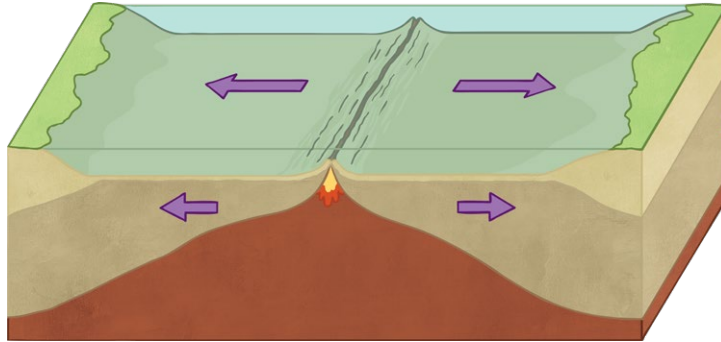


Tectonics - Plate Boundaries

Divergent Plate Boundaries



Plates move apart because **of convection currents in the mantle**.
Hell's Gate, Kenya is an example of this type of boundary.

This is where two plates move **apart**.

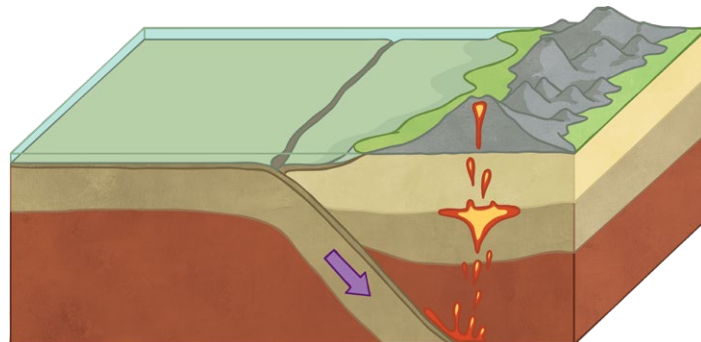
Usually, this occurs under the **ocean**.

As the plates pull apart, **molten rock (magma)** rises and creates **shield volcanoes**.

Some volcanoes grow so large they rise above sea level to form **islands** e.g. Iceland.

As the plates pull apart, they get stuck; pressure builds up and they trigger **earthquakes**.

Convergent Plate Boundaries



The **oceanic** crust subducts because it is **more** dense.

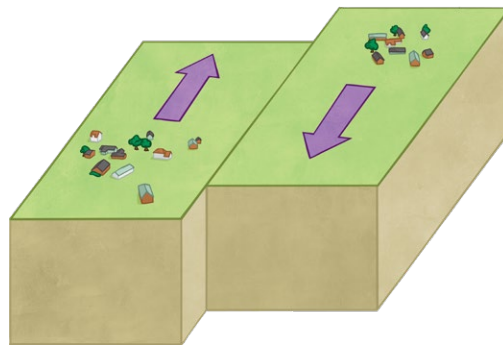
An example of this plate boundary is found in **North America** where the **Juan de Fuca plate meets the North American plate**.

This is where two plates **move** together.

The **oceanic** plate sinks and melts to create **magma** which rises to the surface to form **lava**.

If the plates get stuck together, **pressure** builds up until it is released and an **earthquake** occurs.

Conservative Plate Boundaries



At these boundaries, plates **slide** past each other.

The build-up of pressure and friction leads to **earthquakes**.

As no magma is created, there are no **volcanoes**.