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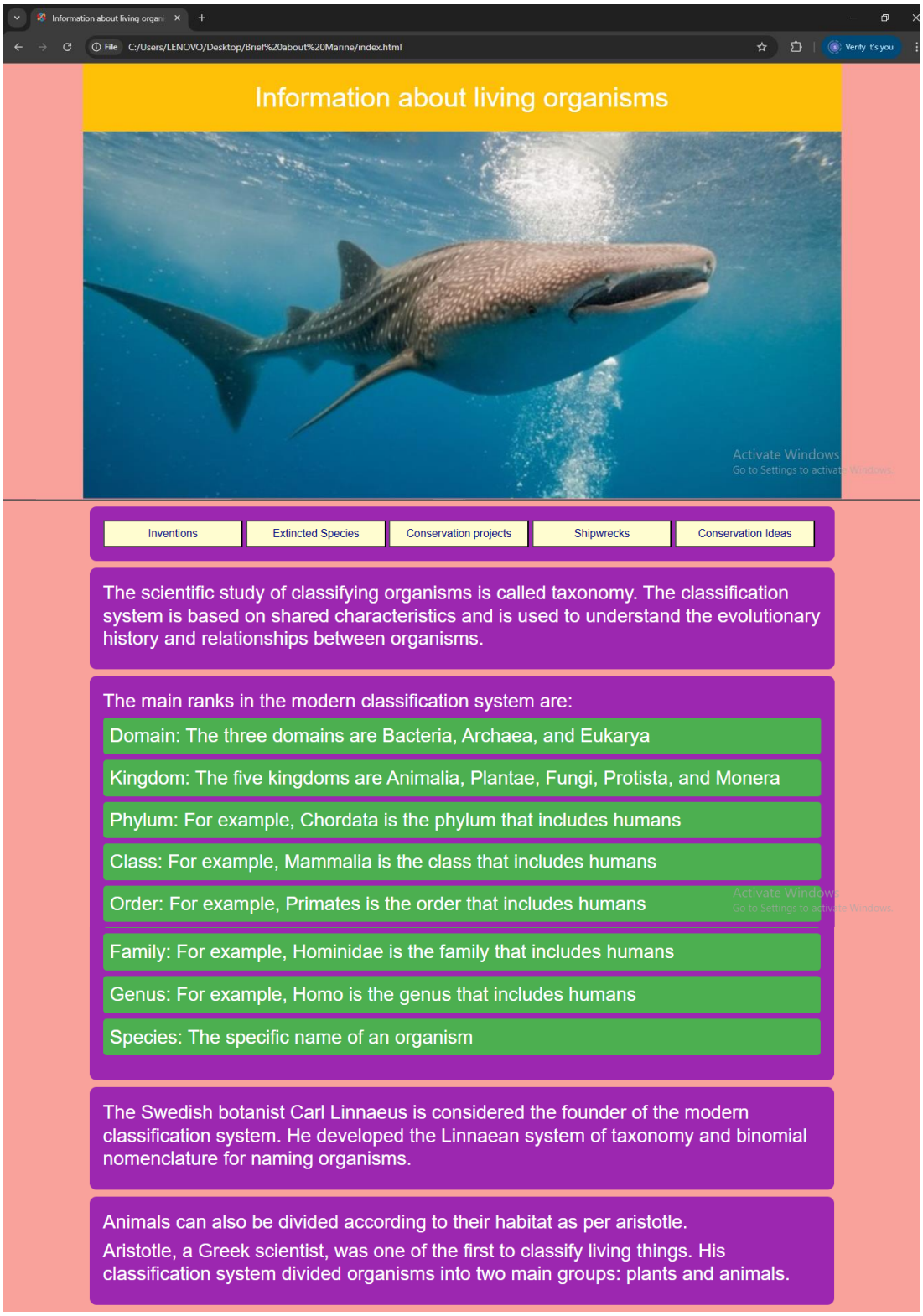
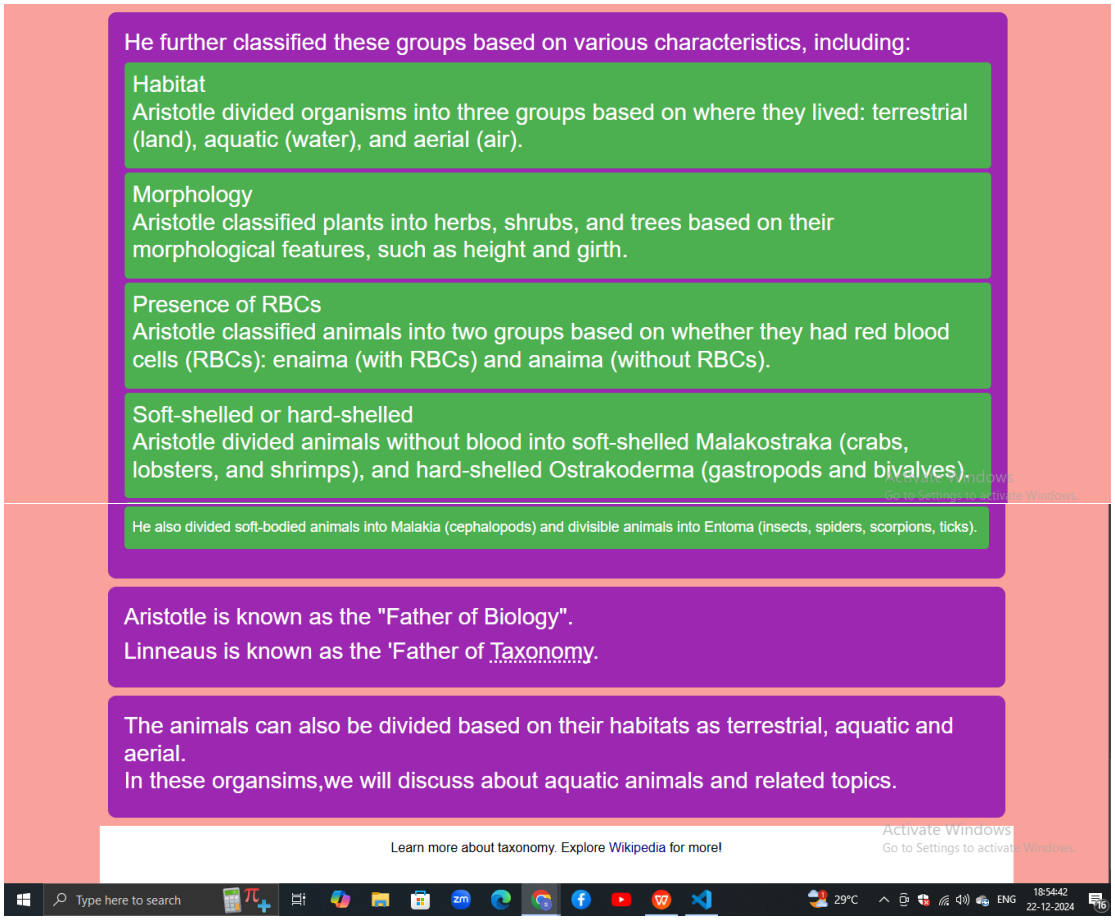

Information about living organisms
Inventions
Extincted Species
Conservation projects
Shipwrecks
Conservation Ideas
The scientific study of classifying organisms is called taxonomy. The classification system is based on shared characteristics and is used to understand the evolutionary history and relationships between organisms.
The main ranks in the modern classification system are:
Domain: The three domains are Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya
Kingdom: The five kingdoms are Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Protista, and Monera
Phylum: For example, Chordata is the phylum that includes humans
Class: For example, Mammalia is the class that includes humans
Order: For example, Primates is the order that includes humans
Family: For example, Hominidae is the family that includes humans
Genus: For example, Homo is the genus that includes humans
Species: The specific name of an organism
The Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus is considered the founder of the modern classification system. He developed the Linnaean system of taxonomy and binomial nomenclature for naming organisms.
Animals can also be divided according to their habitat as per aristotle.
Aristotle, a Greek scientist, was one of the first to classify living things. His classification system divided organisms into two main groups: plants and animals.



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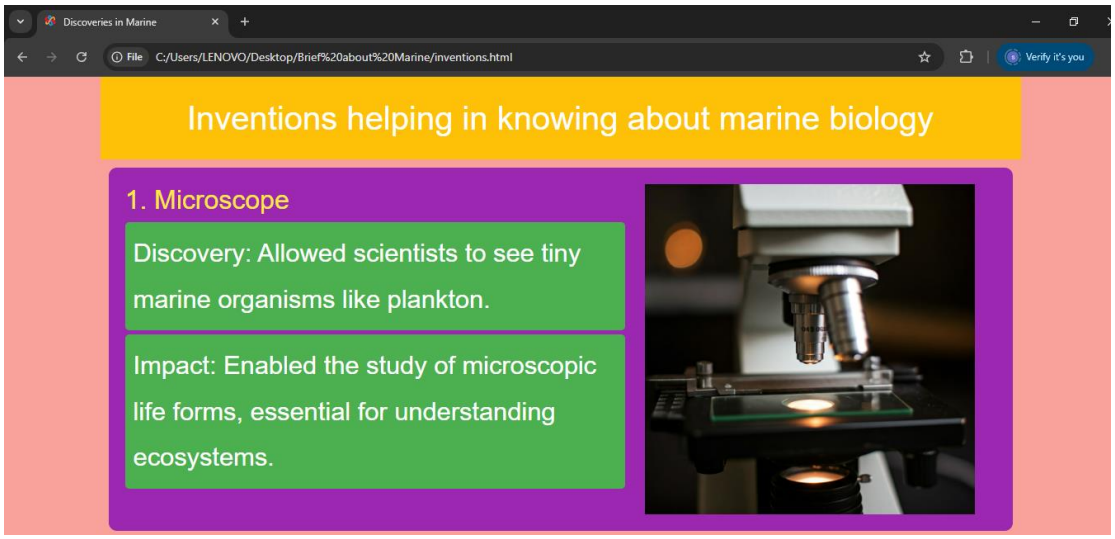
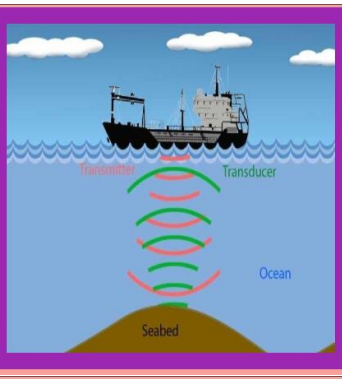


2. Sonar

Discovery: Uses sound waves to detect objects underwater.

Impact: Helped map the ocean floor and locate schools of fish, revolutionizing marine exploration.



3. Submersibles

Discovery: Vehicles designed to explore deep-sea environments.

Impact: Provided direct observation and sampling of marine life in extreme conditions.

4. Remote Operated Vehicles (ROVs)

Discovery: Unmanned, remotely controlled underwater robots.

Impact: Allowed scientists to explore deep oceans without risking human lives.

5.Satellite Technology

Discovery: Satellites monitor ocean temperatures, currents, and health.

Impact: Improved understanding of global climate change and marine ecosystems.

6. Aquaculture Techniques

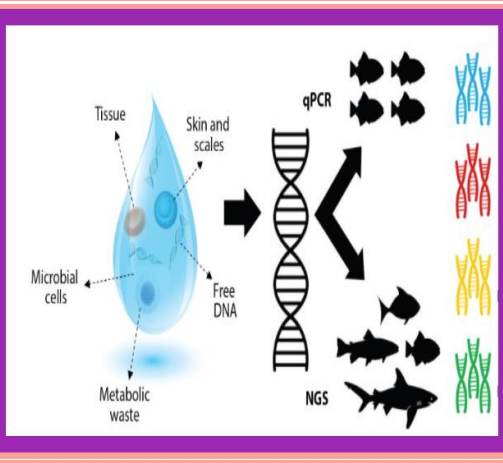
Discovery: Methods for farming fish and shellfish.

Impact: Helped meet seafood demands sustainably and study aquatic species in controlled environments.

7. DNA Sequencing

Discovery: Analyzing genetic material from marine organisms.

Impact: Enhanced understanding of biodiversity and evolutionary relationships among species.



8. Environmental Monitoring Equipment

Discovery: Tools that measure water quality, temperature, and pollutants.

Impact: Helped track the health of marine ecosystems and the impact of human activity.

These inventions and discoveries have greatly advanced our understanding of marine life, ecosystems, and the health of our oceans!

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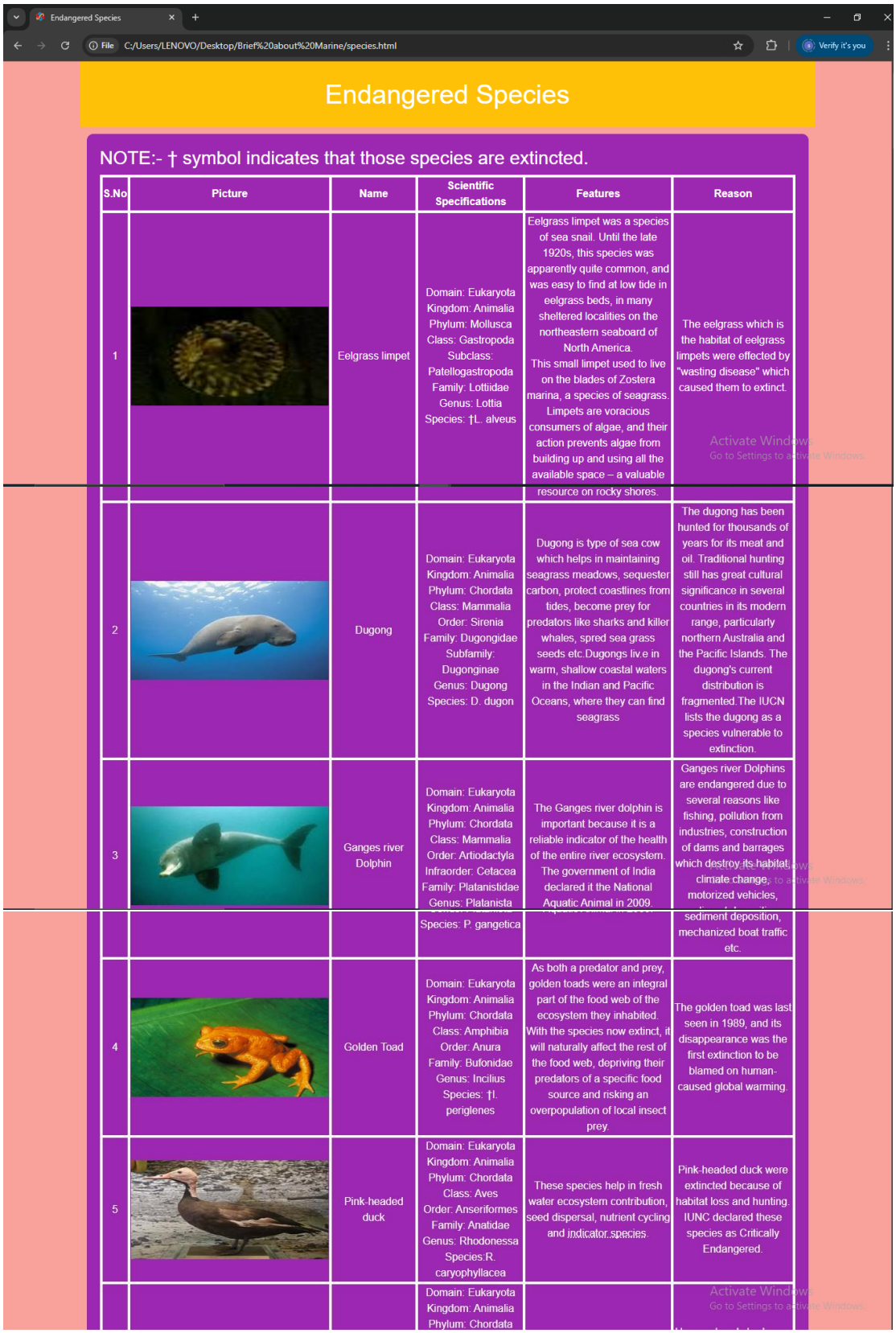
Learn more about discoveries. Explore Wikipedia for more!

species.html



6		Hammerhead shark	Class: Chondrichthyes Subclass: Elasmobranchii Order: Carcharhiniformes Family: Sphyrnidae Genus: Sphyrna Species: S. mokarran	Hammerhead sharks play a vital role in marine ecosystem by acting as a top predator eating sick and injured creatures, stabilizing fish stock and ensuring diversity.	Hammerhead sharks are getting exticted due to hunting, overfishing, beack protection programs etc. IUNC declared these species as Critically Endangered.
7		Sawfish	Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Chondrichthyes Subclass: Elasmobranchii Order: Rhinopristiformes Family: Pristidae	Sawfishes act as top carnivore which maintain balance in ecosystem, help in nutrient cycling, habitat enhancement, indicate the health of the ocean by culling out sick or injured prey. They are considered as symbols of strength, spirituality, and admiration.	Sawfishes are near to extinction due to illegal hunting, fishing nets(as these species easily get caught in nets) and habitat destruction(mangrove forests).IUNC declared these species are Threatened Species.
8		Guitarfish	Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Chondrichthyes Subclass: Elasmobranchii Order: Rhinopristiformes Family: Rhinobatidae	Guitarfish play a vital role in the marine ecosystem as predators and prey, helping to maintain balance within their habitats.	Some species of guitarfish are threatened or endangered due to commercial and subsistence fishing. Their low reproductive rates, low growth, late maturity are other reasons. The IUCN lists 23 species of guitarfish as Endangered and 10 as Critically Endangered.
9		Giant clams	Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Mollusca Class: Bivalvia Order: Cardiida Family: Cardiidae Genus: Tridacna Species: T. gigas	Giant clams act as food source, shelters, modify habitats, help in filtering water, Zooxanthellae reservoirs, produce calcium carbonate which help in reef frameworks.	Giant clams are facing important threats from coral reef degradation and destruction, harvesting by coastal and island communities, and the sale and export of wild and dead specimens for the illegal aquarium trade and ornamental shell trade.IUNC declared these species in vulnerable category.
10		Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle	Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Reptilia Order: Testudines Suborder: Cryptodira Genus: Chitra Species: C. indica	Spiny softshell turtles are important to the ecosystem because of their role as predators. Because they prey on crustaceans and aquatic insects as well as fish, they help keep these population under control in their habitat, according to Animal Diversity Web.	Indian narrow-headed softshell turtle are extincted due to damming of rivers, destruction of wetlands, overfishing, pollution, and hunting, both for its meat and eggs.IUNC declared these species in Endangered category.

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conservation_projects.html

Centrally sponsored schemes : The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) grants funds to maritime states under these schemes to conserve corals and mangroves.

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shipwrecks.html

Shipwrecks

1. Definition

A **shipwreck** occurs when a ship sinks or is destroyed due to an accident, storm, or other causes.

2. Causes

- Bad weather (storms, hurricanes)
- Collisions with other ships or objects (rocks, icebergs)
- Human error or poor navigation
- Mechanical failure
- War or sabotage

3. Famous Shipwrecks

- The Titanic (1912) sank after hitting an iceberg.
- The Lusitania (1915) was torpedoed during World War I.
- The Edmund Fitzgerald (1975) sank in a storm on the Great Lakes.

4. Consequences

Shipwrecks can lead to loss of life, damage to the environment (especially oil spills), and the loss of valuable cargo.

5. Survivors

Some shipwrecks have survivors who are rescued, often after days at sea. The survival depends on factors like weather, location, and available rescue efforts.

6. Underwater Discoveries

Many shipwrecks, like the Titanic, are discovered underwater. They can provide valuable historical and archaeological insights.

7. Wreck Diving

Some shipwrecks are popular diving sites where people explore sunken ships, sometimes with special equipment.

8. Safety Improvements

Shipwrecks have led to better safety measures in shipping, like lifeboats, life vests, and better communication systems.

9. Historical Significance

Shipwrecks can tell us about past maritime trade, warfare, and everyday life. They also help us understand the risks sailors faced.

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Learn more about shipwrecks and their history. Explore Wikipedia for more!

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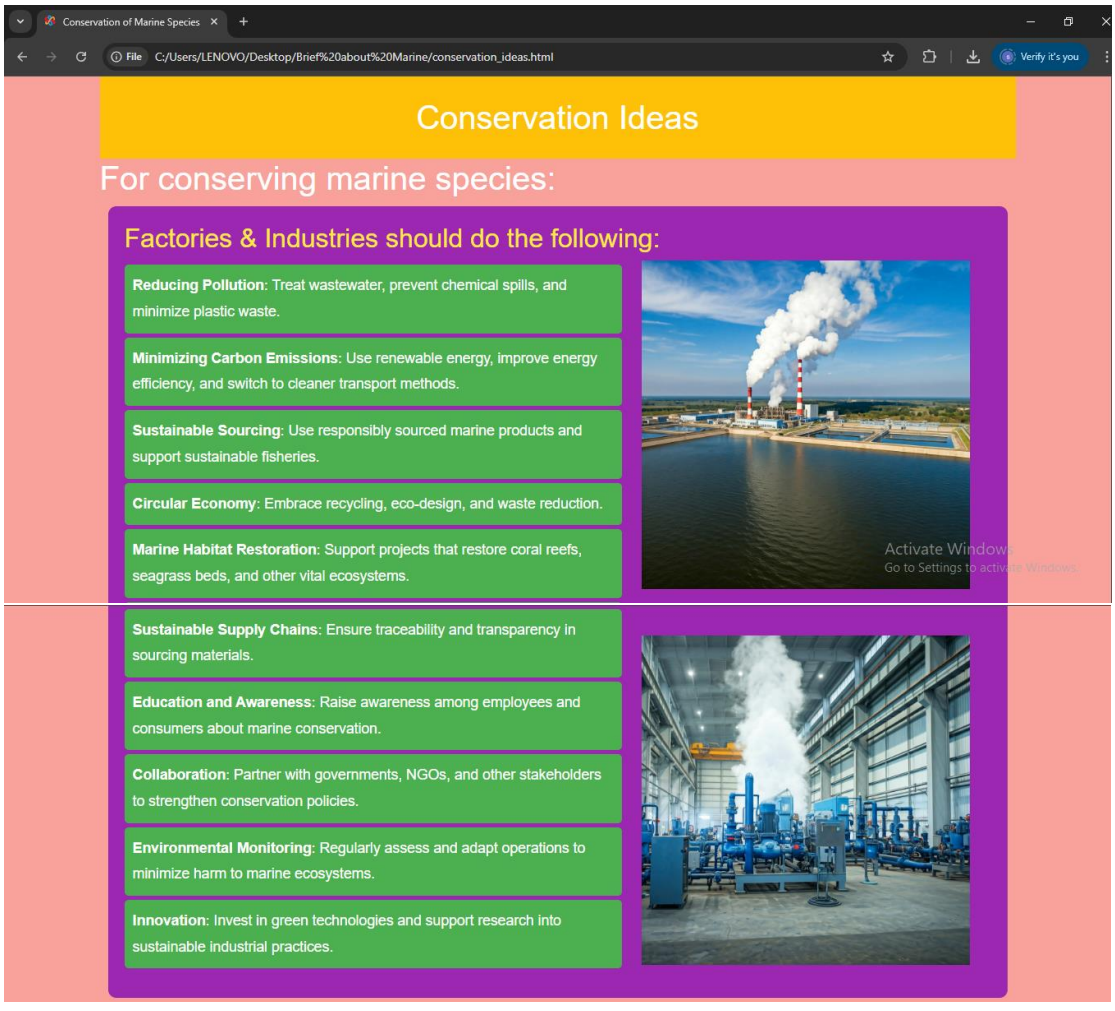


Hospitals should do the following:

- **Pharmaceutical Waste Management**: Proper disposal of medications and minimizing unnecessary prescriptions to prevent contamination of water systems.
- **Reducing Plastic Use**: Decreasing single-use plastics and implementing recycling programs to reduce waste entering the ocean.
- **Wastewater Management**: Investing in advanced treatment systems and using eco-friendly cleaning products to prevent harmful chemicals from polluting water.
- **Reducing Carbon Footprint**: Improving energy efficiency, using renewable energy, and promoting sustainable transport options.
- **Supporting Marine Conservation**: Partnering with or donating to marine conservation initiatives and raising awareness among staff and patients.

- **Sustainable Food Sourcing**: Serving sustainably sourced seafood and locally grown, organic food to minimize environmental impact.
- **Green Building and Operations**: Constructing energy-efficient buildings, conserving water, and using eco-friendly materials.
- **Research and Innovation**: Supporting research on environmental health and investing in green technologies.
- **Promoting a Green Culture**: Educating staff and patients on sustainable practices and marine conservation.
- **Monitoring and Reporting**: Regularly assessing environmental impact and being transparent about sustainability efforts.

Common Man should do the following:

- **Reduce Plastic Use**: Avoid single-use plastics, recycle properly, and choose eco-friendly alternatives.
- **Minimize Water Pollution**: Properly dispose of chemicals and use natural fertilizers to prevent contamination of waterways.
- **Conserve Water**: Use water-saving practices like fixing leaks and collecting rainwater.
- **Support Sustainable Seafood**: Buy sustainably sourced fish and avoid endangered species.
- **Reduce Carbon Footprint**: Use public transport, adopt renewable energy, and conserve energy at home.
- **Participate in Beach Cleanups**: Volunteer for local cleanups and raise awareness about marine pollution.

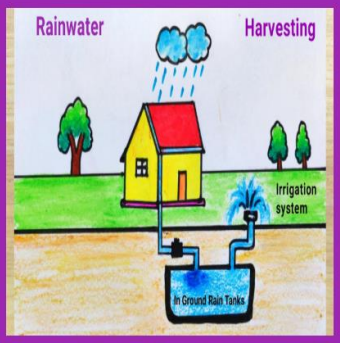
Support Environmental Causes: Donate to marine conservation organizations and advocate for protective policies.

Be Mindful of Consumption: Buy less, choose sustainable products, and recycle.

Educate Yourself and Others: Learn about marine issues and spread awareness.

Support Eco-Friendly Brands: Choose companies that prioritize sustainability.

Reduce Meat Consumption: Eating less meat helps reduce environmental strain on ecosystems.



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