

Marine Biology

The department of Marine Biology is rarely found in Japan. The main branches of Marine Biology are aquatic biological science and aquatic conservation science. With **this** knowledge, we can understand our sea and marine biology better and protect them from environmental damage. It is not only about fish. **We** also will learn about some sea mammals such as dolphins and whales.

Through the lessons we **take**, we conduct different experiments, and even **board the** Tokai University **ship, which is called the** Bousei **Maru** to travel the sea. We will **even** stop at Ogasawara Island and **go** abroad to other **places, but the** most important **thing** is, we will gain a lot of knowledge of marine biology.

Ichthyology

Ichthyology is known as fish **science**. **It** is a branch of zoology to study fish. From the surface to the bottom of the sea, there are about 30,000 kinds of fish **that** have been discovered. Fish is a kind of animal that **breathes** with lungs, and **moves** with fins. Most of the fish are vertebrates and they have developed lower jaws, **compare to their ancestors**. ?? We also learn **about** the guts and the bones of the through this class.



Introduction to Marine Biology

Marine animals are divided into plankton, nekton, and benthos. Planktons are marine animals that live near the surface of the sea, for an example jellyfish. Nektons are mostly the fish that we **see**. **They** swim everywhere in the sea, **and** include dolphins and whales. Lastly, benthos are marine animals that live **on the** bottom the sea, like crabs, star fish, sting rays, etc. Environmental factors such as sunlight, water temperature, water depth and concentration of salts, **help** these animals chose the best environment to live, **followed by their characteristics (?? Do you mean their bodies or what they like to eat?)**.

This section of the **description of our major** was made by Hoshi T., Jin S., Chia Yong O.

Basic Ecology

Ecology is a branch of biology that studies the relationship between the living things and the environment. For example, if there is a flower in a garden, there will be a bee, and there will be a bird. A food chain is produced at here. And also, if the bee disappears from that garden, will the number of the birds decrease? Or there will be something that replaces the bee?



wikipedia.com/ichthyology
wikipedia.com/ecology
www.irasutoya.com