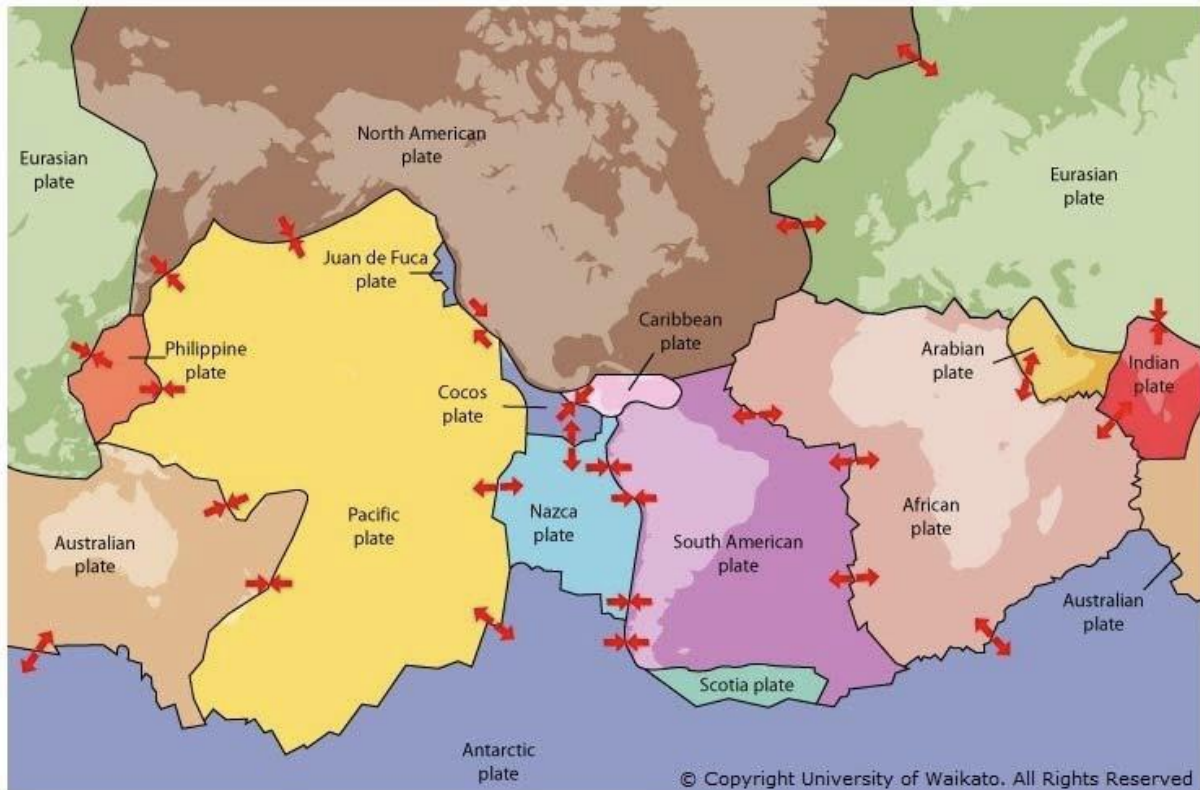
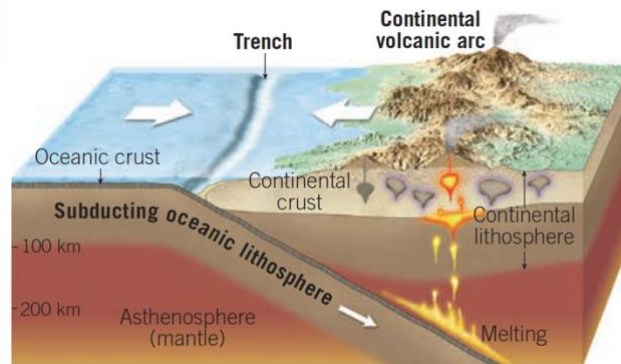


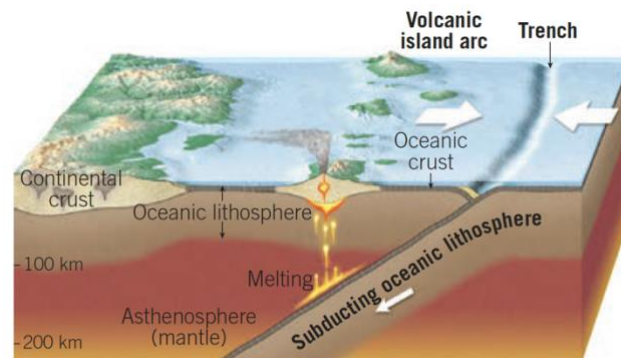
Earth's tectonic plates



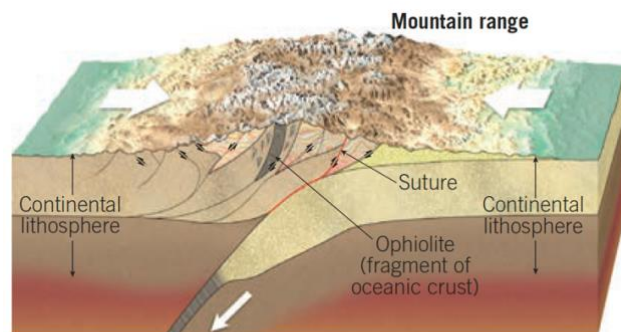
Convergent plate boundaries



A. Convergent plate boundary where oceanic lithosphere is subducting beneath continental lithosphere.

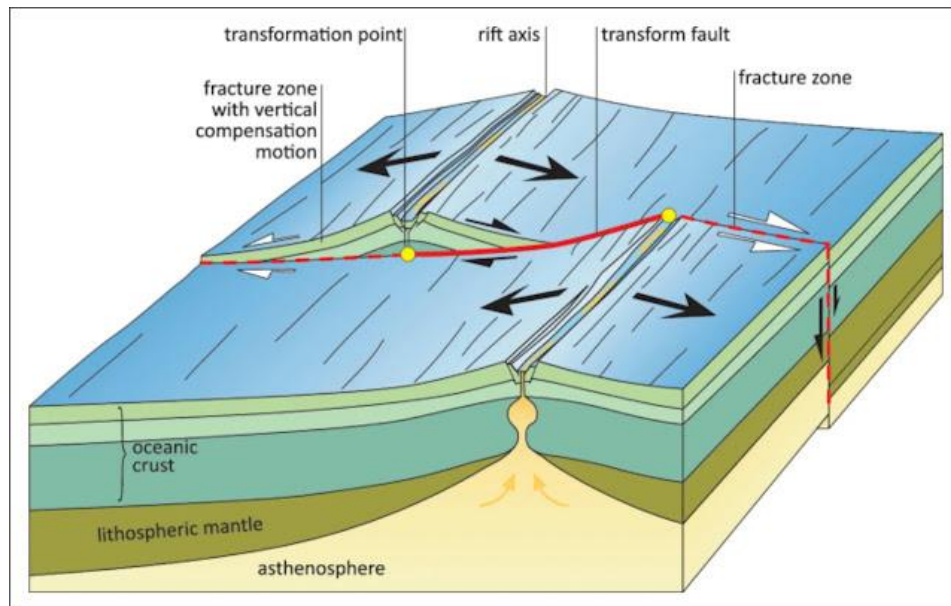
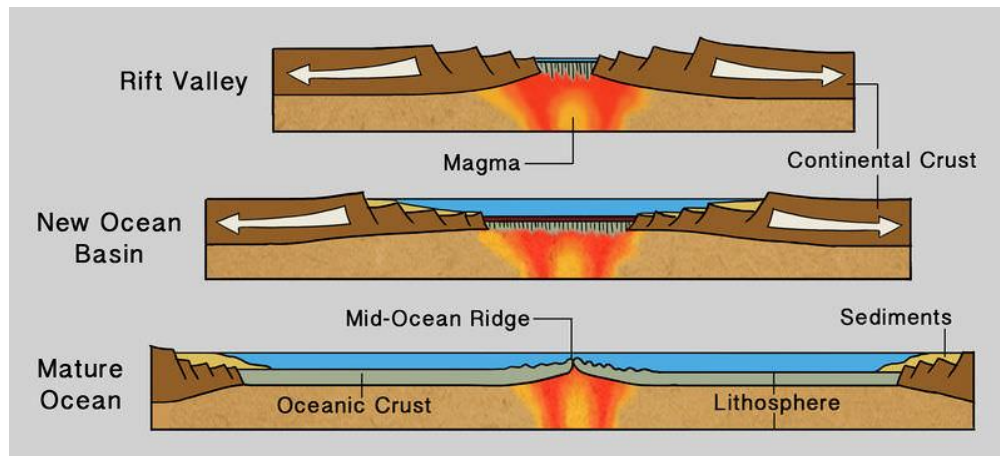


B. Convergent plate boundary involving two slabs of oceanic lithosphere.

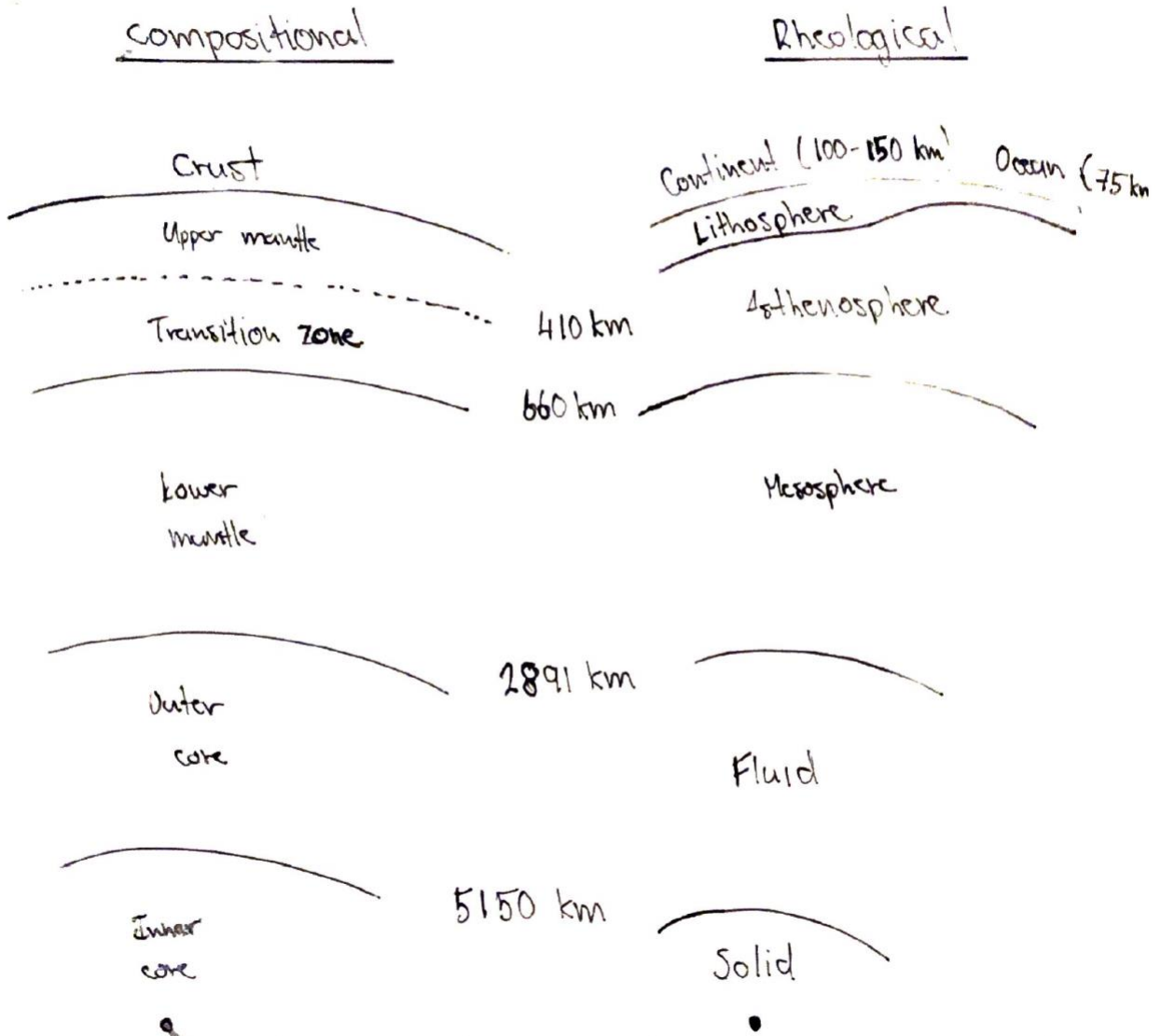


C. Continental collisions occur along convergent plate boundaries when both plates are capped with continental crust.

Divergent and transform plate boundaries



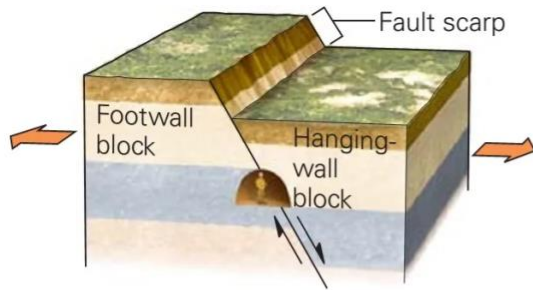
Earth's interior



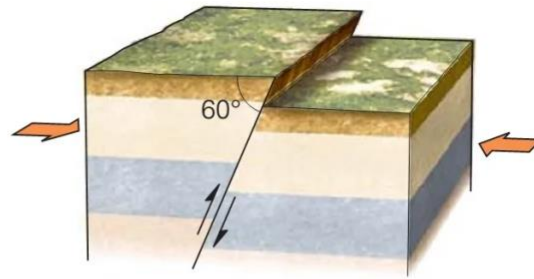
Crust comparison

Oceanic	Continental
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5-6 km• high density• mafic to ultramafic• basalt, gabbro, peridotite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20-40 km• low density• felsic• granitic, gneiss

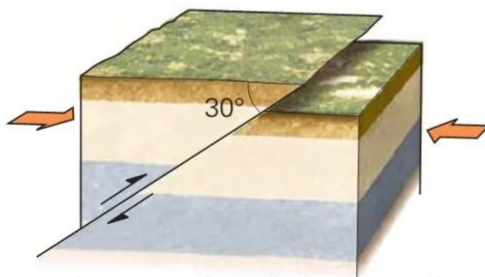
Types of faults



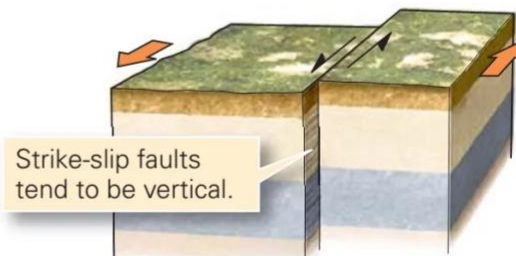
(a) Normal faults form during extension of the crust. The hanging wall moves down.



(b) Reverse faults form during shortening of the crust. The hanging wall moves up and the fault is steep.

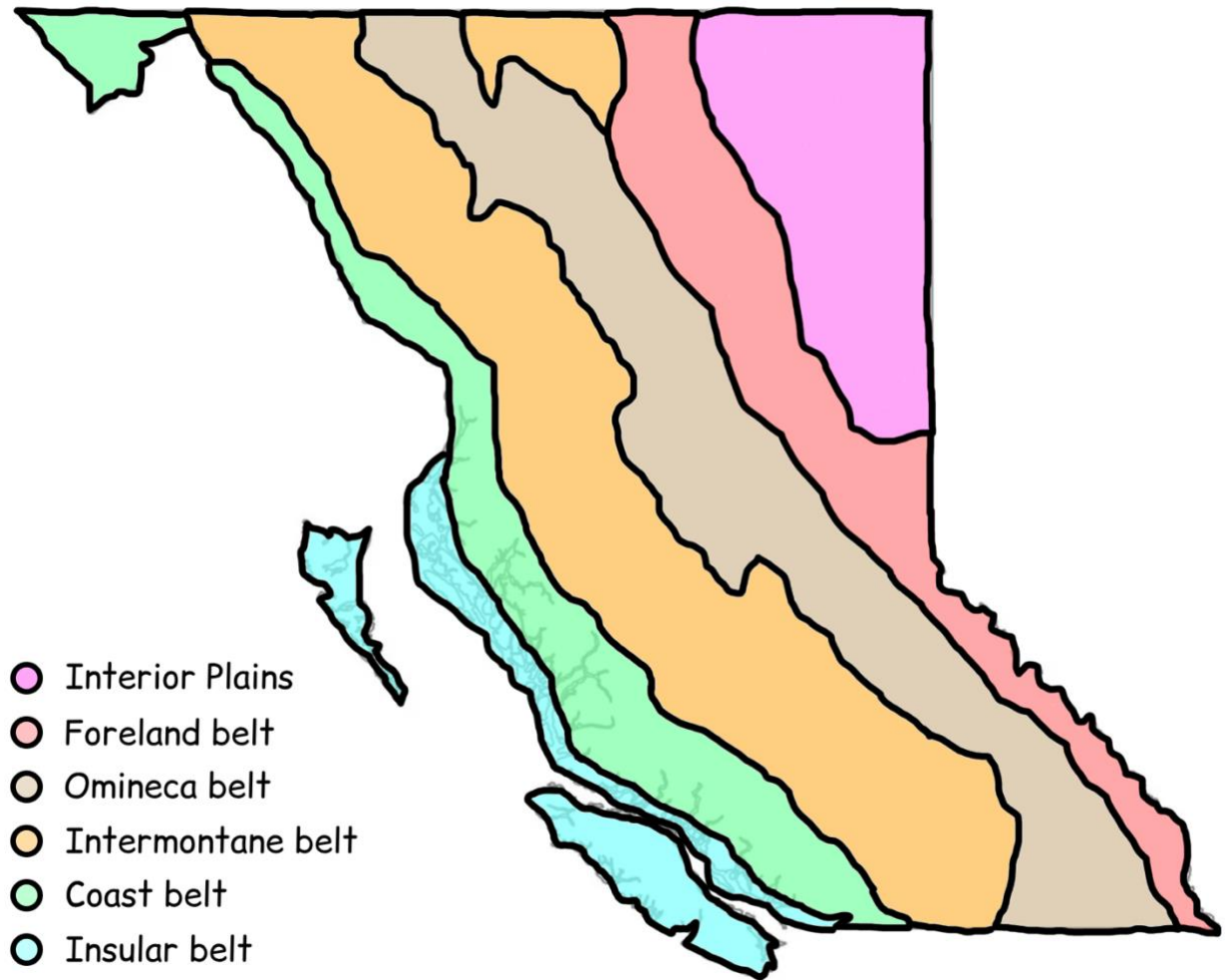


(c) Thrust faults also form during shortening. The fault's slope is gentle (less than 30°).



(d) On a strike-slip fault, one block slides laterally past another, so no vertical displacement takes place.

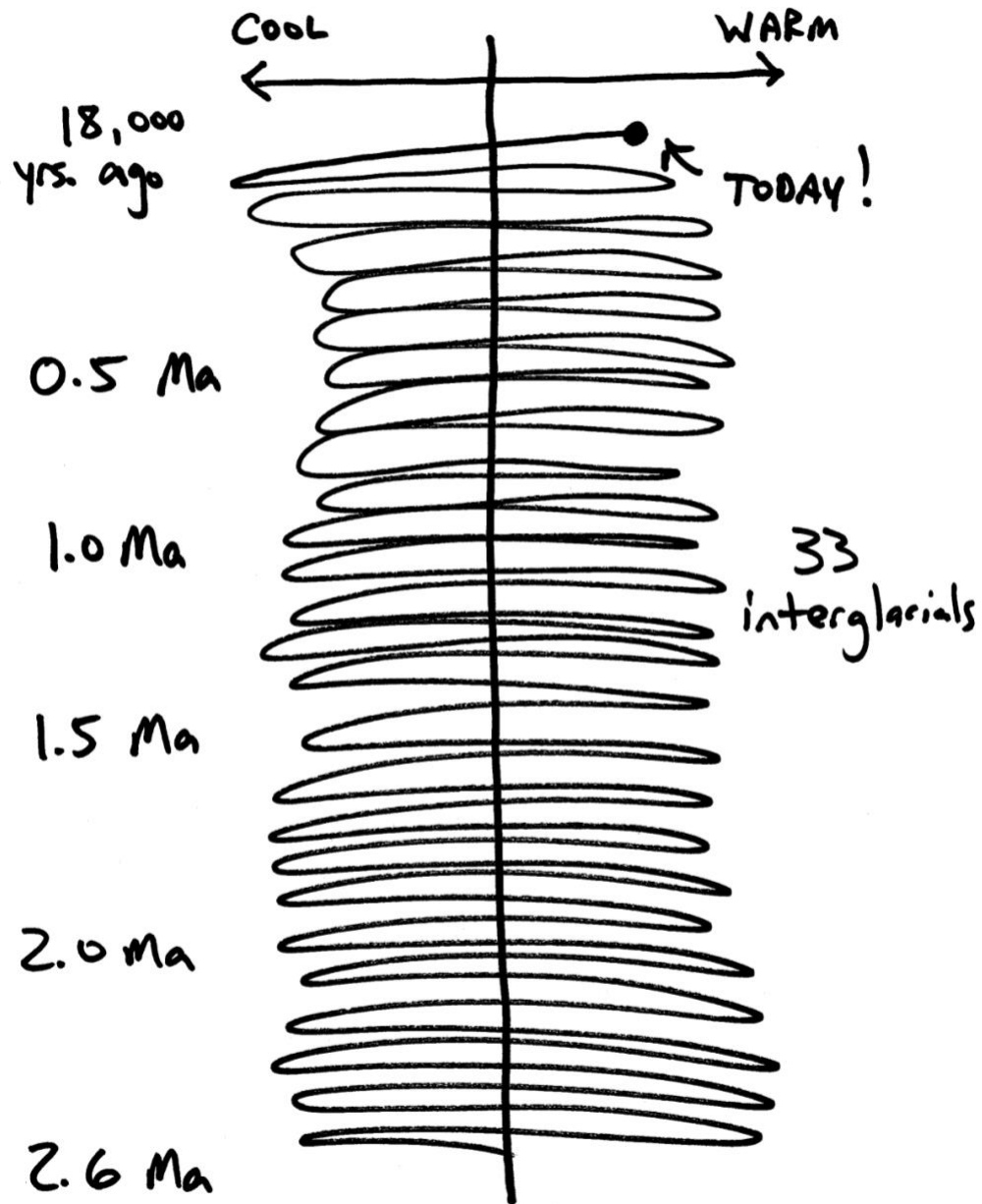
BC Geology



Timescale

ERAS	PERIODS	
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	0 MA
	TERTIARY <small>NEOGENE PALEOGENE</small>	66 MA
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	
	JURASSIC	
	TRIASSIC	252 MA
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN	
	PENNSYLVANIAN	
	MISSISSIPPIAN	
	DEVONIAN	
	SILURIAN	
	ORDOVICIAN	
	CAMBRIAN	541 MA
PRECAMBRIAN	PROTEROZOIC	
	ARCHEAN	4.6 BA

Pleistocene and Holocene climate



Alpine landscape features

