

Blue Planet: Ocean World

Chap. Start

1 0:00 Introduction

--Blue whale, 30 m, 200 tons; bigger than any dinosaur; speed 20 knots; feeds on krill: 40 million/day.

2 2:42 Series Introduction

--Intro to natural history of the seas; oceans by volume 97% of earth's livable space & most of biomass; will study interaction of currents & solar energy.

3 5:06 Waves & Weather

--Oceans dominate weather; wind causes waves; bottom friction slows wave, makes it break; currents control distribution of nutrients & life.

4 8:24 Seamounts & Sharks

--Island rises from sea floor, deflects deep currents up with nutrients to feed plankton > herbivorous fish > tuna > silky sharks; fish cleaning stations at seamounts.

5 12:24 Sardine Shoal

--Massive sardine shoals at Natal, S. Africa; Agulhas Current reverses; bronze whaler sharks & common dolphins gather below shoals; gannets dive into shoals; dolphins herd sardines with bubble nets.

6 18:36 Albatross Colony

--Rough seas bring up deep water nutrients; cold Falklands Current meets warm Brazil Current; black brow albatrosses breed in colony at Steeple Jason Island in Falklands.

7 21:36 Night Migrations

--Phytoplankton = basis of nearly all ocean life; at night occurs largest migration (vertical) of life on earth: 1 billion tons of plankton; array of plankton feeders follow.
(Stop at ~24:05 min)

8 24:09 Ridley Turtles

--Moon controls tides and monthly breeding cycles; Ridley turtles climb beach in mass: = "adabada".

9 28:44 Herring Bonanza

--Annual sun cycles govern life; herring in Alaskan waters grazed by humpback whales; sea lions eat herring in shallows to breed on plants; vast clouds & surface scum of herring sperm; eggs coat the bottom; birds feed on stranded eggs.

10 34:40 Gray Whale Hunt

--Gray whales migrate north to eat krill (12,000 miles); killer whales attack cows with calves; try to isolate calf & drown it, & succeed.