89.582 - GEOLOGICAL OCEANOGRAPHY HOMEWORK IV - OCEAN SEDIMENTS

1.	Why are large, hard-boned components of biogenic origin commonplace on the surface of sediments considered low in biogenic materials? What does this tell you about the sedimentation rate?
2.	Why does the mean particle size of oceanic sediments tend to decrease as we move seaward from the land?
3.	List and briefly describe five ways in which terrigenous materials can be transported to the open ocean.
4.	What is the major factor controlling the accumulation of opaline material on the sea floor?

5.	Why do glacial-marine deposits show a wide range of grain sizes?
6.	Distinguish between carbonate compensation depth and the lysocline. What is the significance of the CCD?
7.	Distinguish between fluidized sediment flows, grain flows, debris flows, and turbidity currents.
8.	What are the sedimentological features that enable us to identify a turbidite in the geologic record?

9.	O. What are submarine canyons and how might they form?	
10	0. What factors determine which types of clay minerals are deposited in various oceanic	: areas'
11	1. What is tephra and why is it useful in geological oceanography?	
12	2. What are the primary characteristics of anoxic sediments?	

13. What are manganese nodules, where are they found, and how do they form?	
14. How could one identify a hiatus in the marine sediment record?	
15. Briefly consider the relationships between current velocity and the types of features that are form	med on
the seafloor.	ned on