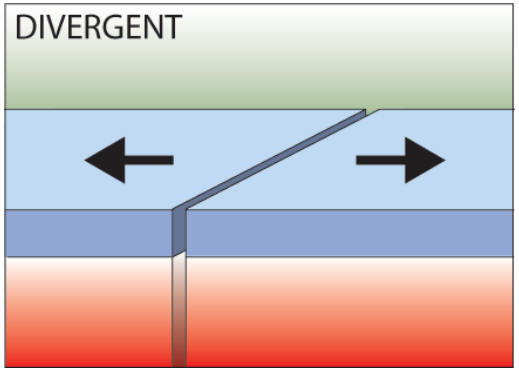
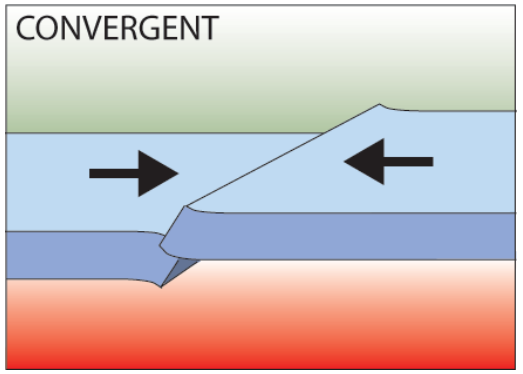
Three types of plate boundary (review)

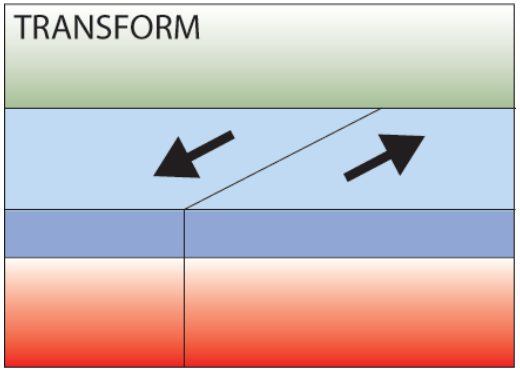
- **Divergent**



- **Convergent**

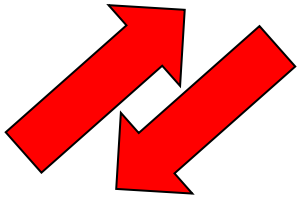


- **Transform**

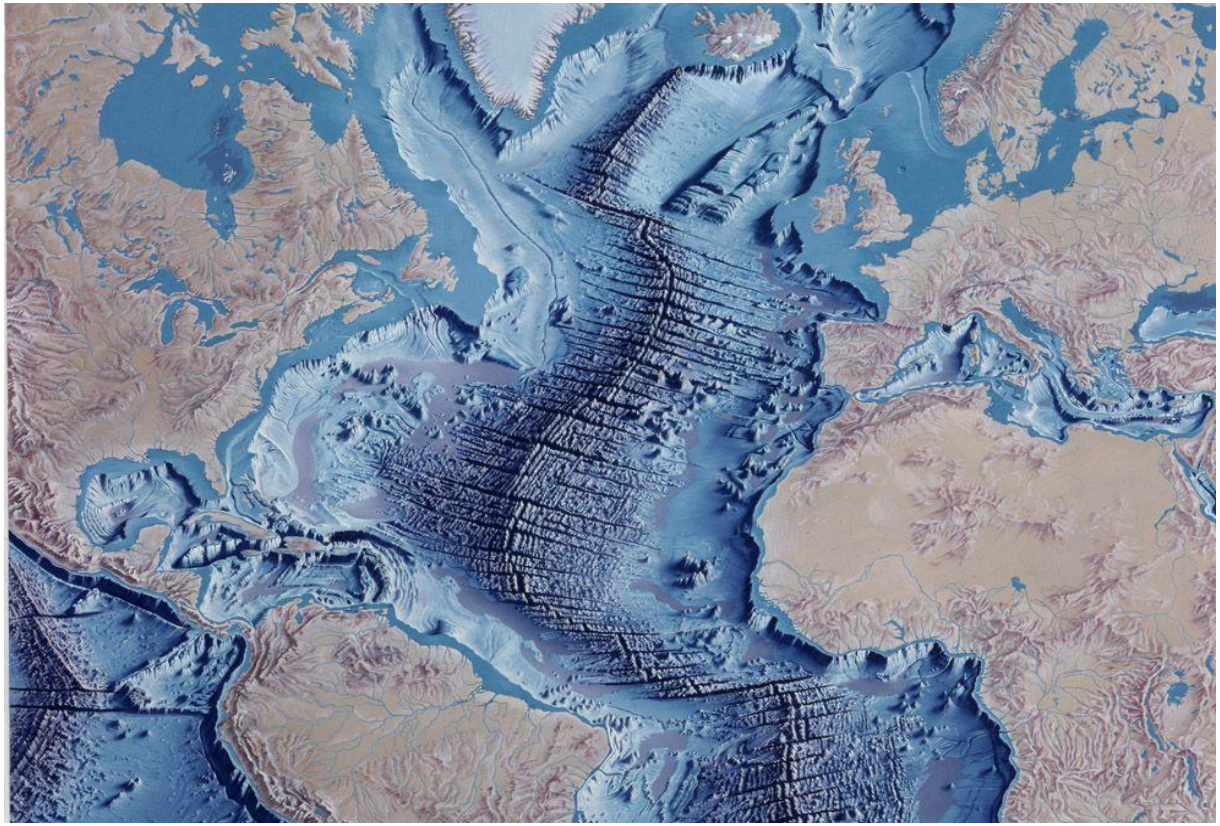


today

Transform (Boundaries) Faults

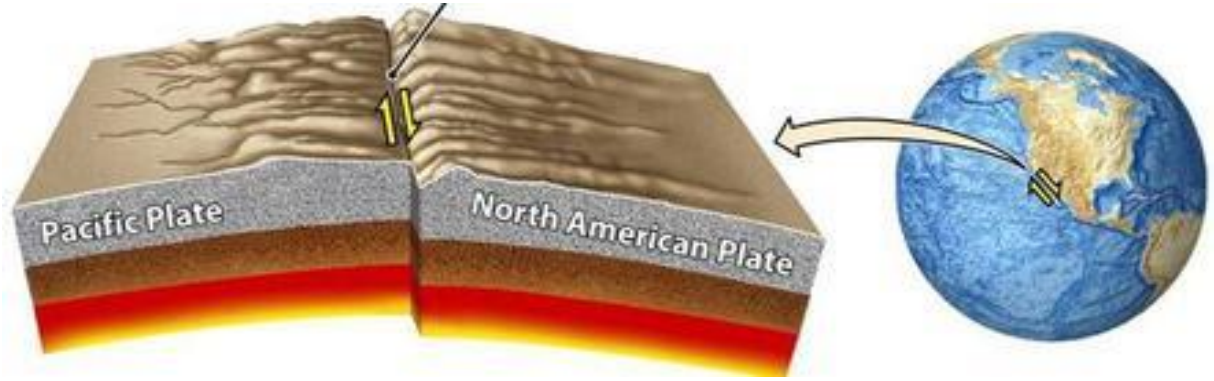


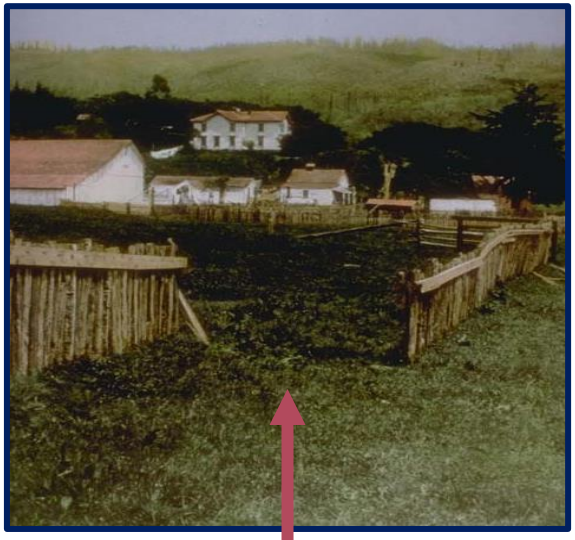
Plates slide past each other



- Commonly found along mid-ocean ridges (between ridge segments that are moving at different rates).
- Less common on land.
- Termed *conservative boundaries*, since *rock is neither created nor destroyed but only shifted.*

San Andreas Transform Fault



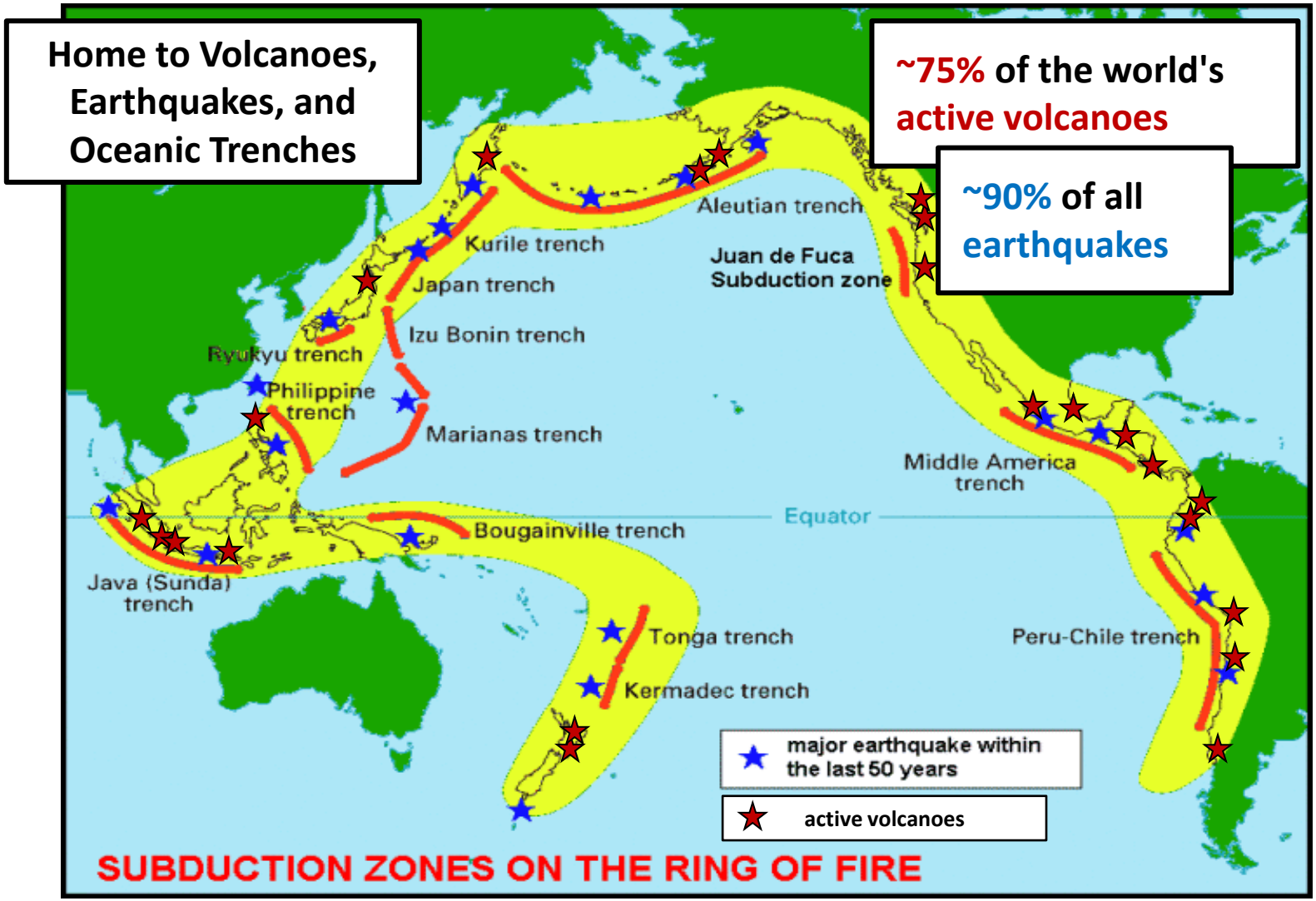


Fence offset resulting from ground shift

What are the consequences of the tectonic plates' movement?

- Landscape formation
- Volcano formation
- Orogeny (mountain formation)
- Earthquakes
- Tsunami formation

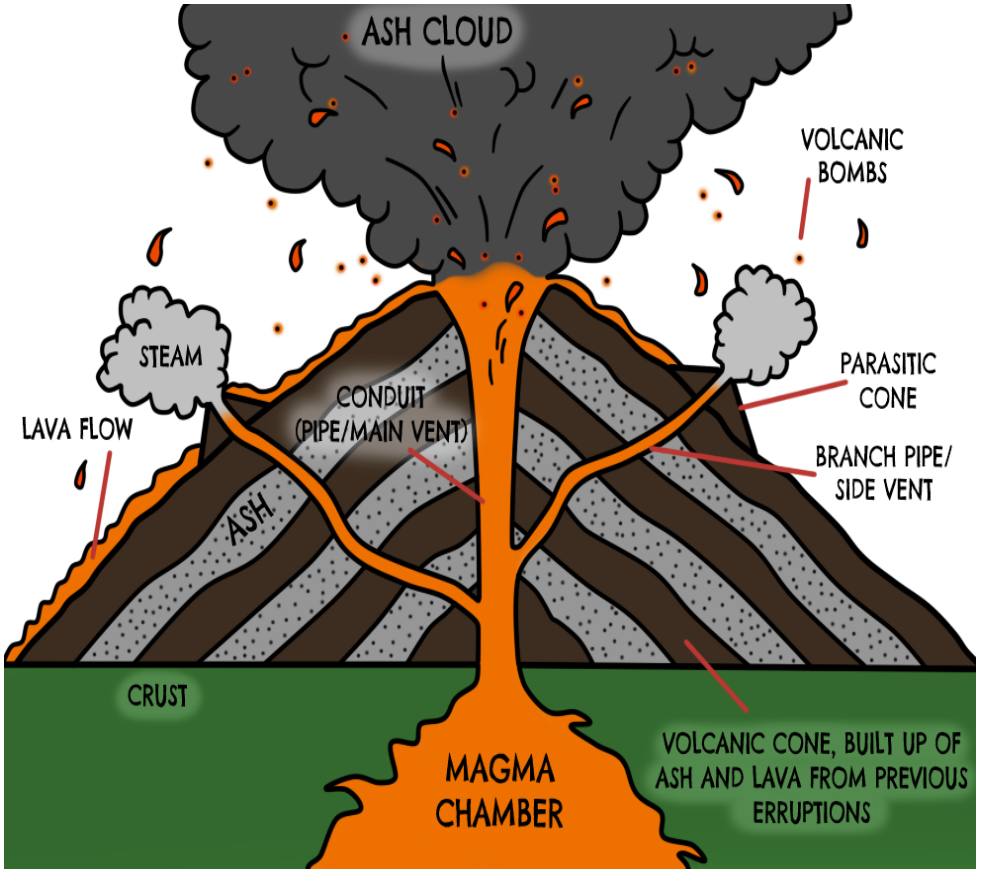
The Pacific Ring of Fire



Volcanism

A Volcano is a mountain that forms when magma reaches the Earth's surface.

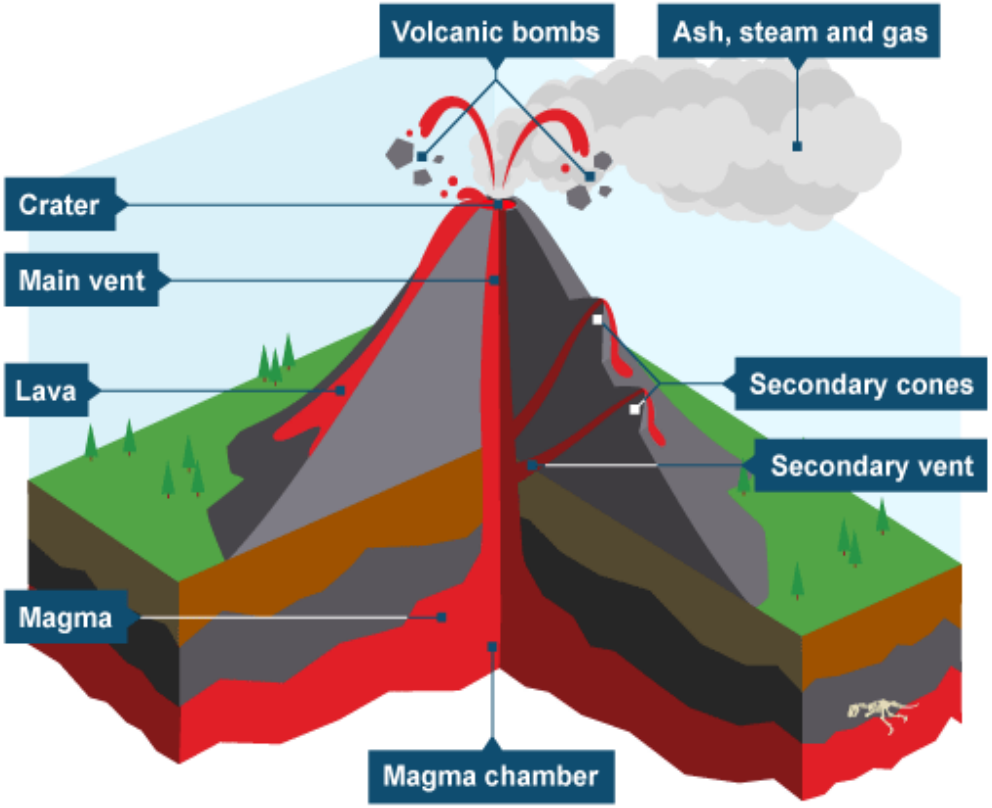
- Magma develops and collects in areas called magma chambers.
- Magma is less dense than the solid rock around it.
- Magma can also easily migrate (flow) if a structural zone allows movement.



- When a rupture on the crust is present, magma rises to the surface and escapes, resulting in volcanism.

Parts of a Volcano

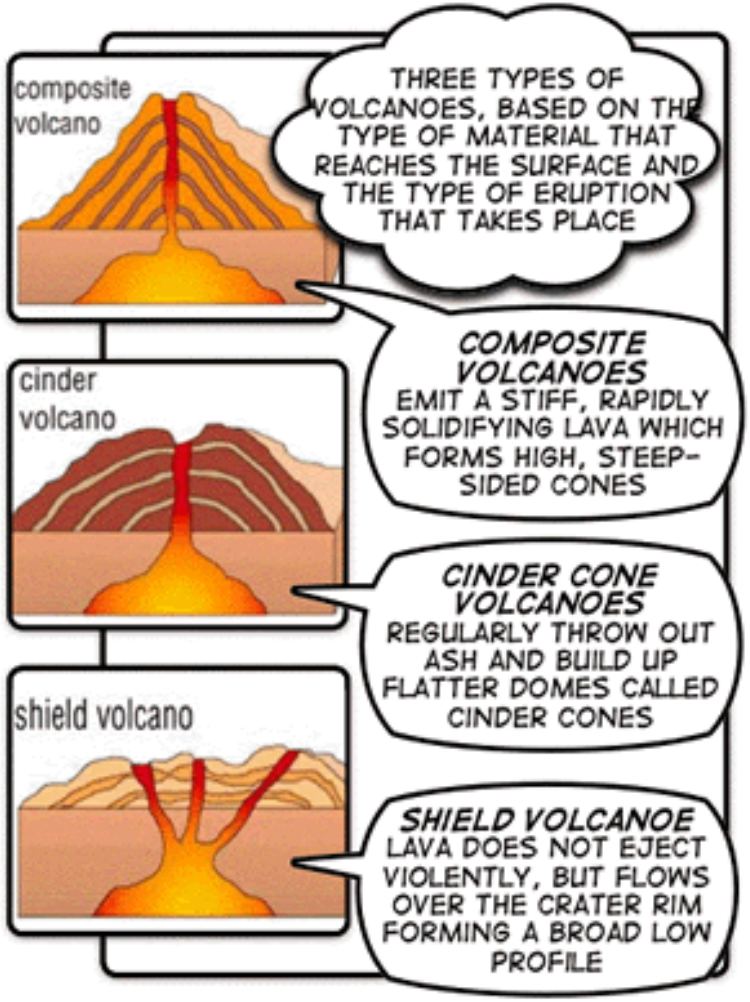
1. **<u>VENT</u> - the vent is the opening from which lava flows.**



- A volcano can have several vents.
- Dust, ash, and rock particles can also be thrown out of the vent!

Parts of a Volcano

2. **<u>VOLCANIC CONE</u> - the pile of lava, dust, ashes, mud, and rock around the vent.**



It can be found in different shapes!

Parts of a Volcano

3. **<u>CRATER</u> - the top of the volcano.**


Lake crater in Kamchatka, Russia


Capulin Volcano, New Mexico

This funnel-shaped pit is formed when the material is ejected out of the vent!


Molokini, Hawaii

Volcano Distribution

during the current geological epoch