

Oceanology 6

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Ocean


- Oceans are large water bodies that form a large area on the Earth and have no definite boundaries
- They have a very large area compared to seas
- Their average depth is quite large (4100 m)
- The relationship with each other is very broad
- They give the coast to continents
- Much of it is in the southern hemisphere (80% water and 20% land), less in the northern hemisphere (60% water and 40% land).
- The three great oceans of the earth are located around the Antarctic, and there is a wide connection between them

Sea

- Compared to the oceans, they are small water bodies
- They are located at the edge of the ocean and their borders are distinct
- They have certain climatic conditions
- **Seas** can be further **divided** into 4 types topographically and hydrographically

Seas

- Marginal seas: It is the sea around the oceans (English Channel, North Sea, Berring Sea)
- Intercontinental seas: They are marginally associated with the oceans (Mediterranean Sea, Caribbean Sea)
- Inland seas: The sea is opened to another sea with a narrow and deep threshold (Baltic Sea, Black Sea)
- Closed seas: those that are not related to the oceans (Caspian Sea)

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- **Gulf:** Entrances created by the sea in the land (Antalya Gulf)
 - **Lagün:** The lakes separated from sea and have more or less salty water
 - **Straits:** Passages between the oceans and seas or seas and seas