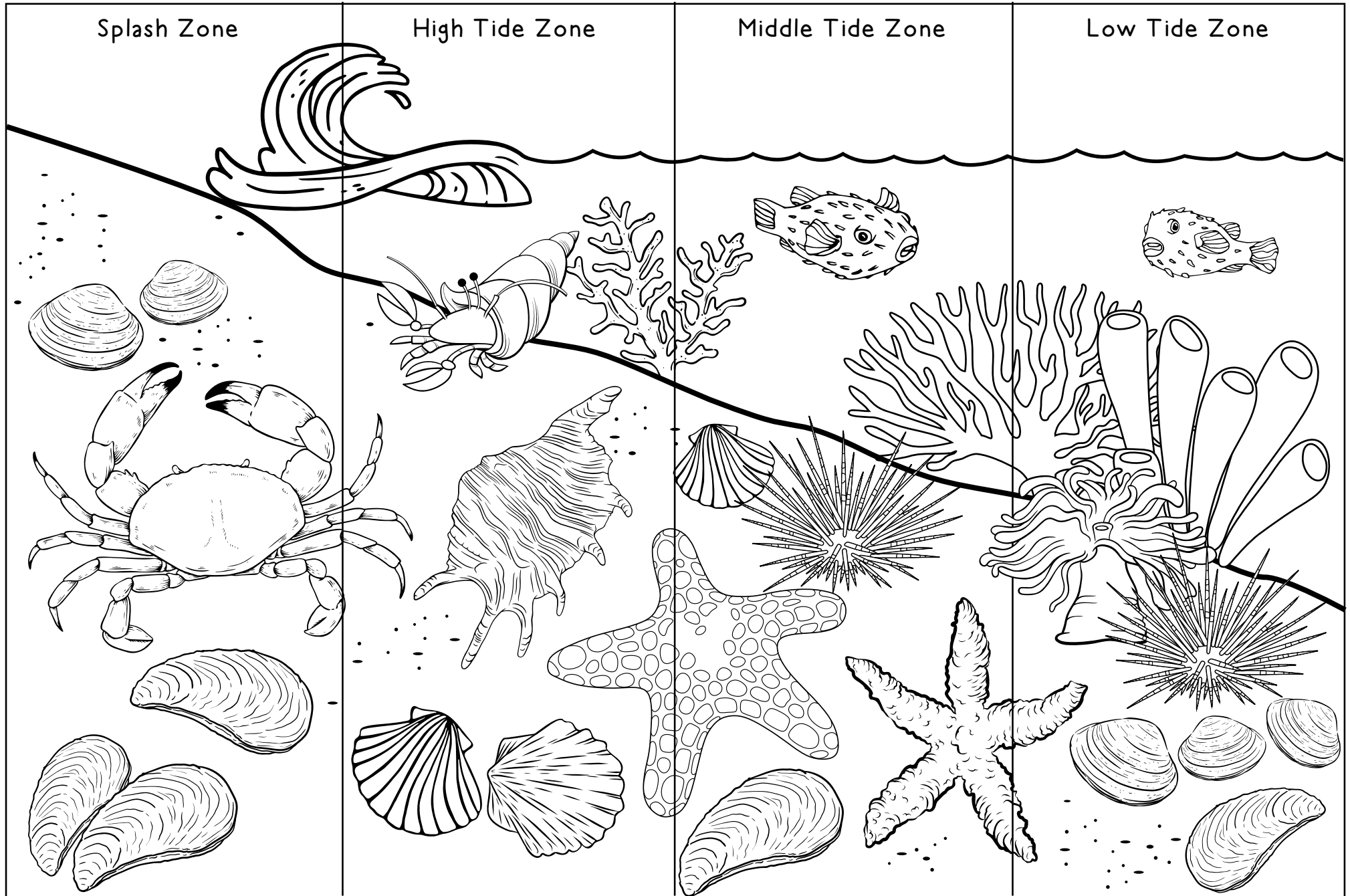
Directions: Name the ocean layers and give its definition in the box provided.

The diagram illustrates the ocean layers, divided into five horizontal sections by dashed lines. A thick black line on the left side curves downwards from the surface to the bottom, representing the ocean floor. Various marine organisms are depicted in each layer:

- Surface Layer:** Contains a jellyfish, a dolphin, a clownfish, and a sea turtle.
- Second Layer:** Contains a long, thin fish (possibly a shark or mackerel) and an octopus.
- Third Layer:** Contains a squid, a large whale, and a eel.
- Fourth Layer:** Contains a snake-like fish, a flatfish, a shrimp, and a pufferfish.
- Bottom Layer:** Contains a starfish.

To the right of the diagram are five empty, rounded rectangular boxes, each aligned with one of the horizontal layers, intended for the student to write the name and definition of each layer.

INTERTIDAL ZONE



LABEL THE OCEANS

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN

