

Brief Intro on Sea Plants



This website will help you learn about the major varieties of underwater sea plants beneath the vast, deep oceans and seas. You will learn their names, colors, types, how they emerge and live in this nature and much more.

The vast deep seas and oceans contain a huge number of sea plants which many people ignore and take for granted. They are considered a nuisance and are given no respect in any way even though they play an extremely important and valuable role in our ecology.

Underwater sea plants provide foodstuff. Their foliage, for other sea inhabitants and for us, make a habitable environment for fishes, crabs, turtles and other sea organisms to build up. The microorganisms released from sea plants are eaten by a majority of sea creatures. Plants inside the ocean are in the interior of the food cycle. If we lacked such plants, we would not be supplied with many things that we need.

Edited from <http://underwaterseaplants.awardspace.com/>

Survival of Deep Sea Plants

Sea Plants don't experience photosynthesis like other land plants because they lack daylight. Their survival entirely depends on by gripping nutrients there in the loam. The loam is nutrient rich since all deceased fish, sea shells, planktons and other dead materials settle on the bottom of sea floor.

Flowering Plants

Underwater flower plants live covered in sea water in bays and under the waves along rocky shores. These "sea plants" are extremely exclusive and are a dedicated set as they include only a portion of all flower plants. In addition to providing nourishment and a habitat intended for many aquatic animals, from shrimps to piranha, they boast outstanding methods of seed dispersal and pollination inside the underwater atmosphere of sludge, shifting sand and roaring waves.



Phytoplanktons

Phytoplanktons are basically tiny living algae that are seen floating on the surface layers of the sea. They are seen as an important element in helping removing carbon dioxide and producing fresh oxygen through the process of phenomena called photosynthesis. Underwater sea plants under a microscope, growing in an experiment called microcosms, look pretty much like tiny blobs. Growing quickly by multiplying, each cell divides into two and those further divide into two and so on. An example of that is the underwater plant 'Phytoplankton,' merely called 'exponential'. Their populations grow quickly and are also called by the name 'phytoplankton bloom.' Their numbers keep growing until the nutrients in the water are completely used up.

The Black Sea contains sea plants that form a structure of multiple webs commonly called by the name of phytoplankton. Phytoplanktons are 'primary producers' and sources of foodstuff to the

huge oceans and seas, even covering rivers, streams, lakes, and big ponds. Underwater herbivorous animals, such as zooplankton, are the regular eaters of phytoplankton. Carnivores, sea animals such as crabs, big fish like the tuna, shrimps, and lobsters, prey on the zooplankton, which are then providers of meals for other animals, birds, deep sea mammals and finally even us. In this way the life cycle keeps going on.

Though many underwater sea plants are eaten, large amounts of it still sink towards the bottom of the sea or ocean ground. Scavengers then find and consume them, which causes them to grow and then be consumed by predators. Nearly 21% of the energy from the start of this food cycle is used up until the last hunter consumes. Any sort of disorder in the chain can cause the entire cycle to crash and cause chaos.

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Seaweed is also a kind of sea plant inside the seas. Seaweed is an algae of the undersea but can be caught up on rocks and sand, and is even found on the sea and ocean surfaces. Seaweed can be large or even very tiny. Seaweed is divided into three types. Those can be divided into red seaweed, brown seaweed, and green seaweed.



The majority of seaweed is red algae. Red algae seaweed is flexible. It revolves into many colors such as violet, red, brown, green, or even yellow color. Algae are furthermore developed within pools. A category of red seaweed algae is called "The Turkish Towel". It is known as the Turkish Towel since the blades seem to resemble a towel. It always seems wet. This seaweed's shade is cherry or violet and has sharp blades, each one of them is capable of close to 1.3 metres.



Merely 11% of green seaweed is in sea waters; most live in fresh water habitation. Due to chlorophyll it has its green color. A type of green algae seaweed is famous as Sea Lettuce, also called Ulva. This is palatable. It is mainly used in soup and salad!

Brown seaweed as well have chlorophyll responsible for its color. Its color can range from obvious golden olive towards the darkest brown color and lasts forever! A breed of brown sea weed called as Alaria which is edible by humans. Alaria is further divided into 14 sea weedtypes.

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The End of Sea Plants

Scientists believe that within 2050 to 2099, sea plants might be gone from nearly all parts of our seas. Over the last 25 years underwater sea plants have decreased in mass and quantity. There are many reasons that this has happened. The main cause is humans polluting. They have dumped oil, trash and pollutants into the ocean. Another reason is the increase in temperature: a rise of one and a half degrees Celsius since 1960 in some oceans. Underwater sea plants cannot live if the water is too warm.

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