

This map illustrates the global distribution of tectonic plates. Major plates include the Eurasian, North American, Pacific, African, Antarctic, Indian-Australian, South American, and Australian plates. Smaller plates like the Arabian, Philippine, Juan de Fuca, Cocos, Caribbean, Nazca, and Antarctic plates are also shown. Boundaries are marked with solid lines for ridges, dashed lines for trenches, and dotted lines for faults. Hot spots are indicated by star symbols. The map uses a coordinate system with latitude from 20°N to 70°S and longitude from 20°E to 20°W.

**Major Tectonic Plates:**

- Eurasian Plate
- North American Plate
- Pacific Plate
- African Plate
- Antarctic Plate
- Indian-Australian Plate
- South American Plate

**Minor Tectonic Plates:**

- Arabian Plate
- Philippine Plate
- Juan de Fuca Plate
- Cocos Plate
- Caribbean Plate
- Nazca Plate
- Antarctic Plate (smaller section)
- Sandwich Plate

**Key Features and Boundaries:**

- Ridges:** Mid-Indian Ridge, Southwest Indian Ridge, Southeast Indian Ridge, Indian Ridge, East Pacific Ridge, Nazca Ridge, Peru-Chile Trench, East Pacific Ridge, Mid-Atlantic Ridge.
- Trenches:** Aleutian Trench, Mariana Trench, Tonga Trench, Peru-Chile Trench.
- Faults:** San Andreas Fault, East African Rift.
- Hot Spots:** Iceland Hot Spot, Canary Islands Hot Spot, St. Helena Hot Spot, Bouvet Hot Spot, Tasman Hot Spot, Hawaii Hot Spot, Yellowstone Hot Spot, Easter Island Hot Spot, Galapagos Hot Spot.

**Key**

Relative motion at plate boundary

Transform plate boundary (transform fault)

Divergent plate boundary (usually broken by transform faults along mid-ocean ridges)

Convergent plate boundary (subduction zone)

Complex or uncertain plate boundary

Mantle hot spot

NOTE: Not all mantle hot spots, plates, and boundaries are shown.