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| **Type of boundary** | **Movement of plates***Specify which plates move & which direction it moves* | **What happens during plate movement** | **Land forms or earth movements created & specific examples** | **Drawing/Illustration of plate movement** |
| Convergent boundary (O-C) | Oceanic and continental plates move toward each other | Oceanic plate subducts under the continental plate | Trenches are formed in seaVolcanic mountain formed on land\***Nazca plate subducting under S. American plate** |  |
| Convergent boundary (C-C) | Continental and continental plates move toward each other | Two plates collide and neither subducts | Mountains are created**\*Himalayan mountains** |  |
| Convergent boundary (O-O) | Oceanic and oceanic plates move toward each other | The older (denser) plate subducts underneath the newer oceanic plate | Trenches&Underwater volcanoes🡪 island arcs\*Mariana Trench\*Hawaii/Pacific Island chains & Japan |  |
| Divergent boundary | Either o-o, c-c or o-c plates move away from each other | In sea, the oceanic plates move away along the mid-ocean ridgeOn land, layers of earth is torn as continents divide | mid-ocean ridge—creates new sea floors\*Mid Atlantic ridgeRift valleys- formed as land mass is torn**\*East African Rift Valley** |  |
| Transform boundary | Two plates of equal densities slide past one another in opposite direction | Neither plate is destroyed, no new plate (floor) is created. The energy build-up from this motion is released as an earthquake. | EarthquakesFaults (formed when the stress causes earth’s layers to break)**\*St. Andrea’s fault in CA** |  |
| \*\*\*Define **Subduction** & Illustrate\*\*\*\*\*\*Define Faults\*\*\* | **Definition:** **Definition:** | The movement of older/denser plate sinking into asthenosphere under a younger/less dense plate. It is melted and recycled. Break of earth’s layers due to stress. Happens along transform boundary.  | **Illustration:** **Illustration:** |  |