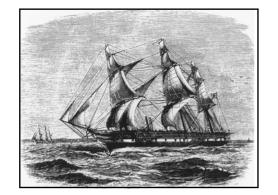
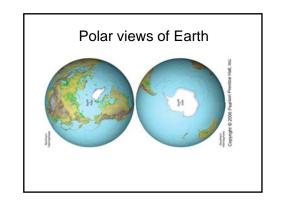
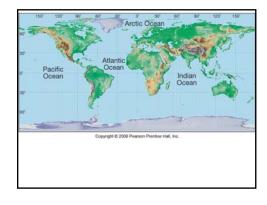
## Oceanography

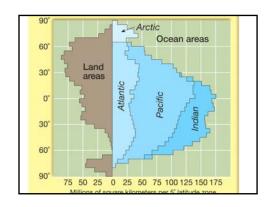


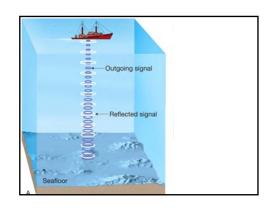


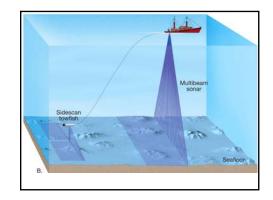


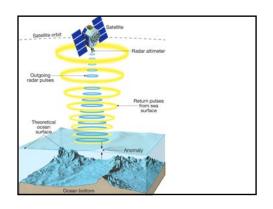


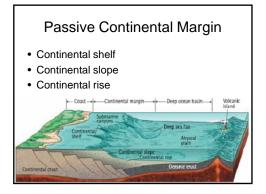


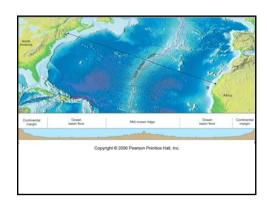


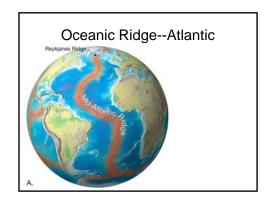


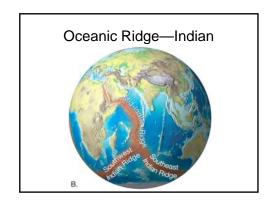


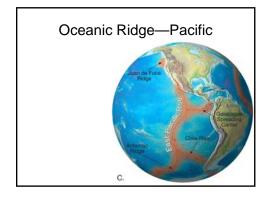


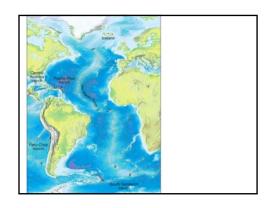


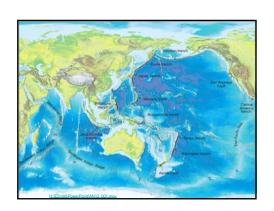


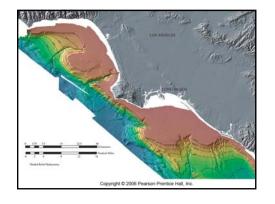


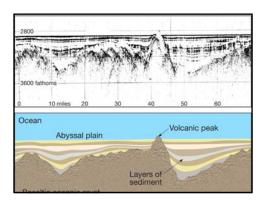


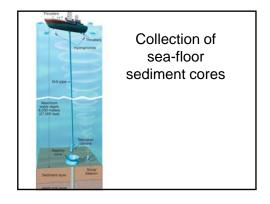






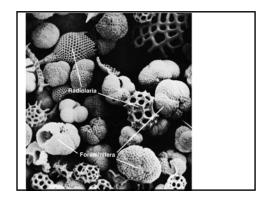


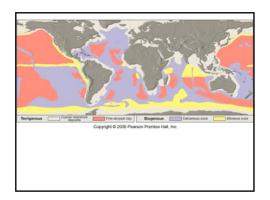




## Sea floor sediment

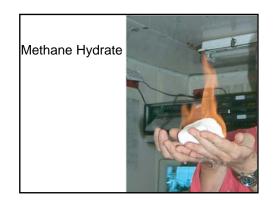
- Derived from land: 'terra'
  - Terrigenous
  - Composed of sand, silt and clay
- Derived from organisms: 'biota'
  - Biogenous
  - Composed of shells and skeletons of marine animals and plants
- Direct precipitation from sea water: 'hydro'
  - Hydrogenous
  - Salts, calcium carbonate, metal oxides, metal sulfides (near sea-floor hot springs)



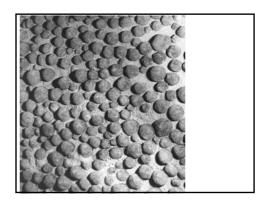


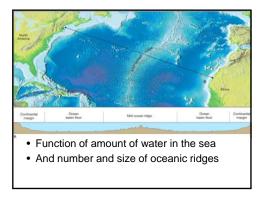


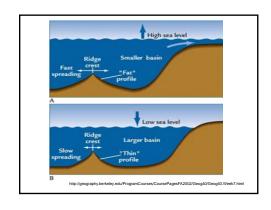


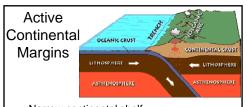






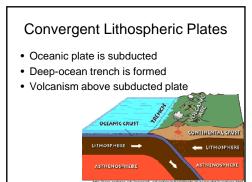


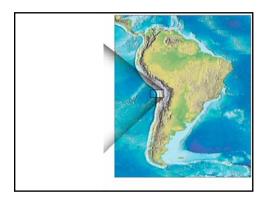




- Narrow continental shelf
- Deep sea trench catches terrigenous sediment
- 'Accretionary Wedge' of caught sediment
- At convergent boundary of plates

http://serc.carleton.edu/research.education/cyberinfrastructure/navdat/g





## Deep-Ocean Trenches

- Active continental margins
- Other convergent plate locations
- Most are in the Pacific Ocean

