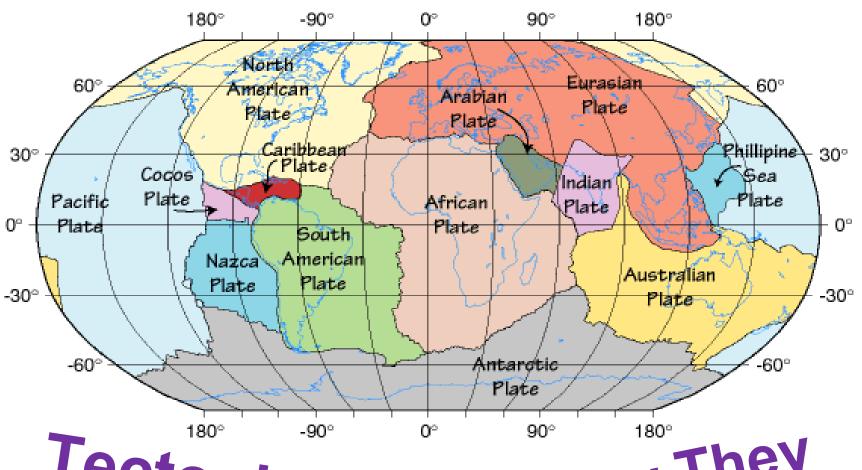
Lithosphere

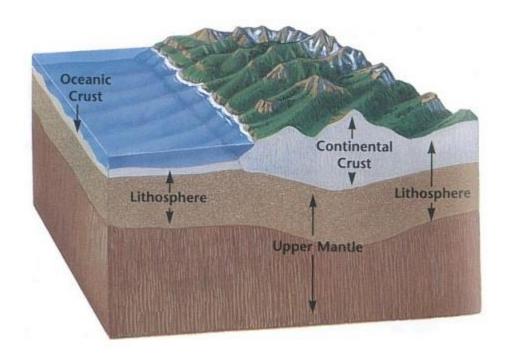


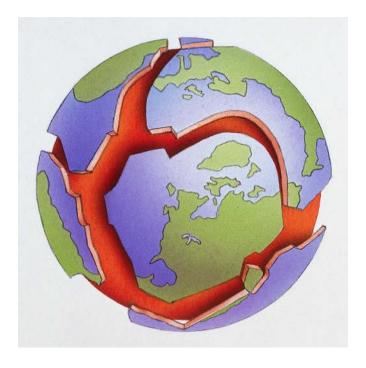
Tectonic Plates

and

How They Move

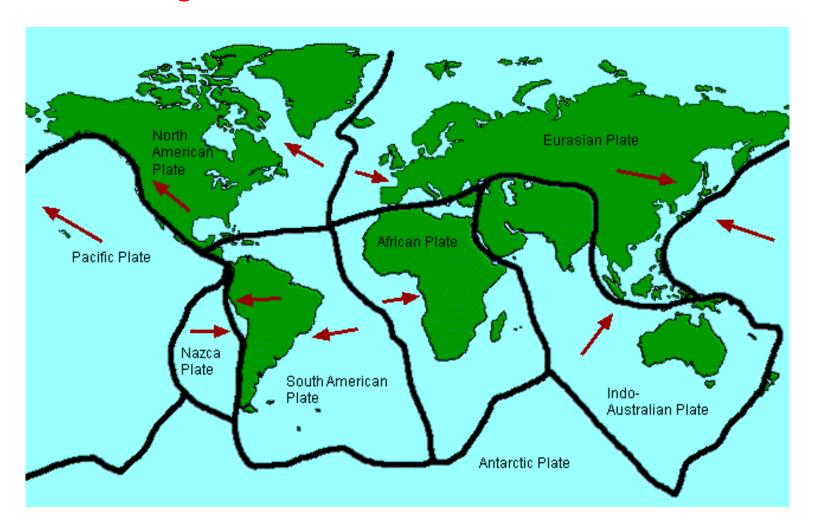
Lithosphere: Sphere of Rock





- rigid <u>outer layer</u>
- made of crust and the uppermost part of the mantle
- broken into pieces called tectonic plates
- eight major tectonic plates (plus several minor)

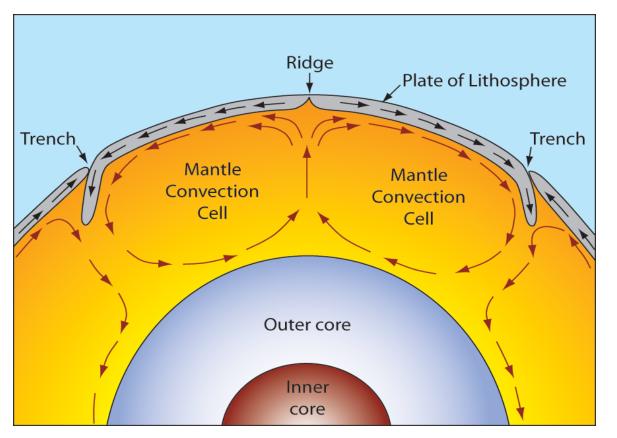
Major Tectonic Plates



All tectonic plates move in different directions 1-2 inches per year.

How do Plates Move?

- The driving forces of plate motion is an active subject of on-going research within geophysics.
- <u>Leading theory</u>: plates of lithosphere are moved around by convection in the underlying hot mantle.



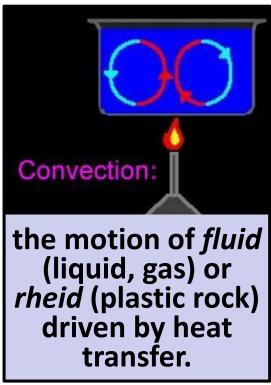
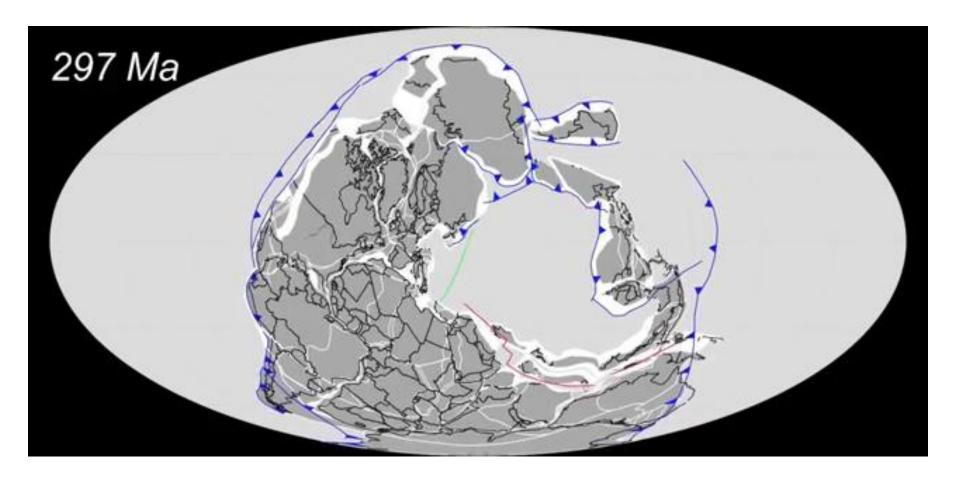


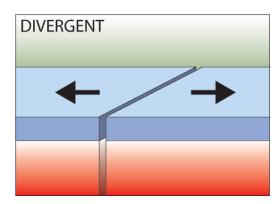
Plate Movement Simulation (past 300 million years)



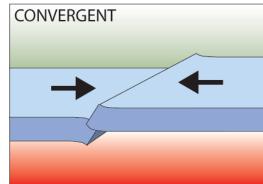
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IlnwyAbczog

Three types of plate boundary

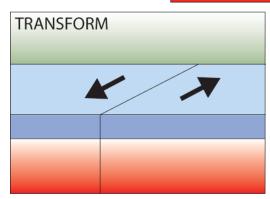
Divergent



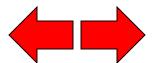
Convergent

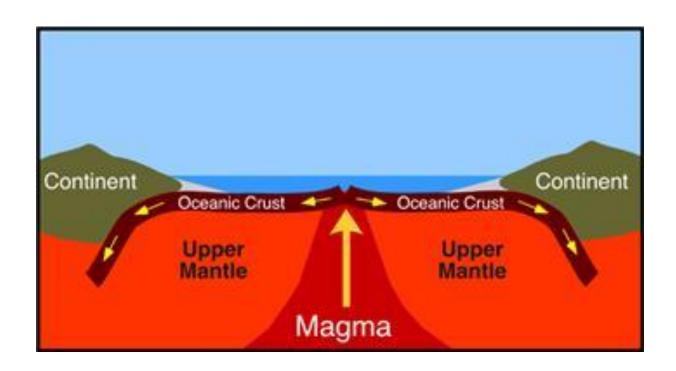


Transform



Divergent Boundaries





Spreading ridges:

- as plates move apart, new material is erupted to fill the gap
- young crust is formed

What is magma and where does it come from?

Magma

 Partially molten rock found in high temperature, low pressure environments beneath the Earth's surface.

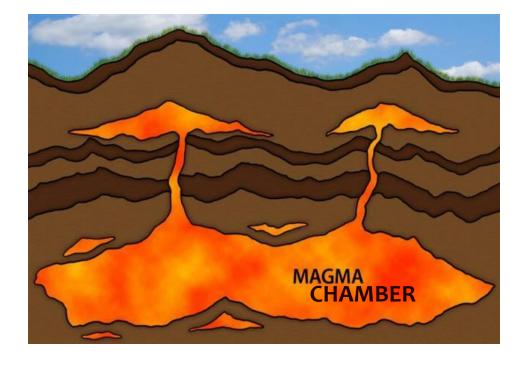
Upper mantle

PLUMES

Liquid

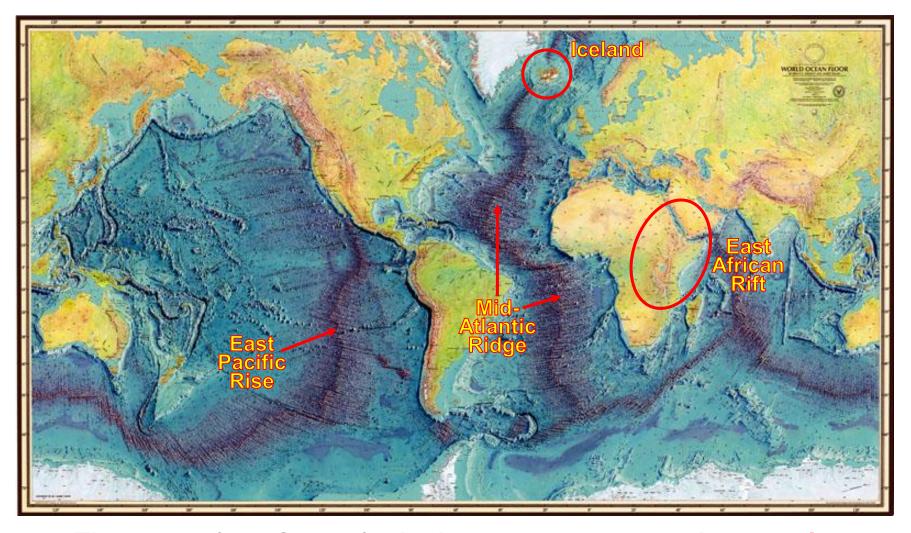
outer

core



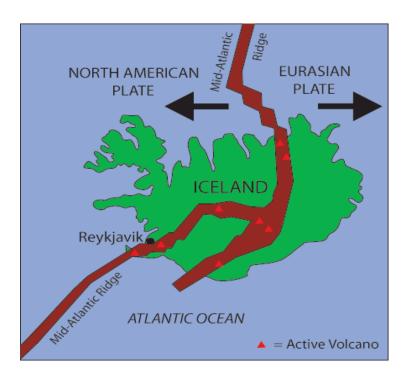
- Develops and collects in magma chambers usually within several miles of the Earth's surface.
- May also rise in mantle plumes directly from the outer core/mantle boundary.

World's Ocean Ridges and Continental Rifts



The ocean floor is not flat! It has well-pronounced mountain ridges running along the spreading plate boundaries.

Iceland: an example of continental drift





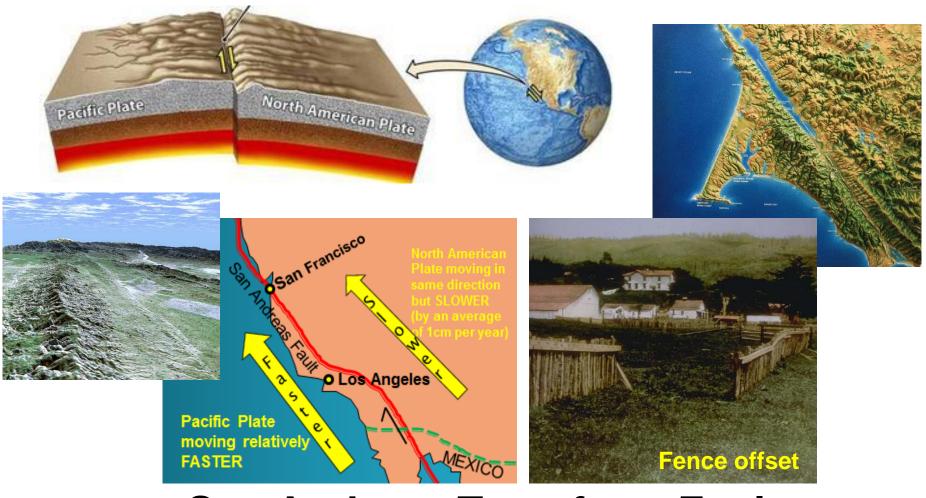
Iceland has a divergent plate boundary running through its middle.

In fact, the island exists because of this feature!



Transform Boundaries

Plates <u>slide past</u> each other



San Andreas Transform Fault