

| Placetype | PlaceCategory | Description |
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| Abyssal Hills | Physical | A tract of small elevations on the deep seafloor. |
| Abyssal Plain | Physical | An extensive, flat, gently sloping or nearly level region at abyssal depths. |
| Apron | Physical | A gently dipping surface, underlain primarily by sediment, at the base of any steeper slope. |
| Archipelagic Apron | Physical | A gentle slope with a generally smooth surface of the sea floor, characteristically found around groups of islands or seamounts. |
| Archipelago | Physical | Group of nearby lying islands that form a geographical entity. |
| Atoll | Physical | |
| Bank | Physical | An elevation of the sea floor, over which the depth of water is relatively shallow, but sufficient for safe surface navigation. |
| Basin | Physical | A depression, in the sea floor, more or less equidimensional in plan and of variable extent. |
| Bay | Physical | Round indentation of the sea in the continent. |
| Beach | Physical | Flat strip of gravel or sand bordering the sea or an inland water. |
| Bight | Physical | Round indentation of the sea in the continent. |
| Borderland | Physical | A region adjacent to a continent, normally occupied by or bordering a shelf and sometimes emerging as islands, that is irregular or blocky in plan or profile, with depths well in excess of those typical of a shelf. |
| Caldera | Physical | A collapsed or partially-collapsed seamount, commonly of annular shape. |
| Canal | Physical | Man-made waterway. |
| Canyon | Physical | A relatively narrow, deep depression with steep sides, the bottom of which generally deepens continuously, developed characteristically on some continental slopes. |
| Cape | Physical | |
| Cave | Physical | |
| Channel | Physical | A narrow, natural connection between seas. |
| Cliffs | Physical | |
| Coast | Physical | Part of the land that is adjacent to the sea. |
| Continental Margin | Physical | The zone, generally consisting of shelf, slope and continental rise, separating the continent from the deep sea floor or abyssal plain. Occasionally a trench may be present in place of a continental rise. |
| Continental Rise | Physical | A gentle slope rising from the oceanic depths towards the foot of a continental SLOPE. |
| Continental Shelf | Physical | A zone adjacent to a continent (or around an island) and extending from the low water line to a depth at which there is usually a marked increase of slope towards oceanic depths. |
| Continental Slope | Physical | |
| Current | Physical | A moving watermass. |
| Deep | Physical | A small depression in the seafloor. |
| Deep Sea Fan | Physical | |
| Delta | Physical | Branching river mouth. |
| Dike | Physical | |
| Dock | Physical | |
| Dunes | Physical | |
| Escarpment | Physical | An elongated, characteristically linear, steep slope separating horizontal or gently sloping sectors of the sea floor in non-shelf areas. Also abbreviated to scarp. |
| Estuary | Physical | River mouth under tidal influence. |
| Fan | Physical | A relatively smooth, fan-like, depositional feature normally sloping away from the outer termination of a canyon or canyon system. Also called cone. |
| FAO fishing area | Physical | Sea areas that have been designated as fishing areas by FAO. |
| Field | Physical | |

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| Fjord | Physical | Narrow, deep inlet in a mountainous coast that came into being during the ice age. |
| Flat | Physical | Nonspecific 'flat' marine area. |
| Fracture Zone | Physical | An extensive linear zone of irregular topography, mountainous or faulted, characterized by steep-sided or asymmetrical ridges, clefts, troughs or escarpments. |
| Front | Physical | The dividing line between different water masses. |
| Gap | Physical | |
| Gas Field | Physical | Sea area where gas is drilled. |
| General Region | Physical | Area with a specific name that can't be classified otherwise. |
| General Sea Area | Physical | Sea area with a specific name that can't be classified otherwise. |
| Ground | Physical | |
| Gulf | Physical | A large bay. |
| Guyot | Physical | A seamount having a comparatively smooth flat top. Also called tablemount. |
| Harbour | Physical | |
| Hill(s) | Physical | An isolated (or group of) elevation(s), smaller than a SEAMOUNT. |
| Hole | Physical | A small local depression, often steep sided, in the sea floor. |
| Inlet | Physical | Small indentation of the sea in the continent. |
| Island | Physical | A land mass that is totally enclosed by water and that doesn't form a continent. |
| Island Group | Physical | Group of nearby lying islands that form a geographical entity. |
| Knoll | Physical | An elevation somewhat smaller than a SEAMOUNT and of rounded profile, characteristically isolated or as a cluster on the sea floor. |
| Lagoon | Physical | A small lake that is separated from the sea by a long and narrow tongue of land. |
| Lake | Physical | A basin filled with water that is totally enclosed by water. |
| Land basin | Physical | |
| Large Marine Ecosystem | Physical | |
| Levee | Physical | A depositional natural embankment bordering a canyon, valley or seachannel on the ocean floor. |
| Light(house) | Physical | Tower with a light serving for navigation. |
| Marine Park | Physical | |
| Median Valley | Physical | The axial depression of the MID-OCEANIC RIDGE system. |
| Moat | Physical | An annular depression that may not be continuous, located at the base of many SEAMOUNTS, oceanic islands and other isolated elevations. |
| Mountain range | Physical | |
| Mud Flat | Physical | |
| National Park | Physical | |
| Natural Reserve | Physical | |
| Ocean | Physical | Very large sea between different continents. |
| Oil Field | Physical | Sea area where oil is drilled. |
| Part of River | Physical | Part of a river that has a specific name. |
| Passage | Physical | A narrow break in a RIDGE or a RISE. Also called GAP. |
| Peak | Physical | A prominent elevation either pointed or of a very limited extent across the summit. |
| Peninsula | Physical | |
| Pinnacle | Physical | Any high tower or spire-shaped pillar of rock, or coral, alone or cresting a summit. |
| Pit | Physical | Small depression in a river bed. |
| Plaat | Physical | Intertidal flats in an estuary that have no connection with the mainland. |
| Plain | Physical | An extensive, flat, gently sloping or nearly level undersea region. |
| Plateau | Physical | A flat or nearly flat elevation of considerable areal extent, dropping off abruptly |

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| | | on one or more sides. |
| Polder | Physical | |
| Promontory | Physical | A major SPUR-like protrusion of the continental SLOPE extending to the deep seafloor. Characteristically, the crest deepens seaward. |
| Province | Physical | A region identifiable by a number of shared physiographic characteristics that are markedly in contrast with those in the surrounding areas. |
| Reef | Physical | A mass of rock or other indurated material lying at or near the sea surface that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation. |
| Reservoir | Physical | |
| Ridge | Physical | (a) An elongated narrow elevation of varying complexity having steep sides. (b) An elongated narrow elevation, often separating ocean BASINS. (c) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called MIDOCEANIC RIDGE. |
| Rise | Physical | (a) A broad elevation that rises gently and generally smoothly from the sea floor. (b) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called midoceanic ridge. |
| River | Physical | A natural water current that always flows out in another river or stream but never in a sea. |
| Rock | Physical | |
| Saddle | Physical | A broad pass or col, resembling in shape a riding saddle, in a RIDGE or between contiguous elevations. |
| Salt Marsh | Physical | |
| Sampling Station | Physical | Standard sampling station |
| Sandbank | Physical | Shallow accumulation of sand that rises never above sealevel but allthough forms a substantial hazard for navigation. |
| Sandbank System | Physical | The aggregate of adjoining sandbanks and swales. |
| Sea | Physical | A large surface salt water that covers a large part of the world |
| Seachannel | Physical | A continuously sloping elongated discrete depression found in fans or abyssal plains and customarily bordered by levees on one or both sides. |
| Seamount Chain | Physical | A linear or arcuate alignment of discrete seamounts, with their bases clearly separated. |
| Seamount Province | Physical | |
| Seamount(s) | Physical | A discrete (or group of) large isolated elevation(s), greater than 1,000m in relief above the sea floor, characteristically of conical form. |
| Shelf | Physical | |
| Shelf Edge | Physical | The line along which there is marked increase of slope at the seaward margin of a CONTINENTAL (or island) SHELF. Also called SHELF BREAK. |
| Shoal | Physical | An offshore hazard to surface navigation with substantially less clearance than the surrounding area and composed of unconsolidated material. |
| Sill | Physical | A sea floor barrier of relatively shallow depth restricting water movement between BASINS. |
| Slope | Physical | The deepening sea floor out from the shelfedge to the upper limit of the continental rise, or the point where there is a general decrease in steepness. |
| Sluice | Physical | |
| Sound | Physical | A narrow, natural connection between seas. |
| Spur | Physical | A subordinate elevation or ridge protruding from a larger feature, such as a plateau or island foundation. |
| Strait | Physical | A narrow, natural connection between seas. |
| Stream | Physical | A river that flows out in the sea. |
| Submarine lava tube | Physical | |
| Swale | Physical | Depression between two sandbanks. |
| Tablemount | Physical | |
| Terrace | Physical | A relatively flat horizontal or gently inclined surface, sometimes long and narrow, which is bounded by a steeper ascending slope on one side and by a steeper descending slope on the opposite side. |

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| Trench | Physical | A long narrow, characteristically very deep and asymmetrical depression of the sea floor, with relatively steep sides. |
| Treshold | Physical | The most shallow place in a channel of a river. |
| Trough | Physical | A long depression of the sea floor characteristically flat bottomed and steep sided and normally shallower than a trench. |
| Valley | Physical | A relatively shallow, wide depression, the bottom of which usually has a continuous gradient. This term is generally not used for features that have canyon-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent. Also called SUBMARINE VALLEY or SEA |
| Wad | Physical | |
| Water mass | Physical | A large amount of water. |
| World | Physical | |
| Zone | Physical | |
| Arrondissement | Administrative | The administrative unit in Belgium that lies between 'Gemeente' and Province. |
| Autonomous Region | Administrative | Part of a country that has certain autonomy. |
| Borough | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| Canton | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in France. |
| Commune | Administrative | The lowest administrative unit in a lot of countries. |
| Continent | Administrative | The highest subdivision of the world. In VLIMAR, there are 7 continents distinguished: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, South America. |
| Country | Administrative | A high-level administrative unit that only has been used for the four divisions of the United Kingdom. |
| County | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| Deelgemeente | Administrative | The subdivision of a 'Gemeente' in Belgium and the Netherlands. |
| Department | Administrative | A high-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| Dependency | Administrative | |
| Dependent State | Administrative | A state that is dependent on another nation. |
| Disputed Territory | Administrative | |
| District | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| EEZ | Administrative | In international maritime law, an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is a seazone extending from a state's coast over which the state has special rights over the exploration and use of marine resources. Generally a state's EEZ extends 200 nautical miles out fr |
| Former administrative division | Administrative | |
| Former Nation | Administrative | A nation that doesn't exist anymore. |
| Gemeente | Administrative | The lowest administrative unit in Belgium and the Netherlands. |
| Inhabited Place | Administrative | Place with permanent or temporary habitation. |
| Metropolitan Place | Administrative | Major city. |
| Nation | Administrative | The highest administrative unit. |
| National District | Administrative | |
| National Division | Administrative | A high-level administrative unit. |
| Occupied Territory | Administrative | |
| Overseas Territory | Administrative | |
| Parish | Administrative | |
| Possession | Administrative | |
| Prefecture | Administrative | |
| Province | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| Region | Administrative | A high-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| State | Administrative | A high-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |

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| Sub-Province | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in the Netherlands. |
| Territory | Administrative | |
| Union Territory | Administrative | |
| Unitary Authority | Administrative | A medium-level administrative unit that is used in a lot of countries. |
| Ward | Administrative | The lowest administrative unit in the United Kingdom. |