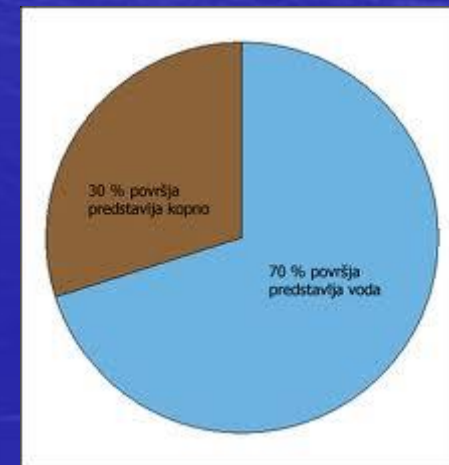


Planetarni pomen morij

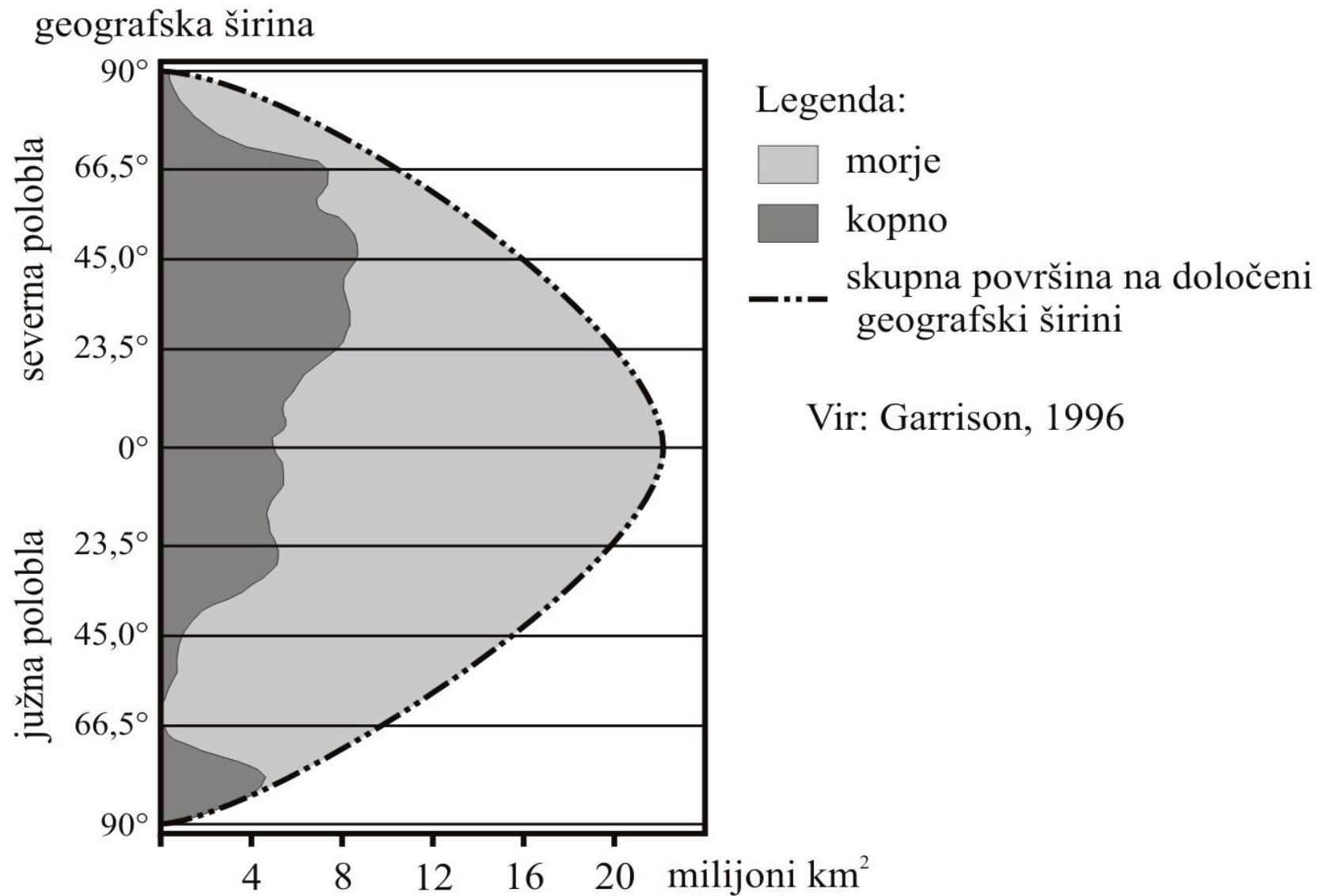
Valentina Brečko Grubar
Univerza na Primorskem
Fakulteta za humanistične študije Koper

Zemlja – modri planet

- morje – 70,8 %
- kopno – 29,2 %
- S polobla – 39 %
kopnega in 61 %
morja
- J polobla – 19 %
kopnega in 81 %
morja



Slika 1-1: Razporeditev svetovnega morja in kopnega



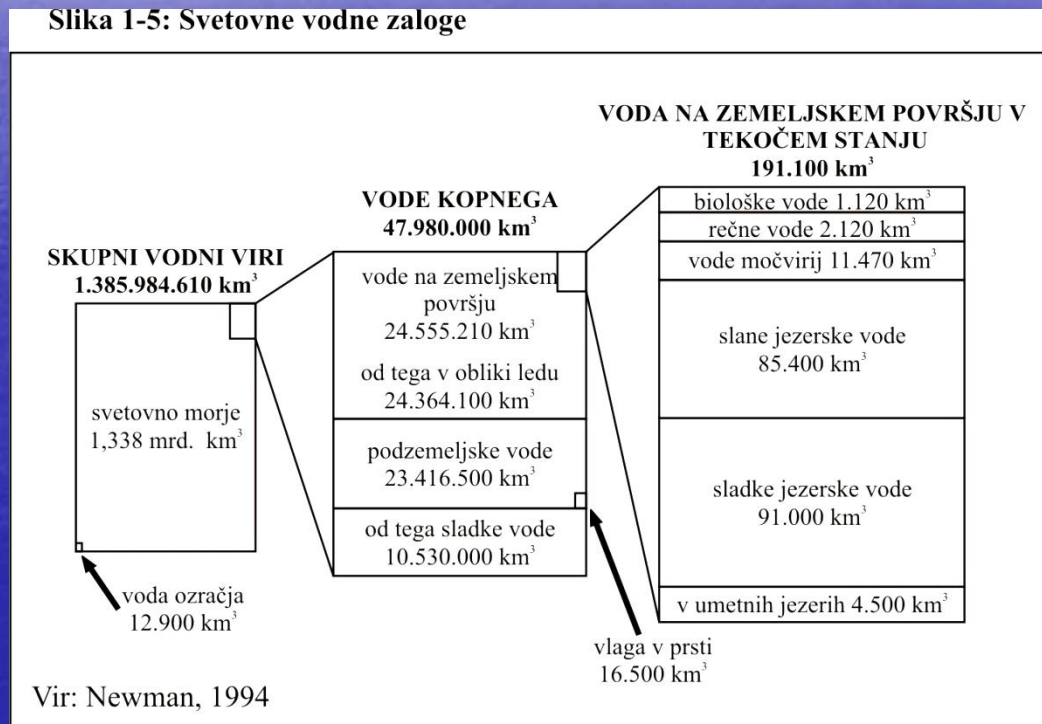
Zaloge vode

- 96,5 % morja
- 2,5 % sladka voda
- 1 % slana voda na kopnem

Sladka voda

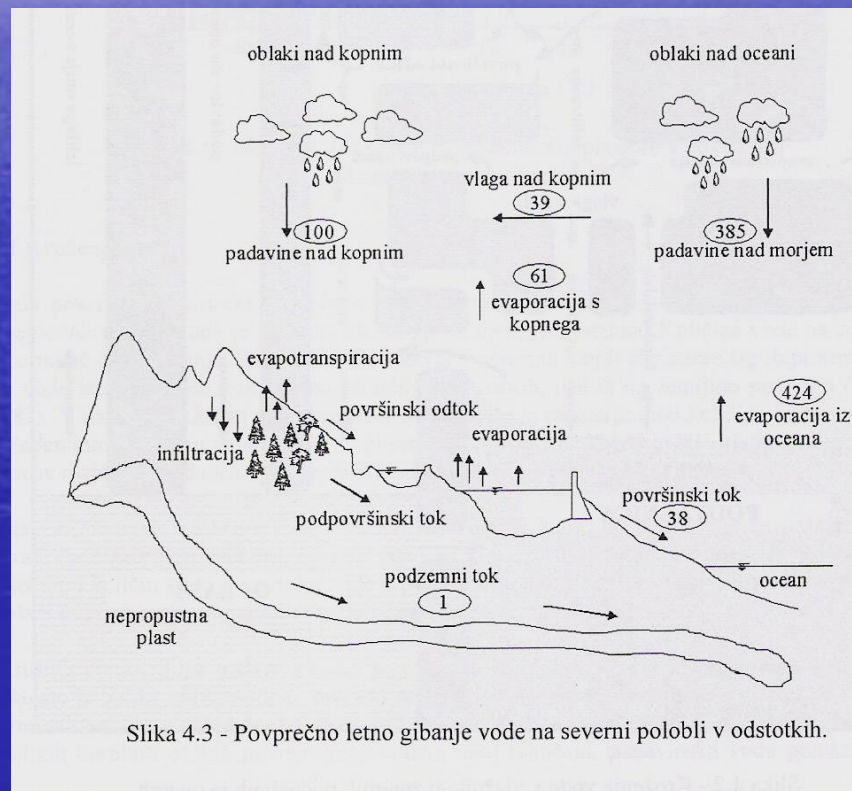
- 68 % led
- 30 % podtalna voda

Slika 1-5: Svetovne vodne zaloge

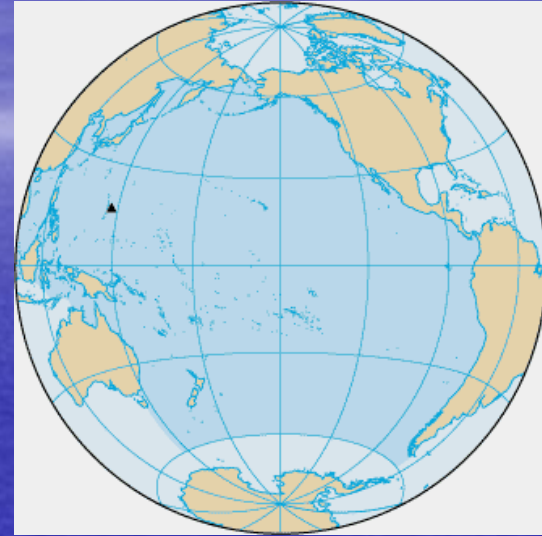
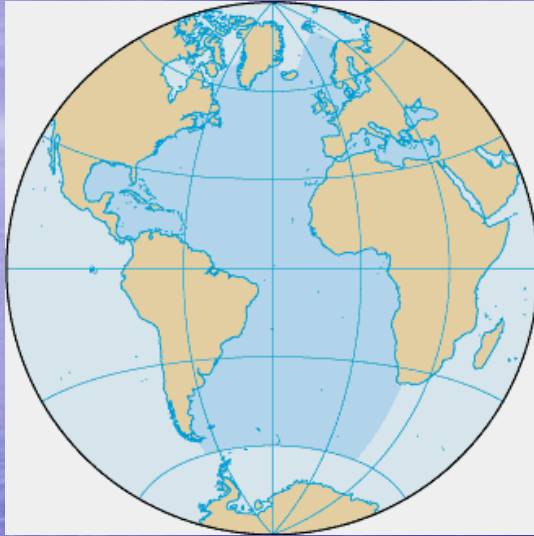


Planetarno kroženje vode

- trajna oskrba planeta s sladko vodo
- primarna proizvodnja biomase
- višja temperatura ozračja
- prenos toplote v višje geografske širine



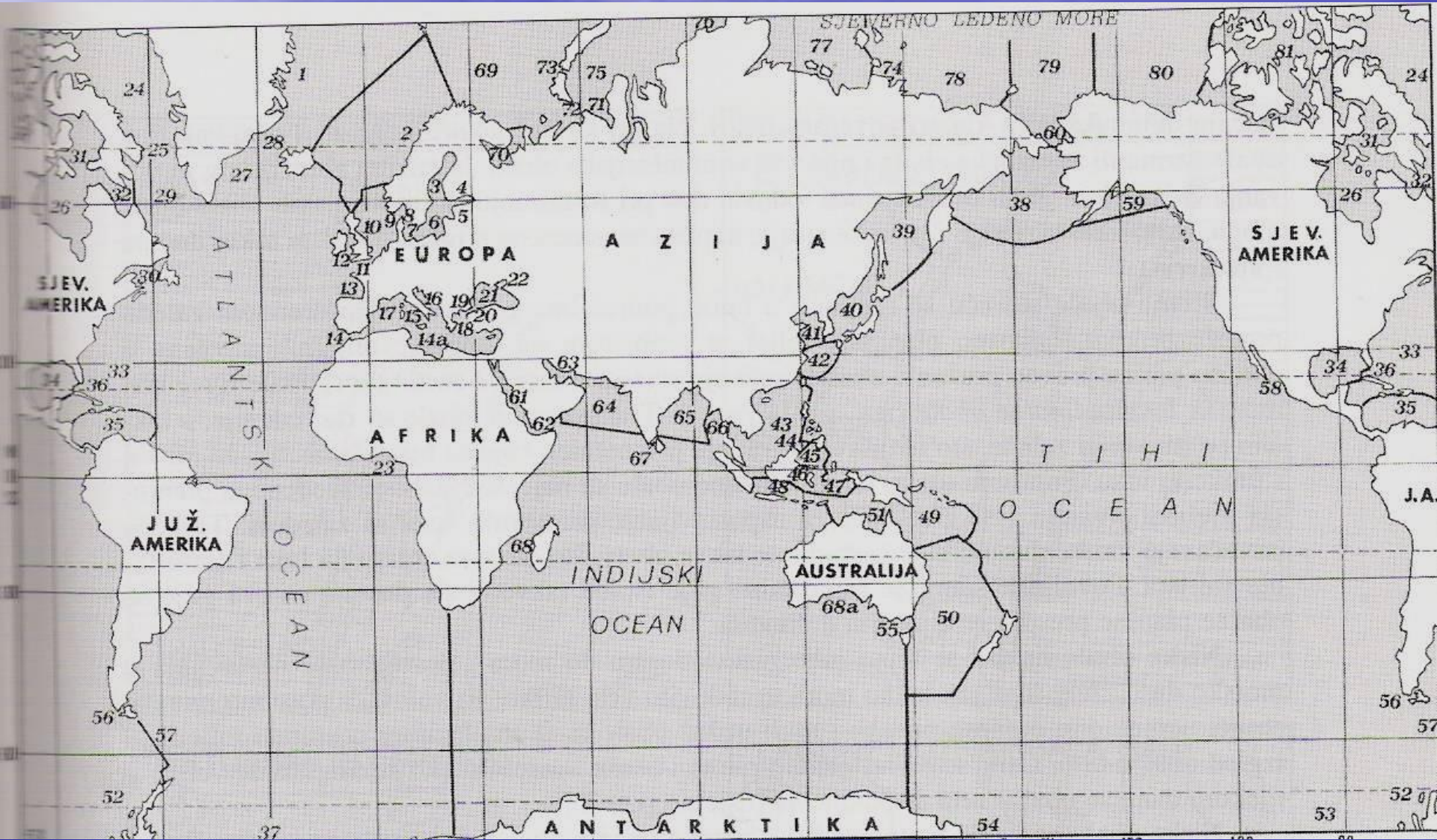
Členitev morja



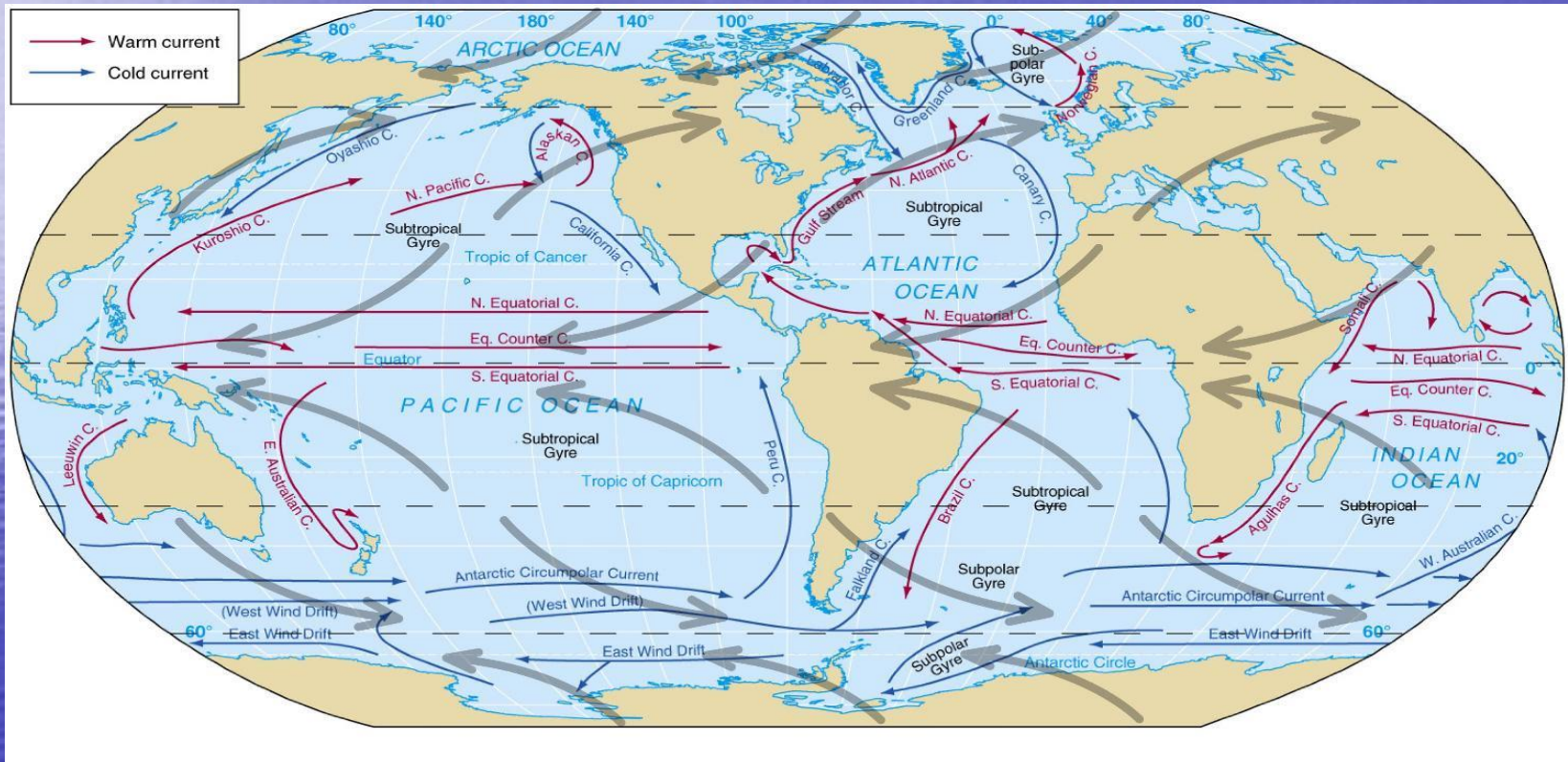
- Antarktični ocean – 5. ocean
- morja v ožjem pomenu (robna, sredozemska, medotoška)
- zalivi

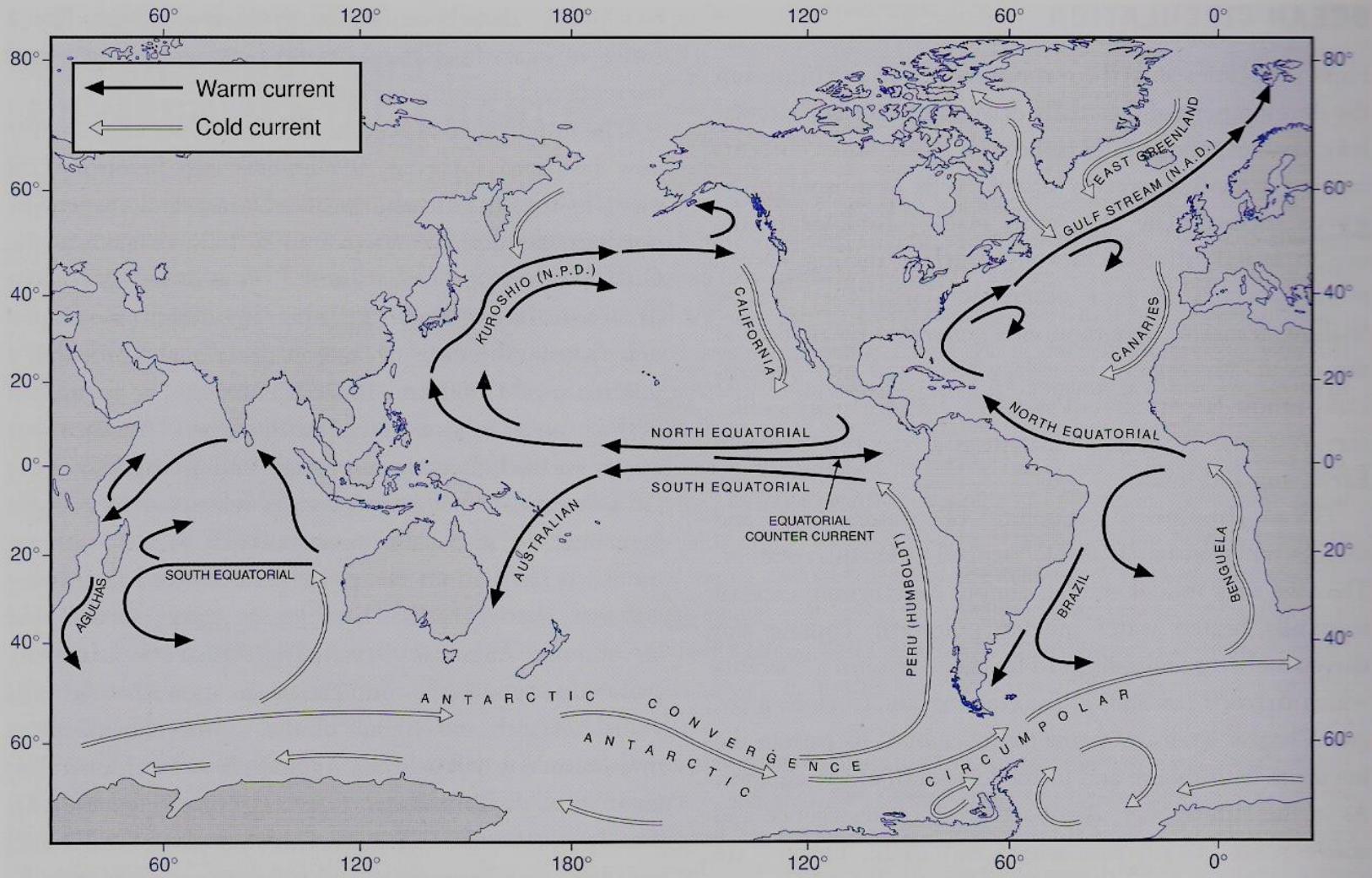


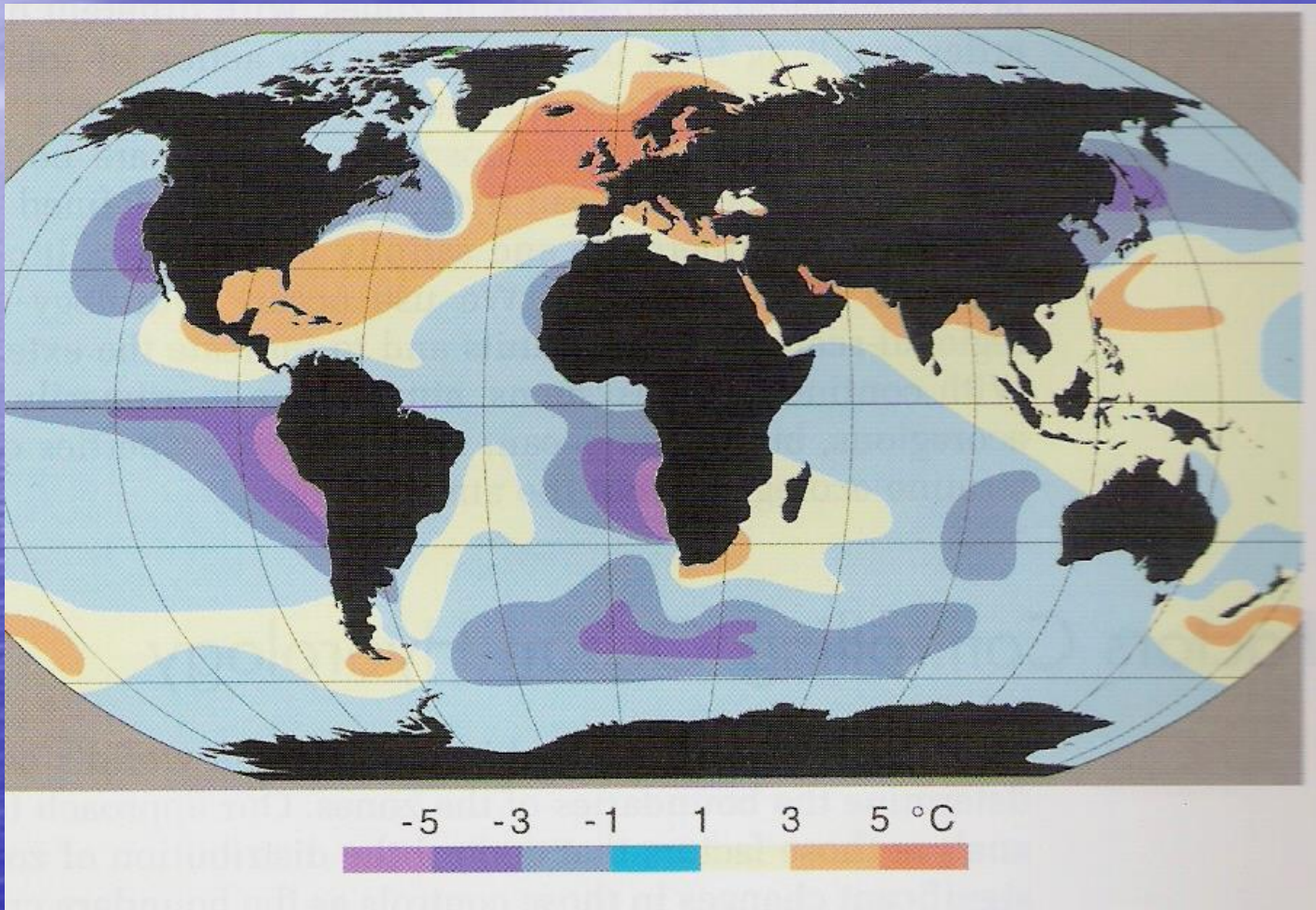


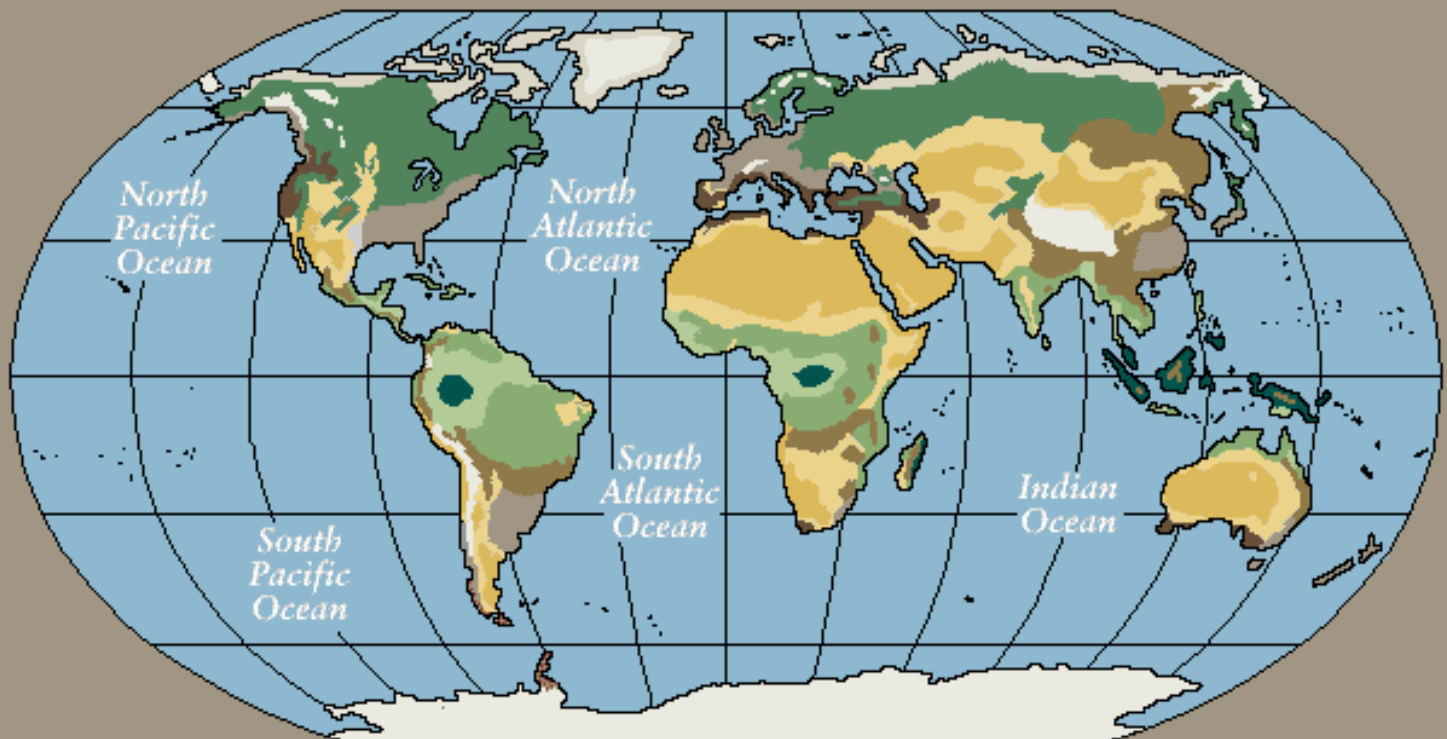


Gibanje morske vode

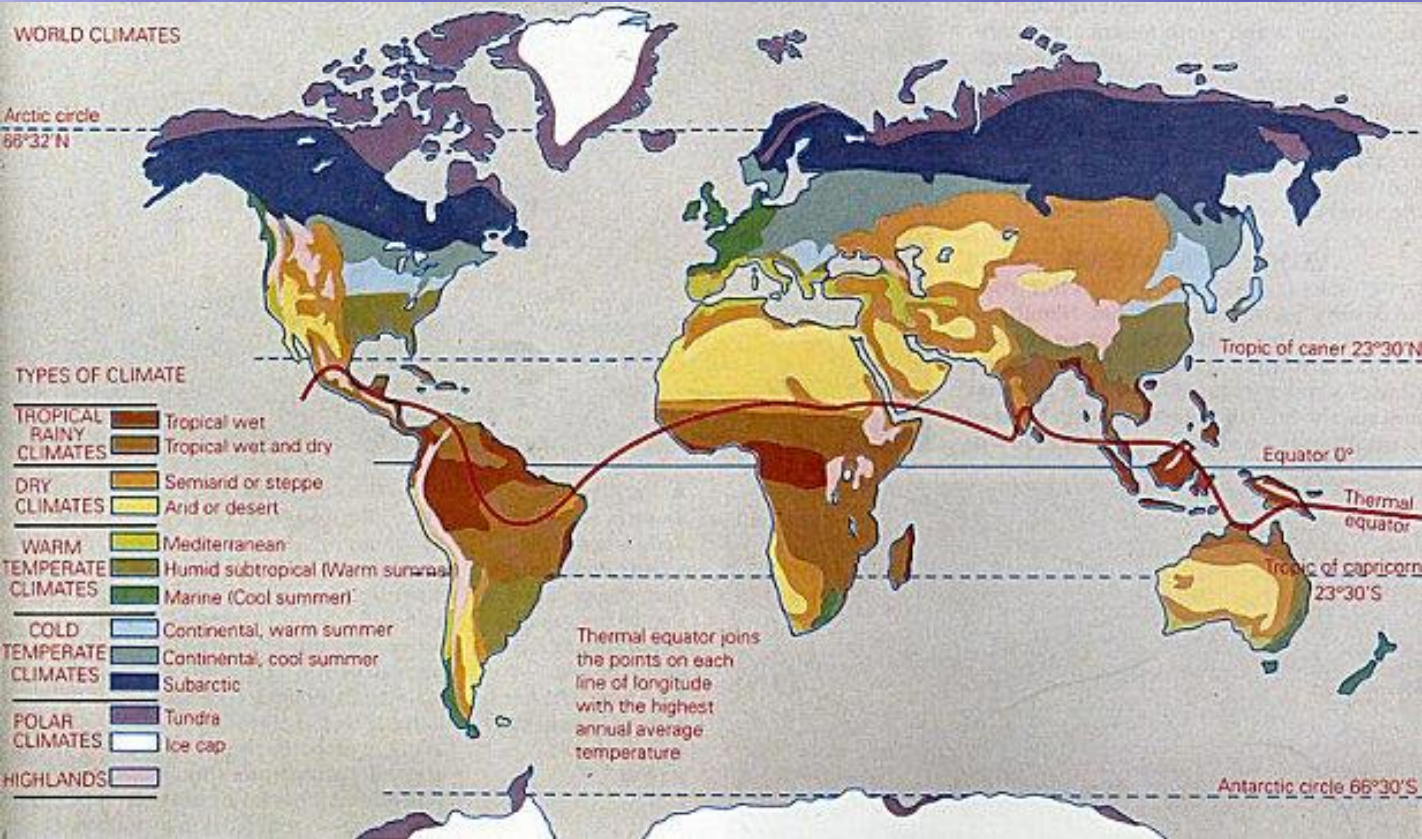




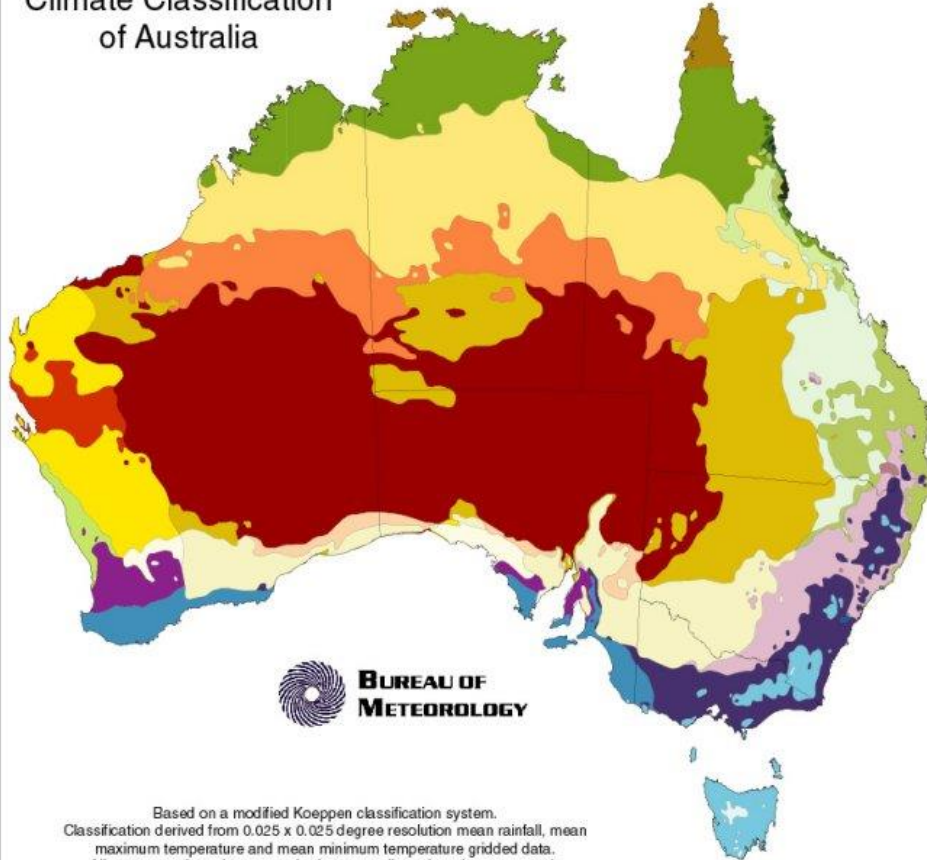




HOT & HUMID (Rain Forest & Savanna)	MILD & HUMID (Mixed Forest & Grassland)	COLD & HUMID (Needle-Leaf & Mixed Forest)	DRY (Steppe & Desert)	POLAR & ALPINE (Tundra & Icecaps)
No Dry Season	No Dry Season	No Dry Season	Semi-Arid	Peaks & Permafrost
Short Dry Season	Drier Winter	No Dry Season	Arid	Some Growth
Dry Winter	Drier Summer	Drier Winter		



Climate Classification of Australia



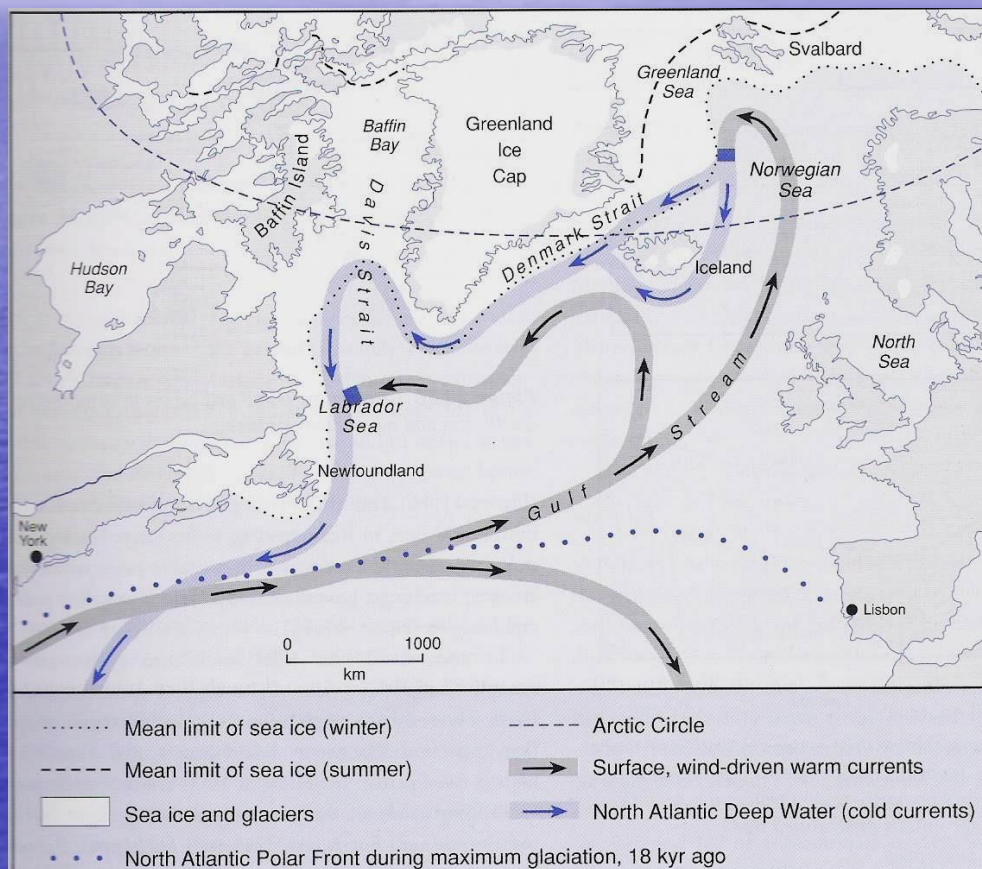
Climate Classes

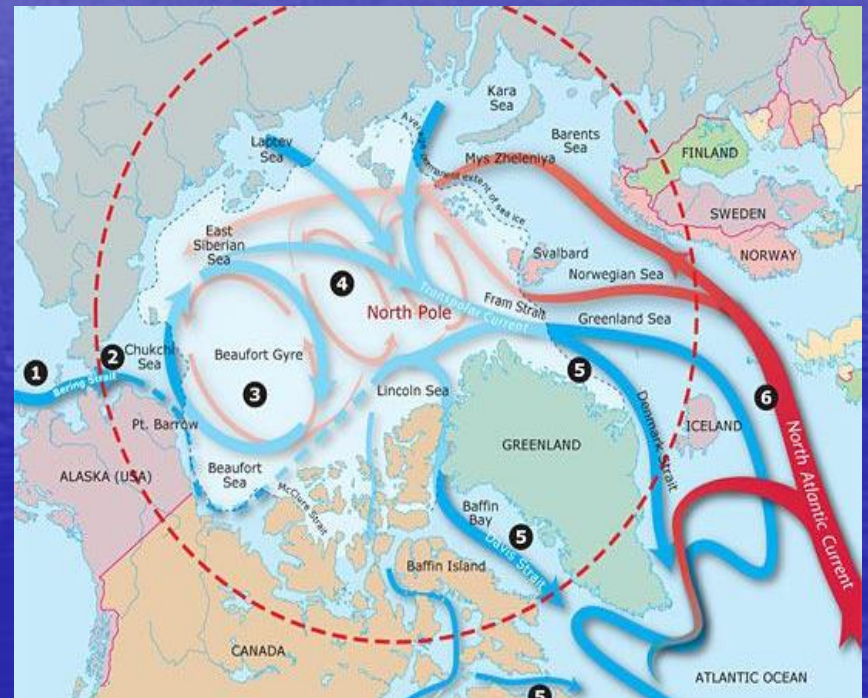
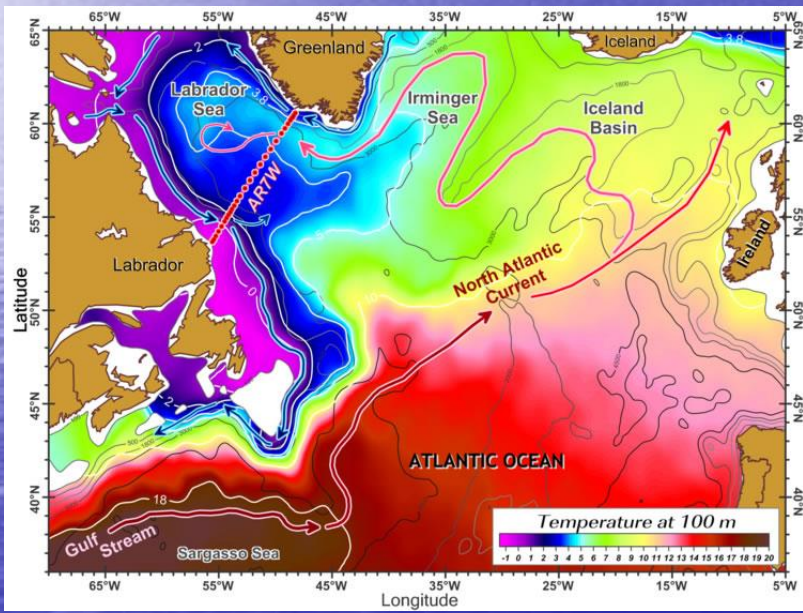
- Equatorial**
 - rainforest (monsoonal)
 - savanna
- Tropical**
 - rainforest (persistently wet)
 - rainforest (monsoonal)
 - savanna
- Subtropical**
 - no dry season
 - distinctly dry summer
 - distinctly dry winter
 - moderately dry winter
- Desert**
 - hot (persistently dry)
 - hot (summer drought)
 - hot (winter drought)
 - warm (persistently dry)
- Grassland**
 - hot (persistently dry)
 - hot (summer drought)
 - hot (winter drought)
 - warm (persistently dry)
 - warm (summer drought)
- Temperate**
 - no dry season (hot summer)
 - moderately dry winter (hot summer)
 - distinctly dry (and hot) summer
 - no dry season (warm summer)
 - moderately dry winter (warm summer)
 - distinctly dry (and warm) summer
 - no dry season (mild summer)
 - distinctly dry (and mild) summer
 - no dry season (cool summer)



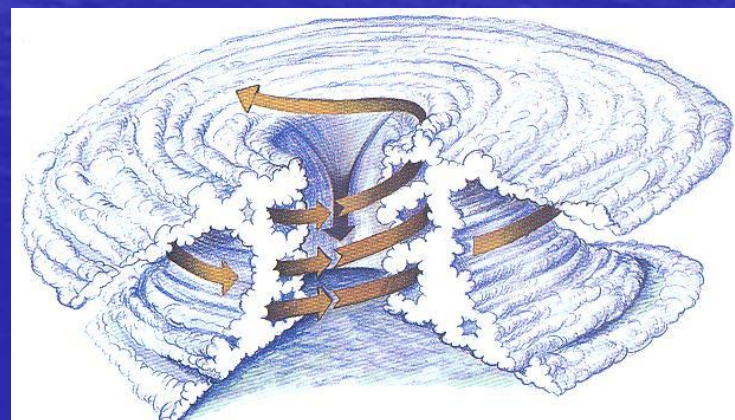
Based on a modified Koeppen classification system.
 Classification derived from 0.025 x 0.025 degree resolution mean rainfall, mean maximum temperature and mean minimum temperature gridded data.
 All means are based on a standard 30-year climatology (1961 to 1990).

Vpliv zalivskega toka na podnebje

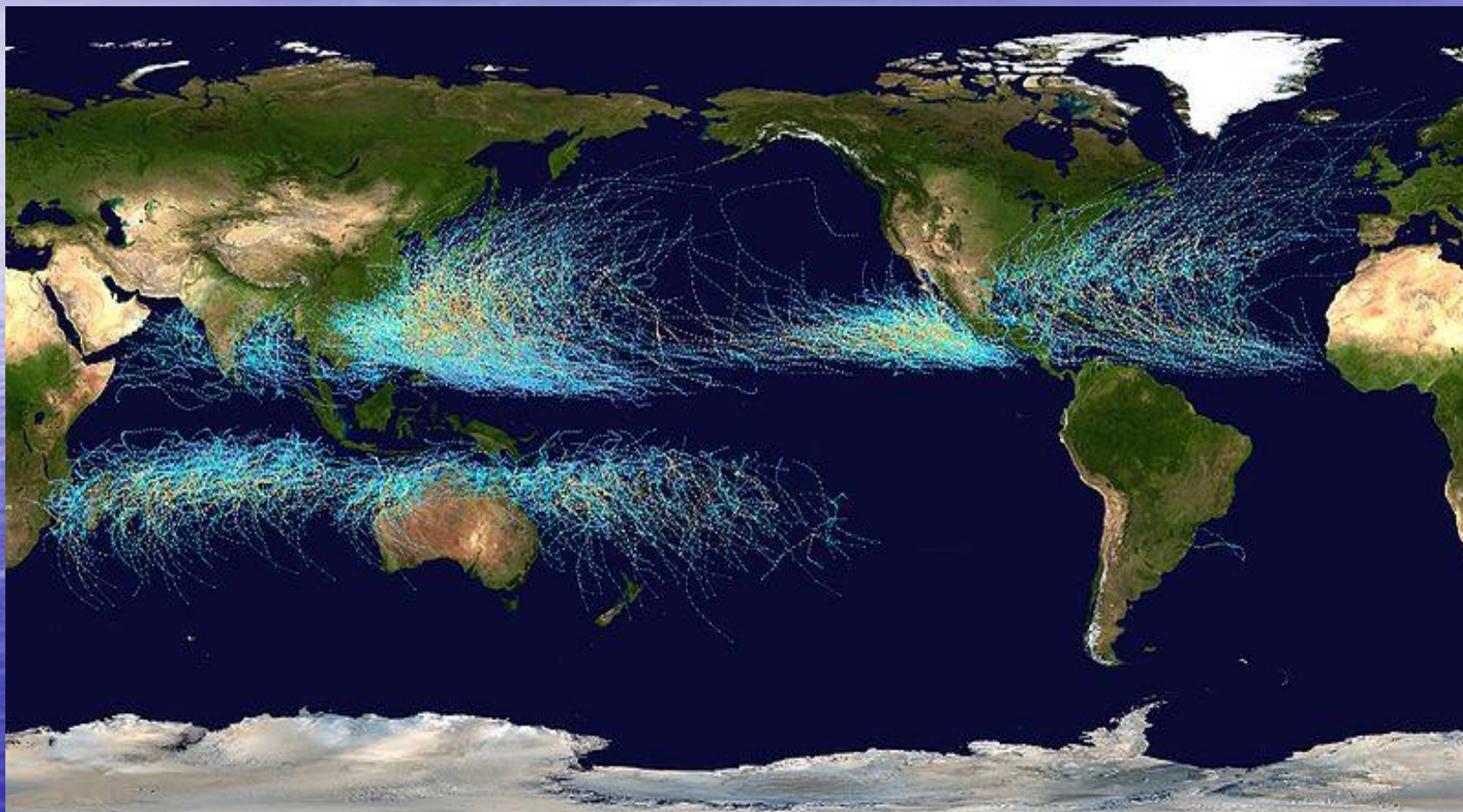




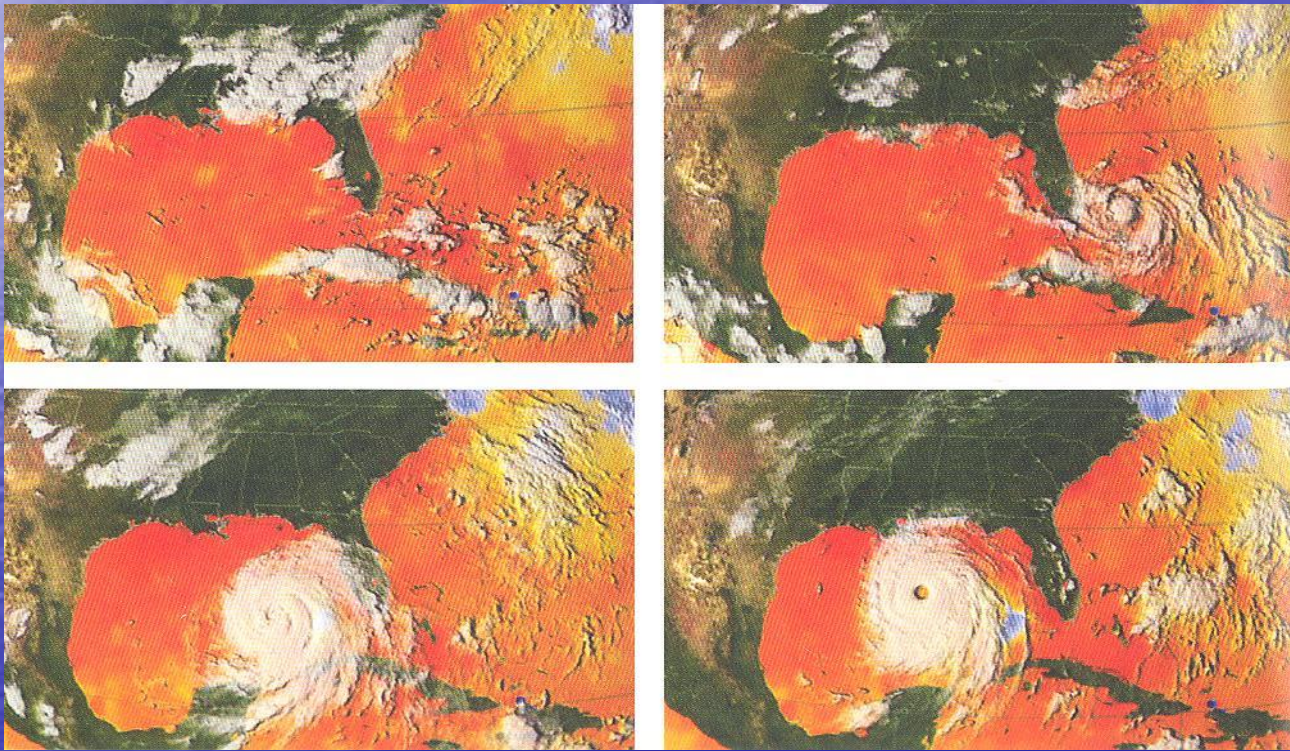
Topla morja in tropski cikloni



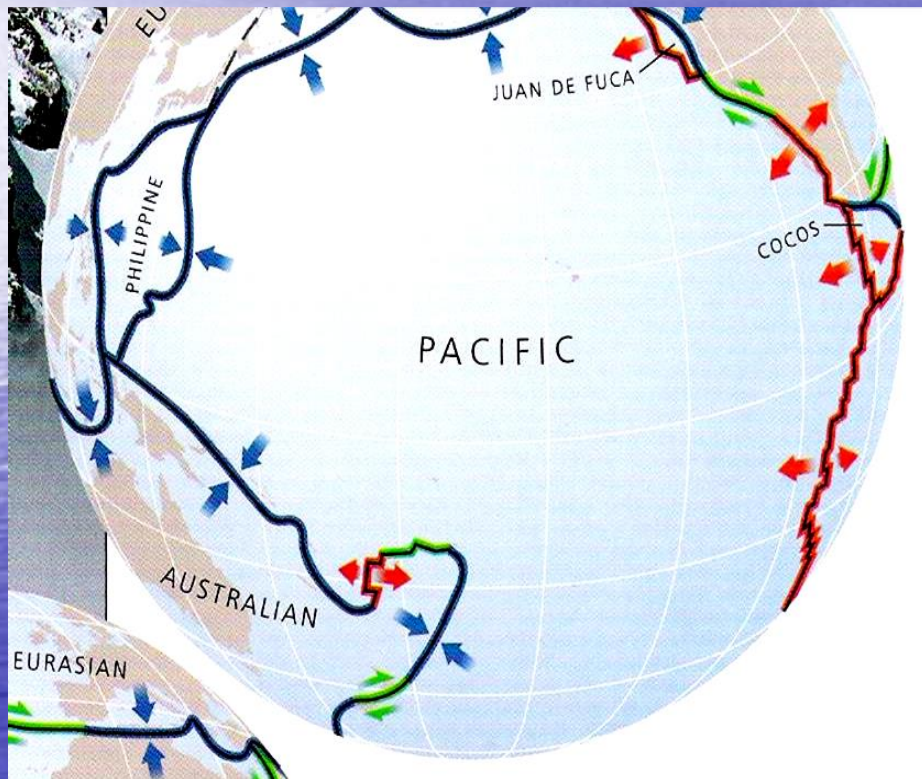
Poti tropskih ciklonov



Katrina – avgust, 2005

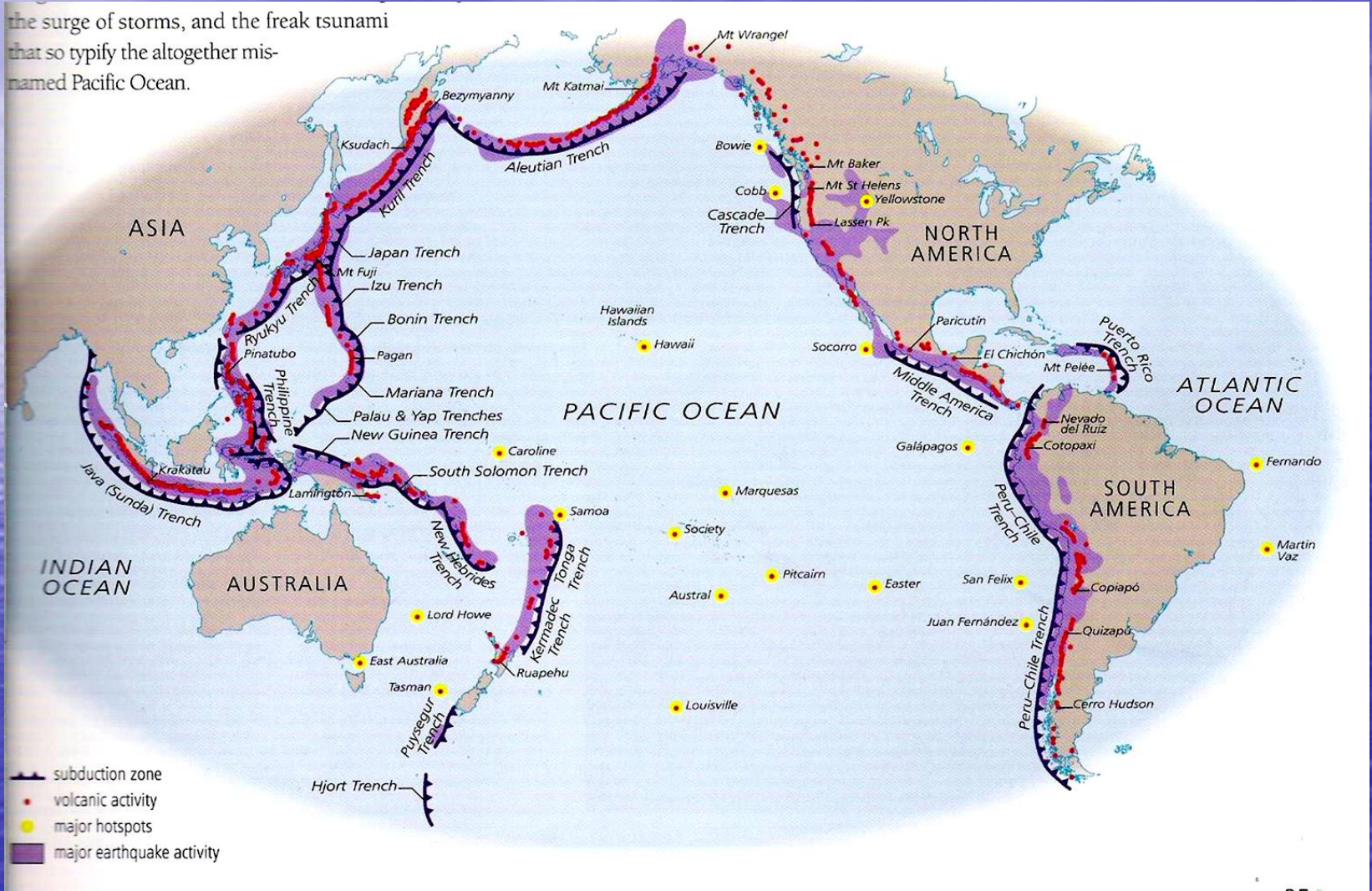


Tektonske enote in morja

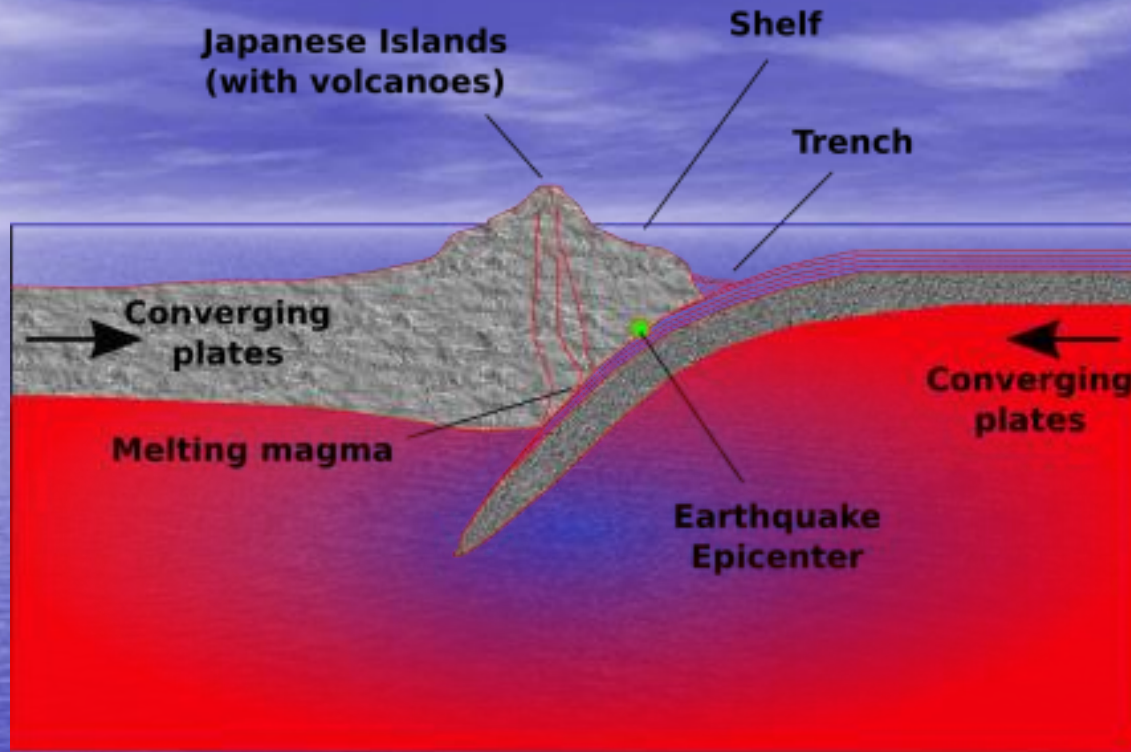


Pacifiški ognjeni obroč

the surge of storms, and the freak tsunami that so typify the altogether mis-named Pacific Ocean.

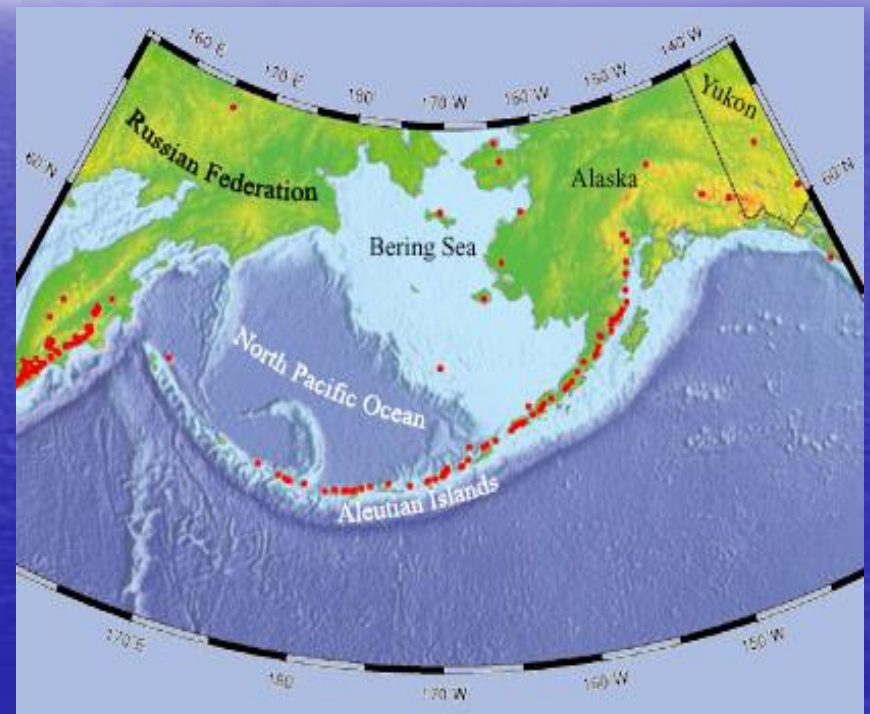


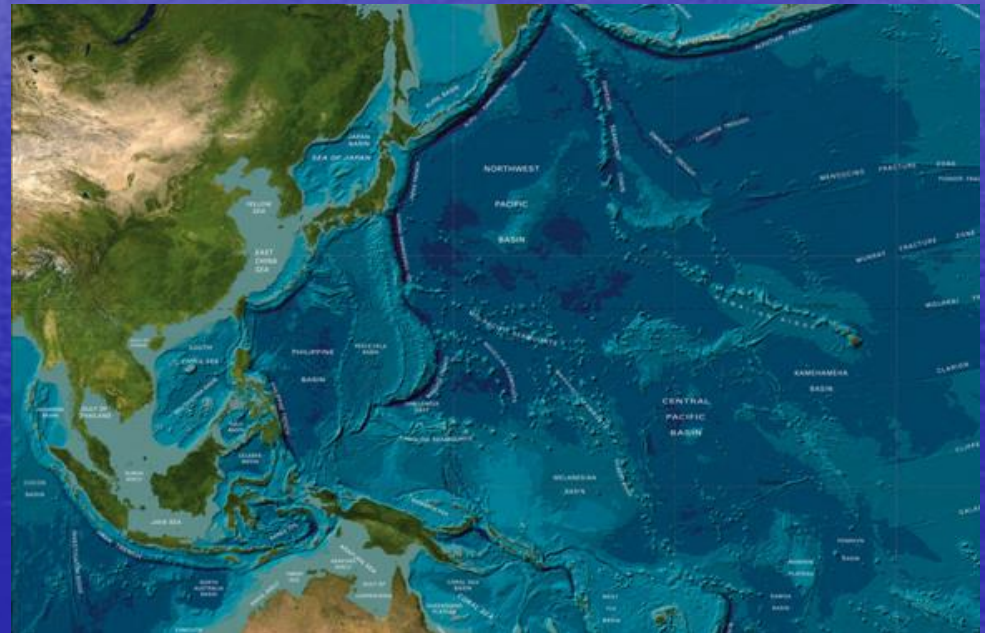
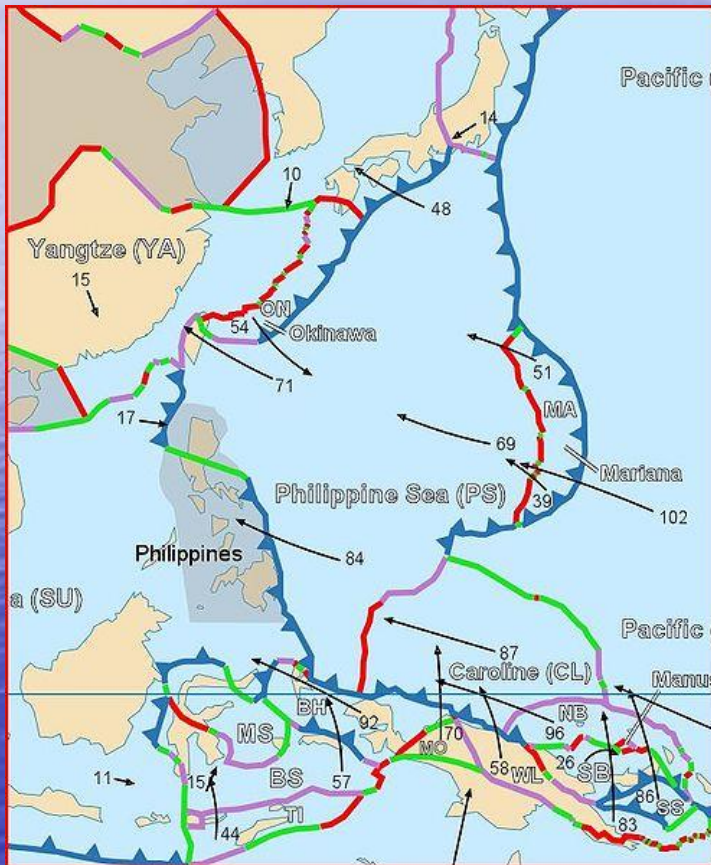
- subduction zone
- volcanic activity
- major hotspots
- major earthquake activity



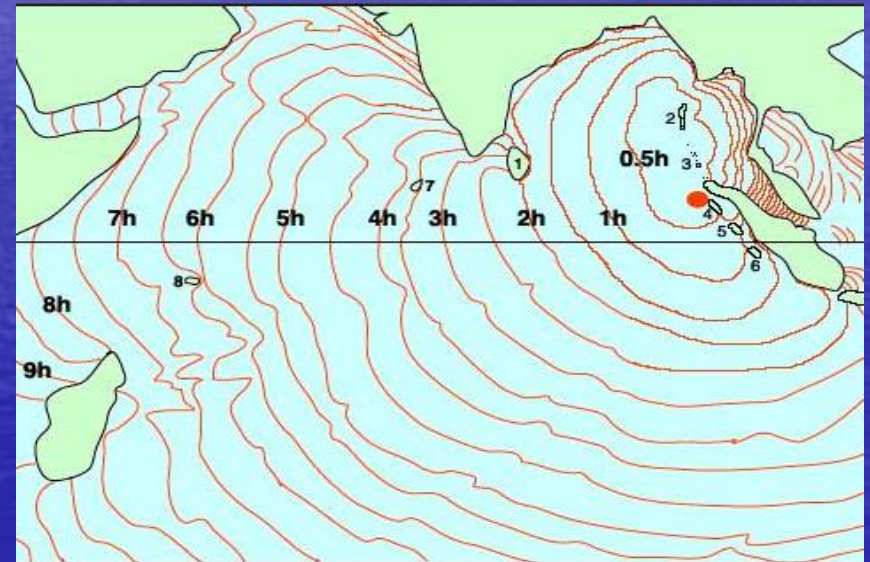
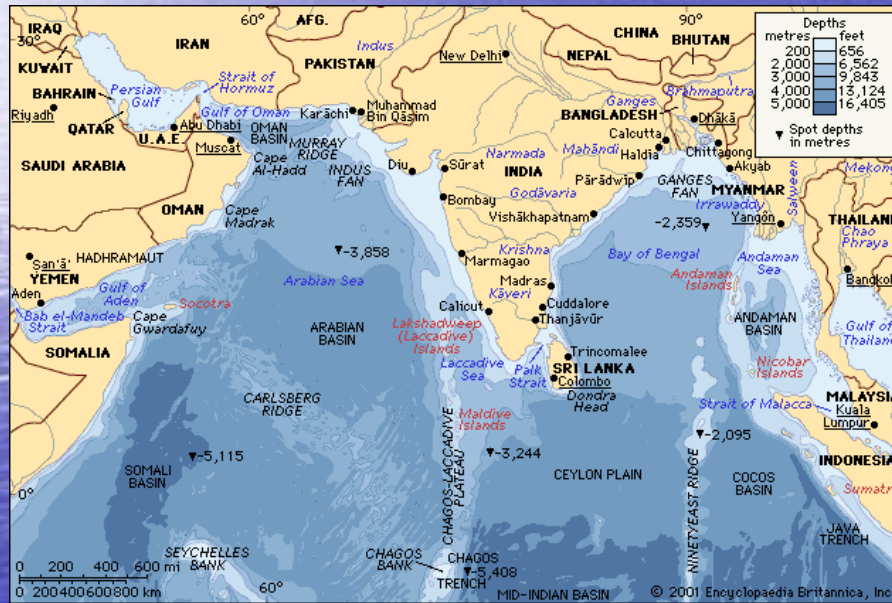
Subduction zones.

<http://www.starrynighteducation.com/sntimes/2011/apr/index.shtml>





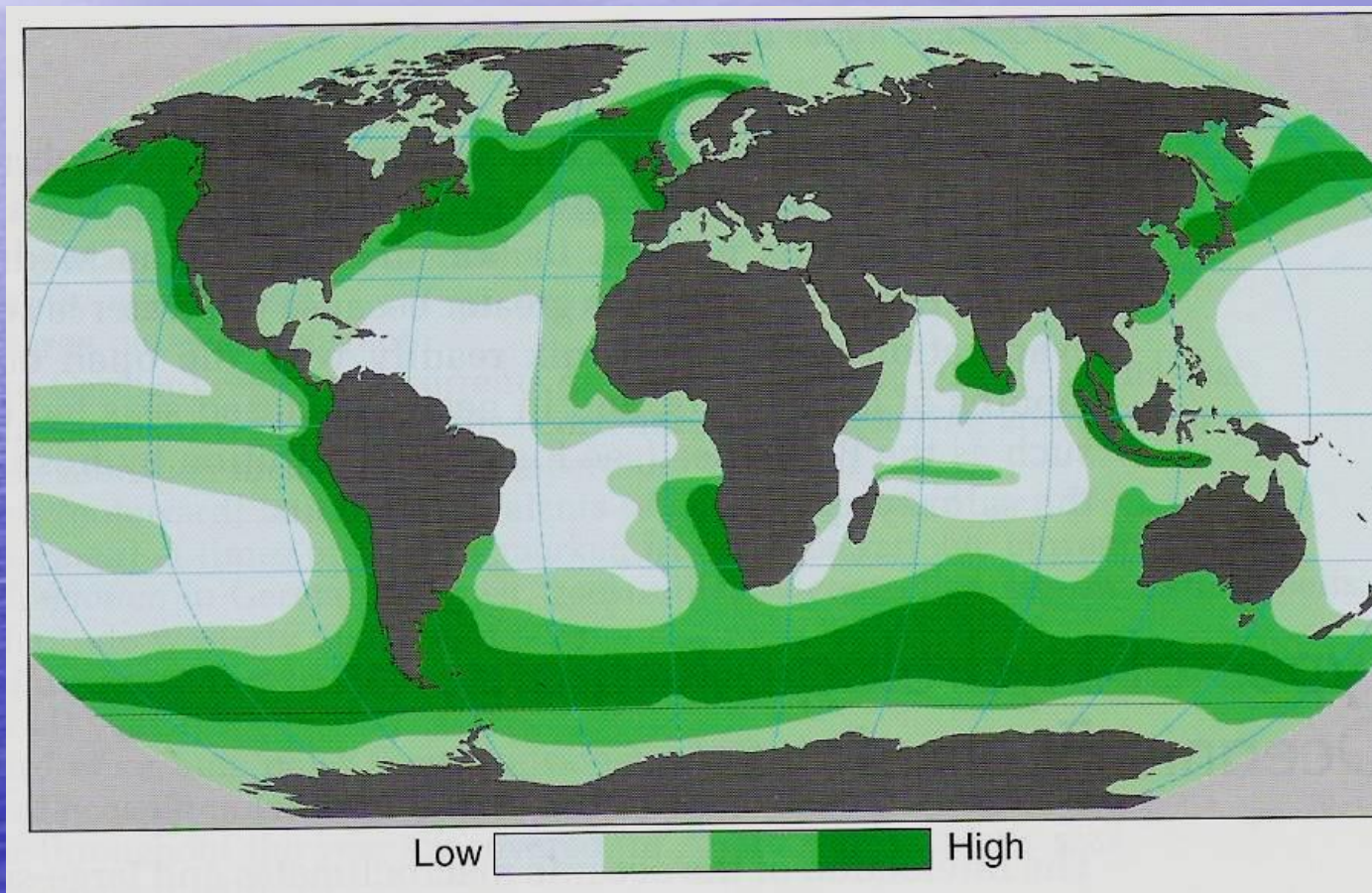
Cunami 26. 12. 2004



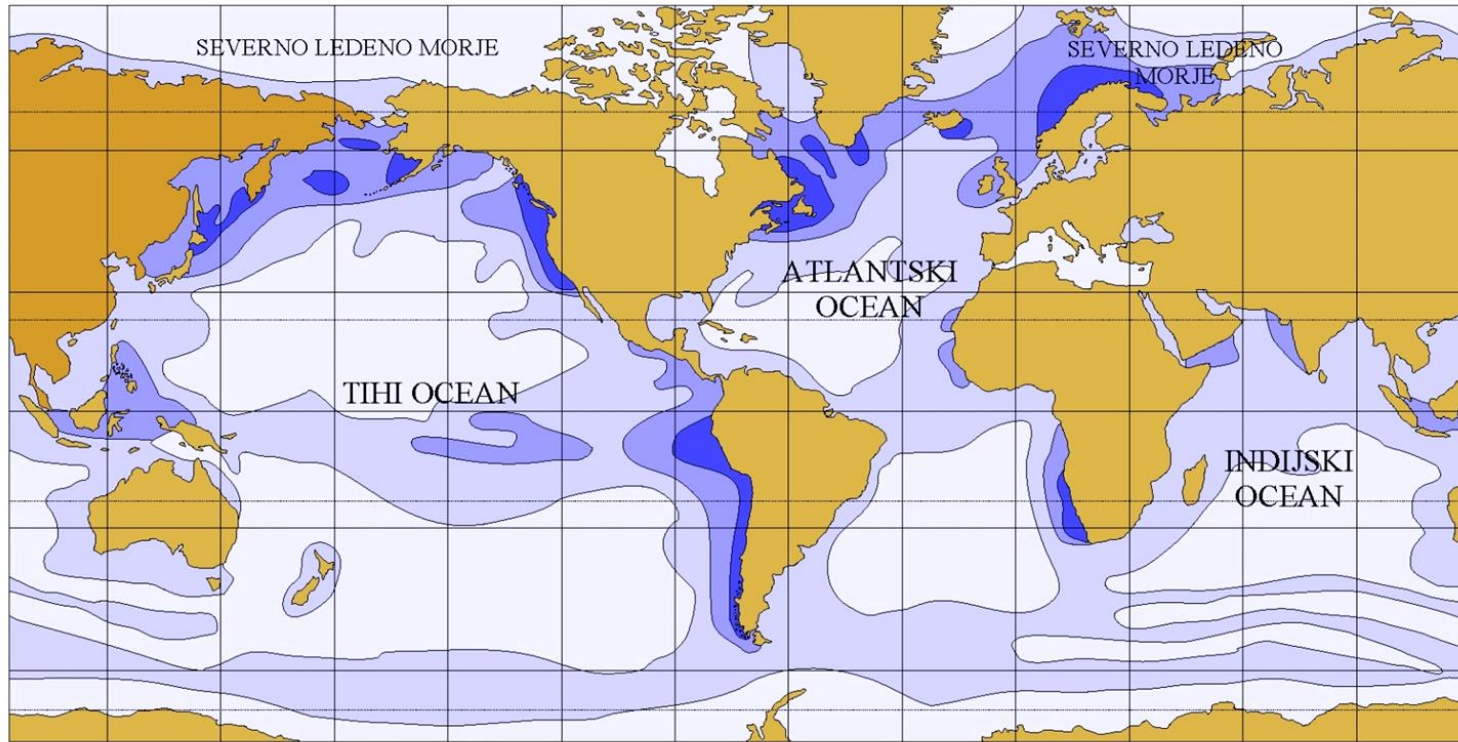
Potres na Haitiju, 12. 1. 2010



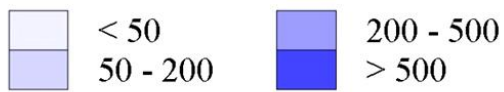
Proizvodnja biomase v morjih



Zooplanktonska produktivnost morij

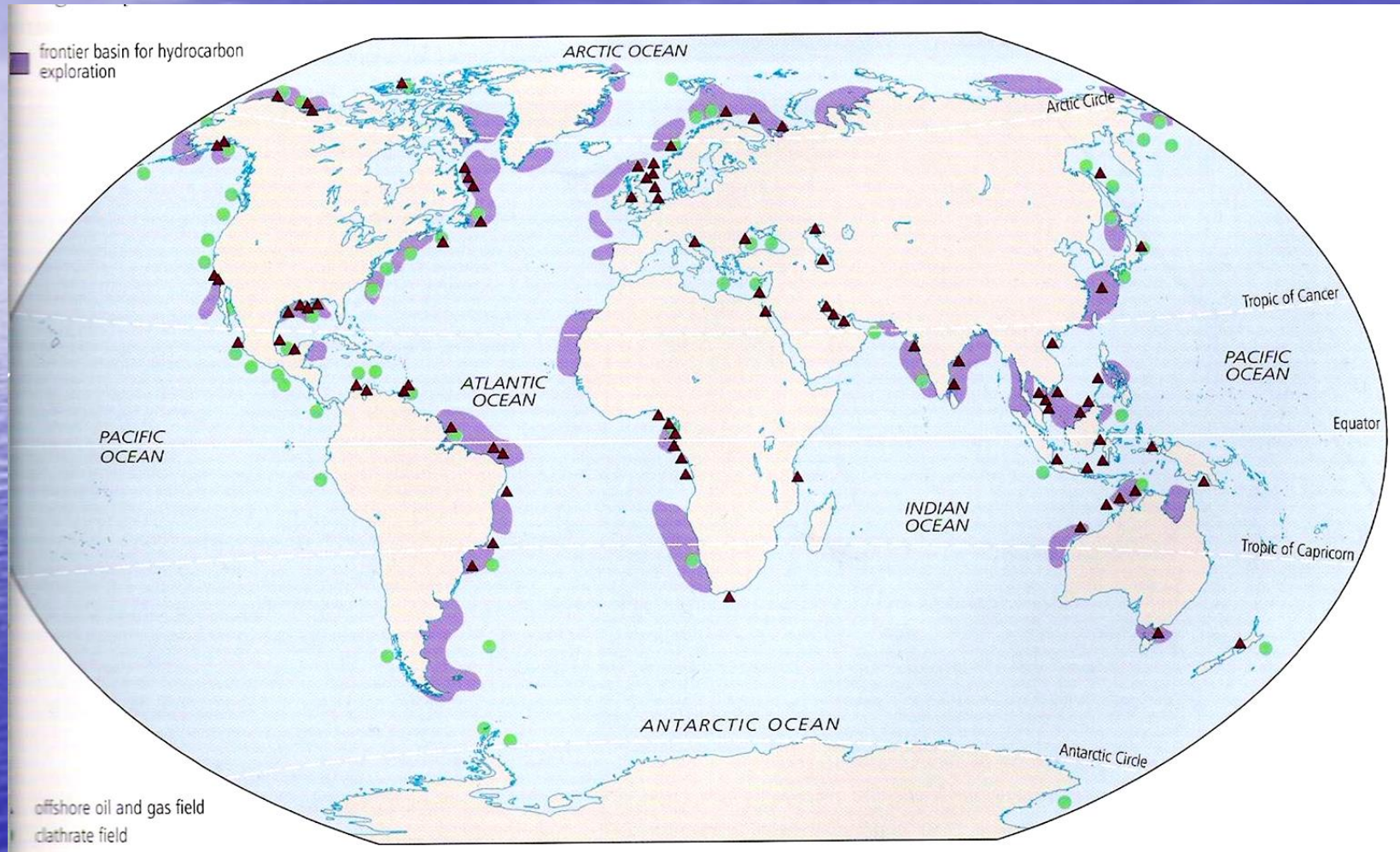


količina zooplanktona (mg/m³)

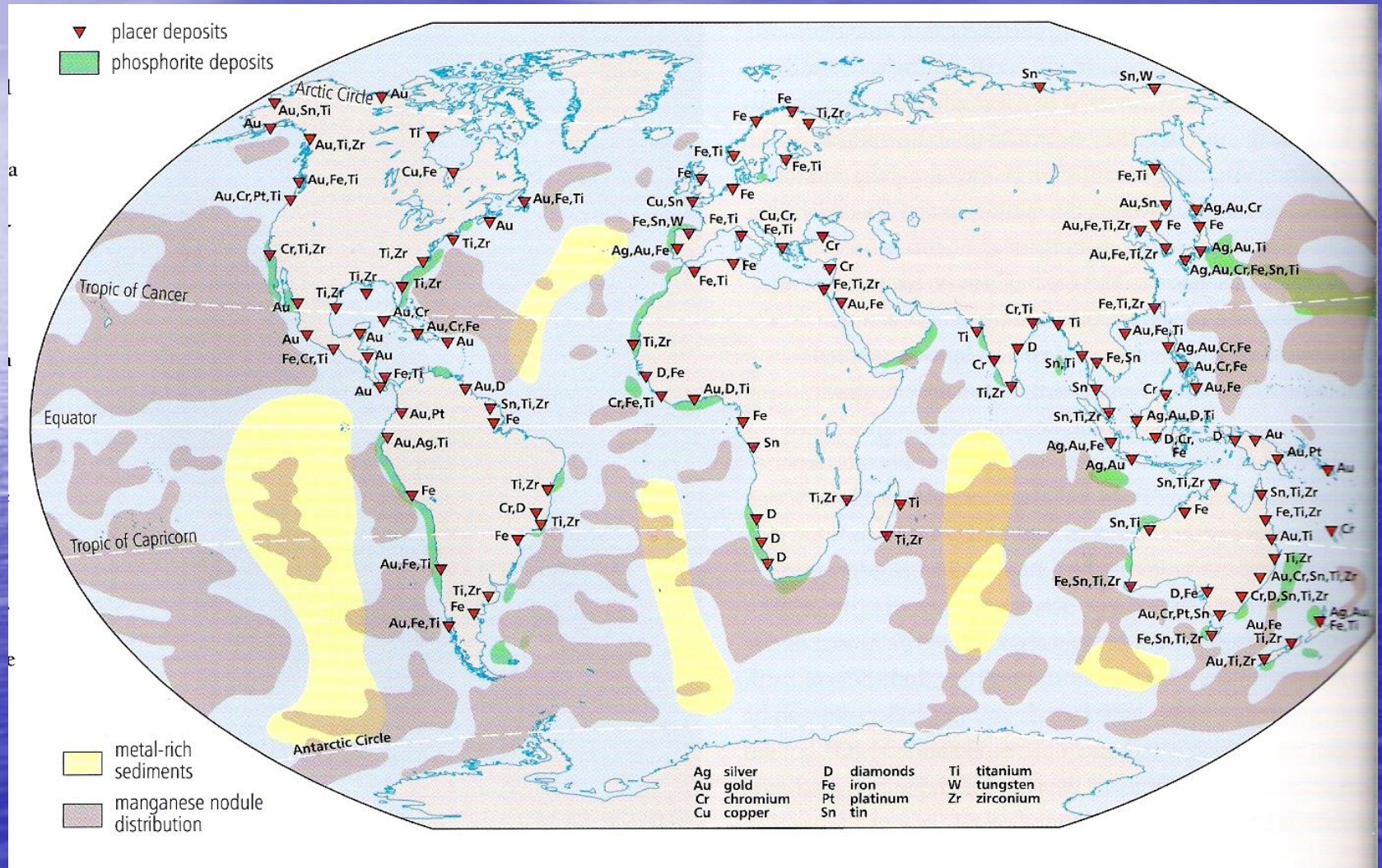


Vir: Mather, Chapman, 1995

Nahajališča nafte in zemeljskega plina



Nahajališča mineralov



Kopenski sedimenti odloženi v morjih

