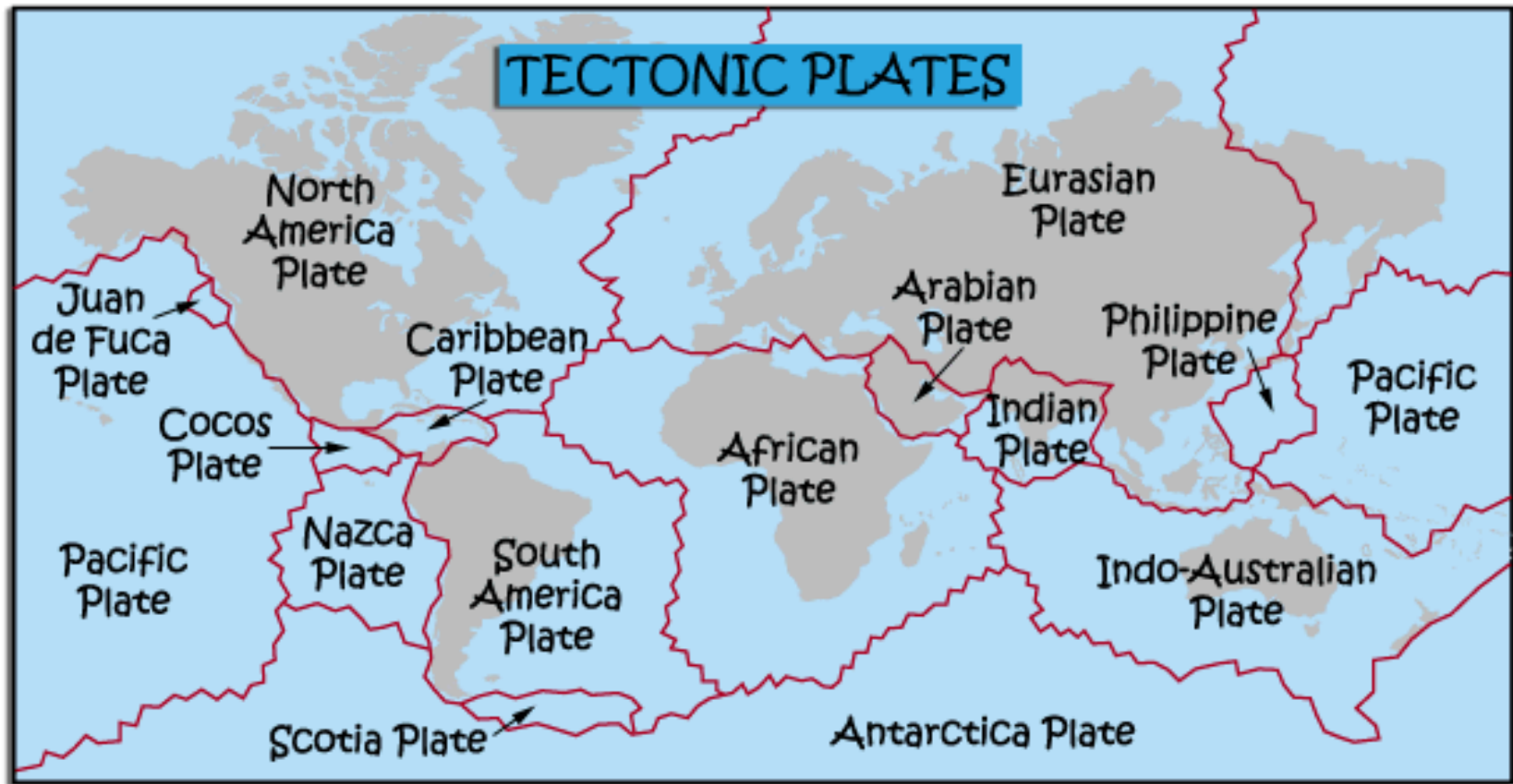




# Plates on the Move

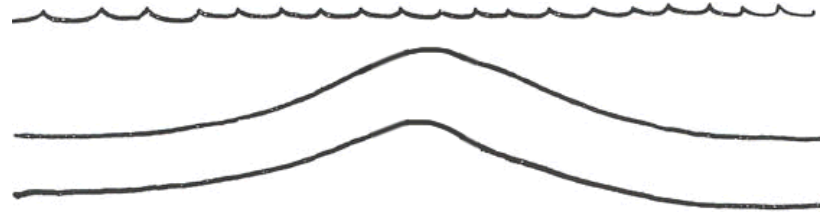
Guide to plate movement

# There are three types of plate movement



# 1. Divergent

- Also known as seafloor spreading
- Plates are separating from each other as a new land mass forms
- **This is seen at mid-ocean ridges and rifts**
- Plate separation is a slow process. For example, divergence along the Mid Atlantic ridge causes the Atlantic Ocean to widen at only about 2 centimeters per year.

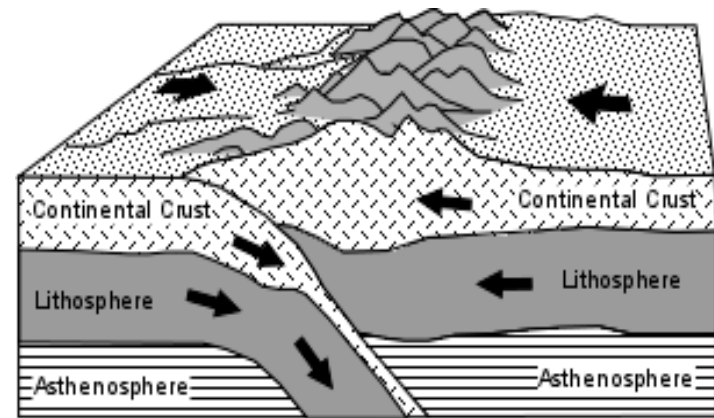


Picture from [www.geology.com](http://www.geology.com)

Author Hobart M. King

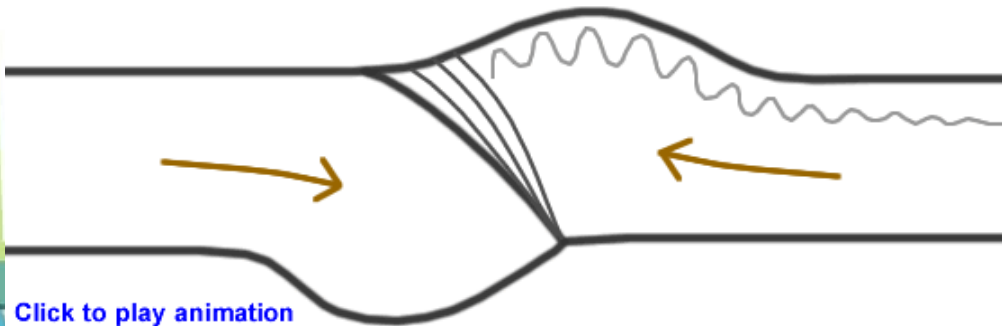
## 2. Convergent

- Two continental plates collide. & crumple the edges of the plates & form mountains.
- We can see the end result of the collision between the Indian & Eurasian plates which are the Himalayan Mountains.



Continent- Continent Convergence

Picture from USGS



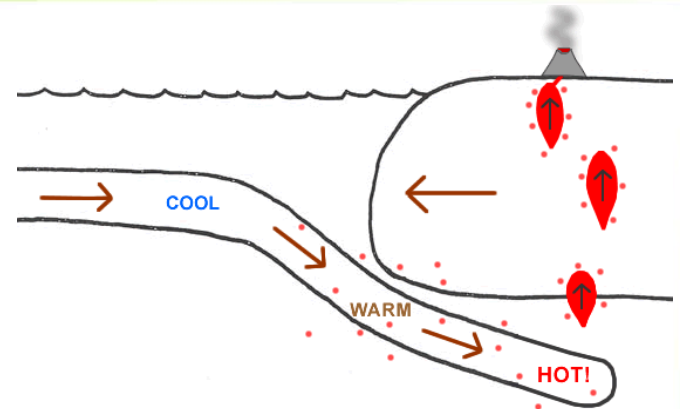
[Click to play animation](#)

Picture from [www.geology.com](http://www.geology.com)

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# Subduction

- When an oceanic plate goes underneath or is subducted under a continental plate it is called subduction.
- This forms a **trench**, or deep valley, where the plates meet.
- An example of a subduction zone is the Marianas Trench where the Pacific Plate is subducting under the Eurasian Plate.
- Subduction is another type of a convergent plate movement.

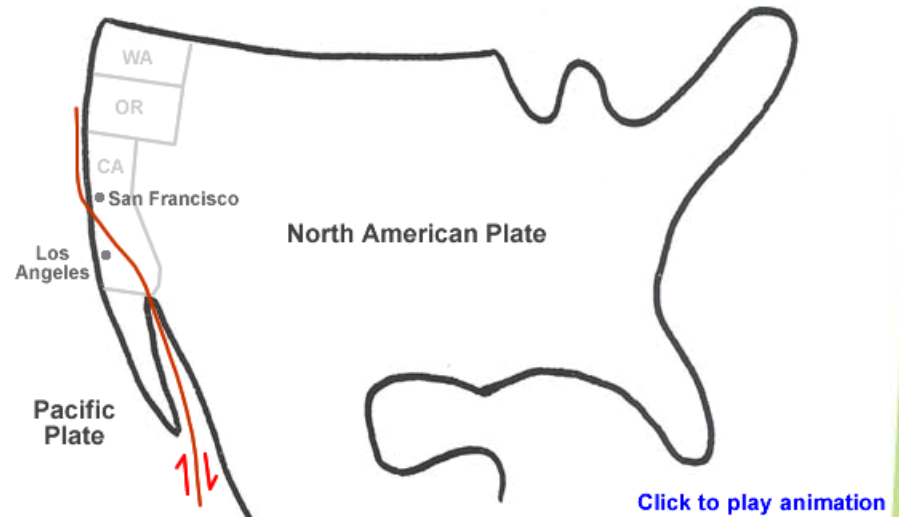


[Click to play animation](#)

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# 3. Transform

- Two plates slide past each other
  - Example: San Andreas Fault in California



Picture from [www.geology.com](http://www.geology.com)

Author Hobart M. King



# TECTONIC PLATES

