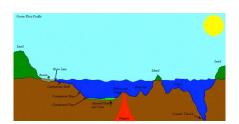
Subsurface Topography

S6E3. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to recognize the significant role of water in Earth processes.

A. Ask questions to determine where water is located on Earth's surface (oceans, rivers, lakes, swamps, groundwater, aquifers, and ice) and communicate the relative proportion of water at each location.

C. Ask questions to identify and communicate, using graphs and maps, the composition, location, and subsurface topography of the world's ocean.



Term	Info	Picture	
Pacific Ocean	The largest and deepest ocean in the world	Pacific Ocean	
Arctic Ocean	Ocean found at the North Pole		
Atlantic Ocean	The second largest ocean, the ocean found on the coast of Georgia	Atlantic Ocean	
Mid-Ocean Ridge	Located at the middle of an ocean floor Location of seafloor spreading. Divergent plate boundary.		
Volcanic Island	Island formed from a volcano. Rises above sea level.		
Seamount	An underwater mountain. A SINGLE underwater mountain.	Ocean Surface SEAMOUNT ► 5,000 ft. Abyssal Plain 10,000 ft. 0 10 20 30 40 50 Nautical Miles	
Continental Shelf	The first part you walk out onto in the ocean.	Continental shelf	
Continental Slope	The area where the continental shelf slopes downward towards the deep ocean floor. Between the continental shelf and continental rise.	Continental slope Continental rise Continental rise Oceanic crust	

Term	Info	Picture
Continental rise	Area between the continental slope and abyssal plain.	submarine canyon shoreline
Abyssal plain	A large plain (flat) area of the ocean floor. Silt and sediment settles on the abyssal plain. Between the continental rise and mid-ocean ridge or the mid-ocean ridge and ocean trenches. 40% of the ocean floor.	abyssal plain continental shelf slope continental
Ocean trench	Convergent boundary	
	between oceanic and continental crust. Subduction occurs, the more dense oceanic crust sinks below the continental crust. Very deep area of ocean.	2000 — MI. Everest 4000 — (8848 meters above sea level) 5000 — Mariana Trench 11,035 — Challenger 11,035 meters below sea level
Salinity	The amount of salt in water. "Saltiness"	Salinity of the Oceans Key Proposite of any POT Pr
Subsurface Topography	The study of the surface of the ocean floor; topography studies the shape of the land.	200 m. Cardinardal Shaff Valcanic bland Cardinardal Shape 2,000 to 3,000 m. Continuedal Thee A,000 to 6,000 m. Abyroad Plan Chastic Trench.
Rift Valley	Lowland region between two divergent tectonic plates.	Rift Valley (African rift valley)
SONAR	"Sound Navigation And Ranging" Maps the ocean floor using sound waves. It measures the time it takes for the sound to travel to and from a feature on the ocean floor.	
Southern Ocean	Ocean by Antarctica. Newest named ocean, in Geography it considered to just be part of the Pacific and Atlantic. but a separate ocean by Oceanographers.	Southern Ocean

Term	Info	Picture
Indian ocean	Ocean south of Asia/surrounding India. Third largest ocean.	CALCUT CALCUT CONSCINUTE CONSCINU

Learning Targets:

- 1. I can recall the names and identify the locations of the oceans.
- 2. I can compare the oceans in terms of depth and area.
- 3. I can describe the composition of ocean water.
- 4. I can describe the ocean floor.
- 5. I can compare the subsea topography and land topography.
- 6. I can compare and contrast ridges and trenches in terms of formation and function.

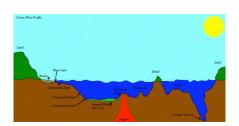


Subsurface Topography

S6E3. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to recognize the significant role of water in Earth processes.

A. Ask questions to determine where water is located on Earth's surface (oceans, rivers, lakes, swamps, groundwater, aquifers, and ice) and communicate the relative proportion of water at each location.

C. Ask questions to identify and communicate, using graphs and maps, the composition, location, and subsurface topography of the world's ocean.



Term	Info	Picture
Pacific Ocean		Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean		- ATT
Atlantic Ocean		Atlantic
Mid-Ocean Ridge		
Volcanic Island		
Seamount		Ocean Surface SEAMOUNT ► - 5,000 ft. Abyssal Plain 10,000 ft. 0 10 20 30 40 50 Nautical Miles
Continental Shelf		Continental shelf
Continental Slope		Continental slope Continental rise Continental rise Oceanic crust

Term	Info	Picture
Continental rise		submarine canyon shoreline
Abyssal plain		abyssal continental shelf slope © 2006 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.
Ocean trench		2000 — Mt. Everest 4000 — (8848 meters above sea level) 6000 — Mariana 10,000 — Mariana 11,035 — Challenger Deep 11,035 meters below sea level
Salinity		Salinity of the Oceans Key Proported and pro COO part of any action Corners Corners
Subsurface Topography		290 m. Continental Stude 2,000 to 3,000 m. Continental Stude A,000 to 6,000 m. Advand Plain Abyean Plain Consum Transfe Suderlance Rules
Rift Valley		Rift Valley (African rift valley)
SONAR		
Southern Ocean		Southern Ocean

Term	Info	Picture
Indian ocean		CALCUT CALCUT WASCE INDIAN OCEAN

Learning Targets:

- 1. I can recall the names and identify the locations of the oceans.
- 2. I can compare the oceans in terms of depth and area.
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