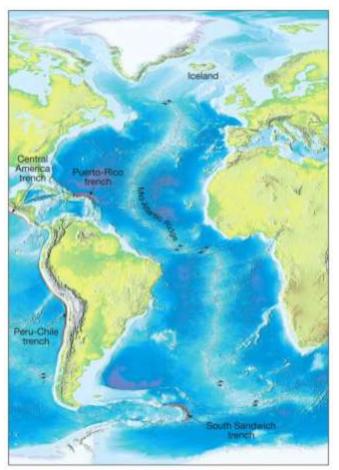
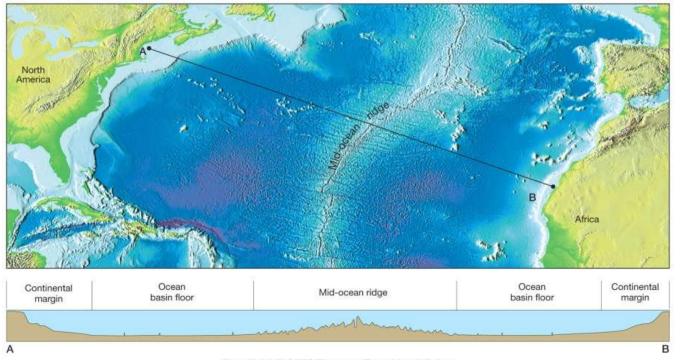
#### Parts of ocean floor

- Continental margins
- Deep ocean trenches
- Abyssal plains
- Mid-ocean ridges

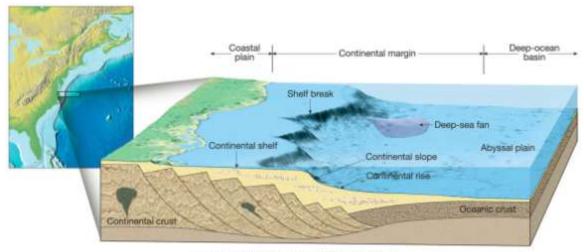


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- Within tectonic plates
- Edges of oceans that contain divergent plate boundaries
- No earthquakes, no volcanoes

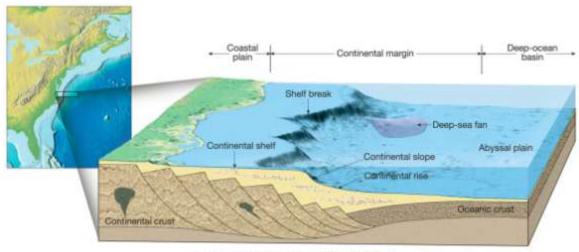


- Continental shelves:
  - □< 130 meters (425 feet) deep
  - ☐ As much as 1500 km (930 miles) wide
  - ☐ Very gentle slope
  - ☐ Exposed when sea level is lower



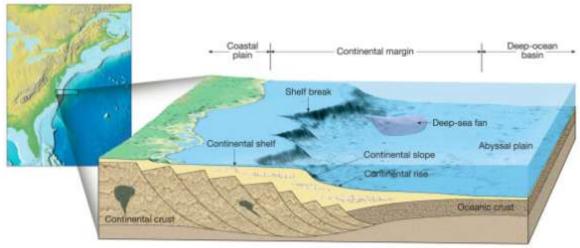
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- Continental slope
  - ☐ Fairly narrow (20 km or 12 miles)
  - □ Elevation drops from continental shelves to deep ocean floor
  - ☐ Cut by submarine canyons



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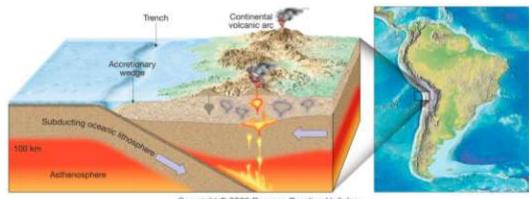
- Continental rise
  - ☐ Gentle slope from continental slope to deep ocean floor
  - ☐ Thick piles of sediment carried down slope from continental shelf to ocean floor



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## Active continental margins

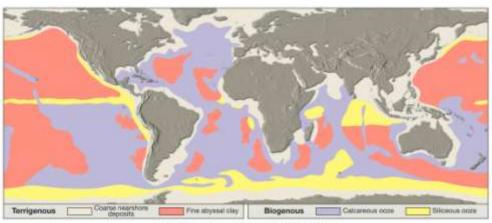
- Ocean-continent subduction zones
- Deep-ocean trenches
- Volcanic arcs
- Earthquakes
- Steep topography



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## Abyssal plains

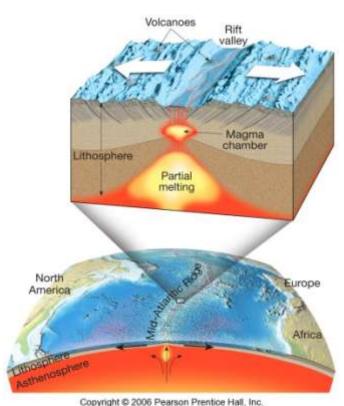
- Most of ocean floor
- Deep (around 4 km/13,000 feet) and flat
- Sediment includes wind-blown dust, calcite mud, quartz-rich mud



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## Mid-ocean ridges

- Surface expression of divergent plate boundaries
- 2.5 km (8200 feet) below sea level
- Higher because of hot, young rock
- Hydrothermal vents



#### Basic parts of ocean floor

- Continental margins: shallow (< 130 m/425 feet) areas near continents
- Deep-ocean trenches: deepest parts of ocean floor (10 km/33,000 feet deep); surface expression of subduction zones
- Abyssal plains: deep (around 4 km/13,000 feet), flat areas – most of ocean floor
- Mid-ocean ridges: surface expression of divergent plate boundaries; 2.5 km/8200 feet below sea level

# Active vs. Passive Continental Margins

#### Passive Margins:

- Not plate boundary
- Parts:
  - Continental shelf
  - Continental slope
  - Continental rise

#### Active Margins:

- Convergent plate boundaries
- Narrow continental shelves
- Deep-ocean trenches
- Earthquakes, volcanoes