

Glossary

Acidification: The process of becoming more acidic from the original condition. Acidification does not require the final solution to be an acid ($\text{pH} < 7$).

Arctic: The polar region near the North Pole. This region is comprised of ocean surrounded by land. Here, sea ice forms in the ocean.

Antarctica: The polar region near the South Pole. Comprised of continental land surrounded by water. Here, glacial ice forms on land.

Anadromous: Anadromous fishes are those that spend all or part of their adult life in salt water and return to freshwater streams and rivers to spawn.

Bioaccumulation: The increase in concentration of a substance in living organisms as they take in contaminated air, water, or food.

Biomagnification: The increase in concentration of a contaminant that occurs in the species of each higher level of a food chain.

Community: A group of different populations that live in the same environment. An example of a community can include an orca whale, sea lion, fish, zooplankton, and phytoplankton.

Environment: All of the factors and circumstances that surround an organism or group of organisms and have an impact on their development and survival.

Frequency: The number of wave cycles per unit of time.

Longitudinal wave: The movement of the particles is parallel to the direction of the wave motion. This is a characteristic of a sound wave.

Organism: A single plant or animal. Example: An orca whale or a crab.

Photosynthesis: The process in which plants combine water and carbon dioxide to make sugar (energy) and oxygen. Phytoplankton and marine plants produce half of the oxygen in the atmosphere, and process much of the world's carbon dioxide.

Phytoplankton: Single-celled plant plankton, which are the base of the marine food chain. Phytoplankton need sunlight, water, and nutrients to produce energy.

Plankton: Small plant or animal organisms that float passively in water systems.

Population: A group of the same type of organism in an area. Example: a group of crabs.

Sea Surface Temperature (SST):

The temperature at 1 m below the sea surface (NOAA 2009).

Transverse wave: The movement of the particles is perpendicular to the direction of the wave motion. This is a characteristic of a water wave.

Upwelling: When winds blow away from the shore and push surface waters out to sea, it may lead to the upwelling of deeper, colder, nutrient-rich water. This water transports nutrients, sediments, pollutants, and organisms to the surface.

Wavelength: The length of one wave cycle; the distance from one point to the corresponding point in the next wave cycle, e.g. from the top (or bottom) of a wave to the next top (or bottom) of a wave (Discovery of Sound in the Sea, 2009).

Zooplankton: Tiny animal plankton, which eat phytoplankton. Some larger zooplankton eat other smaller zooplankton. Together with phytoplankton, zooplankton form the foundation of the marine food chain.