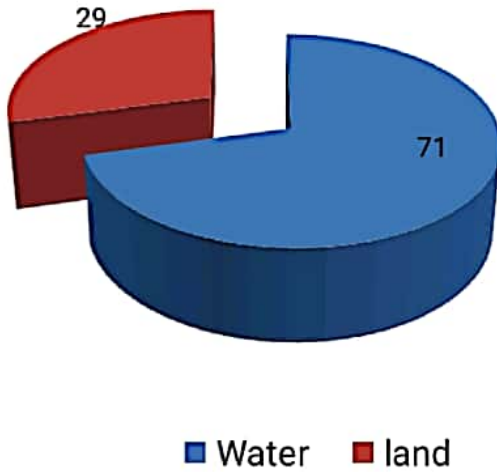


Oceanography

Oceans

- Pacific Ocean - 3,970m
- Atlantic Ocean - 3,646m
- Indian Ocean - 3,741m
- Arctic Ocean - 1,205m
- Southern Ocean - 3,270m



Note: The Southern Ocean is the 'newest' named ocean. It is recognized by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as the body of water extending from the coast of Antarctica to the line of latitude at 60 degrees South.

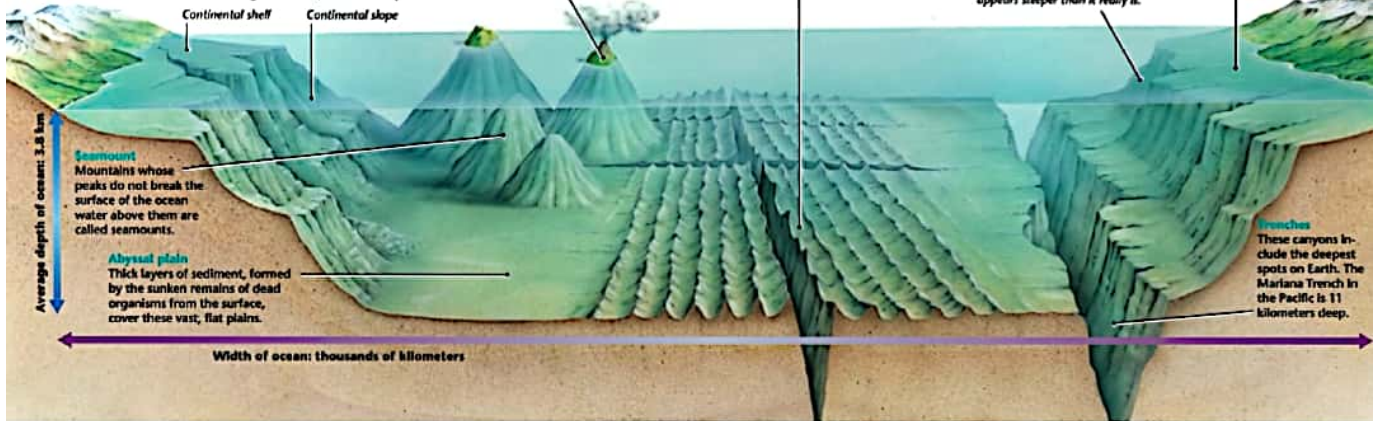
Oceans of the World



Ocean Floor

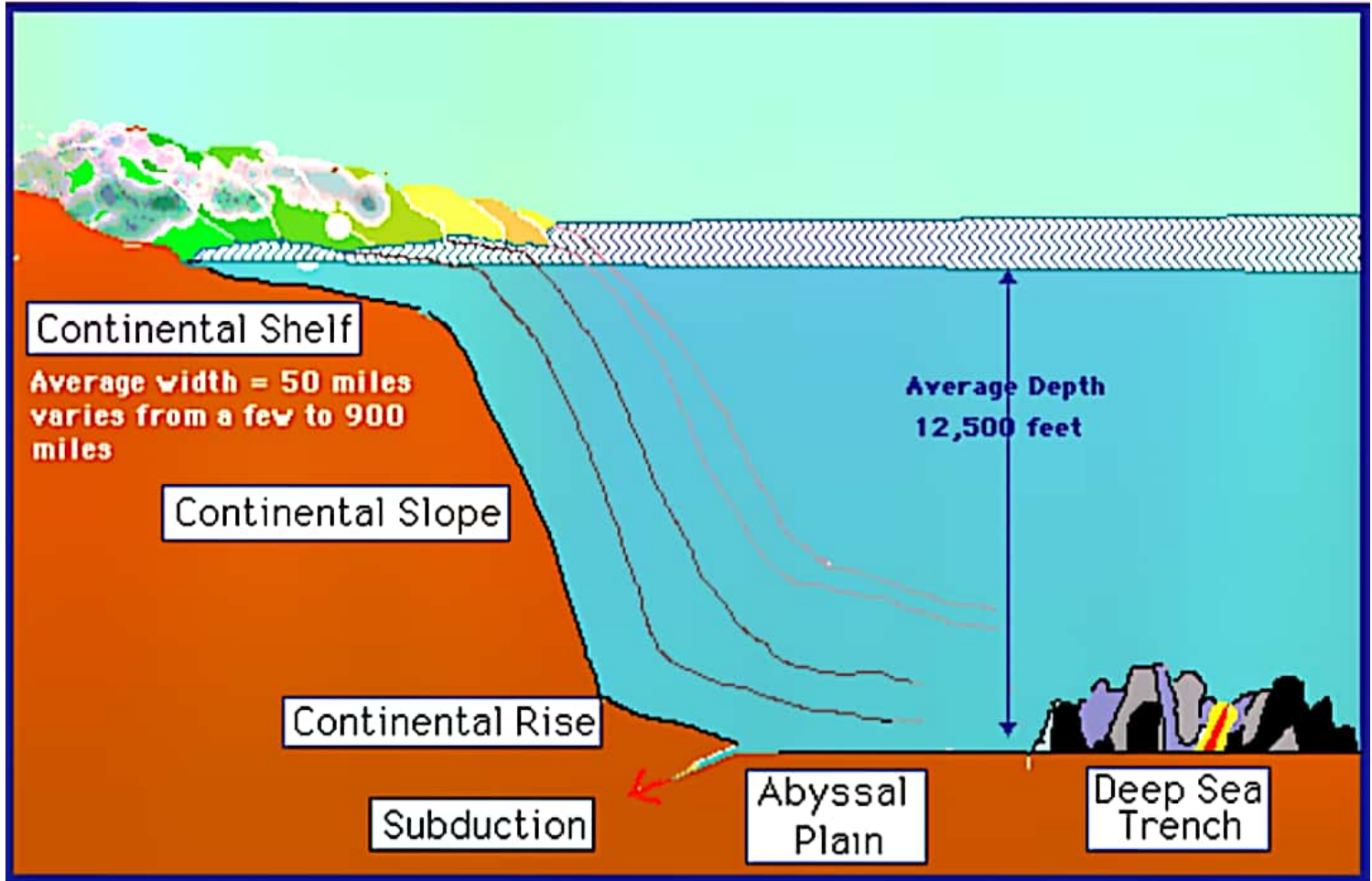
EXPLORING the Ocean Floor

Earth's oceans are thousands of kilometers wide. To show the width of the ocean floor in this illustration, the vertical and horizontal scales are not the same. The vertical scale, showing depth, has been stretched. The horizontal scale, showing distances, has been squeezed.



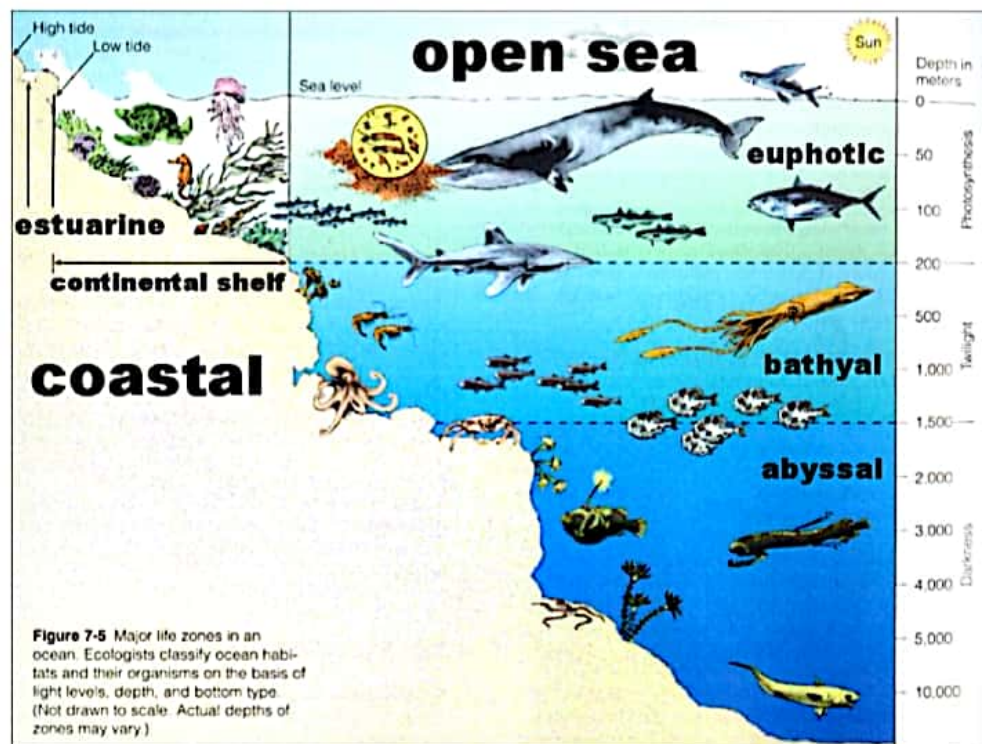
Ocean Floor

Structures	Depth	Angle of Inclination (In degree)
Continental Shelf	100 fathom or 200 m	1 to 3
Continental Slope	100 to 1000 fathom or 200 to 2000 m	3 to 5
Abyssal Plain / Deep Sea Plains	Beyond 2000m	Starts after Continental Slope



Continental shelf

- Shallowest part
- Depth ~ 200 m
- photic zone
- Marine life-floating planktons, benthos (crabs) and nektons (fishes)



Continental shelf

- 90 % of Petroleum reserves of the world found in continental shelves
- Bombay high, gulf of Cambay, Persian Gulf, North Sea, Barents sea, gulf of Mexico, Norwegian sea

