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European Journal of Zoological Research, 2021, 9 (2): 06-7  
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## A Brief Note on Marine Biology

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### INTRODUCTION

Determining Marine biology, the science of animals and plants in the water. It is also concerned with airborne and terrestrial species, which rely on food and other requirements directly from the bodies of salt water. It tries in the widest way to portray all the important phenomena of the many living creatures dwelling in the enormous oceans of the planet. The physical character of oceans and the biological creatures that live in them are intimately connected to marine biology in oceanography. The study of those organisms that give their skeletal remains to the floors of the oceans or that make the enormous coral reefs of the tropical seas helps to comprehend the Marine Geology. One main objective of marine biology is to find out how ocean events affect organisms dispersal. Marine biologists are studying how certain species are adapted to different chemical and physical characteristics of seawater, to the motions and currents of the ocean, to the availability of light in different depths and to the solid surfaces of the sea bottom. The dynamics of marine ecosystems, in particular understanding of food chains and predation-prey interactions, should be identified with particular care. Marine biological information is of considerable value to fisheries on the distribution of fish and crustacean populations. The marine biology is also concerned with the impacts on sea-fish and plant life of some kinds of pollution, such pesticide and fertiliser runoff effects from land sources, accidental oil tanker spills and coastal construction sediments.

As the rising world population underlines our society's capacity to provide food, water and shelter, we will continue looking to the seas in order to meet our basic requirements. Technological advances, along with demand, will enhance the ability to get food, drinking water, sources of energy, waste disposal and maritime transport. Based on current ocean knowledge and the possibilities it will offer to satisfy the requirements of the globe and its people, it will be up to these and future generations. In most cases, morphological and taxonomic investigations of marine creatures are conducted on conserved specimens as part of museum and university research. Biological stations are often the subject of physiological and embryological studies involving the use of live material. These are located on the seaside so that specimens may be transferred promptly into the laboratory, where they can be maintained by sophisticated circulation systems in sea water.

All of these processes are employed in the study of marine biology, which encompasses a wide range of subfields such as:

**Microbiology:** Microorganisms including bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and algae are studied for a variety of reasons. Understanding the importance of microbes in marine environments is one example. Bacteria, for example, are essential to the ocean's biological activities since they account for 98 percent of the ocean's biomass (the total weight of all creatures in a particular volume). Microbiology is also crucial for understanding the food chain that connects plants to herbivorous and carnivorous animals.

**Fisheries and aquaculture:** Because of the world's reliance on fish for nourishment, the goal of fisheries and aquaculture is to conserve biodiversity and generate sustainable seafood supplies. In this sector, there are several topics to research. The study of population dynamics, reproduction, behaviour, food webs, and habitat in fisheries is called fisheries ecology.

***Environmental marine biology***

The study of ocean health is included in environmental marine biology. Scientists must determine the quality of the marine environment in order to guarantee that water quality is enough to support a healthy ecosystem. Coastal environmental health is a crucial field of environmental marine biology because it allows scientists to assess the influence of coastal development on water quality for the safety of surfers and the preservation of a healthy marine environment.

***Ichthyology***

The study of fishes, including saltwater and freshwater species, is known as ichthyology. Bony fishes, cartilaginous fishes, sharks, skates, rays, and jawless fishes are among the 25,000+ species of fish. Ichthyologists are experts in all things fish, from categorization to morphology, evolution, behaviour, variety, and ecology. Many ichthyologists work in the aquaculture and fisheries industries.

Oceans encompass the bulk of our planet, and all life on Earth originated there, but our understanding of what happens in them is still restricted compared to what we know about land life. On a more pragmatic basis, we enjoy seafood. Fishermen used to believe that the sea's fish supply was limitless, and that they could catch as much as they wanted in whatever method they chose. This is not the case. Many marine biology careers involve studying the life histories and ecology of commercially important fish and shellfish in order to better understand how to regulate fisheries (how much at a time, what size, what seasons, what fishing gear, etc.) and ensure that we will have our favourite seafood for generations to come. On a conservation level, to learn more about how to construct and maintain marine sanctuaries for economically valuable marine species, as well as marine life that we enjoy, such as sea turtles, and the ecosystems that sustain them. To accomplish so, we need to understand the function of the ecosystems and how individual regions are related to the same species in other locations. Finally, to comprehend the impact of global climate change on marine life.