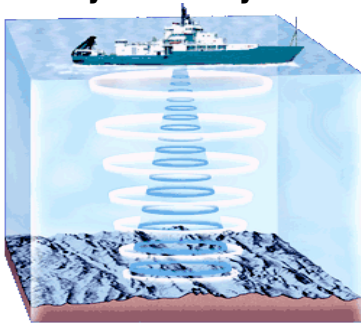


Notes: Ocean Floor

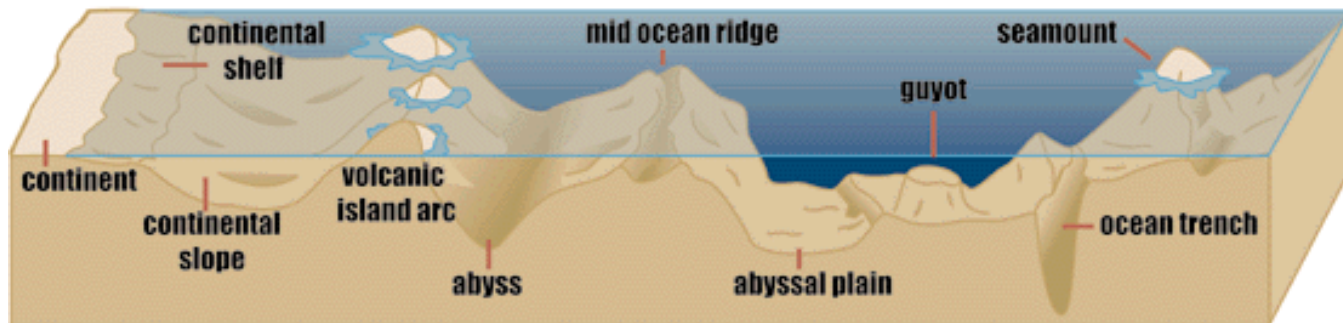
Name _____ Block: _____

I. Ways to study the Ocean floor:



- A. _____: **Sound Navigation and Ranging**
- B. **Satellites**: provide great range and speed in _____
- C. _____: measures changes in ocean surface that indicate shape of the ocean floor.

Features of the Ocean Floor

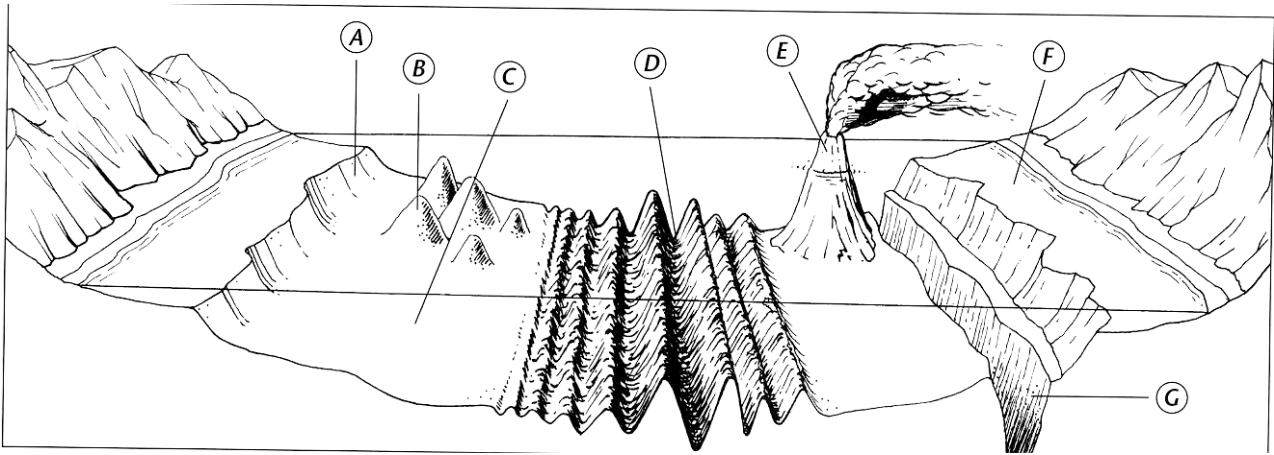


Review:

- What is the deepest place in our oceans? _____
- What type of plate boundary make deep oceanic trenches? _____
- Where is sediment carried by rivers deposited in our oceans? _____
- What type of plate boundary is located at mid-ocean ridges? _____
- How does Earth's climate effect the sea level? _____

Ocean Features:

1. _____ - Made up of the continental shelf, slope, and rise. This is where the continent drops off to meet the ocean crust.
2. _____ - gently sloping edge of the continent. The ocean is shallow on the shelf.
3. _____ - the steep drop-off at the edge of a continent.
4. _____ - where sediment builds up at the bottom of the continental slope.
5. _____ - relative smooth, flat plains on the ocean floor. Ocean floor is deep in these areas.
6. _____ - chains of volcanic mountains that run through the middle of the oceans, located near divergent boundaries.
7. _____ - low valleys in the middle of mid-ocean ridges where two ocean plates are pulled apart, where new sea floor is made!
8. _____ - the deepest places in the ocean. They form from one crustal plate plunging under another (a.k.a. SUBDUCTION)
9. _____ - An underwater volcanic mountain, not an island, yet!
10. _____ - An underwater plateau that has sunk beneath the ocean's surface. Originally formed from volcanic activity, it's top has been flattened from wave action



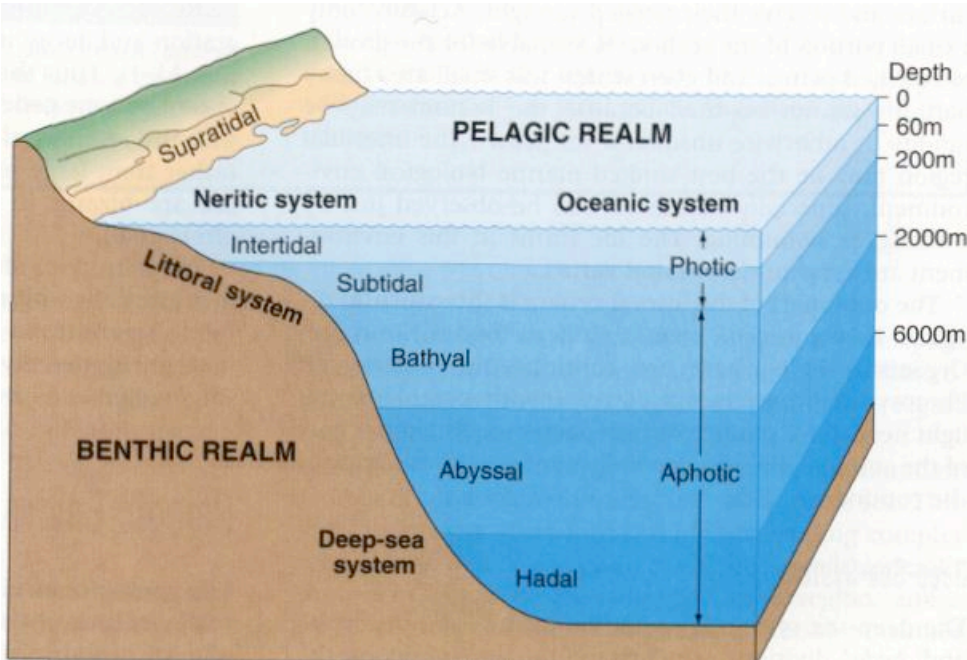
Your turn: Identify the features:

- A: _____
 B: _____
 C: _____
 D: _____
 E: _____
 F: _____
 G: _____

Place the numbers below on the diagram above where they would occur.

1. Subduction zone
2. Divergent boundary
3. Areas of deposition (2)
4. Where sedimentary rock will form
5. Extinct or dormant volcanoes
6. Where new sea floor is forming
7. Extrusive igneous rock formation (2)

Ocean Zones:



Each ocean zone is unique in the life forms it supports.

As you go deeper in the ocean, the **water pressure**

As you go deeper in the ocean, **temperature**