

What S Difference Between Ocean And Sea

Ocean The ocean contains 97% of Earth's water and is the primary component of Earth's hydrosphere, acting as a huge reservoir of heat for Earth's energy budget, as well as for its carbon cycle and water cycle, forming the basis for climate and weather patterns worldwide. The ocean is essential to life on Earth, harbouring most of Earth's animals and protist life. Princeton University. Retrieved February 21, 2012. 8% of Earth. "WordNet Search - sea". It originated photosynthesis and therefore Earth's atmospheric oxygen, and still supplies half of it. The ocean is conventionally divided into large bodies of water, which are also referred to as oceans (in descending order by area: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Antarctic/Southern Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean), and are themselves mostly divided into seas, gulfs and subsequent bodies of water. ocean" but always "the sea". "What's the difference between an ocean and a The ocean is the body of salt water that covers approximately 70

Deep sea Conditions within the deep sea are a combination of low temperatures, darkness, and high pressure. The deep sea is considered the least explored Earth biome as the extreme conditions make the environment difficult to access and explore. The deep sea is broadly defined as the ocean depth where light begins to fade, at an approximate depth of 200 m (660 ft) or the point of transition from The deep sea is broadly defined as the ocean depth where light begins to fade, at an approximate depth of 200 m (660 ft) or the point of transition from continental shelves to continental slopes

The maximum depth of the Southern Ocean, using the definition that it lies south of 60th parallel, was surveyed by the Five Deeps Expedition in early February 2019. The expedition's multibeam sonar team identified the deepest point at 60° 28' 46"S, 025° 32' 32"W, with a depth of 7,434 metres (24,390 ft). The expedition leader and chief submersible pilot, Victor Vescovo, has proposed naming this deepest point the "Factorian Deep", based on the name of the crewed submersible DSV Limiting Factor, in which he successfully visited the bottom for the first time on February 3, 2019. Earth's radius at sea level is 6,378.137 km (3,963.191 mi) at the equator. It is 6,356.752 km (3,949.903 mi) at the poles and 6,371.001 km (3,958.756 mi) on average. This flattened spheroid, combined with local gravity anomalies, defines the geoid of the Earth, which approximates the local mean sea level for locations in the open ocean. The geoid includes a significant...

Sea level). Connors, S. ; Chen, Y. ; Péan, C. "Chapter 9: Ocean, Cryosphere and Sea Level Change" (PDF). ; Caud, N. L. ; Goldfarb, L. A common and relatively straightforward mean sea-level standard is instead a long-term average of tide gauge readings at a particular reference location. (eds. ; Berger, S. The global MSL is a type of vertical datum - a standardised geodetic datum - that is used, for example, as a chart datum in cartography and marine navigation, or, in aviation, as the standard sea level at which atmospheric pressure is measured to calibrate altitude and, consequently, aircraft flight levels. Climate Change Mean sea level (MSL, often shortened to sea level) is an average surface level of one or more among Earth's coastal bodies of water from which heights such as elevation may be measured

Oceanic trenches are a feature of the Earth's distinctive plate tectonics. They mark the locations of convergent plate boundaries, along which lithospheric plates move towards each other at rates that vary from a few millimeters to over ten centimeters per year. Oceanic lithosphere moves into trenches at a global rate of about 3 km² (1.2 sq mi) per year. A trench marks the position at which the flexed, subducting slab begins to descend beneath another lithospheric slab. Trenches are generally parallel to and about 200 km (120 mi) from a volcanic arc. Sea level rise lags behind changes in the Earth's temperature by decades, and sea level rise will therefore continue to accelerate between now and 2050 in response to warming that has already happened. What happens after that depends on future human greenhouse gas emissions. If there are very deep cuts in emissions, sea level rise would slow down between 2050 and 2100. It could then rise by between 30 cm (1 ft) and 1.0 m (3+1/3 ft) between the early 2020s and 2100, or by approximately 60 cm (2 ft) to 130 cm (4+1/2 ft) from the 19th century... The salinity of water bodies varies widely, being lower near the surface and the mouths of large rivers and higher in the depths of the ocean; however, the relative proportions of dissolved salts vary little across the oceans. The most abundant solid dissolved in seawater is sodium chloride. The water also contains salts of magnesium, calcium, potassium, and mercury, among other elements, some in minute concentrations. A wide variety of organisms, including bacteria, protists, algae, plants, fungi, and animals live in various marine habitats and ecosystems throughout the seas. These range vertically from the sunlit surface and shoreline to the great depths and pressures of the cold, dark abyssal zone, and in latitude from the cold waters under polar ice caps to the warm waters of coral reefs in tropical regions. Many of the... The various layers of the oceans have different temperatures. For example... Ocean currents are classified by temperature as either warm currents or cold currents. They are also classified by their velocity, dimension, and direction as either drifts, currents, or streams. Drifts, such as the North Atlantic Drift Current, involve the forward movement of surface ocean water under the influence of the prevailing wind. Currents, such as the Labrador Current,

In 1960, the bathyscaphe Trieste descended to the bottom of the Mariana Trench near Guam, at 10,911 m (35,797 ft; 6.780 mi), the deepest known spot in any ocean. If Mount Everest (8,848 m or 29,029 ft or 5.498 mi) were submerged there, its peak would be more than 2 km (1.2 mi) beneath the surface. After the Trieste was retired, the Japanese remote-operated vehicle (ROV) Kaikō was the only vessel...

Sea level rise Climate change due to human activities is the main cause of this persistent acceleration. Between 1901 and 2018, the average The sea level has generally been rising since the end of the Last Glacial Maximum, which was around 20,000 years ago. 182 in)/yr for the decade 2013-2022. 091 in) per year since the 1970s. The sea level has generally been rising since the end of the Last Glacial Maximum, which was around 20,000 years ago. The rate accelerated to 4. 62 mm (0. 3 mm (0. Between 1901 and 2018, the average sea level rose by 15-25 cm (6-10 in), with an increase of 2. This was faster than the sea level had ever risen over at least the past 3,000 years. Between 1993 and 2018, melting ice sheets and glaciers accounted for 44% of sea level rise, with another 42% resulting from thermal expansion of water

Ocean current mixing therefore takes place between the ocean basins, reducing differences between them and making the Earth's oceans a global system. Depth contours, shoreline configurations, and interactions with other currents influence a current's direction and strength. On their journey, the An ocean current is a continuous, directed movement of seawater generated by a number of forces acting upon the water, including wind, the Coriolis effect, breaking waves, cabbeling, and temperature and salinity differences. Ocean currents

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move both horizontally, on scales that can span entire oceans, as well as vertically, with vertical currents (upwelling and downwelling) playing an important role in the movement of nutrients and gases, such as carbon dioxide, between the surface and the deep ocean

Pacific Ocean the Equator, the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean (or more loosely the South Seas). It stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean, or, depending on the definition, to Antarctica in the south, and is bounded by the continents of Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east. The Pacific Ocean can also be informally divided by The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of Earth's five oceanic divisions

Southern Ocean With a size of 21,960,000 km² (8,480,000 mi²), it is the second-smallest of the five principal oceanic divisions, smaller than the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans, and larger than the Arctic Ocean. Southern Ocean, also known as the Antarctic Ocean, comprises the southernmost waters of the World Ocean, generally taken to be south of 60° S latitude and encircling The Southern Ocean, also known as the Antarctic Ocean, comprises the southernmost waters of the World Ocean, generally taken to be south of 60° S latitude and encircling Antarctica

Much of the fluid trapped in sediments of the subducting slab returns... Organisms living within the deep sea have a variety of adaptations to survive in these conditions. Organisms can survive in the deep sea through a number of feeding methods including scavenging, predation and filtration, with a number of organisms surviving by feeding on marine snow. Marine snow is organic material that has fallen from upper waters into the deep sea. Ocean scientists split the ocean into vertical and horizontal zones based on physical and biological conditions. Horizontally the ocean covers the oceanic crust, which it shapes. Where the ocean meets dry land it covers relatively shallow continental shelves, which are part of Earth's continental crust. Human activity is mostly coastal...

Oceanic trench Oceanic trenches are a feature of the Earth's distinctive plate tectonics Oceanic trenches are prominent, long, narrow topographic depressions of the ocean floor. The greatest ocean depth measured is in the Challenger Deep of the Mariana Trench, at a depth of 10,994 m (36,070 ft) below sea level. 5 mi) below the level of the surrounding oceanic floor, but can be thousands of kilometers in length. 9 to 2. There are about 50,000 km (31,000 mi) of oceanic trenches worldwide, mostly around the Pacific Ocean, but also in the eastern Indian Ocean and a few other locations. They are typically 50 to 100 kilometers (30 to 60 mi) wide and 3 to 4 km (1. Deep of the Mariana Trench, at a depth of 10,994 m (36,070 ft) below sea level

The term above sea level generally refers to the height above mean sea level (AMSL). The term APSL means above present sea level, comparing sea levels in the past with the level today.

Sea National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Archived from A sea is a large body of salt water. The first is the interconnected body of seawater that spans most of Earth, known as the sea or the ocean. Accessed 14 March 2021. "What's the difference between an ocean and a sea. Ocean facts. The term has two distinct meanings. The second is a named body of water: usually either a marginal sea (a second-order section of the oceanic sea such as the Mediterranean Sea), or a large, nearly landlocked body of water

At 165,250,000 square kilometers (63,800,000 square miles) in area (as defined with a southern Antarctic border), the Pacific Ocean is the largest division of the World Ocean and the hydrosphere and covers approximately 46% of Earth's water surface and about 32% of the planet's total surface area, larger than its entire land area combined (148,940,000 square kilometers or 57,510,000 square miles). The centers of both the water hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, as well as the oceanic pole of inaccessibility, are in the Pacific Ocean. Ocean circulation (caused by the Coriolis effect) subdivides it into two largely independent volumes of water that meet at the Equator, the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean (or more loosely the South Seas). The Pacific Ocean can also be informally divided by the International Date Line into the East Pacific and the West Pacific, which... By way of his voyages in the 1770s, James Cook proved that waters encompassed the southern latitudes of the globe. Yet, geographers have often disagreed on whether the Southern Ocean should be defined as a body of water bound by the seasonally...

Effects of climate change on oceans a rise in sea levels due to the expansion of water as it warms and the melting of ice sheets on land. This causes the pH value of the seawater to drop. Carbon dioxide and methane are examples of greenhouse gases. The additional greenhouse effect leads to ocean warming because the ocean takes up most of the additional heat in the climate system. Scientists estimate that the ocean absorbs about 25% of all human-caused CO₂ emissions. The rising temperature contributes to a rise in sea levels due to the expansion of water as it warms and the melting of ice sheets on land. One of the most important is an increase in ocean temperatures. The main cause of these changes are the emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities, mainly burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. All this can lead to changes of ocean currents, for example a weakening of the Atlantic meridional overturning circulation (AMOC). Other effects on oceans include sea ice decline, reducing pH values and oxygen levels, as well as increased ocean stratification. Other effects on oceans include sea ice decline There are many effects of climate change on oceans. The ocean also absorbs some of the extra carbon dioxide that is in the atmosphere. More frequent marine heatwaves are linked to this

involve the movement of oceanic water in a more definite direction at a greater velocity than drifts. Streams, such as the Gulf Stream, involve movement of larger masses of ocean water...

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