11th International Deep Sea Biology Symposium Southampton

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Aspects of Deep Sea Biology

MATHEWS MCCARTHY

Physical Aspects of Deep Sea Biology
Oxford University Press, USA
The 16th Deep-Sea Biology Symposium was held in Brest, France, and online from the 12th to the 17th of September 2021. The first DSBS hybrid symposium brought together scientists, students, managers, policymakers, and industry specialists who presented advances in deep-sea research. Themes of the symposium, and of this Research Topic, include: - Conservation and stewardship: natural/anthropogenic impacts, conservation, governance. This includes but it is not limited to: deep-seabed mining, pollutants and debris, climate change impacts; marine spatial planning; stewardship of the deep ocean; - Biodiversity and ecosystem functioning: biodiversity patterns, species distribution, function; from polar to temperate regions, mesopelagic to hadal, microbes to large pelagic; - Life-history traits and population connectivity: reproductive ecology, larval development and dispersal, and population connectivity; - Adaptations of deep-sea organisms: from molecules to organisms: how life adapts to extreme conditions, including for instance

bioluminescence and vision in the deep-sea; - Access to the deep sea: technological and methodological advances to access and investigate deep-sea life, including observatories and cutting edge technologies –e.g. A.I. and omics; - Deep-sea biomimicry: discovery of new technologies inspired by deep-sea biological solutions; - Science communication in the deep including innovative approaches to increase ocean literacy (merging “arts & sciences”).

Deep-Sea Ecosystems Off Mauritania

Harvard University Press

Light-emitting reactions occur in some living organisms, and are also now extensively exploited by industry and various branches of biomedical science. Luminescence from the natural world, particularly from marine organisms, is increasingly being harnessed by genetic and chemical manipulation to enhance the quality of human life. This volume contains cutting-edge contributions from most of the world's leading researchers in this field. It presents an up-to-date compilation of the range of biomedical, strategic and ecological applications of chemiluminescence and bioluminescence. It documents and highlights the rapid advance in knowledge concerning both the mechanisms and the uses of luminescence, and covers all the important developments of recent years.

Advances in Marine Biology World Scientific

The deep-sea ecosystems include waters and sediments at the lowest layer in the ocean, existing below the thermocline and above the seabed, at a depth of 1000 fathoms (1800 m) or more. They represent the world's largest biome, covering more than 65% of the world surface and including more than 95% of the global biosphere. This book examines the marine biology, geology and human impact of the deep-sea environment. Topics discussed include the stratigraphical distribution and evolutionary classification of the schackoinid planktic foraminifera; the biological characteristics of the skilfish, erilepis zonifer in the North Pacific Ocean; protein degradation at deep-sea sediment; primary production and carbon cycling in the deep-sea; and biodiversity and ecosystem function in the deep-Mediterranean Sea.

Island, Ocean and Deep-Sea Biology

Academic Press

The development of molecular tools has dramatically increased our knowledge of parasite diversity and the vectors that transmit them. From viruses and protists to arthropods and helminths, each branch of the Tree of Life offers an insight into significant, yet cryptic, biodiversity. Alongside this, the studies of host-parasite interactions and parasitism have influenced many scientific disciplines, such as biogeography and evolutionary ecology, by using comparative methods based on phylogenetic information to unravel shared evolutionary histories. Parasite Diversity and Diversification brings together two active fields of research, phylogenetics and evolutionary ecology, to reveal and explain the patterns of parasite diversity and the diversification of their hosts. This book will encourage students and researchers in the fields of ecology and evolution of parasitism, as well as animal and human health, to integrate phylogenetics into the investigation of parasitism in evolutionary ecology, health ecology, medicine and conservation.

New Scientist Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

The Marine World is a book for everyone

with an interest in the ocean, from the marine biologist or student wanting expert knowledge of a particular group to the naturalist or diver exploring the seashore and beyond. With colour illustrations, line drawings, more than 1,500 colour photographs, and with clear accessible text, this book encompasses all those organisms that live in, on and around the ocean, bringing together in a single text everything from the minuscule to the immense. It includes sections on all but the most obscure marine groups, covering invertebrate phyla from sponges to sea squirts, as well as plants, fungi, bacteria, fish, reptiles, mammals and birds. It incorporates information on identification, distribution, structure, biology, ecology, classification and conservation of each group, addressing the questions of ‘what?’, ‘where?’ and ‘how?’. Today global warming, overfishing, ocean acidification and pollution are just a few of the ever increasing number of threats and challenges faced by ocean life. Without knowledge of the animals, plants and other organisms that live in the marine world, we cannot hope to support or implement successful conservation and management measures, nor truly appreciate the incredible wealth and variety of marine life. The Marine World is the product of a lifetime spent by Frances Dipper happily observing and studying marine organisms the world over. It has been brought to colourful life by a myriad of enthusiastic underwater photographers and by Marc Dando, the renowned natural history illustrator.

Deep-Sea Biology Oxford University Press
This book compiles the main findings of the multidisciplinary long-term research program developed in the continental margin of one of the more productive and unknown areas of the world oceans, Northwest Africa. The more than 25,000 preserved fishes and benthic invertebrates and quantitative data collected in 342 trawling stations, the 267 oceanographic profiles, the 211 sediment samples and the 28,122 km2 prospected by multi-beam echo sounding allowed to obtain an overview of the amazing biodiversity of the demersal and benthic fauna inhabiting soft- and hard-bottom habitats, as well as the fascinating geomorphology and oceanography, hidden in the Mauritanian slope.

Parasite Diversity and Diversification
Springer Science & Business Media
The 34th European Marine Biology Symposium was held in Ponta Delgada, The Azores, between 13th and 17th September 1999. It was organised by the University of the Azores in association with the Municipal Museum of Funchal (Madeira), and the Plymouth Environment Research Centre (University of Plymouth, UK). The selected topics, dictated by the position of the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean, were: `Ecology and Evolution on Island Shores', `The Open Ocean', and `The Deep Ocean'. Each topic was introduced by a recognised expert of international reputation and these keynote reviews provide authoritative summaries of the current status of these very important topics in marine biology. The 35 papers which make up this volume bring new ideas and concepts relating to the functioning of marine systems extending from the intertidal, through the pelagic realm down to the deep sea. The book covers many aspects of the biology of marine organisms and will have wide interest to all those interested in the life of the world's oceans.

Deep-sea Biology Academic Press
Interest in oceanography and marine biology and its relevance to global environmental issues continues to increase, creating a demand for authoritative reviews that summarize recent research. Oceanography and Marine Biology: An Annual Review has catered to this demand since its foundation, by the late Harold Barnes, more than 40 years ago. It is an
Proceedings of an International Symposium on Biological Sound Scattering in the Ocean John Wiley & Sons
Organotin compounds, used as antifouling biocides since 1960, are chemical compounds that act as endocrine disrupters. It is not known how organotin compounds cause hormone disturbance, however, and many questions remain about their effect on aquatic organisms. Studies on organotin compounds have recently evolved, with many new findings reported. Following a worldwide ban on organotin compounds in 2008, alternative compounds will mainly be used, with the potential for coastal areas to become contaminated, causing, among other effects, cholinesterase inhibition in aquatic organisms. Use of alternative compounds must be controlled to avoid such errors. These and other findings are described and concisely summarized in this book, providing a useful reference in countries where alternative biocides are being considered. Included are studies on the effects on marine organisms, making this book an excellent aid to experts in environmental chemistry, to government organizations, and to students.
International Symposium on Biological Sound Scattering in the Ocean, Airlie House, 1970 Cambridge University Press
Interfaces between media, whether air-water or sediment-water interfaces or organisms themselves, pose considerable problems to marine organisms attempting to live at these boundaries. In the present volume, a number of authors address various aspects of these two topics. Locations under scrutiny range from intertidal areas to the deep sea, while both macro-and meiofaunal organisms are investigated. Distribution patterns and effects of variable temperatures, pressures, and salinities are analysed. Aspects of fouling induction and prevention are also addressed. This book is intended as a progress report from the 33rd European Marine Biology Symposium held in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, in September 1998.
Deep-sea Biodiversity CRC Press
Advances in Marine Biology has been providing in-depth and up-to-date reviews on all aspects of marine biology since 1963 -- over 40 years of outstanding coverage! The series is well known for both its excellence of reviews and editing. Now edited by Michael Lesser (University of New Hampshire, USA), with an internationally renowned Editorial Board, the serial publishes in-depth and up-to-date content on a wide range of topics that will appeal to postgraduates and researchers in marine biology, fisheries science, ecology, zoology, and biological oceanography. Advances in Marine Biology has been providing in-depth and up-to-date reviews on all aspects of marine biology since 1963
Deep-Sea Biology Springer
Advances in Marine Biology has been providing in-depth and up-to-date reviews on all aspects of marine biology since 1963 -- over 40 years of outstanding coverage! The series is well-known for

both its excellence of reviews and editing. Now edited by Michael Lesser (University of New Hampshire, USA), with an internationally renowned Editorial Board, the serial publishes in-depth and up-to-date content on a wide range of topics that will appeal to postgraduates and researchers in marine biology, fisheries science, ecology, zoology, and biological oceanography. This thematic volume, edited by Geraint Tarling, provides a comprehensive review of the biology of Northern Krill. Rated "Number 1" in the highly competitive category of Marine & Freshwater Biology by ISI in the 2000 ISI journals citation report Maintains an Impact Factor of 3.37, the highest in the field Series features over 35 years of coverage of the research

Natural Capital and Exploitation of the Deep Ocean Academic Press

Advances in Marine Biology was first published in 1963. Now edited by A.J. Southward (Marine Biological Association, UK), P.A. Tyler (Southampton Oceanography Association, UK), C.M. Young (Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, USA) and L.A. Fuiman (University of Texas, USA), the serial publishes in-depth and up-to-date reviews on a wide range of topics which will appeal to postgraduates and researchers in marine biology, fisheries science, ecology, zoology, oceanography. Eclectic volumes in the series are supplemented by thematic volumes on such topics as The Biology of Calanoid Copepods. * Rated "Number 1" in the highly competitive category of Marine & Freshwater Biology by ISI in the 2000 ISI journals citation report * Maintains an Impact Factor of 3.37, the highest in the field * Series features over 35 years of coverage of research

The Sea, Volume 8: Deep-Sea Biology CUP Archive

CHOICE Highly Recommended, Sept 2022 Oceanography and Marine Biology: An Annual Review remains one of the most cited sources in marine science and oceanography. The ever-increasing interest in work in oceanography and marine biology and its relevance to global environmental issues, especially global climate change and its impacts, creates a demand for authoritative refereed reviews summarizing and synthesizing the results of recent research. For nearly 60 years, OMBAR has been an essential reference for research workers and students in all fields of marine science. This volume considers such diverse topics as the Great Barrier Reef Expedition of 1928-29, Mediterranean marine caves, macromedusae in eastern boundary currents, marine biodiversity in Korea, and development of a geo-ecological carbonate reef system model to predict responses of reefs to climate change. Volume 59 is available to read Open Access on the Taylor & Francis eBooks site (https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books//10.1201/9781003138846) An international Editorial Board ensures global relevance and expert peer review, with editors from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, Singapore and the United Kingdom. The series volumes find a place in the libraries of not only marine laboratories and oceanographic institutes, but also universities worldwide. If you are interested in submitting a review for consideration for publication in OMBAR, please email the Editor in Chief, Stephen Hawkins, at S.J.Hawkins@soton.ac.uk.

Ocean Challenge Academic Press

Deep-sea genetic resources and the

interest of the biotechnology industry in their exploitation are emerging as a significant challenge for international oceans governance. This book is the first comprehensive examination of this issue and explores its relationship with marine scientific research and other activities in the deep sea. As well as a detailed survey of the state of industry interest in this new field of biotechnology it also sets out proposals for future sustainable management of these resources utilizing many existing international law and policy regimes.

Ecotoxicology of Antifouling Biocides Princeton University Press

Rex and Etter present the first synthesis of patterns and causes of biodiversity in organisms that dwell in the vast sediment ecosystem of ocean floor. They offer a new understanding of marine biodiversity that will be of general interest to ecologists and is crucial to responsible exploitation of natural resources at the deep-sea floor.

Biology of Northern Krill Taylor & Francis

Publisher description

Echinoderms: Munchen Frontiers Media SA

This timely volume provides a comprehensive account of the natural history of the organisms associated with the deep-sea floor and examines their relationship with this inhospitable environment--perhaps the most remote and least accessible location on the planet. The authors begin by describing the physical and chemical nature of the deep-sea floor and the methods used to collect and study its fauna. Then they discuss the ecology of the deep sea by exploring spatial patterns, diversity, biomass, vertical zonation, and large-scale distribution of organisms. Subsequent chapters review current knowledge of feeding, respiration, reproduction, and growth processes in these communities. The unique fauna of hypothermal vents and seeps are considered separately. Finally, there is a pertinent discussion of human exploitation of deep-sea resources and potential use of this environment for waste disposal.

International Law and the Genetic Resources of the Deep Sea Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science University of Miami

Since 1972, scientists from all over the world working on fundamental questions of echinoderm biology and palaeontology have conferred every three years to exchange current views and results. The 11th International Echinoderm Conference held at the University of Munich, Germany, from 6-10 October 2003,continued this tradition. This volume

InterRidge News Springer

The deep sea covers over 60% of the surface of the earth, yet less than 1% has been scientifically investigated. There is growing pressure on deep-sea resources and on researchers to deliver information on biodiversity and the effects of human impacts on deep-sea ecosystems. Although scientific knowledge has increased rapidly in recent decades, there exist large gaps in global sampling coverage of the deep sea, and major efforts continue to be directed into offshore research. Biological Sampling in the Deep Sea represents the first comprehensive compilation of deep-sea sampling methodologies for a range of habitats. It reviews the real life applications of current, and in some instances developing, deep-sea sampling tools and techniques. In creating this book the authors have been able to draw upon

the experiences of those at the coal face of deep-sea sampling, expanding on the existing methodological texts whilst encompassing a level of technical detail often omitted from journal publications. Ultimately the book will promote international consistency in sampling approaches and data collection, advance the integration of information into global databases, and facilitate improved data analyses and consequently uptake of science results for the management and conservation of the deep-sea environment. The book will appeal to a range of readers, including students, early-career through to seasoned researchers, as well as environmental managers and policy makers wishing to understand how the deep-sea is sampled, the challenges associated with deep survey work, and the type of information that can be obtained.