



Oceanography and its technology in biological life

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DESCRIPTION

Oceanography is the study of the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the ocean, including its ancient history, current state, and future. With climate change and pollution threatening the oceans, eroding coasts and endangering all species of marine life, the role of marine scientists is probably more important than ever. In fact, one of the most important areas of oceanography is today known as bio-oceanography. It is a study of the interactions between marine flora and fauna and their marine environment. But oceanography is more used for research and information. It is also important to use this information enable to the business leaders to make wise decisions about policies that affect marine health. Findings from oceanography are affecting the way people use the ocean for transportation, food, energy, water and more.

Oceanographers around the world are studying as a broad topic to the ocean itself. For example, a team of oceanographers are studying how melting sea ice changes the foraging and migration patterns of whales in the coldest parts of the ocean. This is the smallest but most important part of the marine food chain. Of course, oceanography covers more than living organisms of the sea. Geological marine inspections are focused on the formation of the seabed and how long changes. Geological Oste photography uses special GPS technology on cards to images with seabed and to the other water features. This study can provide important information such as seismic activity that may lead to more accurate earthquakes and tsunami predictions.

In addition to the biological and geological oceans, there are two major branches of marine science. One is a physical marine test, and studies the relationship between the seabed, the coast and the atmosphere. The other is the study of chemical composition of chemical and seawater, as well as factors such as weather and human activity. The surface is about 70% of the earth is covered with water. Almost 97 percent of this water is saltwater to to the top of the world.

Oceanography, of course, covers more than just sea creatures. A field of oceanography, geology focuses on the formation of the seafloor and how it changes over time. Geological oceanographers are beginning to use special GPS technology to map seafloor and other underwater features.

In addition to biological and geological oceanography, there are two other major areas of oceanography. One is physical oceanography, which studies the relationship between the seafloor, to the coastline, and atmosphere. The other is chemical oceanography, the study of the chemical composition of seawater, and how it is affected by weather, human activity, and other factors.

About 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered with water. Almost 97% of this water is salt water that swirls the world's oceans. Given the size of the ocean and the rapid advances in technology, there seems to be no end to what oceanographers can discover and discover in science.

Oceanography is the sum of these various branches. Oceanographic studies include seawater and marine life sampling for indepth studies, remote sensing of ocean processes by aircraft and orbiting satellites, deep sea drilling and subsea floor seismic profiling to explore the seafloor. For example, a deeper knowledge of the world's oceans will enable scientists

to more accurately predict long-term weather and climate change, and to use the Earth's resources more efficiently. Oceanography is also important for understanding the impact of pollutants on marine water and maintaining marine water quality in the face of increasing human demand.