

Types of Seas and their Biological Characteristics

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Abstract

World Ocean or seas are containing the marginal seas, areas of water lands, various gulfs resources, bights, bays, and straits etc. Marines may be examined the margins between the ocean and land or between the oceans in which are case they may be treated as marginal parts of either. There is no unique eventual authority on the matter. However, some categories are such as mammals, birds, spiders, and oligochaetes, are more diverse on the sea land. A few land animals are included as e.g., amphibians, are fully absent from the sea, and all the birds reproduce on land, even if some such as penguins, petrels, albatrosses, etc. feed exclusively in or on the sea on coastal animals. Among insects, only hylobatid bugs run on the ocean exterior and larvae of some chironomid gnats live in the coastal waters of coral reefs. Faunal biodiversity within non-identical taxonomic categories (phyla, classes) significantly varies.

Keywords: Shoreline; Coastal Populations; Marine; Seaward; Sea Area

Discussion

The sea common Earth's weather and has an important role in the sea water cycle, carbon cycle, and the nitrogen cycle. Humans are utilizing and studying the sea have been noted since ancient times, and proved well into prehistory, while its modern scientific study is known as oceanography. The most abundant solid dissolved in the seawater is sodium chloride means salt water.

The water also contains salts of magnesium, calcium, potassium, and mercury, amongst many other elemental individuals, some in minute concentrations level. Salinity varies widely, being lower virtual by the reducing air pollution, improving environmental conditions, wildlife, The directions of the circulation are governed by components, including the shapes of the continents and Earth's revolving called the Coriolis effect. Deep-sea currents called as the global conveyor belt, carry cold water from the near poles to every ocean area.

The generally two times in a day rise and fall of sea quantities, are caused by Earth's rotation and the gravitational effects of the orbiting Moon and to a smaller extent of the Sun. Tides may have a high range in bays or estuaries. Submarine area earthquakes emerge from the tectonic plate movements under the marines can lead to noxious tsunamis, as can volcanoes, huge landslides, or the clash of large meteorites.

Conclusion

Numerous of the major classifications of organisms evolved in the marine and life may have started there. The sea supplies substantial providing of food for humans, mainly fish, but also shellfish, mammals, and seaweed, whether caught by fishermen or farmed below the sea water. Other human benefits of the sea include trade, travel, mineral extraction, power generation, warfare, and leisure occupations such as swimming, sailing, and scuba diving. Many of these activities generate marine pollution. The sea has therefore been for humans an integral individual throughout history and culture.

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