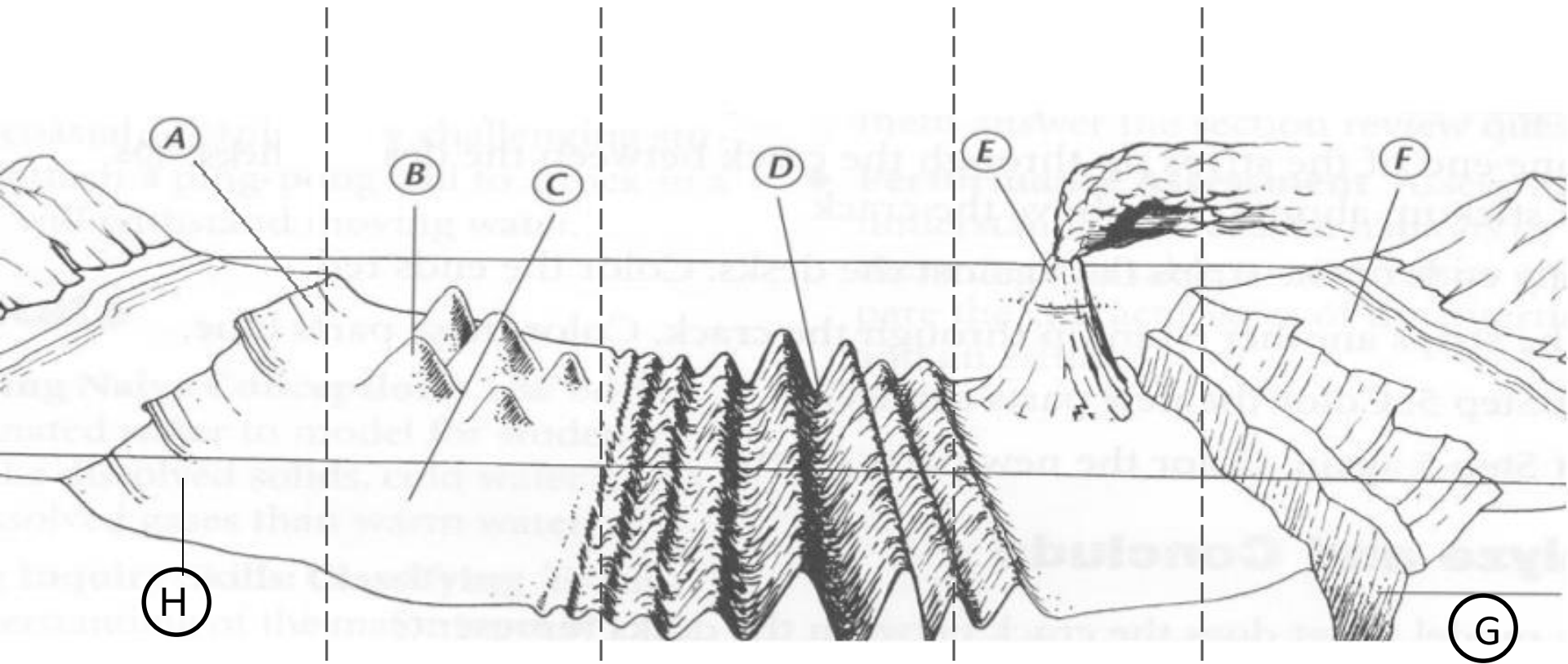


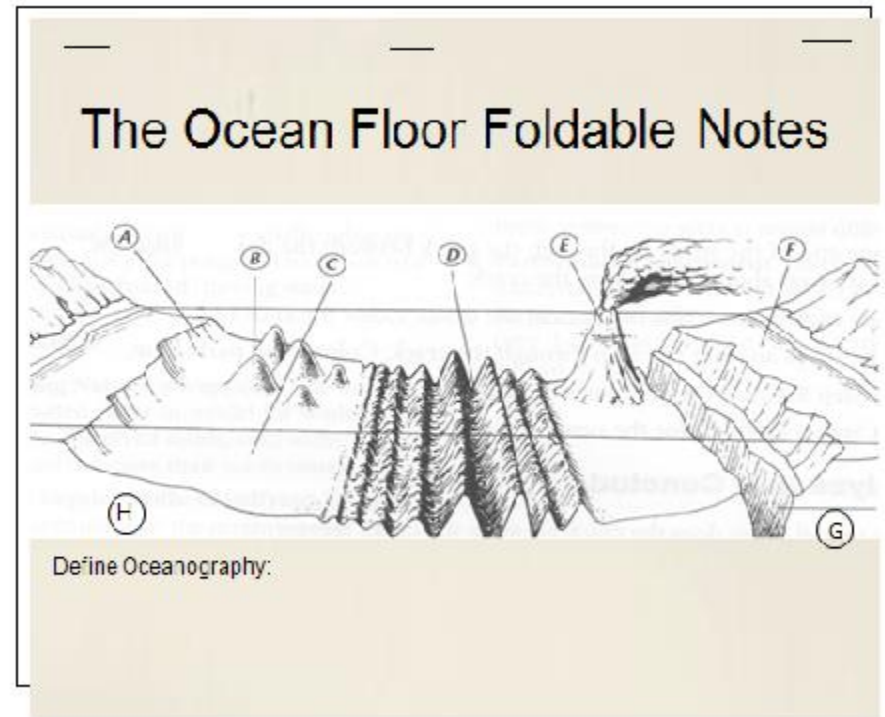
The Ocean Floor Foldable Notes



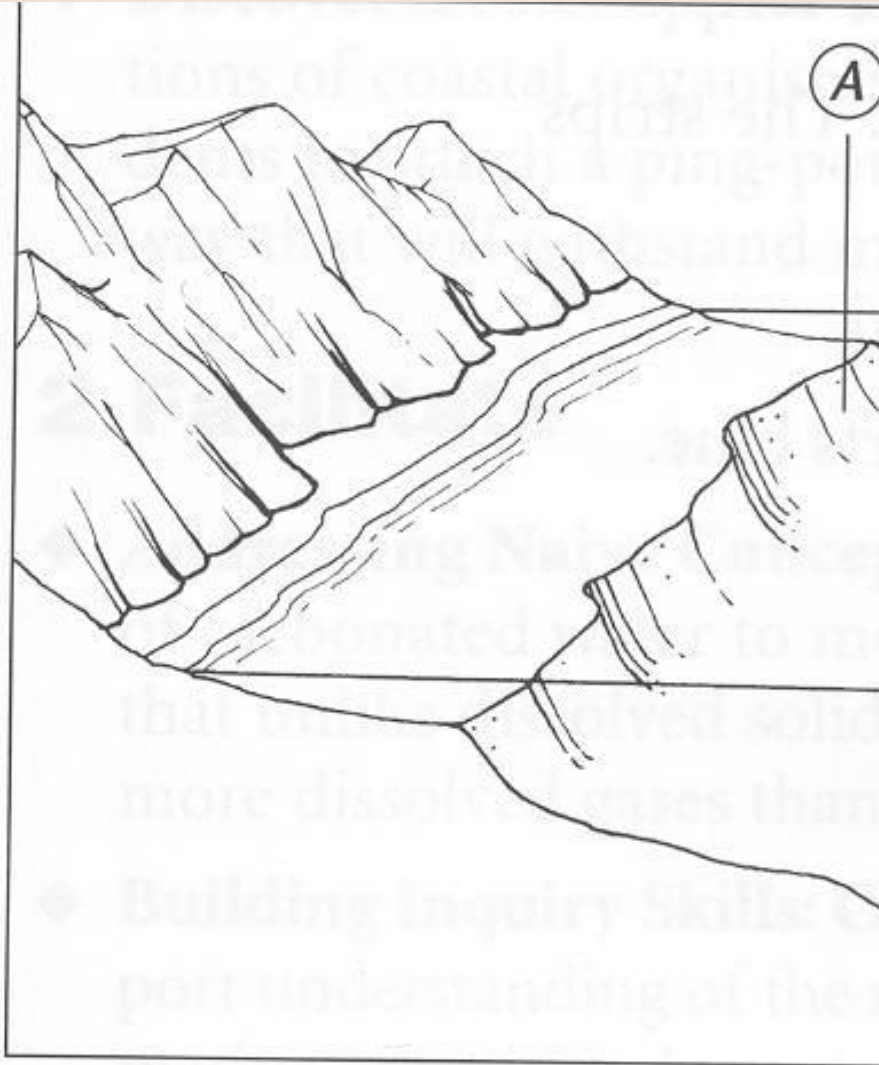
Define Oceanography:

Do First

- Define Oceanography on the front over
- Color anything below the ocean blue, and anything above the water brown
- Cut through the dashed lines (ONLY on the cover)
- Complete foldable by following the slides that follow



A. Continental Slope



- Fold section A and write information about the continental slope behind it.

A. Continental Slope

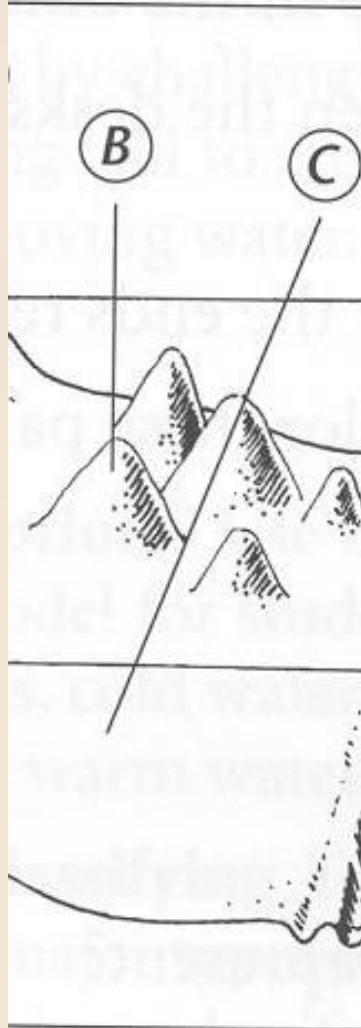
- **The steep gradient that leads to the deep ocean floor and marks the seaward edge of the continental shelf**
- **The continental slope begins at the shelf edge.**
- **Slope is about the same as a movie theater aisle**

H. Continental Rise

- The gently sloping surface at the base of the continental slope
- Lies at the base of the continental slope on oceanic crust and is generally several kilometers thick
- Only occurs at passive continental margins like the east coast of the U.S.

B. Seamount and Island Chains

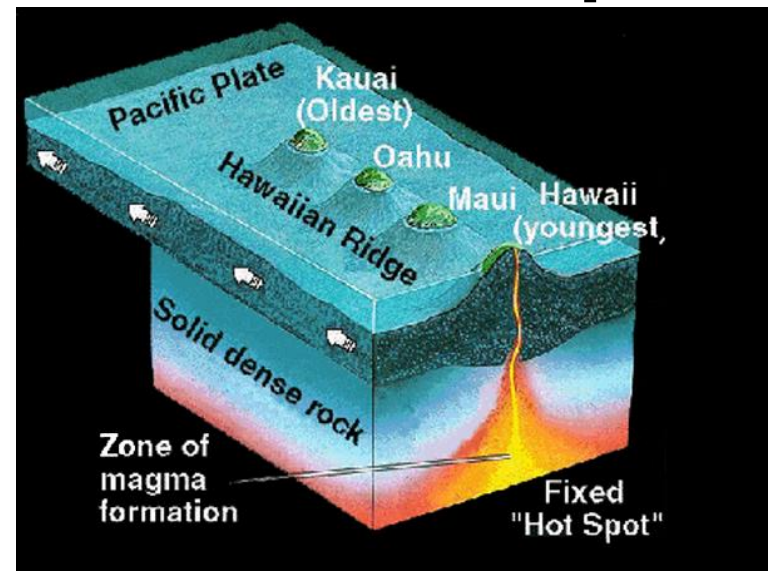
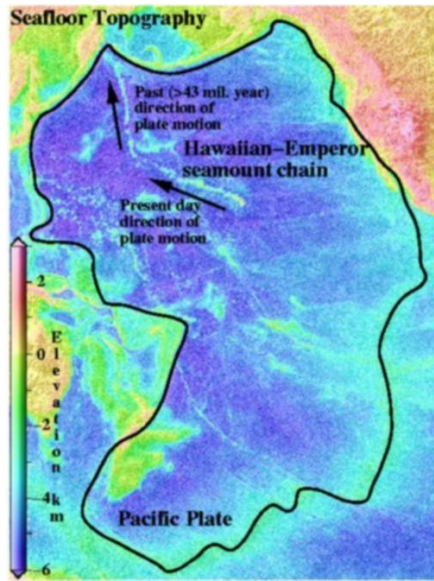
C. Abyssal Plain



- Fold section B and C and write information about Seamounts, Island Chains and abyssal plains under it.

B. Seamount and Island Chains

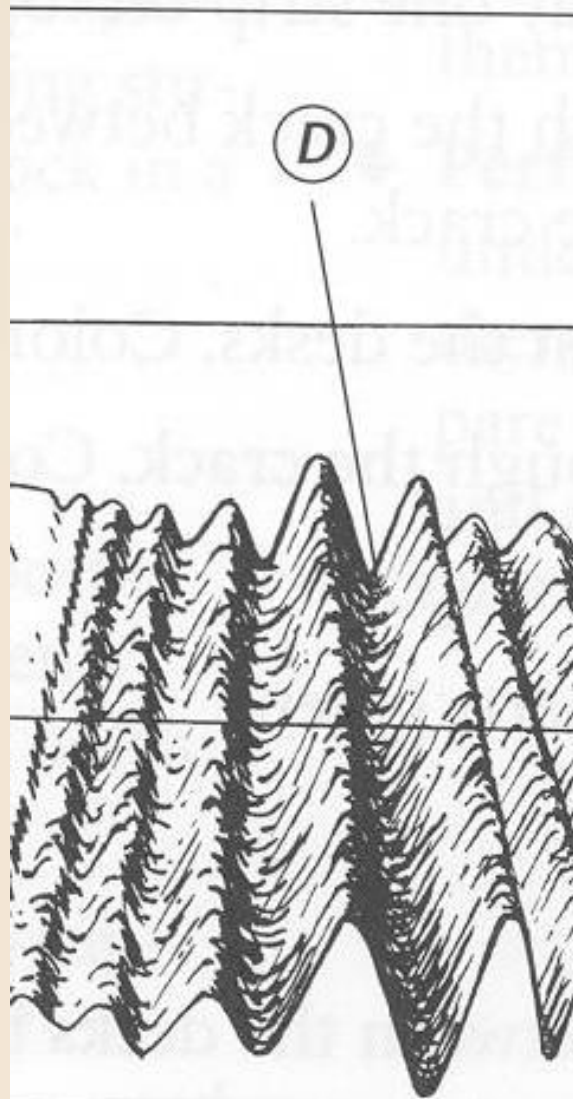
- Seamounts cone shaped undersea mountain of volcanic origin
- Can occur in chains or ridges and often have an active volcanic island at one end.
- Hawaiian Islands are the best example.




C. Abyssal Plain

- **The flat floors of the ocean containing sediments originating mostly from the continents, usually lying at the foot of the continental rise**
- **Flattest areas on the planet**
- **Not tectonically active**

D. The Mid-Ocean Ridge System

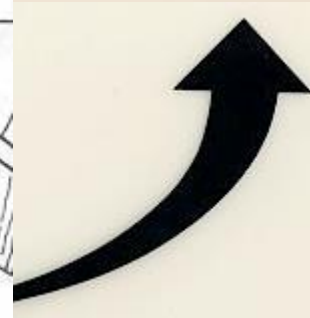


- 
- Fold section D and write information about the mid-ocean ridge under it.

D. The Mid-Ocean Ridge System

- **A long chain of mountains with a central rift valley that is located along a divergent boundary on the ocean floor**
- **Creates oceanic crust**

E. Island Arcs



- Fold section E and write information about island arcs under it.

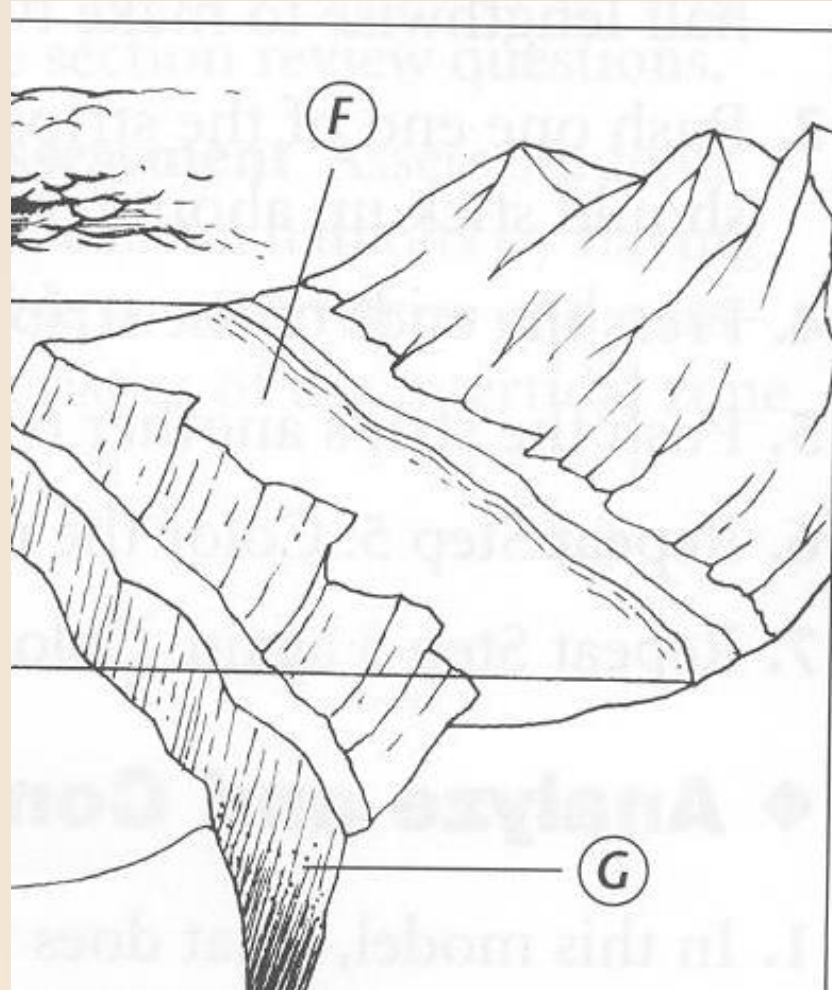
E. Island Arcs

- **Island arcs are chains of volcanically active islands that parallel deep-sea trenches formed by subduction zones.**

F. Continental Shelf

G. Deep Sea Trenches

- Fold section F and G up and write information about the Continental shelf under it.



F. Continental Shelf

- **An underwater extension of the coastal plain.**
- **The continental shelf extends from the shoreline outward toward the slope.**
- **The topography of a shelf is very flat and the width varies.**
- **The Atlantic shelf is much wider than the Pacific**

G. Deep Sea Trenches

- **Deep-Sea Trenches parallel volcanic arcs and subduction zones**
- **They are the deepest parts of the oceans**
- **Marianas Trench (11km) is the deepest in the world**
- **Also found at active continental margins like the west coast of the United States**