

Ocean Terminology

Abyssal hill — Abyssal plains — Abyssopelagic
Bathypelagic — Black smoker — Continental rise
Continental shelf — Continental slope
Coriolis effect — Epipelagic

Abyssal hill	underwater hill located on an abyssal plain
Abyssal plains	fairly flat land at the bottom of the mid-ocean ridges
Abyssopelagic	from 13,000-19,686 ft (4,000-6,000 m) below the ocean's surface; no light; abyssal zone
Bathypelagic	3,200-13,000 ft (1,000-4,000 m) below the ocean's surface; no sunlight; midnight zone
Black smoker	vent that releases hot water, dissolved metals, and sulfur, forming a black cloud
Continental rise	sediment that collects at the bottom of the continental slope and rises 600 mi (1,000 km)
Continental shelf	underwater land at the edge of a continent to a depth less than 660 ft (200 m)
Continental slope	land beginning at the edge of the continental shelf and continuing steeply downward
Coriolis effect	causes the Earth's rotation to have an impact on the direction of ocean currents
Epipelagic	ocean surface and about 650 ft (200 m) beneath it; also called photic or sunlight zone

Ocean Terminology

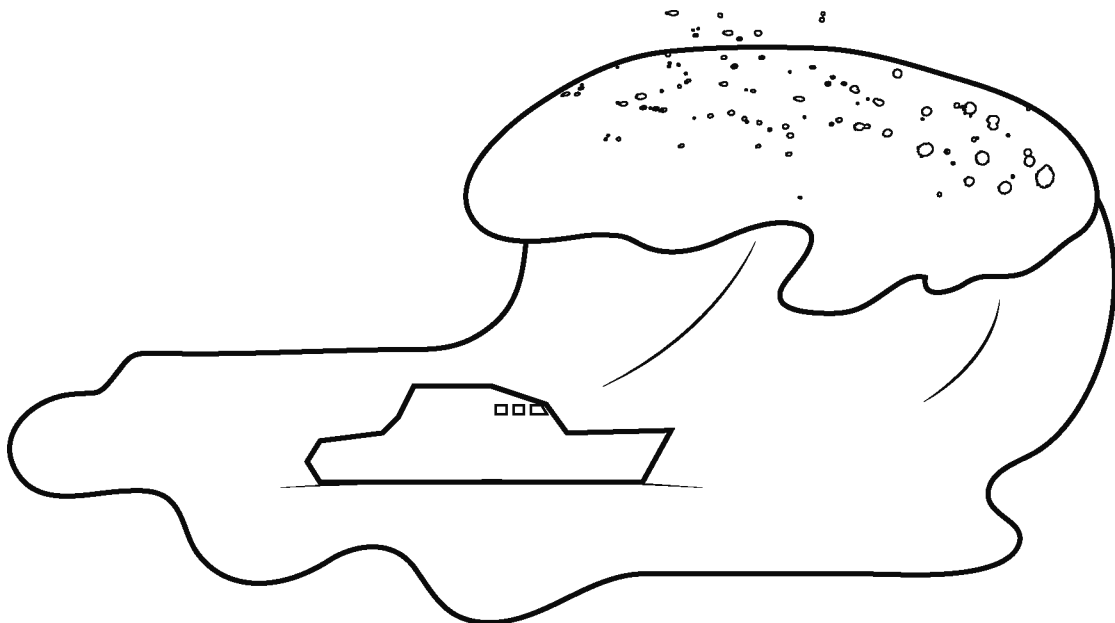
Guyot — Gyres — Hadalpelagic
Hydrothermal vents — Maelstrom — Mesopelagic
Mid-ocean ridges — Rip current
Rogue wave — Salinity

Guyot	plateau formed from a volcanic mountain more than 660 ft (200 m) below sea level
Gyres	large circular patterns that wind causes ocean currents to move in
Hadalpelagic	deepest ocean zone; water just above freezing; immense pressure; trenches zone
Hydrothermal vents	openings in the floor of the deep sea that allow hot water to escape
Maelstrom	can refer to any whirlpool, but, it is a specific, dangerous current off the coast of Norway
Mesopelagic	ocean zone from 650-3,200 ft (200-1,000 m); faint sunlight reaches it; twilight zone
Mid-ocean ridges	formed by a chain of underwater mountains that occasionally peak as islands
Rip current	strong surface current that moves away from shore; caused by waves breaking and returning to sea
Rogue wave	rare wave that grows to twice the height of waves around it or higher
Salinity	the amount of saltiness in the ocean

Ocean Terminology

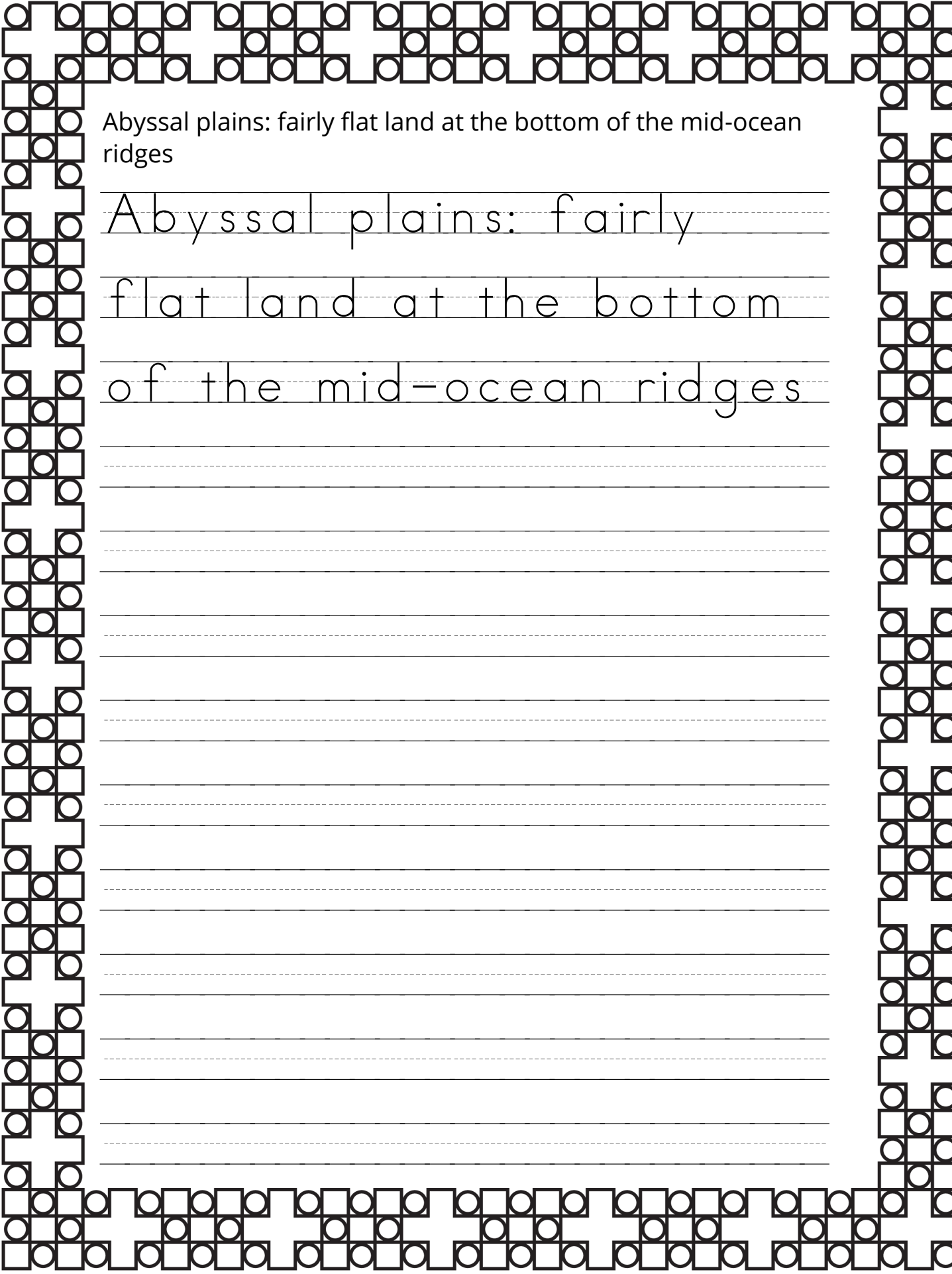
Seamount — Surface currents
Thermocline — Trenches — Whitecaps

Seamount	a volcano formed where magma has erupted on the ocean floor
Surface currents	powerful currents not impacted by weather that transport heat around the world
Thermocline	ocean area 1,000-3,000 ft (300-900 m) thick where water temperature decreases rapidly
Trenches	long, narrow ditches in the ocean floor; deepest parts of the ocean
Whitecaps	waves so steep they break similar to the way surf breaks



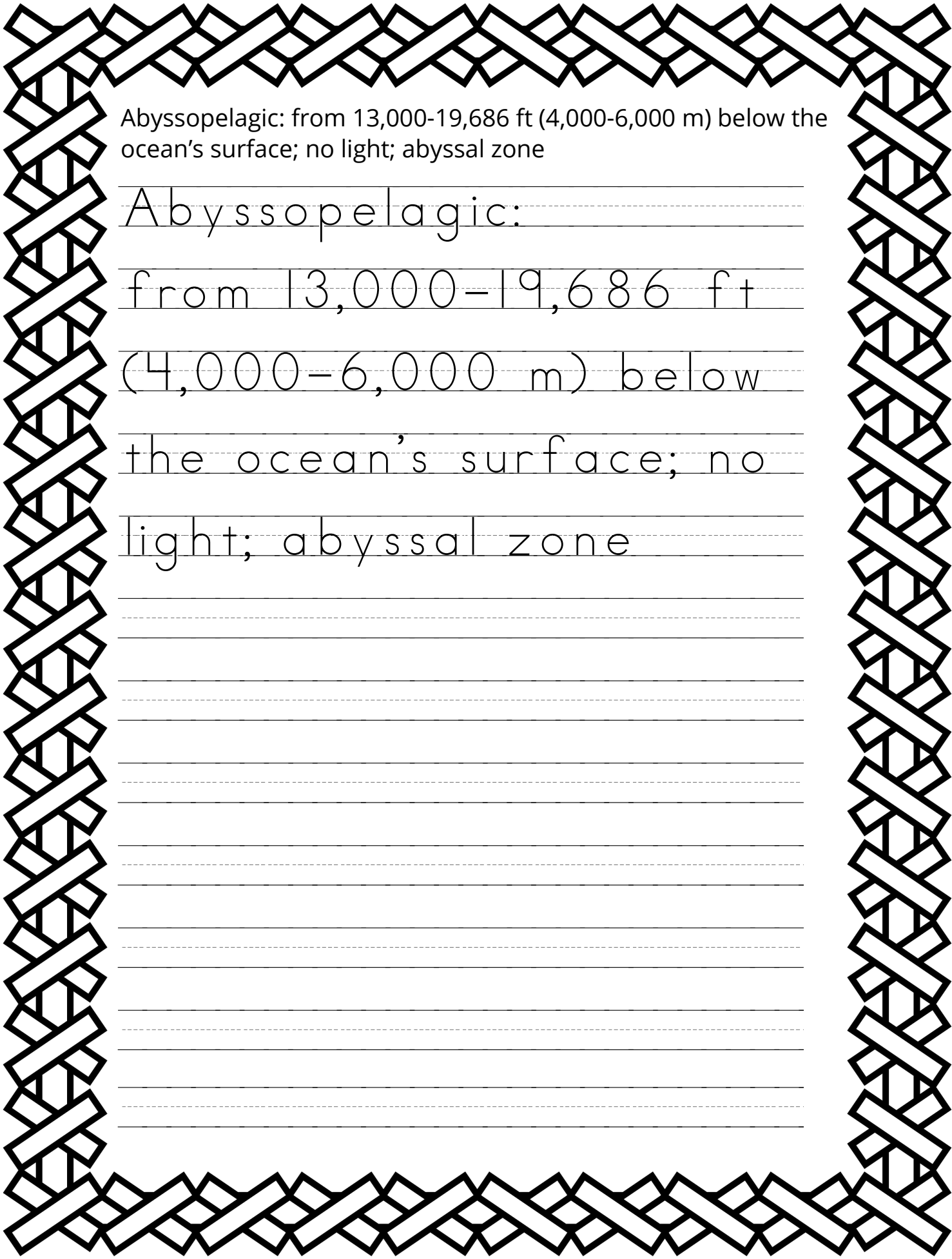
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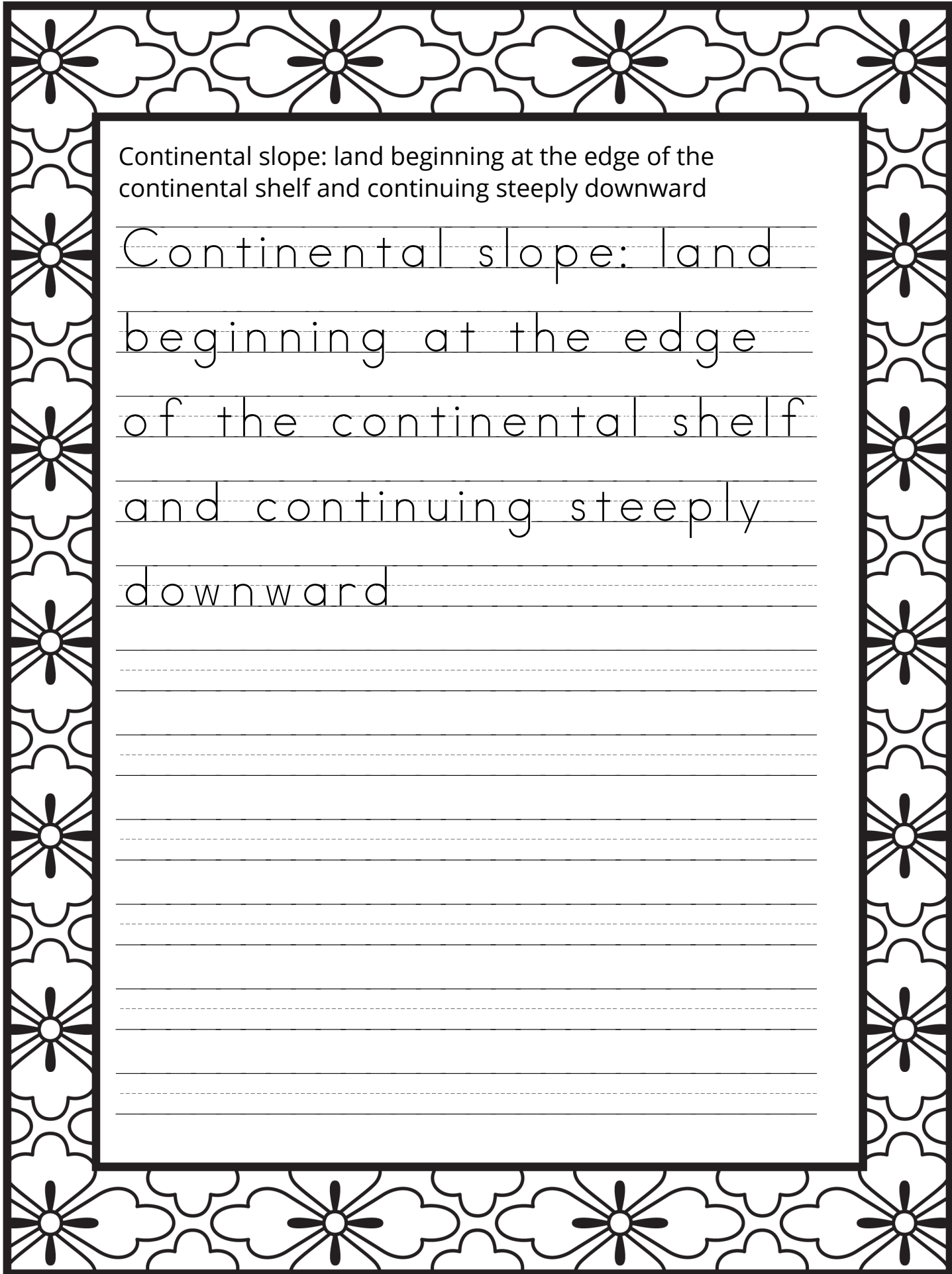
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Continental slope: land beginning at the edge of the continental shelf and continuing steeply downward

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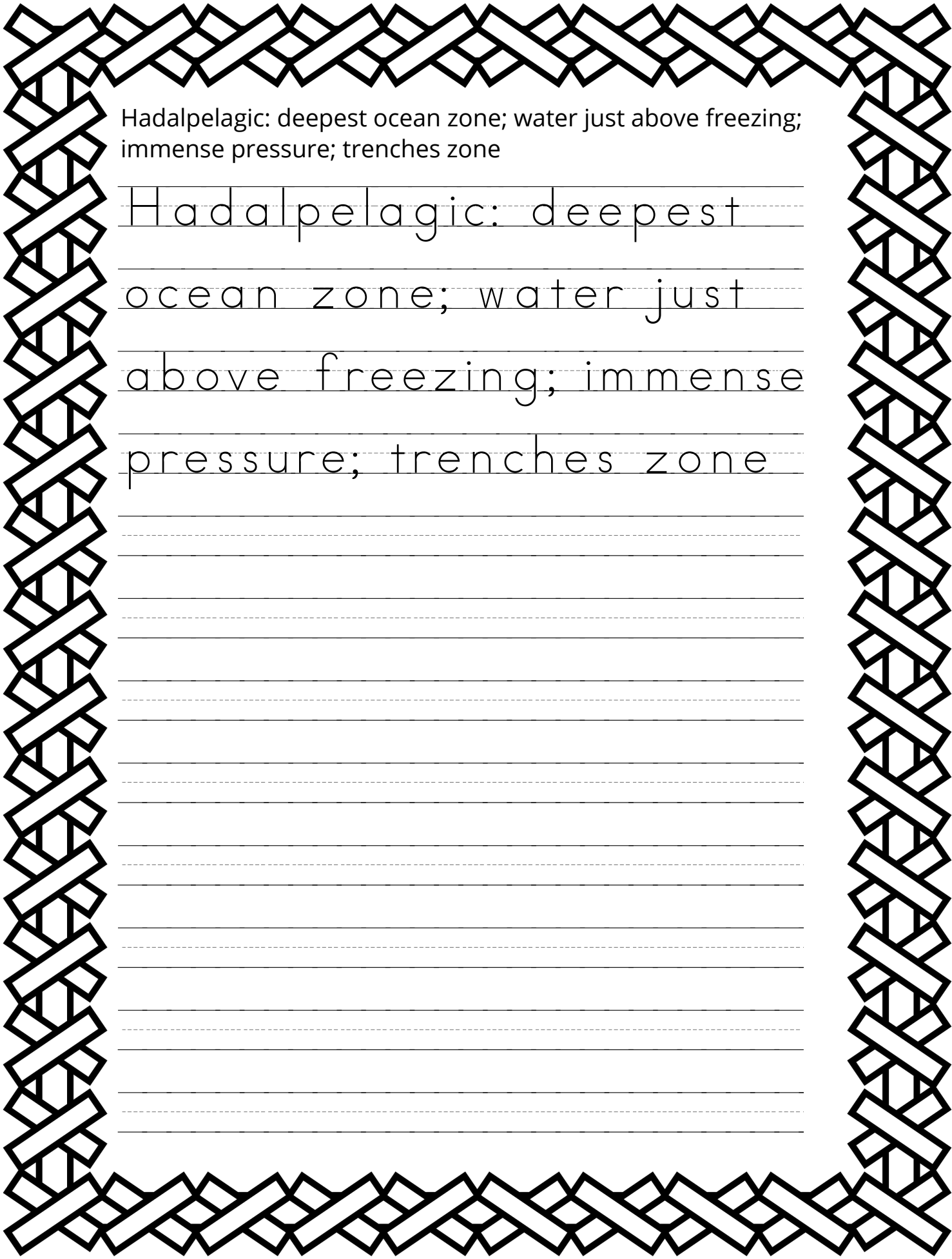
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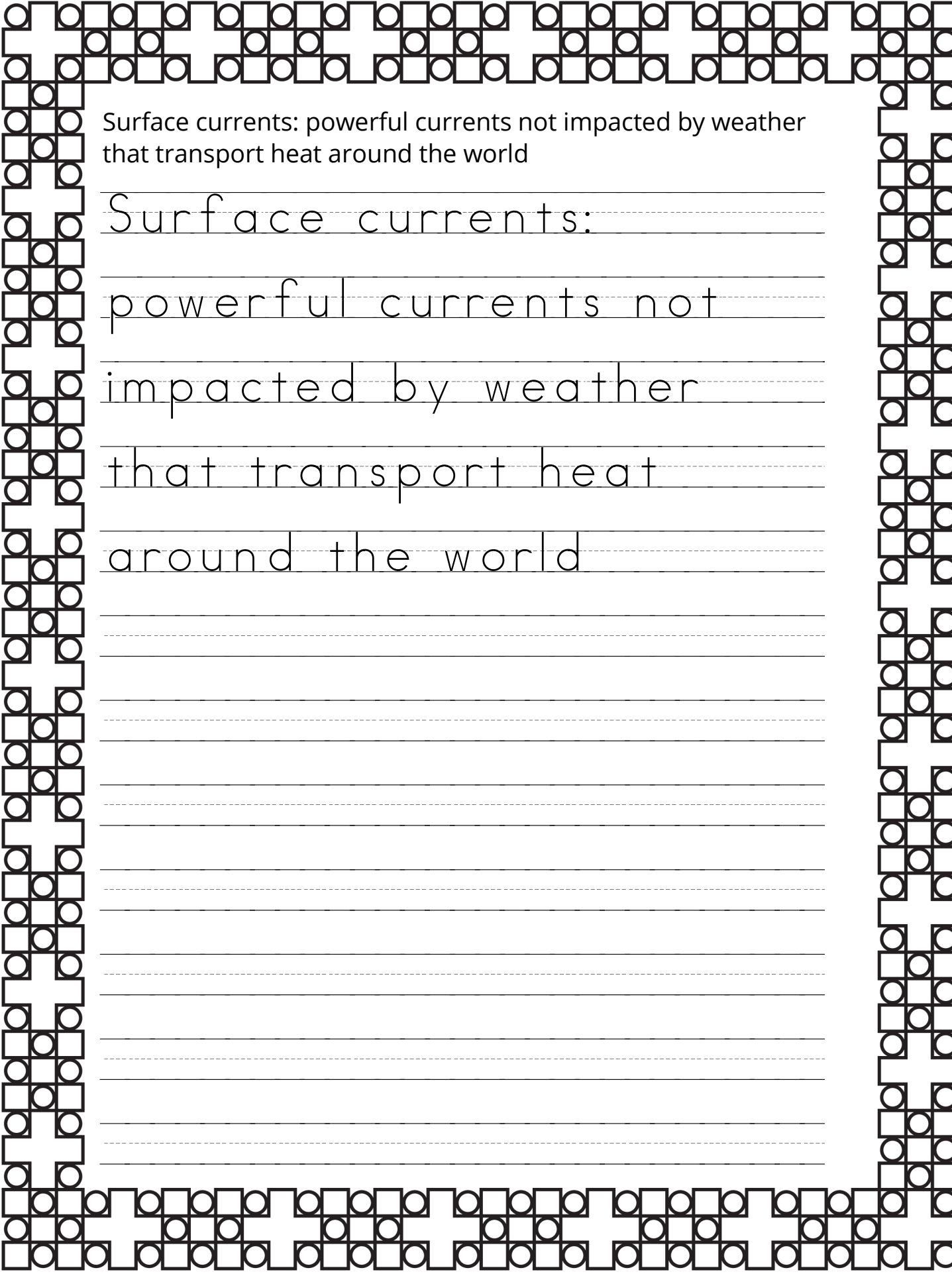
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Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for tracing and writing practice.

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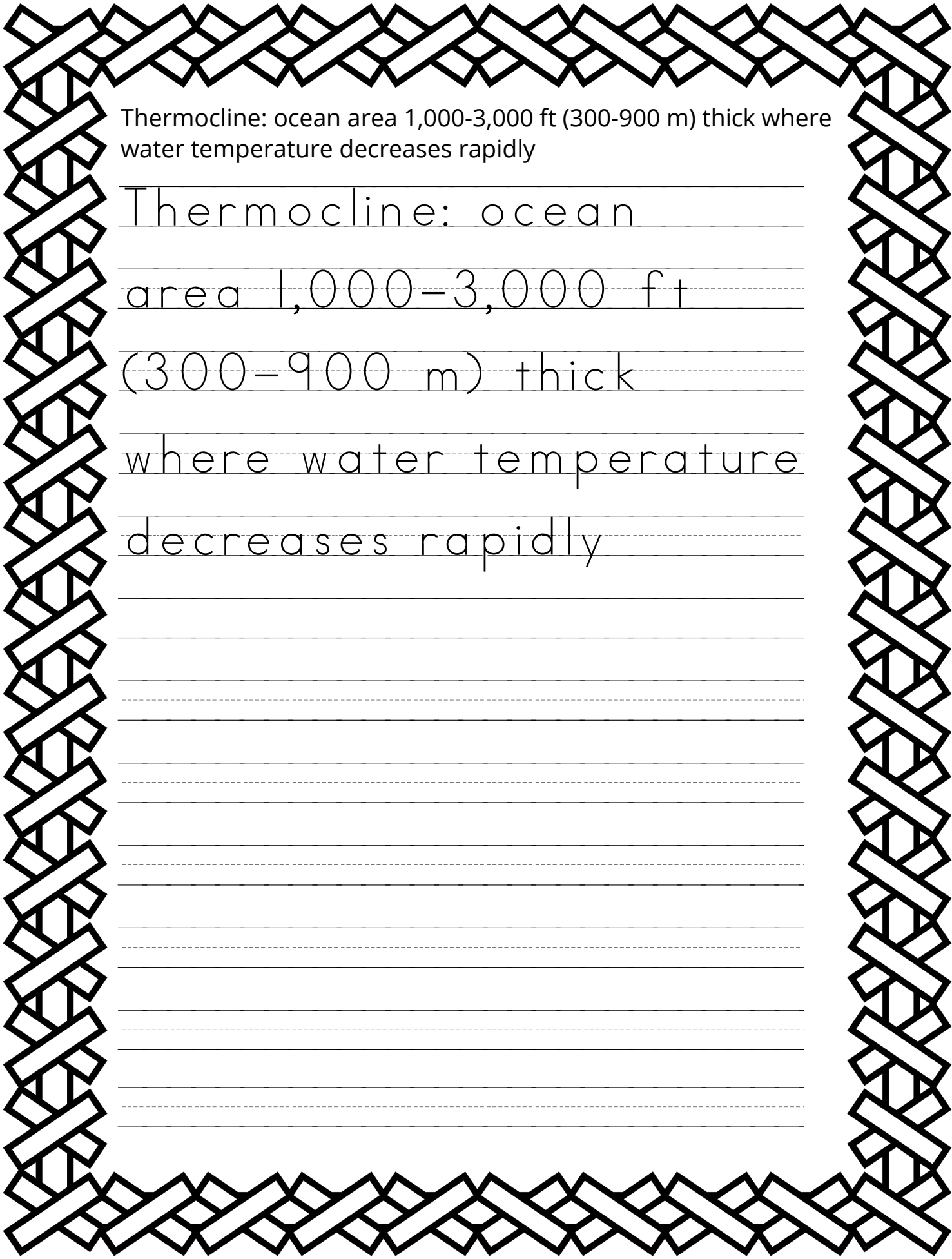
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