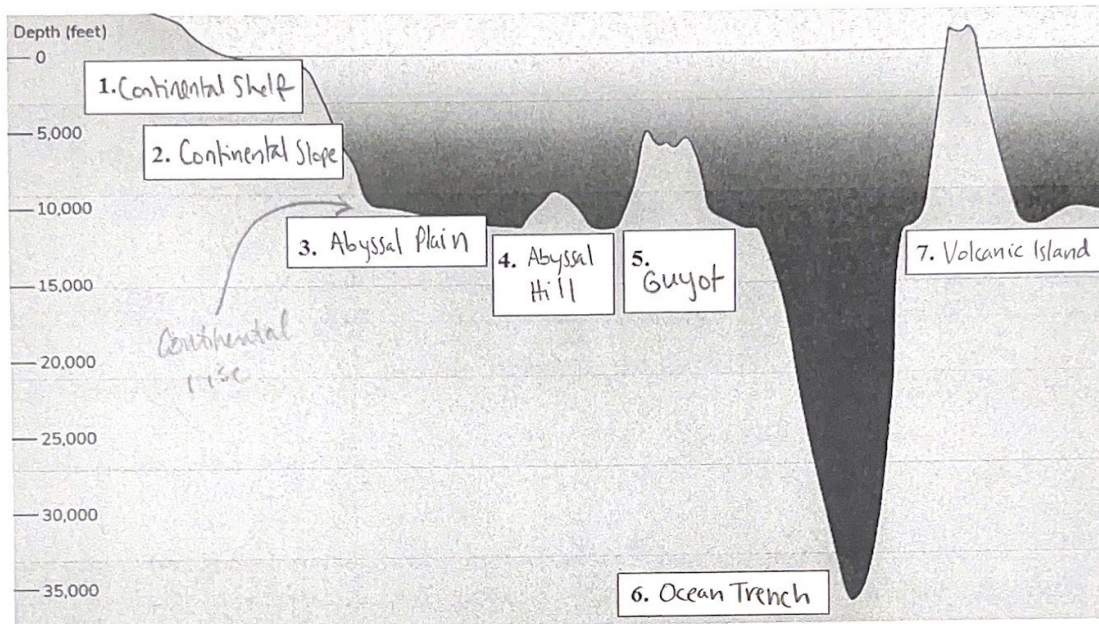


Key

Underwater Land Forms of the Ocean

Please fill in the numbered boxes using your notes and the **word bank** below



This graphic shows several ocean floor features on a scale from 0-35,000 feet below sea level. The following features are shown at example depths to scale, though each feature has a considerable range at which it may occur: continental shelf (300 feet), continental slope (300-10,000 feet), abyssal plain (>10,000 feet), abyssal hill (3,000 feet up from the abyssal plain), seamount (6,000 feet up from the abyssal plain), ocean trench (36,000 feet), and volcanic island (above sea level). (NOAA Office of Education)

Word Bank:

Continental Shelf Seamount (Guyot) Ocean Trench Abyssal Plain

Volcanic Island Continental Slope Abyssal Hill

Ocean Floor Feature:	Description:
Continental Shelf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - usually less than a few hundred feet deep - area of relatively shallow water - the edge of a continent that lies under the Ocean
Shelf Break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The continental shelf extends from the coastline of a continent to a <u>drop off point</u> shelf break
Continental Slope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the slope seawards from the continental shelf to the continental rise
Continental Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A wide, gentle incline from a deep ocean plain (abyssal plain) to a continental slope
Abyssal Plain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at depths of over 10 000 feet - covers 70% of the ocean floor - deep and flat section of the ocean floor formed by accumulation of sediments over ocean crust
Mid-Ocean Ridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rising up from the abyssal plain - Found at divergent plate boundaries - Formed by solidification of magma ↳ represent formation of new oceanic crust

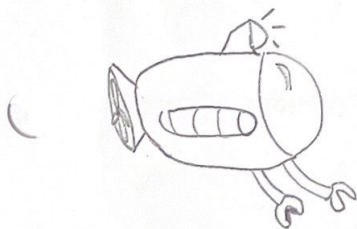
<p>Seamount</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submarine volcanoes that can become volcanic islands - Formed by hot spots activity (Hawaii) or oceanic ridges (Azores)
<p>Guyot</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inactive volcanic islands weathered and eroded below sea level ↳ Flat top.
<p>Ocean Trench</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deepest parts in the ocean - long, narrow depressions in the sea floor

Methods of Mapping the Ocean Floor:

The properties of the ocean floor are determined both by direct observations and by remote sensing. Describe in detail one example of **direct mapping** and one example of **remote mapping**. If possible, draw a diagram.

direct mapping:

manned and unmanned underwater exploration vehicles



remote mapping:

Sonar mapping; by reflecting sound waves off the bottom of the ocean.

