Study for your undergraduate Marine Vertebrate Zoology BSc (Hons) degree at Bangor University (UCAS code C351). The course is ideal preparation for careers in research, marine resource management, conservation, environmental impact assessment, fisheries, coastal authorities, government advisory bodies, the scientific media, ecotourism and other leisure industries and pressure groups. Employability and the School of Ocean Sciences. An Ocean Science degree not only provides sound scientific knowledge of the marine environment, but places strong emphasis on the key skills which are highly regarded by employers. Depending on their degree and specialist module choices, graduates from the School of Ocean Sciences can apply for jobs in Recognition of the threats to biodiversity and its importance to society has led to calls for globally coordinated sampling of trends in marine ecosystems. As a step to defining such efforts, we... Abstract. Recognition of the threats to biodiversity and its importance to society has led to calls for globally coordinated sampling of trends in marine ecosystems. As a step to defining such efforts, we review current methods of collecting and managing marine biodiversity data. A fundamental component of marine biodiversity is knowing what, where, and when species are present. However, monitoring methods are invariably biased in what taxa, ecological guilds, and body sizes they collect. 4Hellenic Center for Marine Research, Institute of Marine Biological Resources and Inland Waters, Heraklion, Greece. 5Marine Research Division, AZTI, Pasaia, Spain. By identifying current monitoring, this exercise aimed to highlight omissions in descriptors, biological components and habitats in particular marine regions or sub-regions and provide a broad overview of the spatial distribution and temporal intensity of monitoring activities. In particular, it aimed to identify programs or combinations of programs that will address the requirements of the MSFD, thus enabling decisions to be made about the cost-effectiveness of future monitoring. Information was compiled regarding the current status of marine biodiversity monitoring. By identifying current monitoring, this exercise aimed to highlight omissions in descriptors, biological components and habitats in particular marine regions or sub-regions and provide a broad overview of the spatial distribution and temporal intensity of monitoring activities. In particular, it aimed to identify programs or combinations of programs that will address the requirements of the MSFD, thus enabling decisions to be made about the cost-effectiveness of future monitoring. Information was compiled regarding the current status of marine biodiversity monitoring.