OCEANS IT'S THREAT AND IT'S MANAGEMENT

EVS Project

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WHAT ARE OCEANS?

- Oceans are areas of salty water that fill enormous basins on the Earth's surface. Even though Earth has one continuous body of saltwater, scientists and geographers divide it into five different sections. From biggest to smallest, they are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Antarctic (sometimes called the Southern), and the Arctic Oceans.

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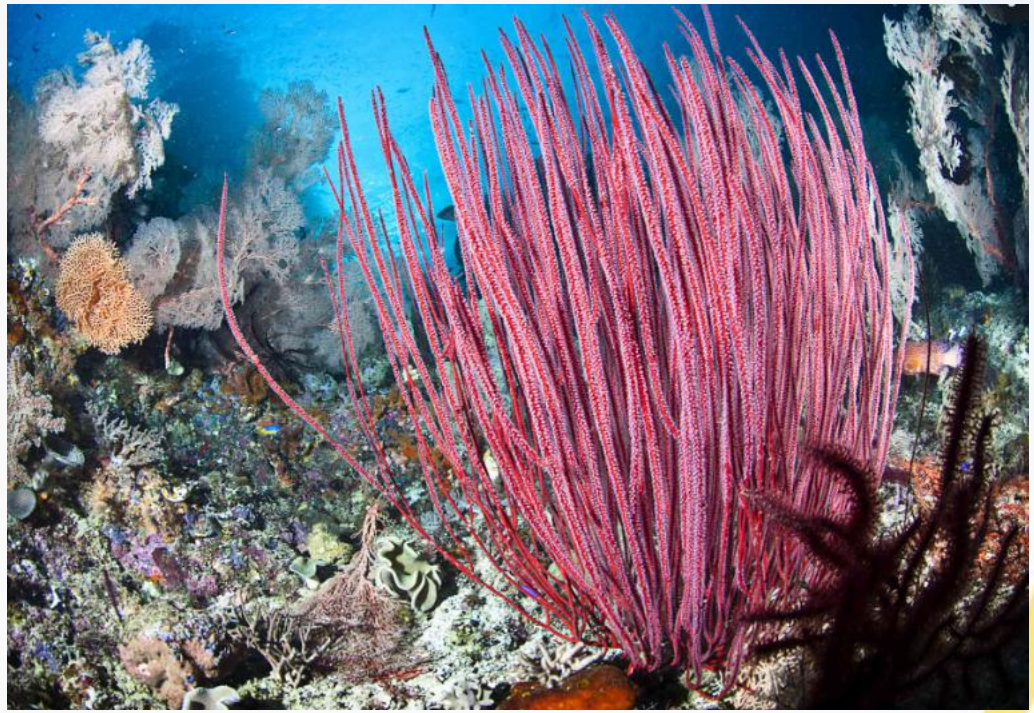
IMPORTANCE OF OCEANS

1. It helps us breathe
2. It helps regulate the climate
3. It’s an important source of food
4. Its biodiversity is incredible
5. It creates millions of jobs



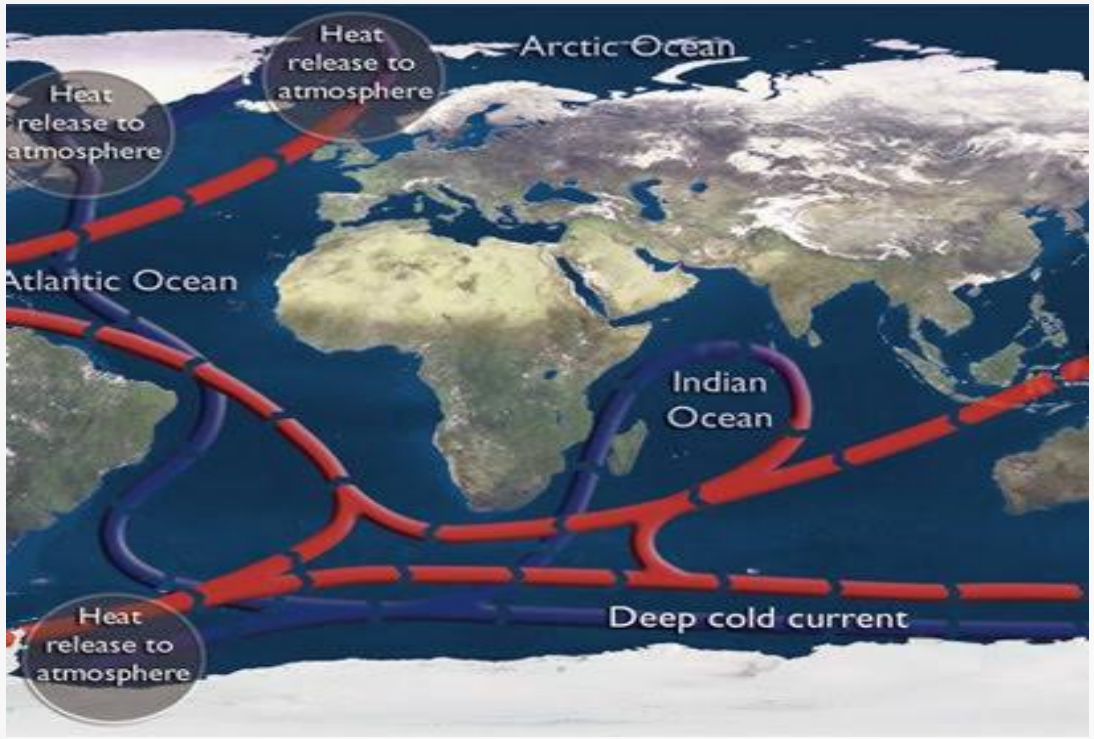
HOW IT HELPS US TO BREATHE?

Phytoplankton – tiny plant-like organisms that live in the sea – are responsible for at least 50% of the oxygen on Earth.
Just like land-based plants, they contain chlorophyll to capture sunlight and use photosynthesis to convert it into the energy they need, producing oxygen as a byproduct. They also consume carbon dioxide, transferring about 10 gigatonnes of carbon from the atmosphere deep into the ocean each year.

HOW IT IS IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FOOD?

Fish is on the menu for billions of people around the world every day.
It accounts for almost 16% of all animal protein consumed globally. Of course, there's more to seafood than fish, crustacea and other edible creatures. A range of algae and sea plants are also commonly used in cooking.
The UN Food and Agriculture Organization lists sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iodine among some of the important nutrients in seaweed

HOW IT HELPS TO REGULATE THE CLIMATE?



The ocean absorbs huge amounts of heat from the sun. "More than 90% of the warming that has happened on Earth over the past 50 years has occurred in the ocean.
That heat tends to be at its most intense nearer the equator, with the water nearest the surface warming the most. Sea currents then transport that heat around the world; north and south, towards the poles. As some of the sea water evaporates it becomes denser and heavier, due to its relatively higher salt content. That causes it to sink, taking some of the warm water deeper.

HOW IT'S BIODIVERSITY IS INCREDIBLE?

It's not just a source of food. The ocean is also home to an abundance of life. While estimates on the number of species that live in the sea exist, no one knows with absolute certainty what that number is.

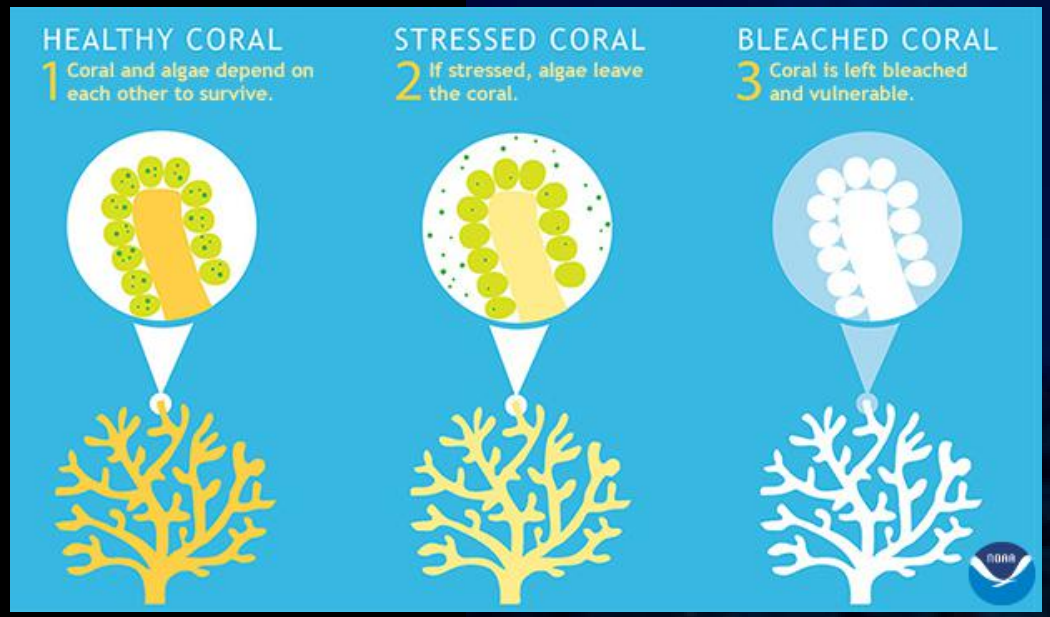
According to the US National Library of Medicine's National Institutes of Health, "91% of species in the ocean still await description."

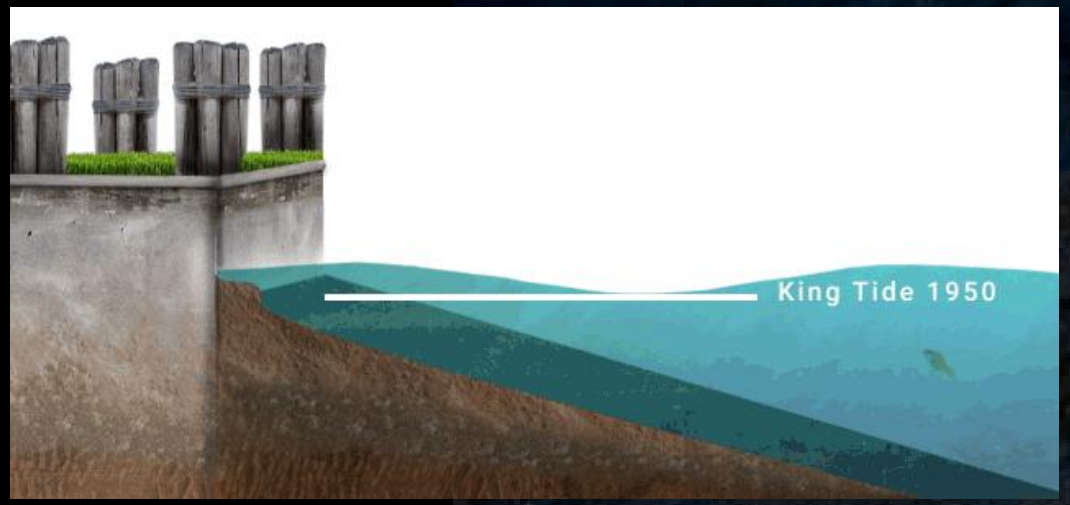
HOW IT CREATES MILLIONS OF JOBS?

By 2030, ocean-based industries will employ more than 40 million people worldwide, an OECD report estimates. The biggest share of those jobs is likely to be in the fisheries sector, followed by tourism.

The economic health of maritime industries is fundamentally linked to the overall health of the oceans, of course. The ocean economy is of particular importance in developing countries, which are home to most of the 3 billion people who rely on the sea for their livelihoods.

Threats to oceans





- Human activities are threatening the health of the world's oceans.
- More than 80 percent of marine pollution comes from land-based activities.
- From coral bleaching to sea level rise, entire marine ecosystems are rapidly changing.

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REASONS FOR MARINE POLLUTION

1.Sewage

2.Toxic Chemicals From Industries

3.Large Scale Oil Spills

4.Ocean Mining

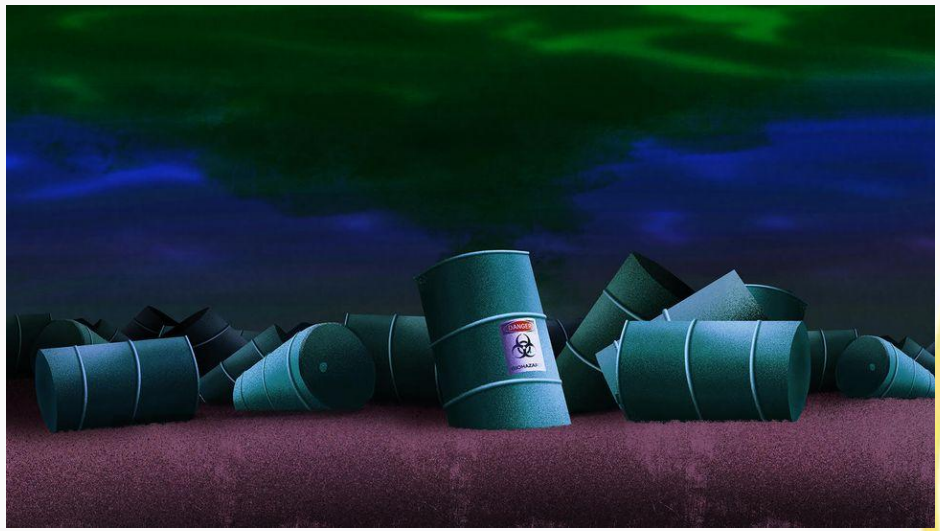
5. littering

Sewage

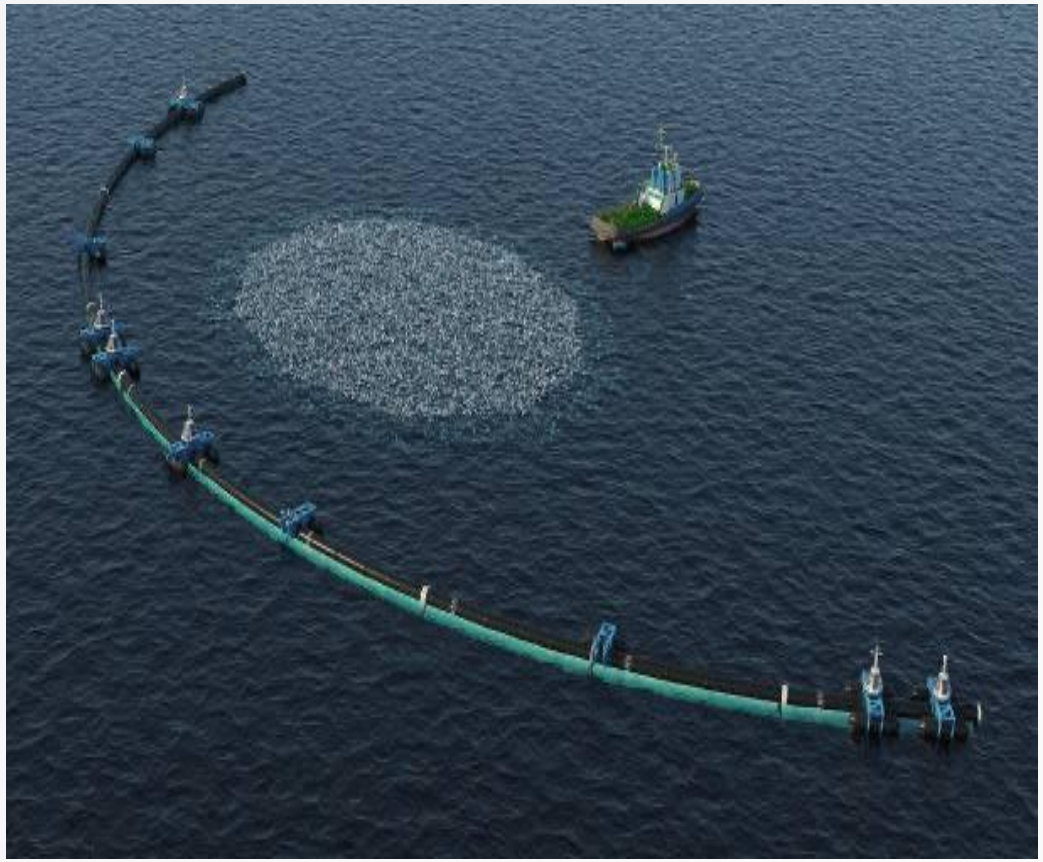
- Sewage or polluting substances flow through sewage, rivers, or drainages directly into the ocean. This is often how minerals and substances from mining camps find their way into the ocean.
- The release of other chemical nutrients into the ocean's ecosystem leads to reductions in oxygen levels, the decay of plant life, and a severe decline in the quality of the seawater itself. As a result, all levels of oceanic life, plants and animals, are highly affected.

TOXIC CHEMICAL FROM INDUSTRIES

- Industrial and agricultural waste is another most common form of wastes that is directly discharged into the oceans, resulting in ocean pollution.
- The dumping of toxic liquids in the ocean directly affects marine life as they are considered hazardous
- Secondly, they raise the temperature of the ocean, a phenomenon known as thermal pollution, as the temperature of these liquids is quite high. Animals and plants that cannot survive at higher temperatures eventually perish.



LARGE SCALE OIL SPILLS



Ship pollution is a huge source of ocean pollution, the most devastating effect of which is oil spills. Crude oil lasts for years in the sea and is extremely toxic to marine life, often suffocating marine animals to death once it entraps them Crude oil is also extremely difficult to clean up, unfortunately, meaning that when it is split, it is usually there to stay.

OCEAN MINING

Ocean mining in the deep sea is yet another source of ocean pollution. Ocean mining sites drilling for silver, gold, copper, cobalt, and zinc create sulfide deposits up to three and a half thousand meters down into the ocean.

LITTERING

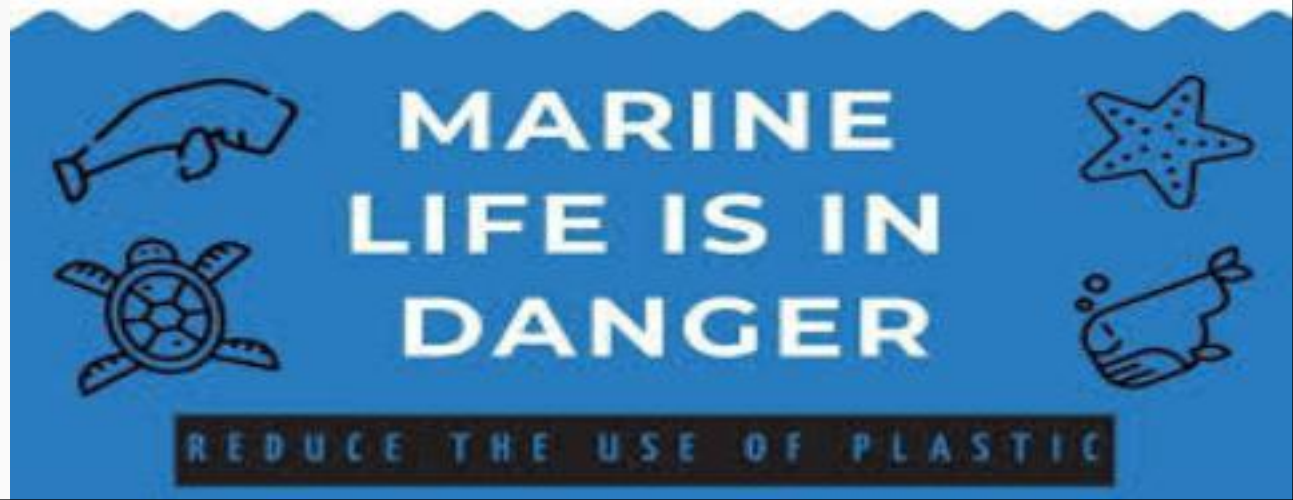
This occurs when far inland objects are blown by the wind over long distances and end up in the ocean. These objects can be anything from natural things like dust and sand to man-made objects such as debris and trash.
Animals can become snagged on the plastic or mistake it for food, slowly killing them over a long period of time. Animals who are most often the victims of plastic debris include turtles, dolphins, fish, sharks, crabs, sea birds, and crocodiles.

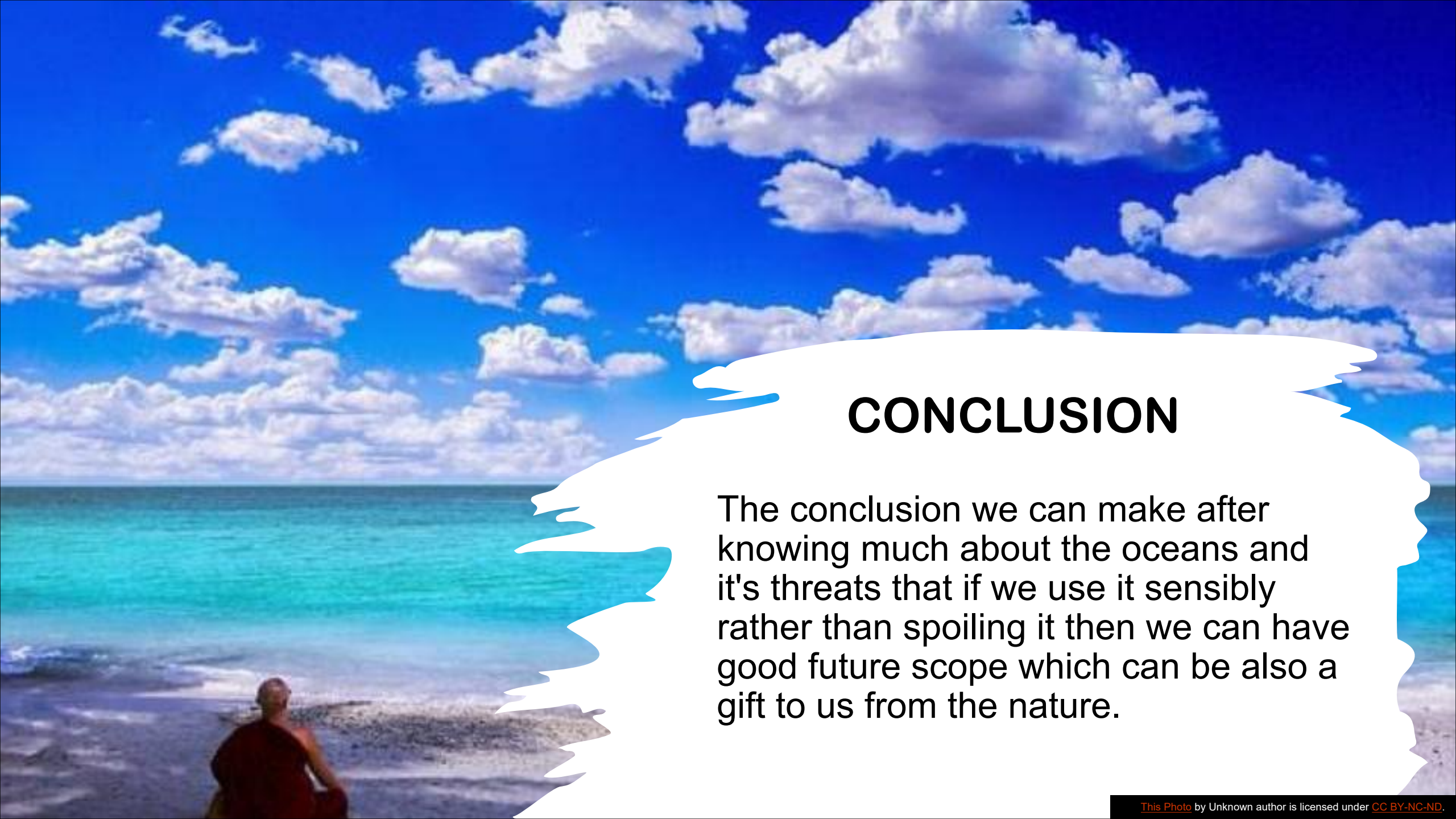
HOW CAN WE SAVE OUR MARINE LIFE?

Make	. Make Safe, Sustainable Seafood Choices
Use	Use Fewer Plastic Products

HOW CAN WE SAVE OUR MARINE LIFE?

Don't Purchase	Don't Purchase Items That Exploit Marine Life
Support	Support Organizations Working to Protect the Ocean





CONCLUSION

The conclusion we can make after knowing much about the oceans and it's threats that if we use it sensibly rather than spoiling it then we can have good future scope which can be also a gift to us from the nature.

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