Blue Environment refers to the **marine and coastal ecosystems** — including oceans, seas, estuaries, and coastal areas — and their **natural features, resources, and biodiversity**.

Key Components of the Blue Environment:

1. **Oceans and Seas** – Cover over 70% of the Earth's surface and play a critical role in climate regulation.

2. **Marine Ecosystems** – Coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, and deep-sea habitats that support marine life.

3. **Coastal Areas** – Beaches, estuaries, and wetlands that act as buffers against storms and provide habitats for wildlife.

4. **Biodiversity** – A rich variety of fish, marine mammals, plants, and microorganisms essential for ecological balance.

Importance of the Blue Environment:

- **Regulates climate** by absorbing carbon dioxide.

- **Supports biodiversity** and global food supply.

- **Provides livelihoods** through fishing, tourism, and maritime activities.

- **Protects coastlines** from erosion and extreme weather.

Threats to the Blue Environment:

- Pollution (especially plastic waste and oil spills)

- Overfishing

- Habitat destruction

- Climate change (ocean warming, acidification, sea level rise)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B4EXyZdG2LI
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LKrJ-GO4itk
https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/14-life-below-water/