

Atlantic ocean floor topography lab answer

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What is the topography of the Atlantic Ocean floor? The bottom topography of the Atlantic Ocean is characterized by a great submarine mountain range called the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. It extends from Iceland in the north to approximately 58 degrees south latitude, reaching a maximum width of about 1,000 miles (1600 km).

What is the topography of ocean sea floor? The main features of the Pacific Ocean floor are the continental slopes, which drop from about 200 m to several thousand metres over a distance of a few hundred kilometres; the abyssal plains — exceedingly flat and from 4,000 m to 6,000 m deep; volcanic seamounts and islands; and trenches at subduction zones that are ...

What topographic features can be observed on the sea floor?

How deep is the Atlantic Ocean? It has an average depth (with its seas) of 11,962 feet (3,646 metres) and a maximum depth of 27,493 feet (8,380 metres) in the Puerto Rico Trench, north of the island of Puerto Rico. The ocean's breadth from east to west varies considerably.

How do we measure the topography of the ocean floor? Multibeam sonar signals are sent out from the ship. With about 1500 sonar soundings sent out per second, multibeam “paints” the seafloor in a fanlike pattern. This creates a detailed “sound map” that shows ocean depth, bottom type, and topographic features.

What is the topography of the Atlantic Maritime? The Atlantic Maritime ecozone consists of two major regions, the Appalachians which are hilly with poor soils, and the coastal plains which have much richer soil. The inland regions are primarily highlands of igneous bedrock with acidic soils that support expansive forests, but are not adaptable to agricultural uses.

What is topography of the sea level? Sea surface topography is the height and shape of the ocean's surface. Certain parts of the ocean are taller than others because of currents or, in some cases, because of underwater mountains that pile up the ocean water. The most comprehensive way to measure topography is from space.

What are the three major topographic units of the ocean floor? Physiography and bathymetry (submarine landscape) allow the sea floor to be subdivided into three distinct provinces: (1) continental margins, (2) deep ocean basins and (3) mid-oceanic ridges. A typical cross section of the Atlantic ocean basin.

What is the study of the topography of the deep ocean floor? Bathymetry (*/bəˈtɪmɪtri/*; from Ancient Greek *bathús* ('deep', and *métron* ('measure')) is the study of underwater depth of ocean floors (seabed topography), lake floors, or river floors. In other words, bathymetry is the underwater equivalent to hypsometry or topography.

How does ocean floor topography affect ocean currents? At ocean depths that are intersected by topography, currents steer around major topographic features. In addition, particularly at high latitudes, where the ocean is weakly stratified, geophysical flows tend to be vertically coherent (or barotropic) due to the Earth's rotation.

What is the most important topographic feature of the ocean floor? Final answer: The most important topographic feature of the ocean floor is the mid-ocean ridges. These underwater mountain ranges are formed by tectonic plate movement and play a crucial role in Earth's plate tectonics. They also create unique ecosystems.

What is the underwater topography called? The term "bathymetry" originally referred to the ocean's depth relative to sea level, although it has come to mean "submarine topography," or the depths and shapes of underwater terrain.

What is the topography of the Atlantic Ocean? The deep ocean floor is thought to be fairly flat with occasional deeps, abyssal plains, trenches, seamounts, basins, plateaus, canyons, and some guyots. Various shelves along the margins of the

continents constitute about 11% of the bottom topography with few deep channels cut across the continental rise.

What are 5 facts about the Atlantic Ocean?

How was the Atlantic Ocean formed? About 150 million years ago, a rift opened up within the supercontinent called Pangaea. New crust formed along the underwater Mid-Atlantic Ridge. This change drove the breakup of Pangaea—and formed the Atlantic ocean.

What are the 2 main features of the topography of the ocean floor?

What is the general topography of the ocean floor? The ocean water conceals a considerable variety of landscape very similar to its counterpart on the continents. There are mountains, basins, plateaus, ridges, canyons and trenches beneath the ocean water too. These relief features found on the ocean floor are called submarine relief.

How do we know what the depth of the ocean floor is? The most common and fastest way of measuring ocean depth uses sound. Ships using technology called sonar, which stands for sound navigation and ranging, can map the topography of the ocean floor. The device sends sound waves to the bottom of the ocean and measures how long it takes for an echo to return.

What is the average depth of the Atlantic Ocean? If dependent seas are taken into account, the average depth of the Atlantic is 3,338 metres (10,932 feet); without them, it is slightly deeper at 3,926 metres (12,881 ft). The Puerto Rico Trench has the deepest spot at 8,605 metres (28,232 ft).

What is the deepest point of the Atlantic Ocean? The Puerto Rico Trench is the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Why is it called the Atlantic Ocean? ATLANTIC. The first documented usage of the term “Atlantic” was in the sixth century BC by a Greek poet, Atlantikôi pelágei or the “Sea of Atlas.” In Greek mythology, Atlas is the Titan tasked with holding up the heavens for all eternity.

What is the ocean surface topography? Ocean Surface Topography is the deviation of the height of the ocean surface from the geoid, or surface on which the Earth's gravity field is uniform. The ocean surface topography is caused by ocean waves, tides, currents, and the loading of atmospheric pressure.

What are the features of the Atlantic Ocean floor? NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN BASIN The sea floor can be subdivided into three major features: (1) continental margin, (2) abyssal plain, and (3) Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The continental margin is itself comprised of the shelf, slope and rise.

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What terms refers to the topography of the ocean floor? The term "bathymetry" originally referred to the ocean's depth relative to sea level, although it has come to mean "submarine topography," or the depths and shapes of underwater terrain.

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