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Oceanographers Contribution towards Biological Aspects of Oceans

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Introduction

Biological Oceanographers is the study of all forms of life in the oceans from microscopic plants and animals to fish and whales. Oceanography covers a wide range of topics from the marine life and ecosystems to currents and waves to the movement of sediments to seafloor geological nature. The study of Oceanography is interdisciplinary.

The ocean properties and functions carried in the different way. The biological aspects of the oceans may differ the chemical composition of the water for example the influence of what type of the living organisms live in ocean.

New technology is expanding the opportunity to the oceanographers. The field of marine biotechnology uses marine sources to develop new industrial, medical and ecological products. Oceanographers apply the chemistry, biology, geology, meteorology and other branches of science that deals with the study of ocean.

History of Oceanography

In addition, biological and geological oceanography is having the two other main branches of sea science are present they are one is physical oceanography; it is the study of the relationships between the seafloor, the coastline and the atmosphere.

The other chemical oceanography is the study of the chemical composition of seawater and how it will be affected by weather human activities and other factor. Chemical oceanographers in Oregon help to the shellfish growers and adjust their operations to reduce the influx of acidic water substances. They also run experiments to find the threshold at which shellfish are unharmed by acidification. This research will complement the other studies that aim to reduce the negative impacts of ocean acidification reactions in shellfish and coral environments around the global changes.

Modern oceanographers have a variety of tools that help them to discover, examine and describe the marine environments. TowCam for example is specially designed to the handle extreme conditions of the deep sea.

TowCam is the first digital camera system and it is used to detect for designed to take high-quality imagery of the seafloor. It can also use to collect rock, lava and water samples.

Military technology facilitates the study of oceans the use of submarines starting in the United States war and prompted the development of sonar and magnetometer. Sonar measures the distance by timing sound waves as they leave and return ship after bouncing off surrounding objects. The magnetometer is usually measures to detect the metal hull of submarines and it is used by oceanographers to measure the magnetic properties of the seafloor.

The study of Oceanography is divided into five branches Biological Oceanography, Chemical Oceanography, Geological Oceanography, Physical Oceanography, and Paleoceanography.

Conclusion

Oceanography is the science of the sea serves many purposes while deriving impurities from many of pollutant sources. All of oceanography studies such as physical, chemical, geological and biological is driven by scientists interested in advancing basic knowledge. Other approaches are involved underwater submersible vehicles to gain access to biological communities deep in the ocean such as those associated with deep-sea hydrothermal vents. Many oceanographers use research vessels from which they lower instruments and specialized water sampling gear into the water. Biological oceanographers employ methods to derive from various fields including molecular biology, immunology, physiology, biochemistry, ecology and many others.

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