

# Flora and Fauna of Water Bodies

Rakshitha Kotha\*

Department of Biochemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

## EDITORIAL

### Flora and fauna of water bodies

All important living processes require water as a basic and primary requirement. Since the dawn of time, people have been inventing new ways to express themselves. Water and man have always been inextricably linked the relics of ancient civilization that can be found in all historic sites. Human settlements grew up in the inland areas. It has been proven conclusively by freshwater resources. It is still a major factor for all socioeconomic, cultural, industrial, and technological activities today developments.

The euphotic zone, dis-photocline, and aphotic zone are the three layers that make up the marine biome. Because sunlight pierces the euphotic zone, it is there that the most life exists. The dis-photocline is dark and dreary, and while it doesn't harvest as much life as the other zones, it still has a huge population. The aphotic zone, the third zone, is only home to plants and animals that have adapted to survive in such extreme conditions.

Plant and animal life are the two types of living beings that we see the most on the earth. Apart from these two, the earth is teeming with life forms that are difficult to view with the human eye. This is why the earth's flora and fauna, or plants and animals, are intriguing to observe and study. The words "flora" and "fauna" come from the Latin language. Flora is the goddess of flowers in Latin. Flora is derived from the word floral, which means flower-related. As a result, flora refers to a set of native plants found in a geographical region's environment.

The etymology of the word fauna is a little obscure. Fauna is the Roman goddess of fertility, according to legend. Fauna is also known as Fauns, which means woodland spirits. The term "fauna" refers to a group of animals native to a certain geographic region.

As a result, biologists invented the term flora and fauna to refer to a collection of plant and animal species in a given geographic

place. This is why you hear terms like "Indian flora and fauna," "Indonesian flora and fauna," and so on. Life on Earth as we know it would be impossible without freshwater habitats. However, these ecosystems would swiftly collapse and cease to operate without their vast variety, as it is this diversity that keeps freshwater systems clean and healthy.

### Flora

In the marine biome, there are numerous plants, some of which are quite lovely and magnificent to look at, while others are sharp like Dead Man's Fingers, Green Feather, Halimeda and Leafy Flat-Blade etc. Brown, blue, green, blue-green, and red algae are the most common marine floras (sea plants). Brown algae are the most often used marine floras. Marine flora contains a lot of minerals and provides nutraceutical benefits in addition to being a vital part of the diet, but they cannot be considered complete foods in and of themselves. They contain a lot of bioavailable iron. A tablespoon of dried marine flora includes 0.5–35 mg iron as well as a considerable amount of vitamin C, which helps plant iron absorption.

### Fauna

**The following animals can be found in marine biomes:** Great White Sharks, Tiger Sharks, and giant fish like mahi-mahi, sailfish, and marlin are carnivores. Green sea turtles, manatees, parrotfish, and hermit crabs are herbivores. The marine wildlife is extremely diverse, ranging from minuscule zooplankton to the blue whale in size. Sharks, whales, and other marine mammals that spend their entire lives in the ocean most fishes like crustaceans, as well as dolphins, dugongs, and marine snakes. Marine flora and fauna are both creatures. Turtles and seals are examples of animals that leave or join the ocean for breeding or resting and crabs, as well as sea lions, penguins, and penguins. Seabirds and other animals can also be considered. They rely on fish and other marine animals for food like marine fauna. While some animals, such as Marine fauna includes sponges and corals that are attached to the seabed.

**Correspondence to:** Rakshitha Kotha, Department of Biochemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, Tel: +91-40-2466-90-05-61; E-mail: raksh3231@gmail.com

**Received:** October 18, 2021, **Accepted:** October 23, 2021, **Published:** October 28, 2021

**Citation:** Rakshitha K (2021) Flora and Fauna of Water Bodies. J Aquac Res Dev. 12:660.

**Copyright:** © 2021 Rakshitha K. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.