

Plate Tectonics

Chapter 2

Interactions at plate boundaries depend on the direction of relative plate motion and the type of crust.

Which kind of plate boundary is associated with Earthquake activity?

- A. Divergent Boundary
- B. Convergent Boundary
- C. Transform-fault Boundary
- D. All of the above

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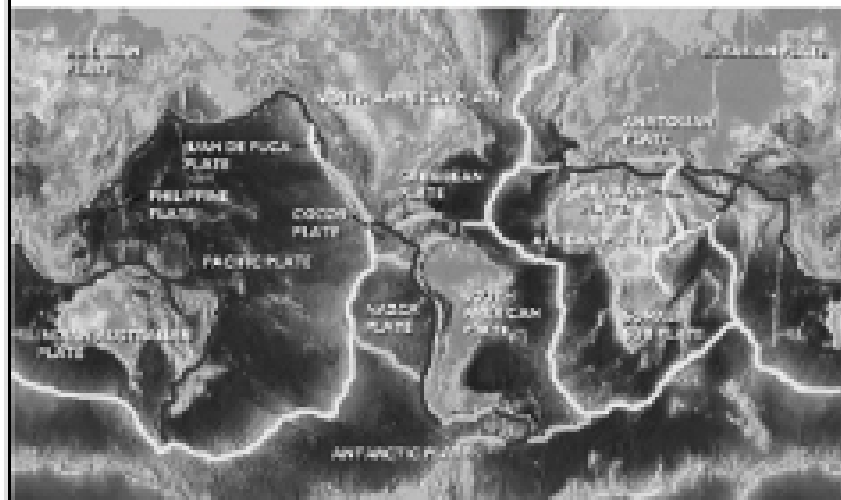
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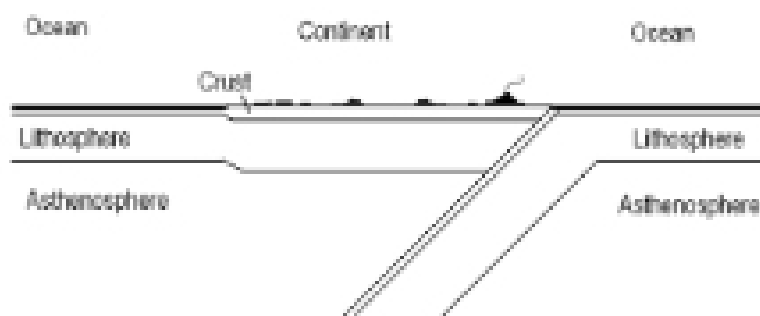
Plate Tectonics: Learning Goals

- ***Scientific Method***
 - ***Development of Plate Tectonics Theory***
- ***Lithosphere vs Asthenosphere***
- ***Crust vs Mantle***
- ***Plates contain continent and ocean***
- ***Plate boundaries (where the action is)***
 - ***Convergent Boundaries***
 - ***Divergent Boundaries***
 - ***Transform Boundaries***

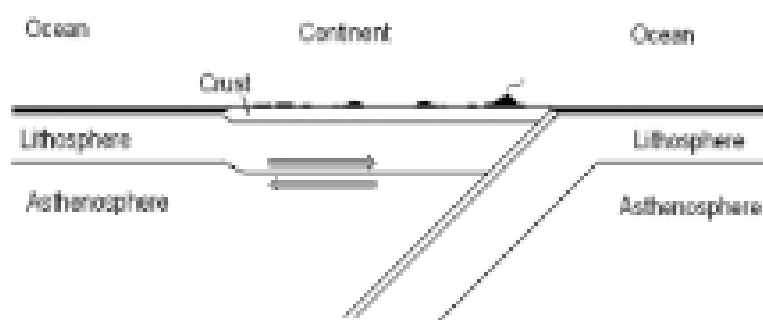
Divergent, Convergent and Transform plate boundaries



Crust and Mantle vs Lithosphere and Asthenosphere



Plates are lithosphere: Both continent and ocean crust



Scientific Method

- **1. Observation (fact)**
 - This is a repeatable measurement or experiment
- **2. Hypothesis**
 - One or more possible explanations to link observations
- **3. Testing**
 - Further experiment or observation to test hypothesis
 - Non-testable hypotheses also rejected
- **4. Theory**
 - A grand or unifying hypothesis that has survived tests
 - Relativity, Evolution, Plate tectonics

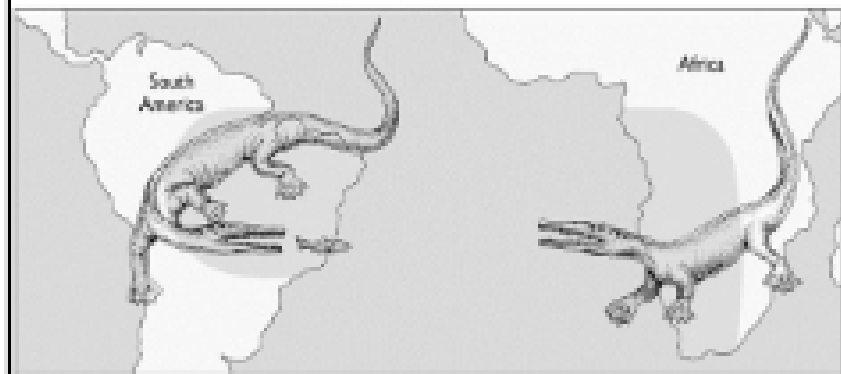
1. Observation: Early Evidence (Wegener)

- **The geometric fit of the continents.**
- **The similarity in rock age groups between adjoining regions.**
- **The similarity in Paleozoic fossils between adjoining areas.**
- **The distribution of Paleozoic glaciation in S.America, S.Africa, Australia, and India.**

The geometric fit of the continents.



Similarity of Paleozoic Fossils in adjoining regions.



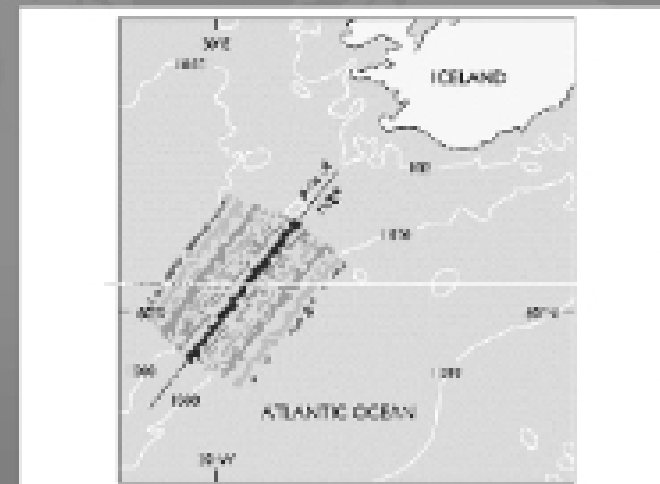
Early Objections

- **Mantle is solid**
 - (Transmits Shear waves).
- **How can continents move and remain intact?**
- **What is the driving force?**

1960s: Compelling New Evidence: Magnetic Anomalies

- **Magnetic minerals such as magnetite (Fe_3O_4) record Earth's magnetic field.**
- **They also perturb the field by a small amount.**
- **Perturbations are called magnetic anomalies.**
- **Anomalies can be mapped using magnetometers dragged behind aircraft or ships.**

Magnetic stripes on ocean floor



Magnetic Anomalies

- **Anomalies were first solid evidence of sea-floor spreading.**
- **Here was a credible hypothesis that demanded testing.**

2. The Hypothesis:

- **The continents have moved (drifted) over geologic time so that North and South America have separated from Europe and Africa.**