## Physical, Earth, and Space Science An Integrated Approach

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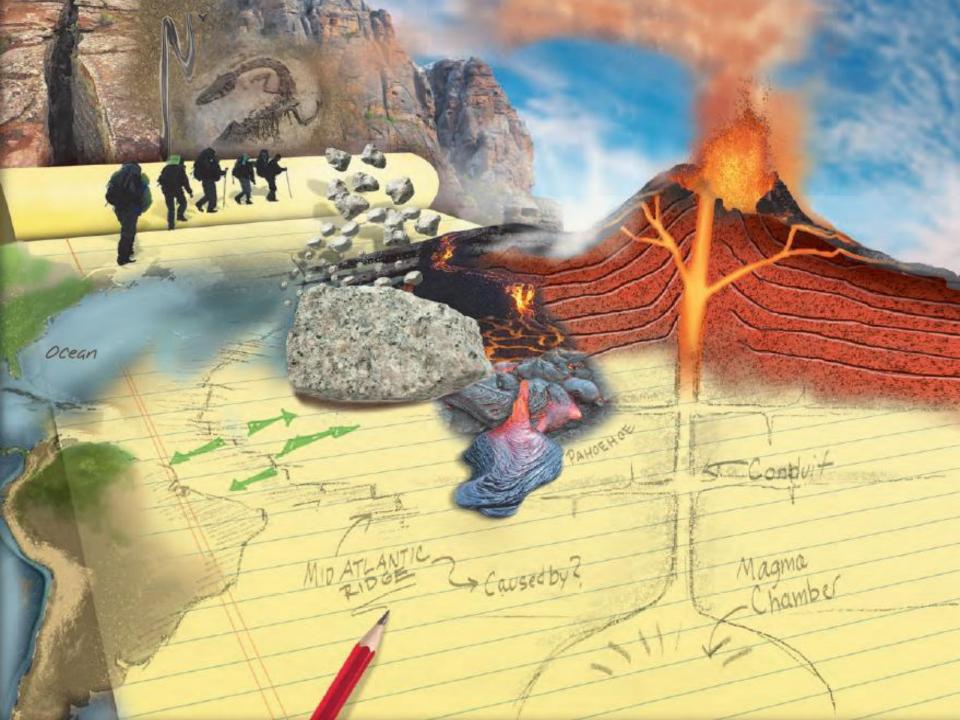


#### **UNIT SIX: Earth's Structure**

#### Chapter 18 Earth's History and Rocks

# Chapter 19 Changing Earth

Chapter 20 Earthquakes and Volcanoes





## **Chapter Nineteen: Changing Earth**

- 19.1 Inside Earth
- 19.2 Plate Tectonics
- 19.3 Plate Boundaries
- 19.4 Metamorphic Rocks



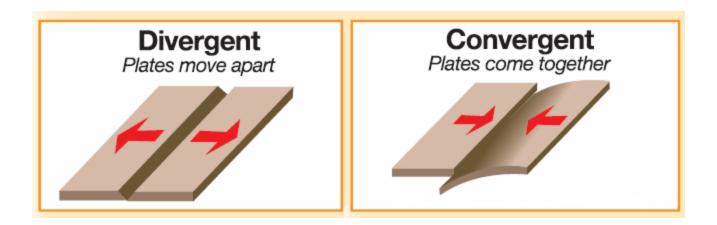
## **19.3 Learning Goals**

- Characterize plate boundaries.
- Relate geologic processes and features to specific plate boundaries.
- Locate areas where certain boundaries are likely to form.



## **19.3 Plate boundaries**

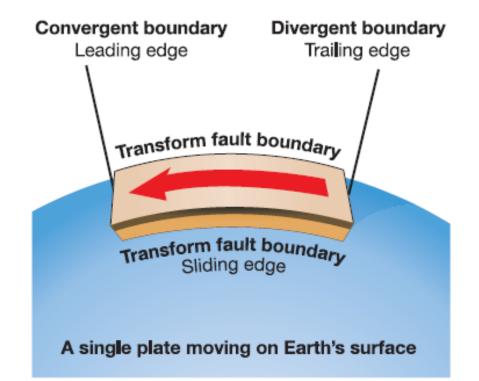
- Imagine a single plate, moving in one direction on Earth's surface.
- One edge of the plate— the divergent boundary —moves away from things.
- The opposite edge —the convergent boundary bumps into anything in the way.





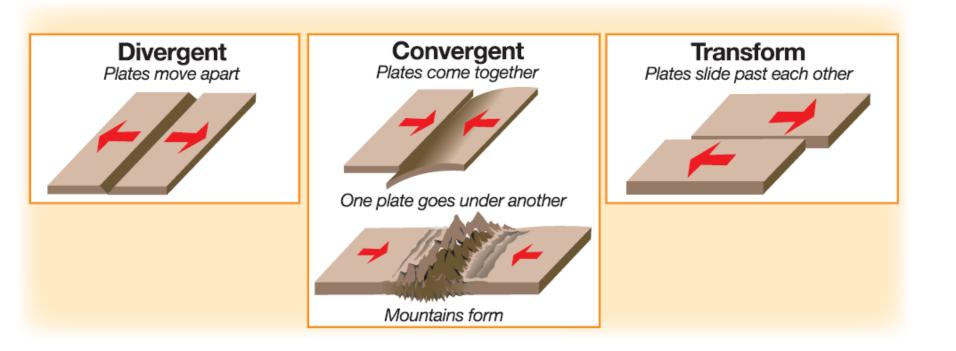
#### **19.3 Plate boundaries**

An edge of a lithospheric plate that slides by another plate is called a *transform fault boundary*.





#### **Plate Boundaries**

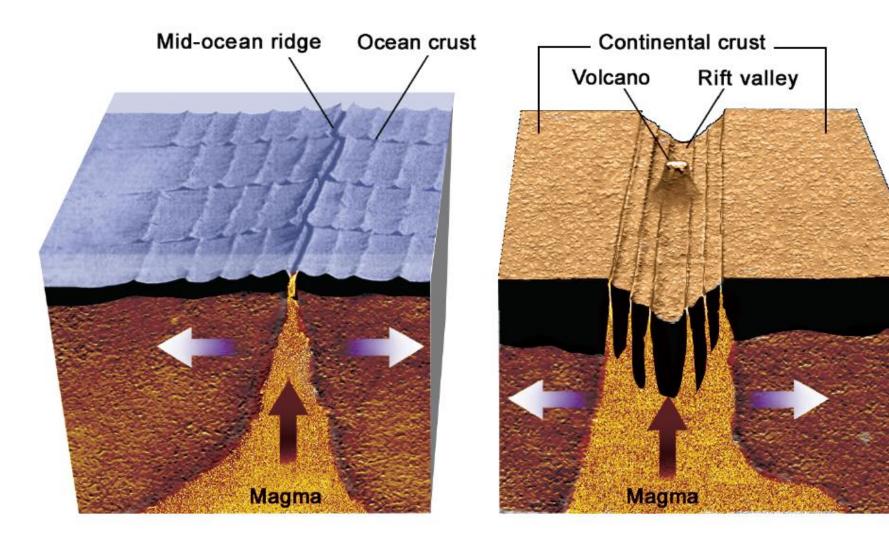




## **19.3 Divergent boundaries**

- \* Divergent boundaries are found in the ocean as mid-ocean ridges.
- \* A divergent boundary is the line between two plates where they are moving apart.
- \* This type of boundary is found over the rising plume of a mantle convection cell.

#### **Divergent Plate Boundaries**





## **19.3 Divergent boundaries**

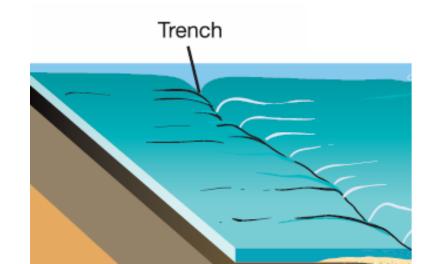


- \* Divergent boundaries can also be found on continents as rift valleys.
- \* When a rift valley forms on land, it may eventually split the landmass.



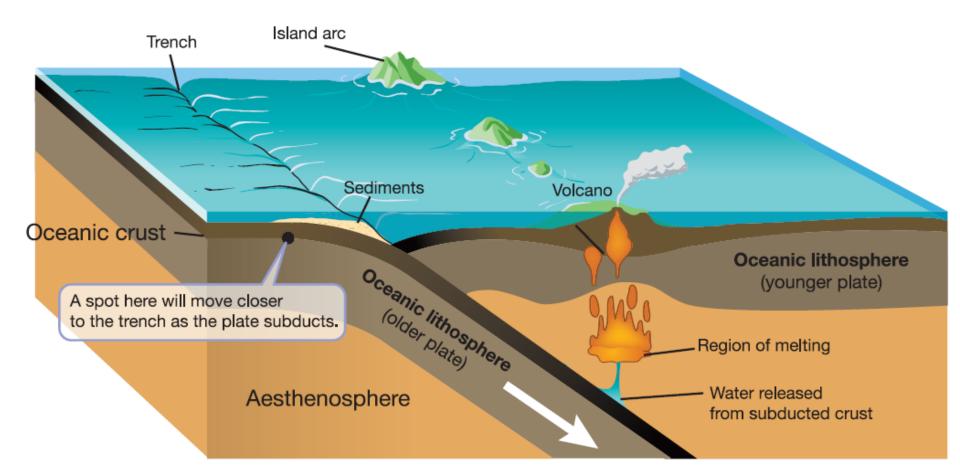
## **19.3 Convergent boundaries**

- \* When oceanic plates collide, one subducts under the other.
- \* This forms a valley in the ocean floor called a *trench*.





#### **Convergent Plate Boundary**





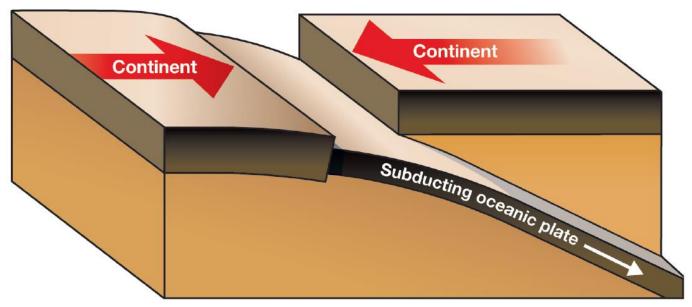
### **19.3 Convergent boundaries**

- \* What happens if an oceanic plate and a continental plate collide?
  - \* Which plate would subduct?
- \* The oceanic plate must subduct under the continental plate.
  - \* A continental plate is simply too buoyant to subduct under an oceanic plate.



# 19.3 Mountains and convergent boundaries





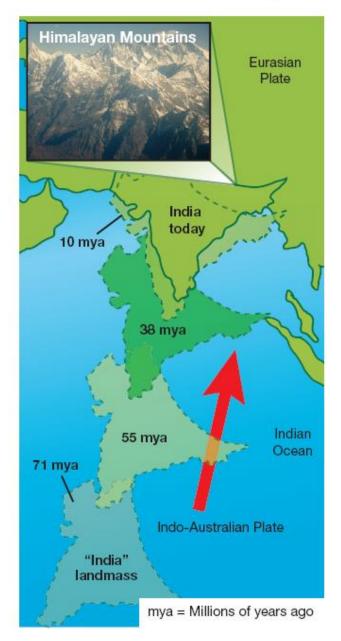
 Mountain ranges are formed when continents collide.



# 19.3 Mountains and convergent boundaries

- \* What happens if an oceanic plate with a continent on it subducts under a continental plate?
- \* The continents cannot be sucked into the trench because their granite rocks.
- The two continents collide!

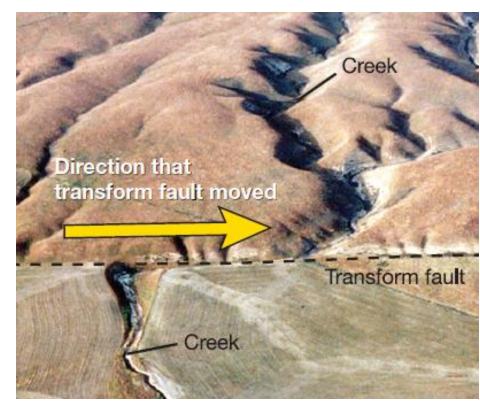
#### **Formation of the Himalayan Mountains**





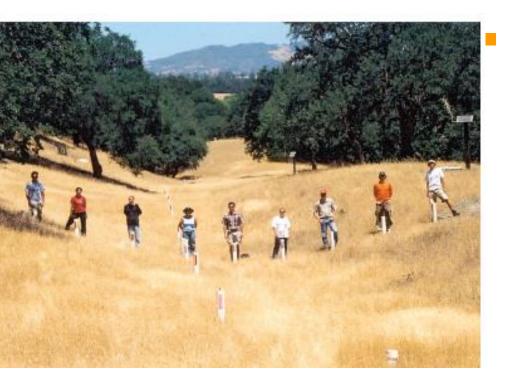
### **19.3 Transform fault boundaries**

- \* A good clue for locating transform faults is *offsetting*.
- \* When seen from above, the feature will appear to make a zig-zag.





#### **19.3 Transform fault boundaries**



\* The San Andreas Fault is the transform fault **boundary between** two lithospheric plates—the Pacific **Plate and the North American Plate.** 

#### **Earth's Largest Lithospheric Plates**

