

FIRST TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

CLASS: SSS 2

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEKS	TOPIC
1.	Aquatic Habitat
2.	Terrestrial Habitat
3.	Food Production and Storage
4.	Nutrient Cycling in Nature
5.	Nutrient Cycling in Nature (Cont'd)
6.	Pollution
7.	Conservation of Natural Resources
8.	Ecological Management and Tolerance
9.	Adaptation
10.	Adaptation (Cont'd)

REFERENCES

- Modern Biology for Senior Secondary Schools by S.T. Ramalingam
- Essential Biology by M.C Michael
- New School Biology by H. Stone and Cozen
- SSCE Past Questions and Answers
- New System Biology by Lam and Kwan
- College Biology by Idodo Umeh
- UTME and Cambridge Past Questions and Answers
- Biology Practical Textbook

WEEK ONE

AQUATIC HABITAT

CONTENT

- Habitat (Aquatic habitat)
- Marine Habitat
- Horizontal and Vertical Zonation of Marine Habitats
- Distribution of Organisms and Adaptations to Marine Habitat
- Estuarine Habitat
- Freshwater Habitat

HABITAT (AQUATIC HABITAT)

Habitat is a place where organisms (plants, microorganisms and animals) are naturally found e. g. the habitat of tadpole is the bottom of fresh water ponds or streams

There are three main types of habitats, namely; aquatic habitat (in or around water), terrestrial habitat (in or on land) and arboreal habitat (in or on trees)

There are three kinds of aquatic habitat;

- i. marine/salt water habitat e.g. ocean, seas
- ii. brackish water habitat (where salt and fresh water mix) e.g. delta, lagoon, bay
- iii. Fresh water habitat (contain little or no salt) e.g. lakes, rivers, streams.

MARINE HABITATS

Characteristics of marine habitats are as follow:

1. The marine habitats constitute the largest habitat in the biosphere (70% of the earth's area)
2. They do not undergo sudden or rapid changes in physical factors such as temperature, PH and specific gravity. Hence they show the greatest stability of all habitats.
3. Chemical composition :- marine water consists of many kinds of dissolved ions including Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , Pb_4^{3-} , I^- , NO_3^- e. t. c.
4. Hydrogen (H^+) concentration (PH): - salt water is alkaline in nature with PH of about 8.0 – 9.0 near the surface.
5. Salinity (salt concentration of water). The seawater has a high salinity. The average salinity of seawater is 35 parts per thousand.
6. Density of marine water is high. It is about 1.028 while that of fresh water is 1.0. This allows many organisms to float in it.
7. The temperature of the sea changes less quickly than that of the land. However, the... =