Material and methods (the expeditionary research zones and the research vessel voyage number, the methods and schemes of experiments/observations are indicated to allow other scientists to reproduce the results using only the text of the article. Materials, instruments, equipment, samplings, and conditions of experiments/observations are specified).

References to the source of financial support for the research (the number of grant (The literary data analysis was made within the framework of research issue of IMBR RAS no. If there is an article (book) translated into English, it is preferable to refer only to it, e. g.: Borzykh O. G., Zvereva L. V. Mycobiota of the bivalve mollusk Anadara broughtoni (Schrenck, 1867) from various parts of Peter the Great Bay, Sea of Japan. Marine biology is the study of life in marine environments - open oceans, seafloors, deep sea vents, shallow coastal areas like coral reefs, seagrass beds, kelp forests and estuaries. Marine biology has many of the same branches as general biology - anatomy and physiology, molecular biology and genetics, ecology and evolution, zoology, botany, and so on - it’s just focused on marine life rather than terrestrial life. Understanding these effects helps other branches of science understand whether and how global climate change is occurring. How is Marine Biology Studied? Much of the technology used in marine biology started out as expansions on fishing gear and developed from there. Examples Others are specifically designed for scientific research. 4 Research priorities. 5 Overview of key Marine Biotechnology Science Policy events and documents since 2000. The EU research policy has responded to the growing interest in marine genetic resources to some extent, notably through support for the Marine Genomics and Marine Biodiversity (MarBEF) FP6 Networks of Excellence and other on-going collaborative projects. Recent efforts to support and coordinate European coastal and marine research infrastructures to improve, for example, access to research vessels, stations and laboratories indicate some level of recognition that action is needed to fully exploit the vast but fragmented research infrastructure available for marine sciences in Europe, including This website provides open access to scientific information on marine species including identification keys to support the scientific community in activities such as bio-monitoring programs, and to provide students and other interested parties with general information on marine biodiversity. This portal unlocks information on 9900 marine species and 5553 higher taxa, most of which with a description and one or more illustrations. SpringerLink is a preferred data source for researchers in academic and corporate institutions and other vital knowledge centers. Tree of Life Web Project a collaborative effort of biologists from around the world.