Programme: M.Sc. (Marine Microbiology) Course Code: MMO 410 Title of the Course: OCEAN OBSERVATIONS AND TECHNIQUES Number of Credits: 3 Effective from Academic Year: 2020-21

Prerequisites	Basic understanding of the marine environments.	
Objective	Introduce the students to analytical techniques and	
	instrumentations used for oceanographic and remote sensing	
	studies.	
Content		
1.	Platforms and instruments used in Oceanography	12 L
1.1	Marine environment domains, observation strategies, in situ	
	observation, Lagrangian and Eulerian measurements, remote	
	sensing. Indian oceanographic research vessels and their	
	facilities.	
1.2	Platform and Instruments: Gliders, Argo, floats, Mooring and	
	moored profilers, buoy, Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler,	
	XBT, Radar, Current Meters, Radars, Marine Magnetometer,	
	Echo Sounder, SONAR, Hydrophone and Geophone,	
	Multibeam bathymetry. Underwater robots and vehicles,	
	Submersible Incubation Device, Camera Systems. Animal	
	tagging, bio-telemetry, bio-logging.	
1.3	Samplers: Conductivity-Temperature-Depth (CTD) sensors,	
	Rosette sampler. Bongo paired Zooplankton Net, BIOMAPER,	
	Video Plankton Recorder, Zooplankton Sampler, Acoustic	
	Recording Package, Multiple Plankton Net. Grab sampler,	
	Gravity corer, Box corer, Piston corer, Hydraulically damped	
	gravity corer.	
2.	Techniques in Microbial Oceanography	12 L
2. 2.1	Techniques in Microbial Oceanography Traditional methods. Use of microscopy for enumeration of	12 L
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	(Moored arrays/drifting traps). ²³⁴ Thorium as a tracer for POC	
	export estimates.	
2.4	Genomic and metagenomics approach. Environmental DNA.	
	Molecular probes	
3	Marine Bio-optics and Remote Sensing	12 L
3.1	Marine bio-optics. Electromagnetic radiation.	
	Photosynthetically active radiation. Optically active	
	components. Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR). Optical	
	properties. Ocean color. Chromophoric dissolved organic matter	
	(CDOM). Bio-optical instruments. Fundamentals of remote	
	sensing. Polar-orbiting and geosynchronous satellites. Spatial,	
	temporal and spectral resolution. Satellite sensors.	
3.2	Applications and societal benefits: Primary productivity, sea	
	surface temperature, salinity, wind speed and direction, Ocean	
	currents, ocean-atmosphere heat exchange, bloom dynamics,	
	biogeochemical cycles, assessment of carbon reservoirs and	
	fluxes, potential fishing zones, pelagic and migratory fish,	
	species conservation (e.g. whales, turtles), coastal	
	(EIA), network and pollution, Environmental impact Assessment	
	(EIA), natural and man-made nazards, ocean color and chimate	
	change.	
Pedagogy	Lectures/tutorials/assignments/self_study/case_studies	
I cuagogy.	Lectures/ tutoriais/ assignments/ sen-study/case-studies	
References/	Schiller Andreas Brassington Gary B (2011) Operational	
Readings	Oceanography in the 21st Century, Springer	
	Jeffrey, S.W and Vesk, M., Introduction to Marine	
	Phytoplankton and Their Pigment Signatures. In: Phytoplankton	
	Pigments in Oceanography. UNESCO Publishing, Paris.	
	Martin S. (2004). An Introduction to ocean remote sensing.	
	Cambridge University Press	
	Venkatesan et al (2018). Observing the oceans in real time.	
	Springer	
	Parsons, T. R., Maita, Y. and Lalli, C. M.; (1984). A Manual of	
	Chemical and Biological Methods for Seawater Analysis,	
	Pergamon Press, Oxford.	
	Strickland, J.D.H, and Parsons T.R., (1972). A practical	
	handbook of seawater analysis, Fisheries Board of Canada	
	bulletin. (2nd edition).	
	Colin Munn (2011). Marine Microbiology Ecology &	
	Applications. Taylor Francis Group.	
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Learning	Knowledge on different instruments and techniques used to	
Outcomes	study oceanography and microbes in the ocean.	