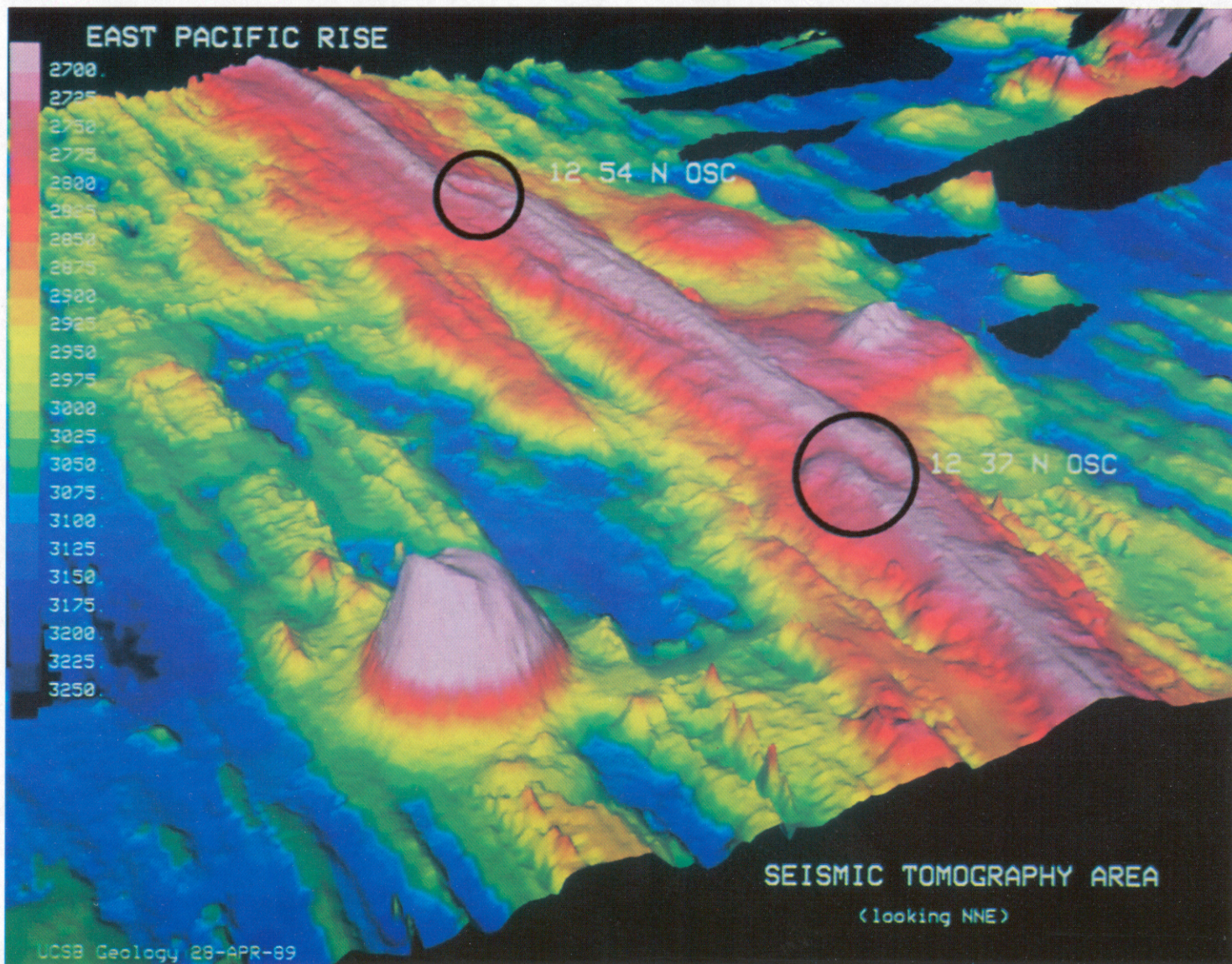


3-19c False-color map of the MAGMA Expedition area of study



c)

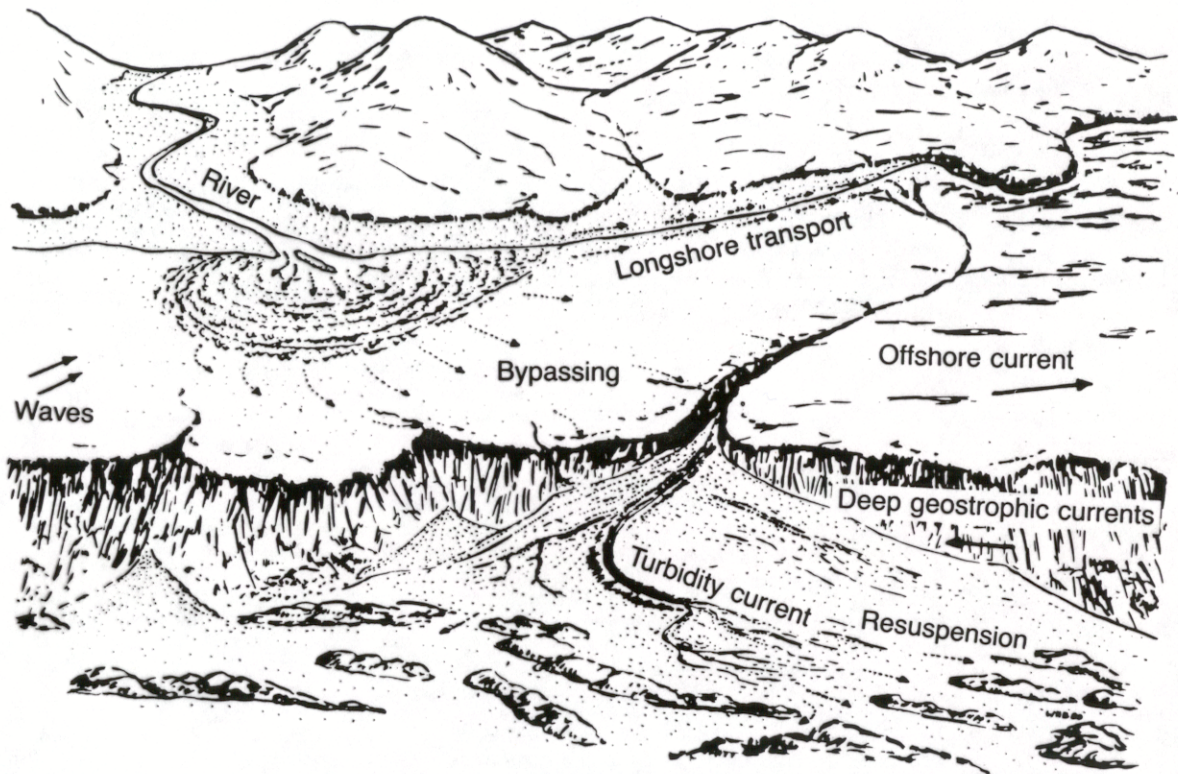


FIGURE 13.34 Transport and redistribution of sediment on a continental margin such as the west coast of North America. Coarser sediment input by rivers moves laterally along the coast by longshore transport until intercepted by a submarine canyon. Fine sediment bypasses the shelf and comes to rest on the continental slope or in deeper water. (From Seibold, E., and W. H. Berger, 1982, *The sea floor*. Fig. 4.1, p. 79, reprinted by permission of Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg. Redrawn from D. G. Moore, 1969, *Reflecting profiling studies of the California continental borderland: Structure and Quaternary turbidite basins*: *Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper* 107, Fig. 5, p. B-11.)

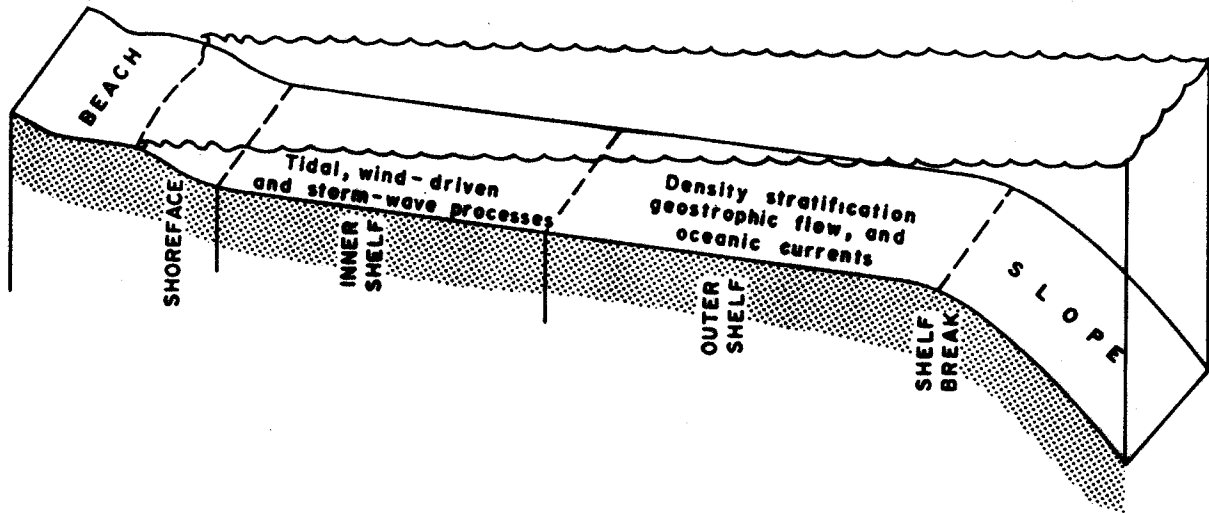


FIGURE 13.3 Subdivisions of the continental shelf. (From Galloway, W. E., and D. K. Hobday, 1983, *Terrigenous clastic depositional systems*. Fig. 7.1, p. 144, reprinted by permission of Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg.)

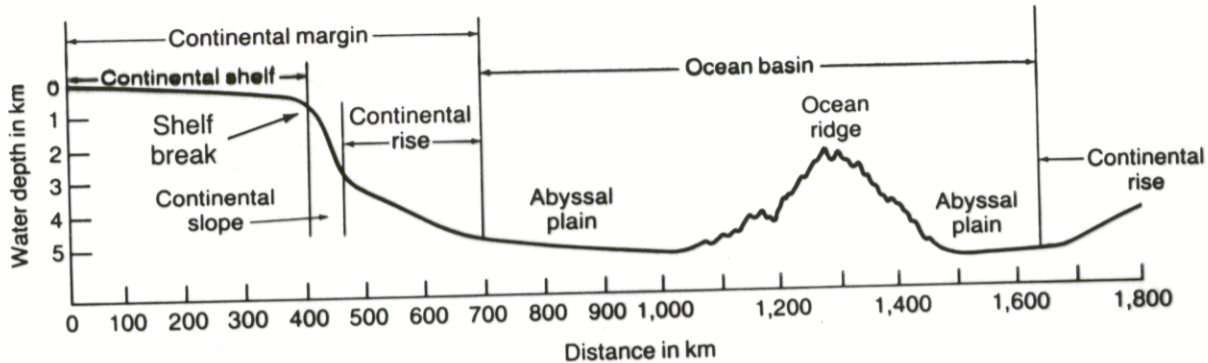


FIGURE 13.1 Diagrammatic profile of the ocean floor showing the principal features of the continental margin and ocean basin. Vertical exaggeration approximately $50\times$. On some active continental margins, such as the Japan Pacific margin, a deep trench lies at the foot of the continental slope and the continental rise is absent. (After D. A. Ross, *Introductory oceanography*, 3rd ed., © 1982, Fig. 5.17, p. 105. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.)