

hydrosphere

This sphere is the combined mass of water found on, under, and over the surface of a planet.

Arctic Ocean

Located in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly in the Arctic north polar region, it is the smallest and shallowest of the world's oceans.

Atlantic Ocean

The second largest of the world's oceans, following the Pacific Ocean. It is east of the east coast of the United States and west of Europe.

current

A continuous, directed movement of seawater.

tsunami

A Japanese term for an unusually large ocean wave caused by undersea earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption.

ocean

A body of salt water that covers a large part of Earth's surface.

Gulf Stream

gyre

Indian Ocean

<p>A powerful, warm, and swift Atlantic Ocean current that originates at the tip of Florida, and follows the eastern coastlines of the United States and Newfoundland before crossing the Atlantic Ocean.</p>	<p>Large system of rotating ocean currents, particularly those involved with large wind movements, caused by the Coriolis effect.</p>	<p>The third largest of the world's oceans, covering approximately 20% of the water on Earth's surface. It is bounded by Asia on the north, on the west by Africa, on the east by Australia, and on the south by the Southern Ocean.</p>
<p><u>oceanography</u></p>	<p><u>Pacific Ocean</u></p>	<p><u>Southern Ocean</u></p>
<p>The study of oceans, including ecosystem dynamics, ocean currents, waves, geophysical fluid dynamics, plate tectonics, and the geology of the sea floor.</p>	<p>The largest of Earth's oceans. It extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bounded by Asia and Australia in the west and the Americas in the east.</p>	<p>Also known as the Antarctic Ocean, it comprises the southernmost waters of the World Ocean, generally taken to be south of 60° S latitude and encircling Antarctica. It is the fourth-largest of the five principal ocean divisions.</p>
<p><u>tidal range</u></p>	<p><u>tidal wave</u></p>	<p><u>tide</u></p>
<p>The difference in water level between high tide and low tide at a given place.</p>	<p>A destructive and high rise of water along a seashore, caused by underwater earthquakes, volcanoes or landslides, and have nothing to do with tides.</p>	<p>The regular rise and fall of the Earth's oceans caused by the actions of the Moon's and Sun's gravitation acting on the rotating Earth.</p>