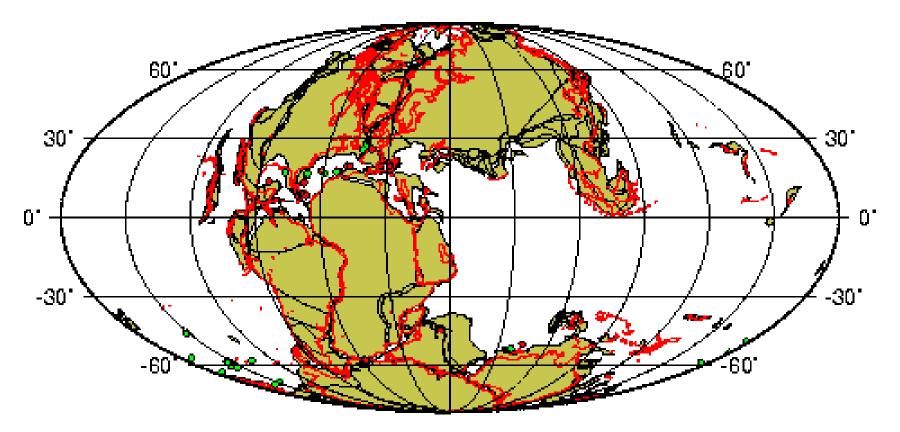


### *Topic: Plate Tectonics* (fill in on note guide & ESRT page 5)



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and the second s . 1 e de la compañía de l e de la compañía de la  $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$  $e^{i\theta}$  $\mathcal{A}^{(1)}$  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$  $\mathcal{C}$ . . 



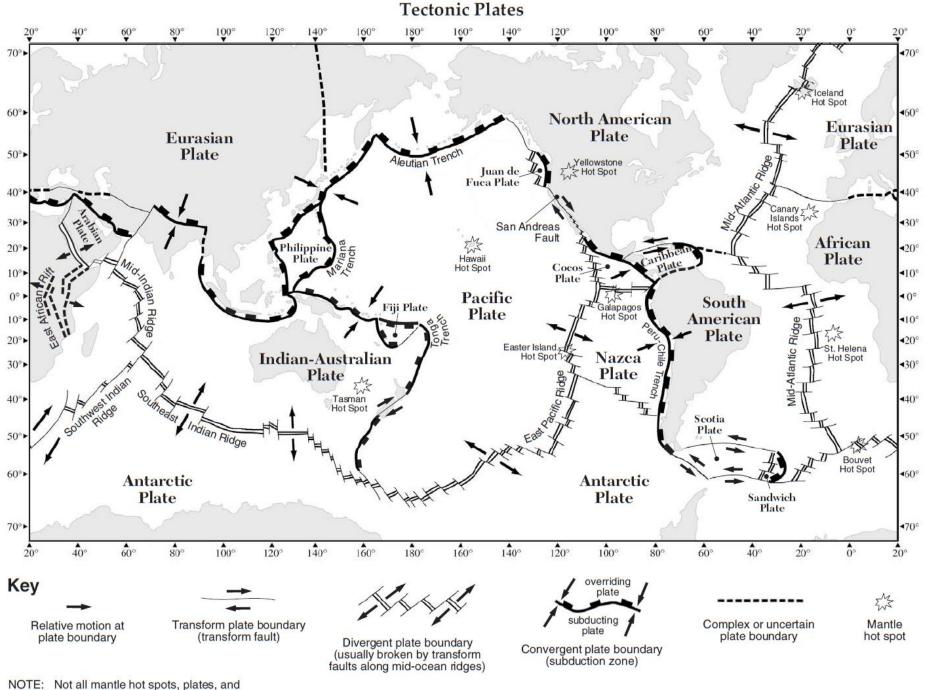
 $\mathcal{A}^{(1)}$ 

÷.

 $\mathcal{A}^{(1)}$  $e^{i \theta^{2}}$  $\mathcal{J}^{(1)}$ 

н.

 $\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{A}}$ 



NOTE: Not all mantle hot spots, plates, and boundaries are shown.



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### The Theory of Plate Tectonics is

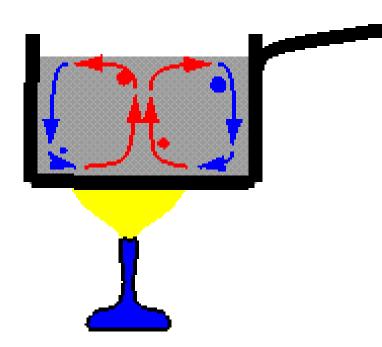
#### the lithosphere is broken into pieces that move around

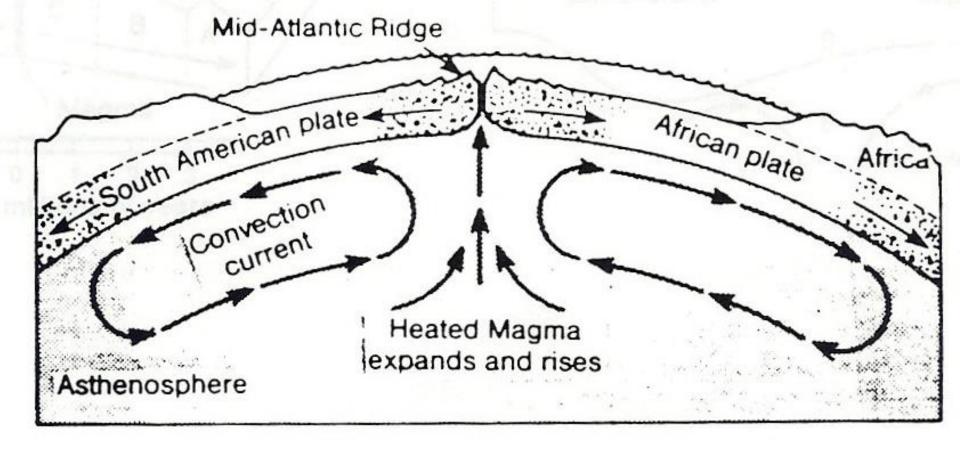
# What would cause the lithosphere plates to move?



### \*The driving force behind plate tectonics is

# Convection (Density differences) in asthenosphere



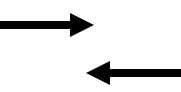


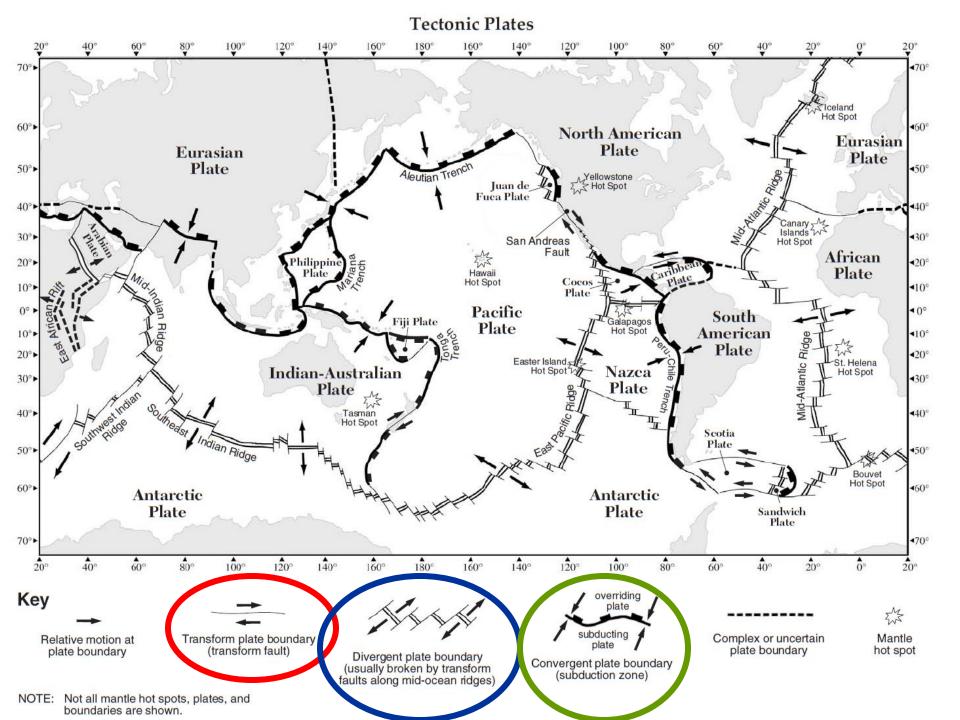
### 3 things can happen at plate boundaries

### Converging ----

### Diverging











### Convergent

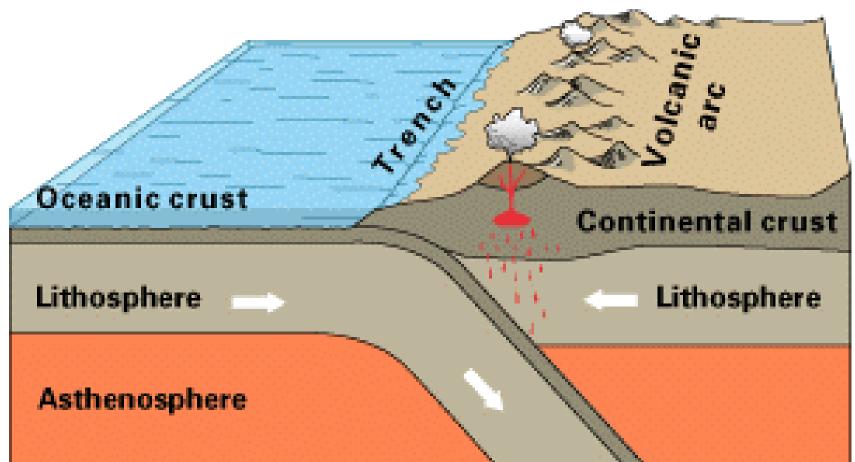
#### Plates collide

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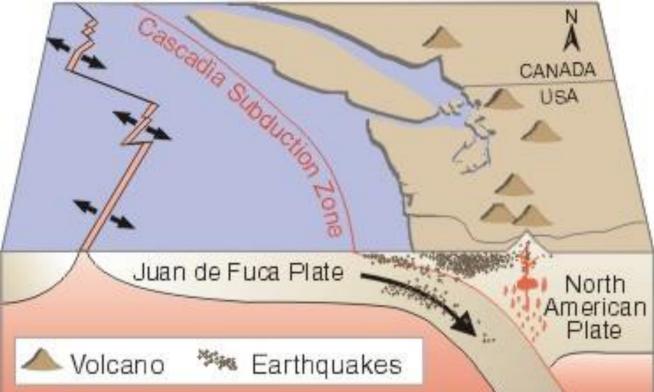
#### OCEANIC CRUST VS. CONTINENTAL CRUST



Granite, less dense



## Example: Cascade Mountains





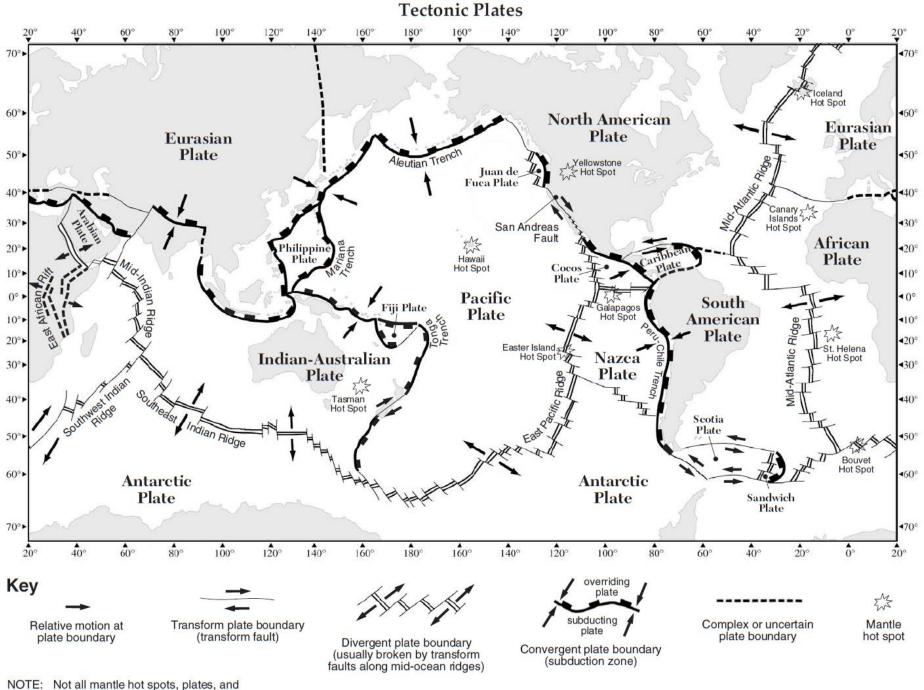


Result: Subducting oceanic crust

Continental vs. Oceanic

- Features:
- 1) Deep Sea Trench
- 2) Volcanoes & Mountains on continental crust
- 3) Earthquakes
- Example: Cascade Mts., West USA

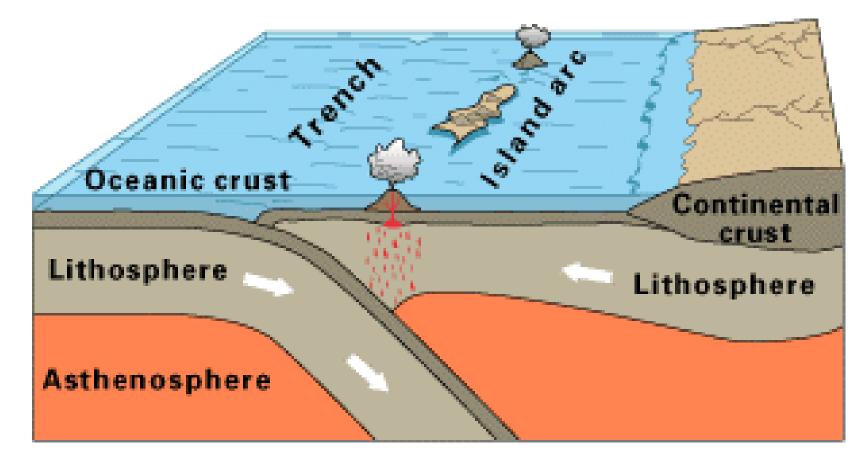
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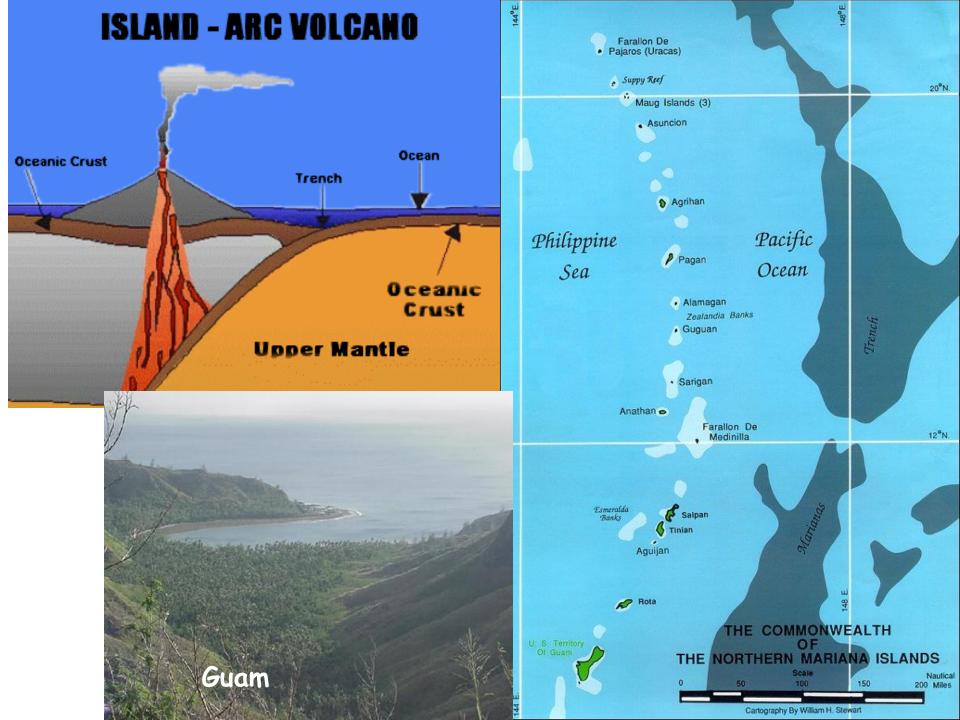


boundaries are shown.



#### OCEANIC CRUST VS. OCEANIC CRUST



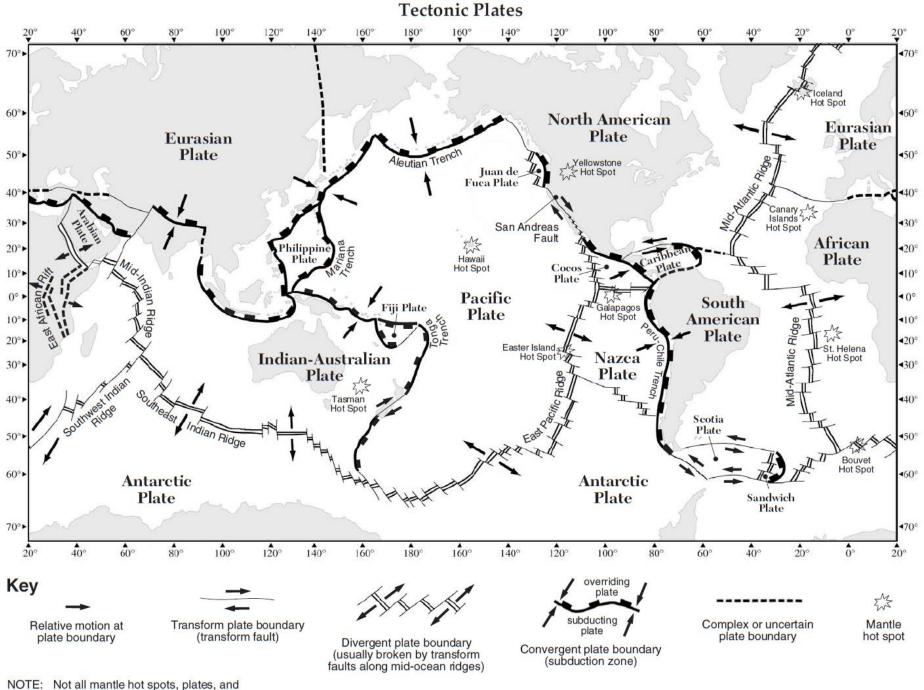


#### Oceanic vs. Oceanic

- Result: Subducting oceanic crust
- Features:
- 1) Deep Sea Trench
- 2) Volcanoes Island Arc
- 3) Earthquakes

Example: Mariania Islands, Pacific Ocean

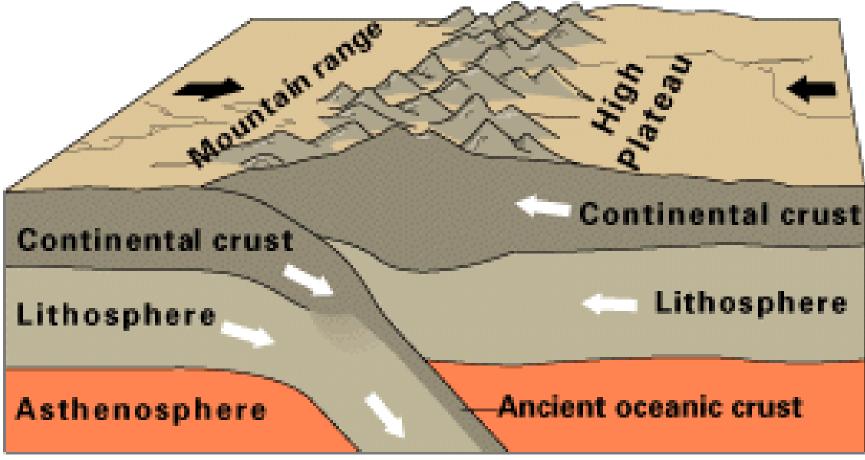




boundaries are shown.

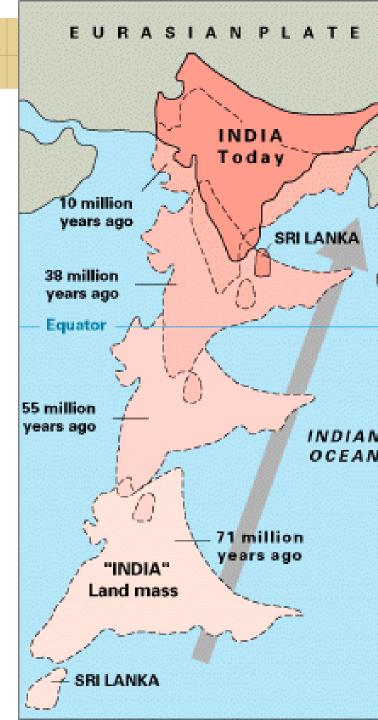


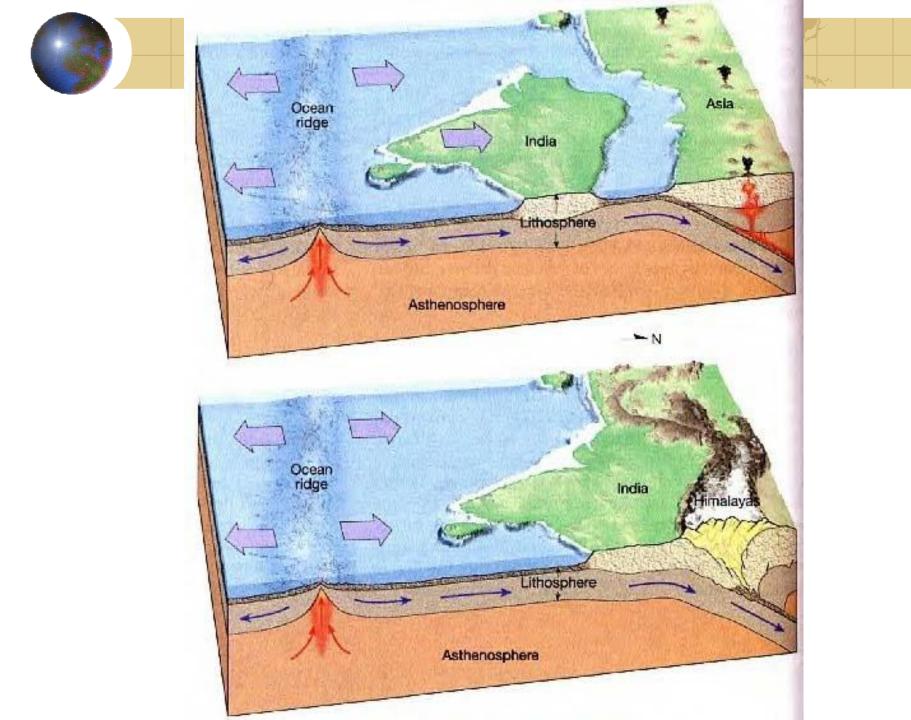
#### CONTINENTAL CRUST VS. CONTINENTAL CRUST



http://www.pbs.org/wnet/savageearth/animations/rift-collide.html

### Indian Subcontinent Moving Toward Asia





TravelPlan for Windows July/August 1997

(C) L.W. Wildervanck

Mount Everest is 29,035 ft
Grows Larger Each Year Due to Tectonic Forces

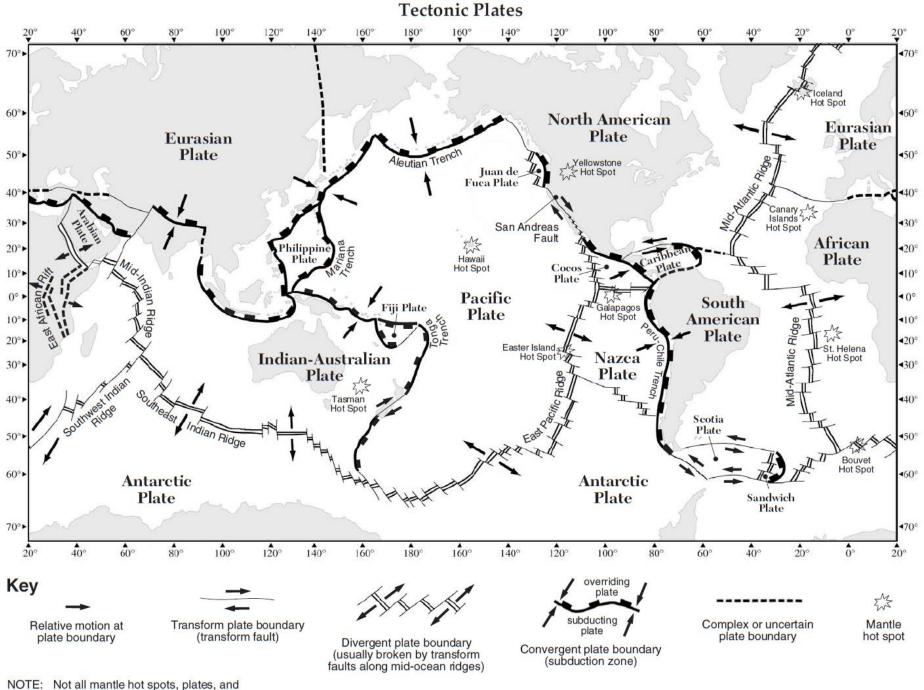


### Continental vs. Continental

- Result: Collisions
- Features:
- 1) High Mountain Chains
- 2) Earthquakes

**Example:** Himalayan Mountains

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boundaries are shown.

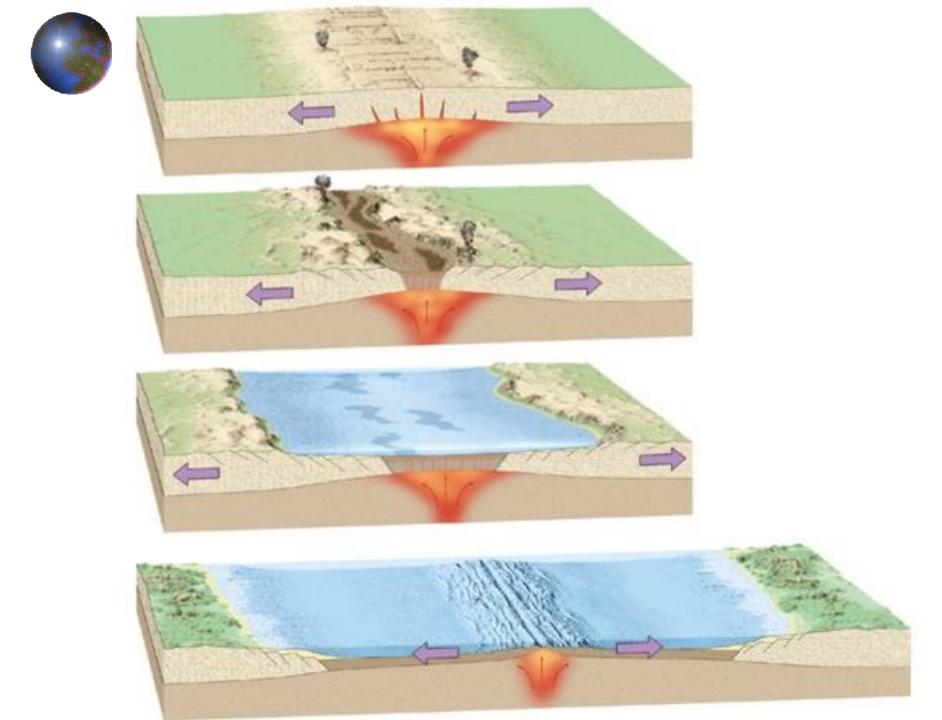




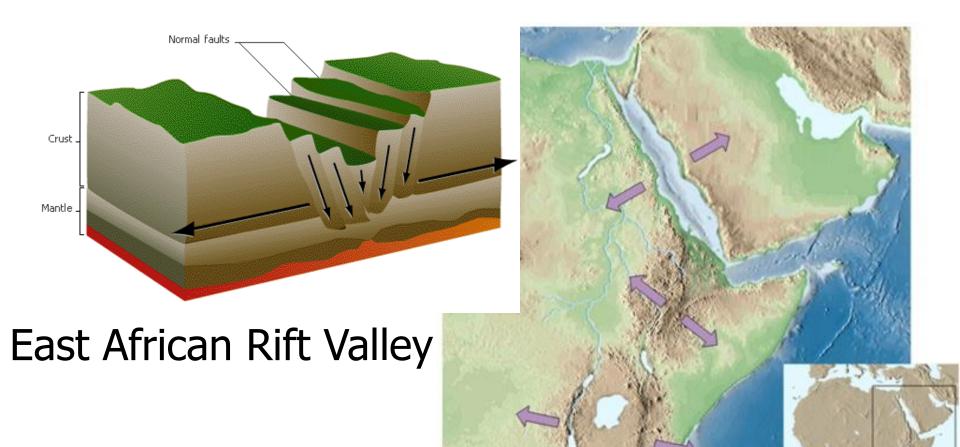
## Diverging

#### Plates move apart

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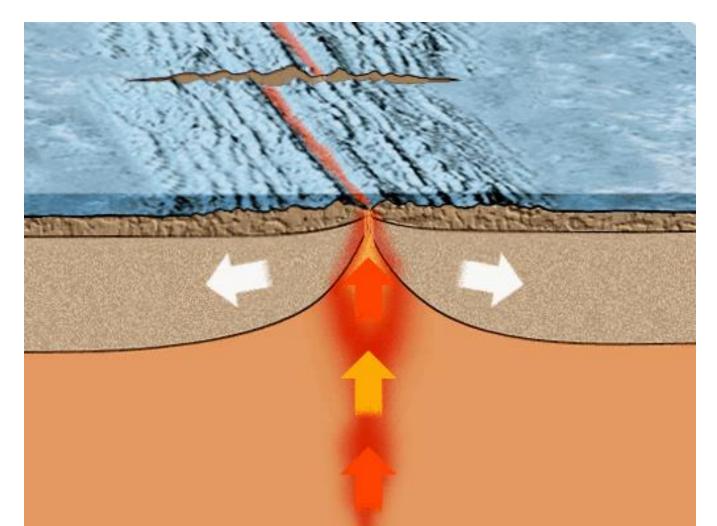


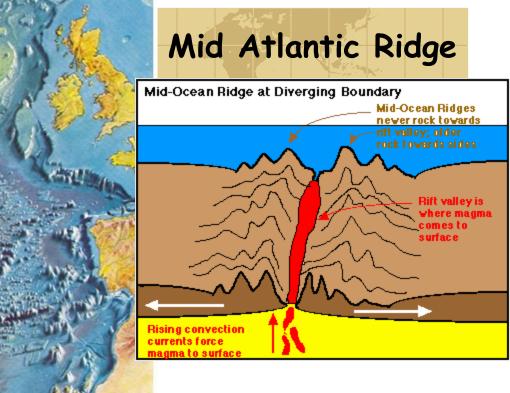






### Rifting zone under the ocean





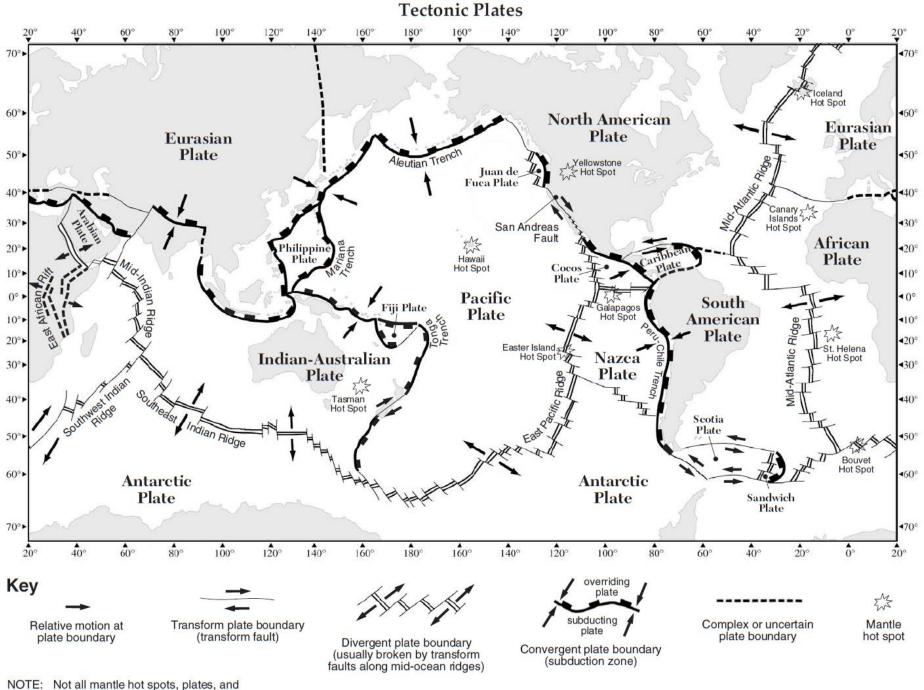




- Result: Magma rises to surface, new crust forms
- Features:
- 1) Mid-Ocean Ridges

**Diverging** Plates

- 2) Rift Valleys
- 3) Earthquakes
- 4) Volcanoes
- Example: Mid-Atlantic Ridge



boundaries are shown.



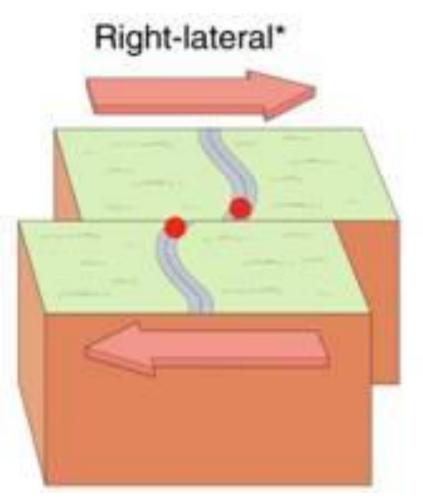


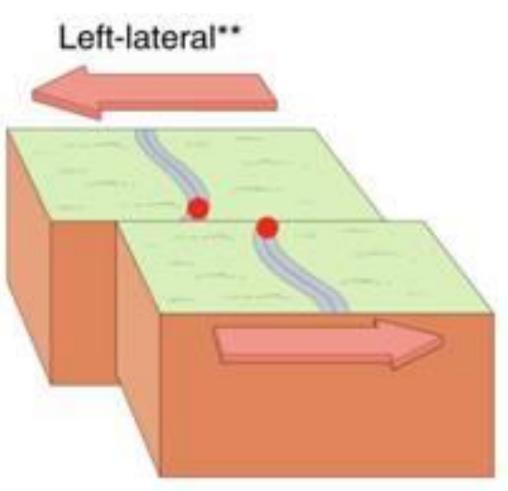
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### Transform

#### Plates slide past each other

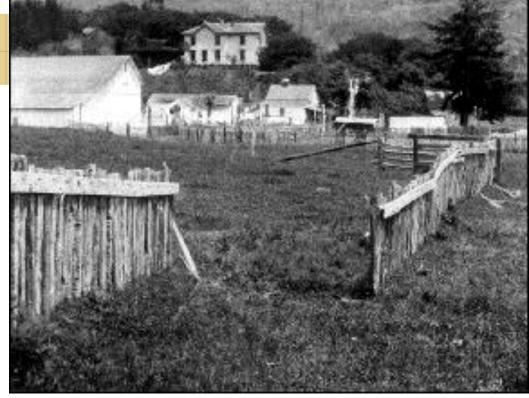






#### San Andreas Fault California







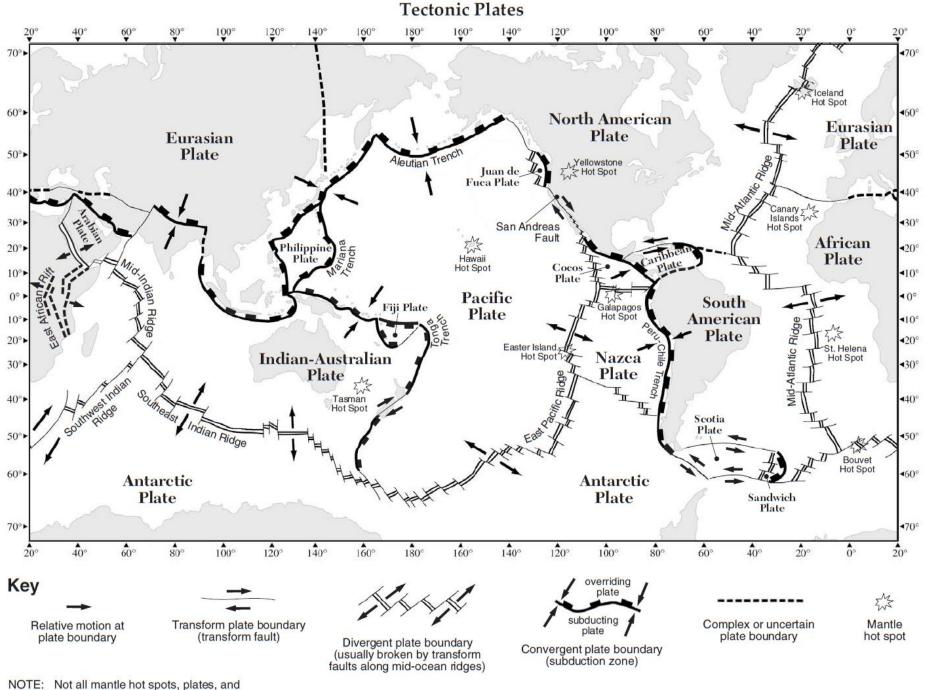


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#### Features:

1) Earthquakes

#### Example: San Andreas Fault, CA



NOTE: Not all mantle hot spots, plates, and boundaries are shown.

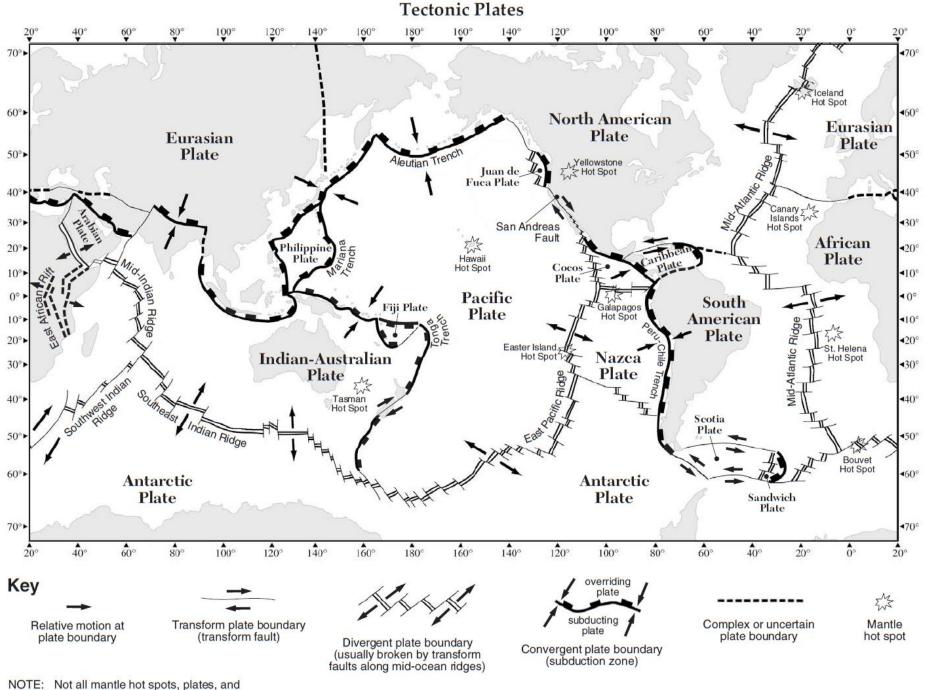




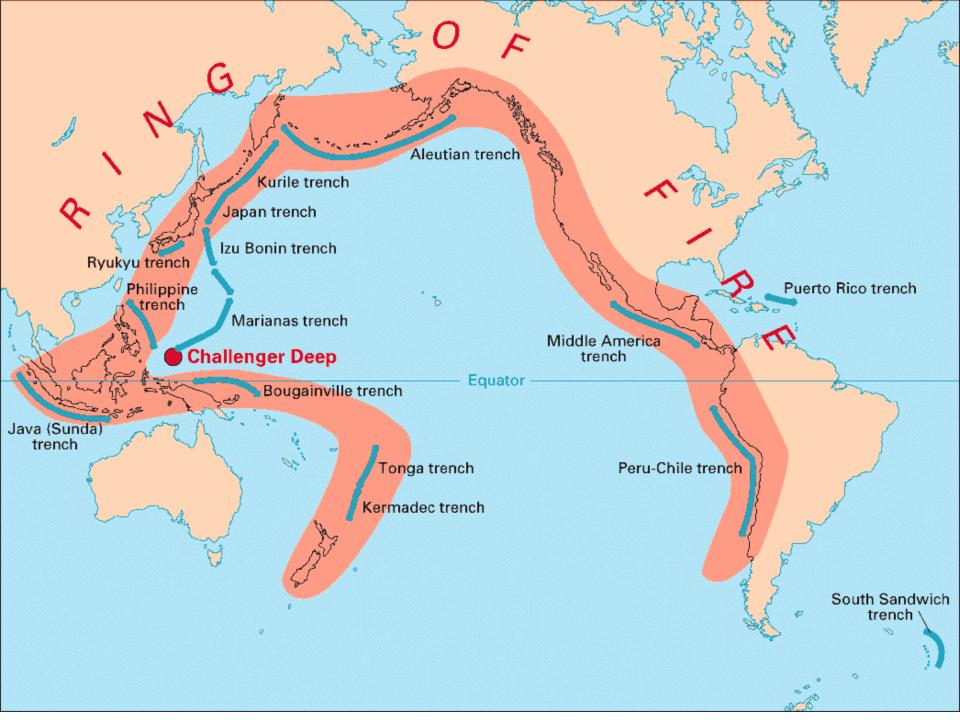
### Why does oceanic crust subduct under continental crust?

# It has a greater density (3.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

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NOTE: Not all mantle hot spots, plates, and boundaries are shown.





### Time for a Worksheet



### Mantle Convection

Plume

Lithosphere (thickness exaggerated)

### Astheno- 📐 Sphere

#### Outer Core



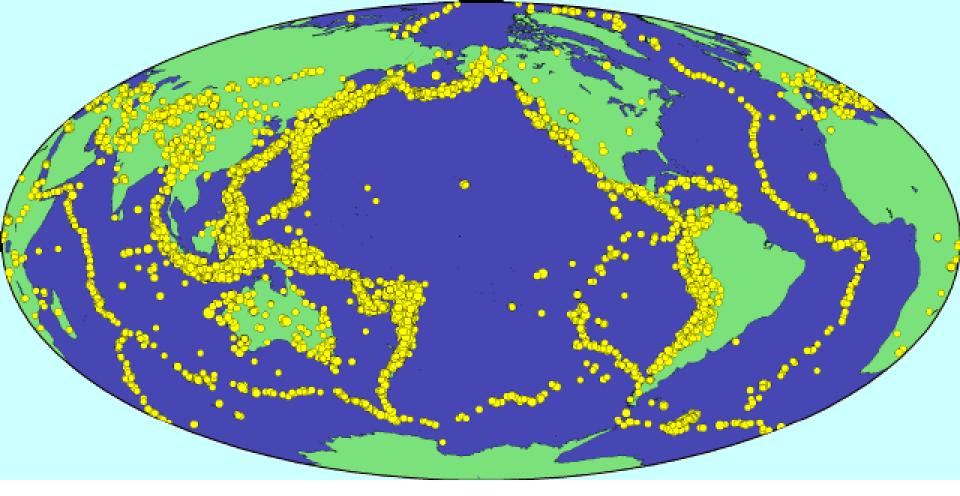


### Major Concepts

### The lithosphere is divided into 6 major plates

Pacific, American, Indian, African, Eurasian, Antarctic

There are also many smaller plates as well



### Distribution of Earthquakes

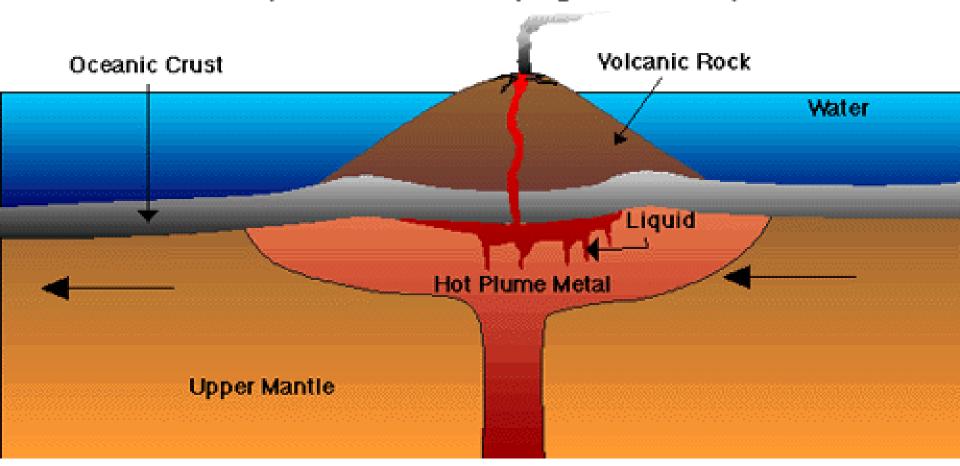
Hot Spots

## Hawaii





#### "Hotspot" Volcano (e.g., Hawaii)



Solid dense rock Zone of magma formation

Pacific Plate

<u>کې</u>

Kauai

Oldest

Oahu

Maui

Hawaiian Ridge

Fixed "Hot Spot"

Hawaii

youngest)



