

Mariana Trench Pacific Ocean

The volcanic islands that comprise these island arcs are thought to have been formed from the release of volatiles (steam from trapped water, and other gases) being released from the subducted plate, as it reached sufficient depth for the temperature to cause release of these... edb8246967 Subduction at the Mariana plate has been going on for over 50 million years. Some theories of the origin of this microplate is that when the Pacific plate began to subduct beneath the Philippine plate the volcanism and spreading ridge started to make an arc. This geological activity caused the section of the Philippine plate to break off and become the Mariana microplate. The Mariana Islands consist of volcanoes that are active and dormant and are made up of volcanic and sedimentary rocks... edb8246967 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... edb8246967 Researchers believe that the Yap Trench was formed during a classic intraoceanic subduction event, and that the trench is an example of early subduction zone development in the western Pacific. Studies are ongoing as to whether the trench is active. The Caroline Ridge collided with the Yap Trench at one point, effectively dividing the trench's tectonic evolution into two parts. Sato et al. observed in 1997 that microseismic activity in the trench was similar to that of active subduction zones, and Nagihara et al. noted large amounts of negative gravity along the trench, suggesting that a force was being exerted upon the crust beneath it. edb8246967

Pacific Ocean The third deepest point on Earth, the Sirena Deep, is also located in the Mariana Trench. 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 has many The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of Earth's five oceanic divisions. the Tonga Trench, at 10,823 m (35,509 ft)

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Mariana Trench 3 ± 3 . This makes the deepest point of the trench more than 2 km (1. The maximum known depth is $10,935 \pm 6$ meters ($35,876 \pm 20$ ft; $5,979.7947 \pm 0.3$ fathoms; 6. It is crescent-shaped and measures about 2,550 km (1,580 mi) in length and 69 km (43 mi) in width. The Mariana Trench is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth, located in the western Pacific Ocean, about 200 kilometers (124 mi) east of the Mariana Islands. The Mariana Trench is the deepest oceanic trench on Earth, located in the western Pacific Ocean, about 200 kilometers (124 mi) east of the Mariana Islands. 2 mi) farther from sea level than the peak of Mount Everest. 0037 mi) at the southern end of a small slot-shaped valley in its floor known as the Challenger Deep edb8246967

It stretches from Japan to the northernmost section of Mariana Trench. The Izu-Ogasawara Trench is an extension of the Japan Trench. Here, the Pacific plate is being subducted beneath the Philippine Sea plate, creating the Izu Islands and Bonin Islands on the Izu-Bonin-Mariana Arc system. edb8246967

Izu-Bonin-Mariana arc It is the site of the deepest gash in Earth's solid surface, the Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench. The IBM arc system The Izu-Bonin-Mariana (IBM) arc system is a tectonic plate convergent boundary in Micronesia. in the Western Pacific Ocean. The IBM arc system lies along the eastern margin of the Philippine Sea plate in the Western Pacific Ocean. The IBM arc system extends over 2800 km south from Tokyo, Japan, to beyond Guam, and includes the Izu Islands, the Bonin Islands, and the Mariana Islands; much more of the IBM arc system is submerged below sea level. It is the site of the deepest gash in Earth's solid surface, the Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench edb8246967

== History == edb8246967 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. edb8246967

Yap Trench The trench is roughly J-shaped The Yap Trench, also known as the West Caroline Trench, is an oceanic trench near Yap Island in the western Pacific Ocean. The Yap Trench, also known as the West Caroline Trench, is an

oceanic trench near Yap Island in the western Pacific Ocean. The trench is located on the southeastern edge of the Philippine Sea Plate and forms the part of the Pacific Ring of Fire between the Palau Islands and the Mariana Trench. The trench is roughly J-shaped and is 650 kilometres (400 mi) long and 8,527 metres (27,976 ft) deep at its deepest point edb8246967

During the late Neogene period (23.03–2.58 million years ago), the Japan Trench underwent a period of plate convergence between the Pacific and Okhotsk plates. Based on the sediment sequence during this time, there... edb8246967 The trench formed as a result of the subduction zone, which formed in the late Cretaceous, that created the Kuril island arc as well as the Kamchatka volcanic arc. The Pacific plate is being subducted beneath the Okhotsk plate along the trench, resulting in intense volcanism. edb8246967 The IBM arc system formed as a result of subduction of the western Pacific plate. The IBM arc system now subducts mid-Jurassic to Early Cretaceous lithosphere, with younger lithosphere in the north and older lithosphere in the south, including the oldest (~170 million years old, or Ma) oceanic crust. Subduction rates vary from ~2 cm (1 inch) per year in the south to 6 cm (~2.5 inches) in the north. edb8246967 == Tectonic history == edb8246967 At the bottom of the trench the water column above exerts a pressure of 1,086 bar (15,750 psi), approximately 1,071.8 times the standard atmospheric pressure at sea level or eight tons per square inch. The temperature at the bottom is 1 to 4 °C (34 to 39 °F). edb8246967 The Mariana Trench Marine National Monument consists of 95,216 square miles (60,938,240 acres). The monument consists of submerged lands and waters of the Mariana Archipelago. It includes three units: edb8246967

Oceanic trench Oceanic trenches are a feature of the Earth's distinctive 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. They are typically 50 to 100 kilometers (30 to 60 mi) wide and 3 to 4 km (1. is in the Challenger Deep of the Mariana Trench, at a depth of 10,994 m (36,070 ft) below sea level. 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. 5 mi) below the level of the surrounding oceanic floor, but can be thousands of kilometers in length. 9 to 2 edb8246967

Mariana Trench Marine National Monument Bush by the presidential proclamation no The Mariana Trench Marine National Monument is a United States National Monument created by President George W. 8335 on January 6, 2009. The monument includes no dry land area, but protects 95,216 square miles (246,610 km²) of submerged lands and

waters in various places around the Mariana Archipelago, including part of the Mariana Trench and submerged volcanos. Bush by the presidential proclamation no. The Mariana Trench Marine National Monument is a United States National Monument created by President George W

Mariana plate It is separated from the Philippine Sea plate to the west by a divergent boundary with numerous transform fault offsets. This eastern subduction is divided into the Mariana Trench, which forms the southeastern boundary, and the Izu-Ogasawara Trench the northeastern boundary. The Mariana plate is a micro tectonic plate located west of the Mariana Trench which forms the basement of the Mariana Islands which form part of the Izu-Bonin-Mariana The Mariana plate is a micro tectonic plate located west of the Mariana Trench which forms the basement of the Mariana Islands which form part of the Izu-Bonin-Mariana Arc. The boundary between the Mariana and the Pacific plate to the east is a subduction zone with the Pacific plate subducting beneath the Mariana. The subduction plate motion is responsible for the shape of the Mariana plate and back arc

Izu-Ogasawara Trench Izu-Ogasawara Trench (伊豆-小笠原海溝, Izu-Ogasawara Kaikō), also known as Izu-Bonin Trench, is an oceanic trench in the western Pacific Ocean, consisting of The Izu-Ogasawara Trench (伊豆-小笠原海溝, Izu-Ogasawara Kaikō), also known as Izu-Bonin Trench, is an oceanic trench in the western Pacific Ocean, consisting of the Izu Trench (at the north) and the Bonin Trench (at the south, west of the Ogasawara Plateau)

The maximum depth of the trench is reported in peer-reviewed academic papers as 9,600 meters. Recent studies agree and elaborate on these observations. Using seismic tomography, researchers showed that locations of modern earthquakes... == Scope == It is 9,826 metres (32,238 ft) +/- 11m at its deepest point and first dived to its base on August 13, 2022, during a joint Caladan Oceanic/University of Western Australia expedition in the Deep Submergence Vehicle Limiting Factor. The pilot on the mission was Victor Vescovo with scientific mission specialist Professor Katsuyoshi Michibayashi of Nagoya University. On this dive, Prof. Michibayashi became the deepest-diving Japanese person in history. Also in August 2022, the deepest fish ever recorded on camera was filmed in the trench, a juvenile snailfish, at a depth of 8,336 meters. The trench was first discovered during an oceanographic and hydrographic survey by the USS Tuscarora. The ship had detected a depth of 4655 fathoms. == Geological history == The xenophyophore *Occultammia* was first discovered at a depth of 8260... Much of the fluid trapped in sediments of the subducting slab returns...

Japan Trench 1-3. The Japan Trench is an oceanic trench part of the Pacific Ring of Fire off northeast Japan. This trench

is created as the oceanic Pacific plate subducts beneath the continental Okhotsk microplate (a microplate formerly a part of the North American plate). The subduction process causes bending of the down going plate, creating a deep trench. It extends from the Kuril Islands to the northern end of the Izu Islands, and is 8,046 metres (26,398 ft) at its deepest. Continuing movement on the subduction zone associated with the Japan Trench is one of the main causes of tsunamis and earthquakes in northern Japan, including the megathrust Tōhoku earthquake and resulting tsunami that occurred on 11 March 2011. The rate of subduction associated with the Japan Trench has been recorded at about 7. It extends from the Kuril Islands to the northern end of the The Japan Trench is an oceanic trench part of the Pacific Ring of Fire off northeast Japan. 9–9. 2 centimetres (3. 6 in)/yr. It links the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench to the north and the Izu-Ogasawara Trench to its south with a length of 800 kilometres (497 mi) edb8246967

In 2009, the United States established the Mariana Trench Marine National Monument as national monument from the parts of the Mariana Trench that are inside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the United States. This does not include the Challenger Deep, which lies inside the EEZ of the Federated States of Micronesia. edb8246967

Kuril-Kamchatka Trench Trench (Japanese: 千島海溝, Hepburn: Chishima Kaikō), is an oceanic trench in the northwest Pacific Ocean. It lies off the southeast coast of Kamchatka and parallels the Kuril Island chain to meet the Japan Trench east of Hokkaido. It lies off the southeast coast of Kamchatka and parallels The Kuril-Kamchatka Trench or Kuril Trench (Russian: Курило-Камчатский жёлоб, Kurilo-Kamchatskii Zhyolob), known in Japan as Chishima Trench (Japanese: 千島海溝, Hepburn: Chishima Kaikō), is an oceanic trench in the northwest Pacific Ocean. It extends from a triple junction with the Ulakhan Fault and the Aleutian Trench near the Commander Islands, Russia, in the northeast, to the intersection with the Japan Trench in the southwest edb8246967

Single-celled organisms called monothalamea have... edb8246967

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