



Marine Life and its Habitat in Ecosystem

Jin Tiersh*

Department of Aquaculture, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

DESCRIPTION

The scientific study of marine life, or creatures in the sea, is known as marine biology. Since many phyla, groups, and genera in biology have some species that live in the water while others dwell on land, marine science classifies animals based on their habitat rather than their taxonomy. Understanding the potential uses of biological sciences is becoming increasingly important in many fields of life sciences, including marine biology. The creation of novel molecular technologies and tools for biomedical research during the last two decades has resulted in substantial improvements in the natural sciences. Yet, the importance of molecular approaches in solving problems in marine biology has only lately been recognized. It has been demonstrated that utilizing molecular biological approaches will enable for the resolution of tough research problems involving marine creatures and ocean processes.

Marine biomedical research is a discipline that works together to define and address problems associated with the environmentally friendly exploration of aquatic life for the benefit of humanity. The oceans are home to a huge majority of all life on Earth. Because many ocean species have yet to be identified, the exact amount of this high share is uncertain. The ocean is a three-dimensional realm that covers roughly 71% of the Earth's surface. Marine biology studies environments ranging from the tiny layers of surface water in which animals and abiotic things may be caught in interfacial tension between both the atmosphere and the oceans to the bottoms of large depths, which can be 10,000 meters or more beneath the ocean's surface. Estuaries, coral reefs, kelp forests, seagrass meadows, the

surroundings of mid-ocean ridges and geothermal vents, tide pools, muddy, sandy, and rocky bottoms, and the open ocean (pelagic) zone are all examples of habitats. Ocean biology differs from physiological oceanography. Aquatic life is studied in both marine science and ecological oceanography.

Based on biology oceanography is the study as to how organisms impact and are affected by the marine system's physics, chemistry, and geology. Biological oceanography is largely concerned with microorganism in the ocean, how they are affected by their surroundings, and how this impacts larger marine mammals and their ecology. Biological oceanography is related to marine biology, but it looks at ocean life from an entirely distinct angle. Biological oceanography investigates the food chain from of the bottom up, whereas marine ecology examines the ocean from the top down. Biological oceanography is primarily concerned with the ocean's ecosystem. Several species, along with finfish and crabs, are economically beneficial to humans. It is additionally becoming clear that the health of marine species and other organisms is fundamentally related. The human scientific understanding about the relationship between sea life and major cycles is quickly expanding, with new findings being discovered almost every day. Those periods involve matter and air. Vast expanses beneath the ocean's surface remain largely undiscovered. Coastal areas are similarly close to the coast and are affected by the tides. An estuaries is a completely enclosed coastal body of water that receives water from one or more rivers or streams and has an anywhere on to the open sea. Coastal areas serve as a bridge between water resources river environments and seawater maritime environments.

Correspondence to: Jin Tiersh, Department of Aquaculture, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia, Email: tiersh@gmail.com

Received: 27-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JARD-23-20440; **Editor assigned:** 30-Jan-2023, Pre QC No. JARD-23-20440 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 17-Feb-2023, QC No JARD-23-20440; **Revised:** 24-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JARD-23-20440 (R); **Published:** 02-Mar-2023, DOI:10.35248/2155-9546.23.14.734

Citation: Tiersh J (2023) Marine Life and its Habitat in Ecosystem. J Aquac Res Dev.14:734.

Copyright: © 2023 Tiersh J. 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 author and source are credited.