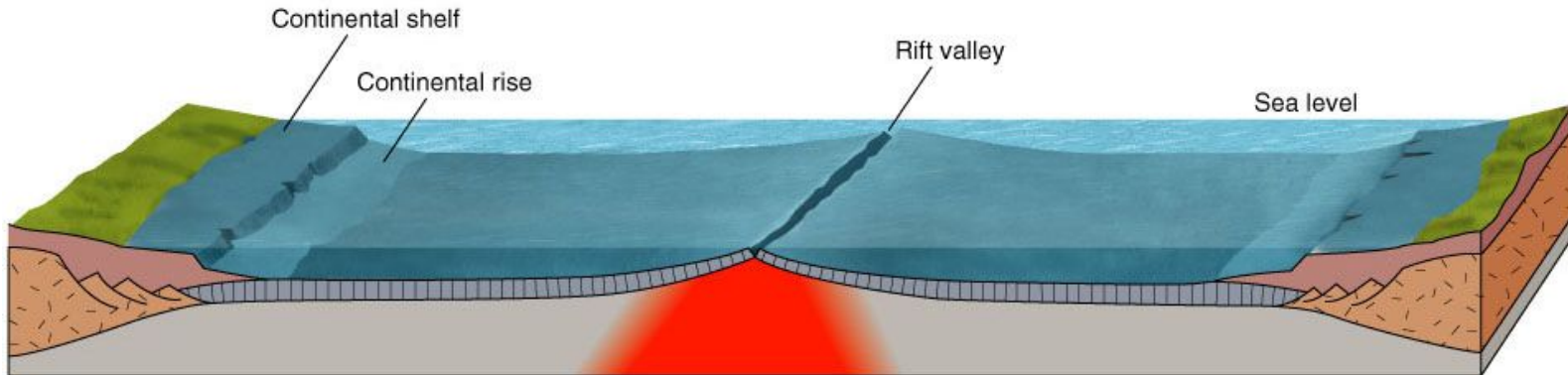
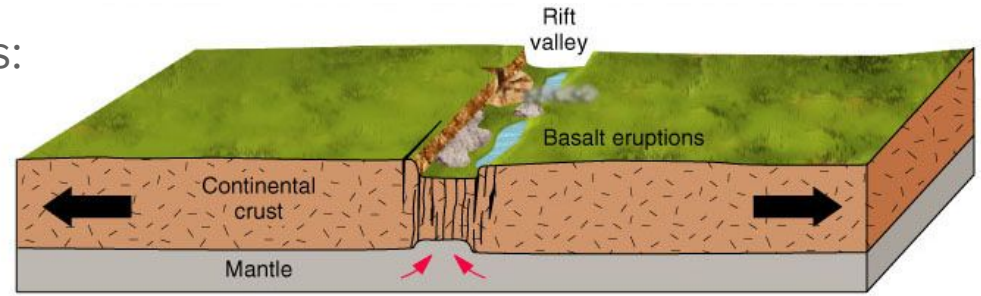
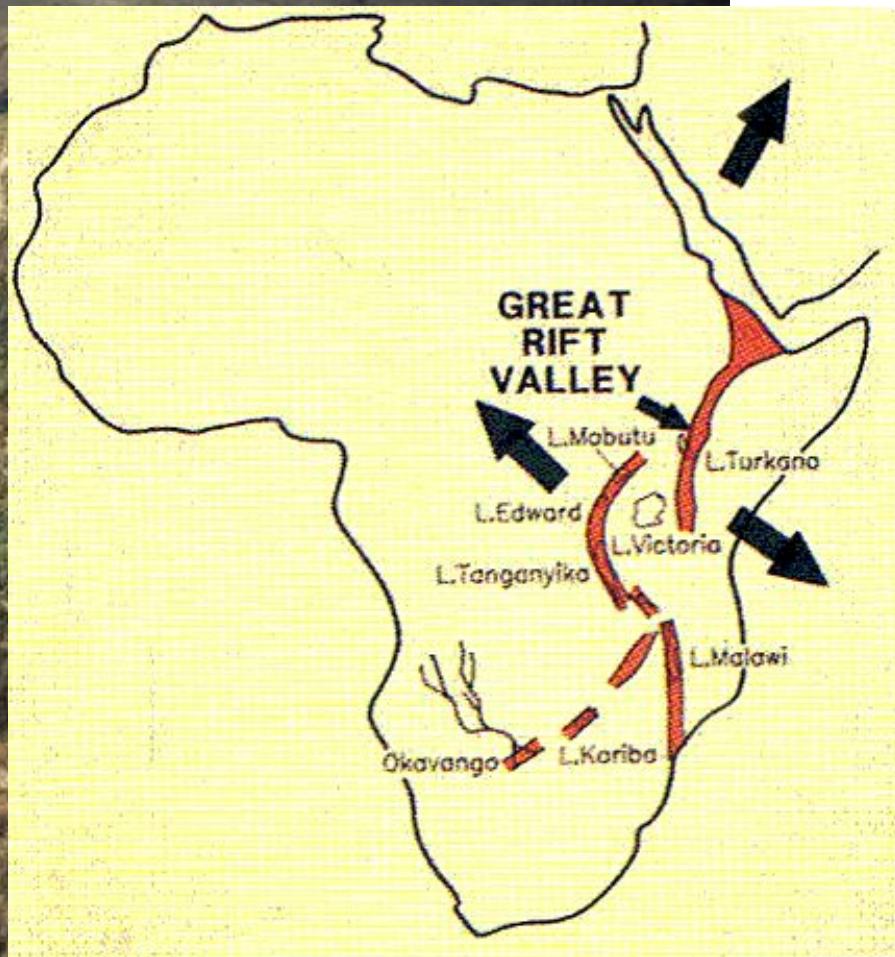


There are 3 types of plate boundaries:

Divergent boundaries:

- two plates are moving apart.
- New material is brought to the surface.

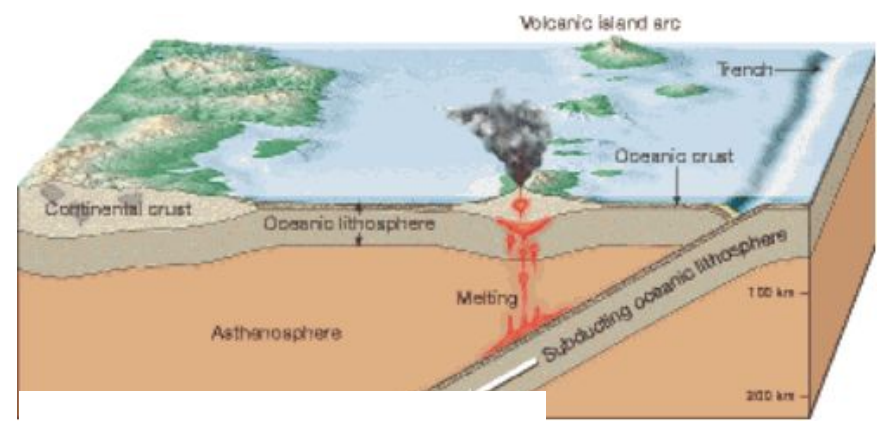






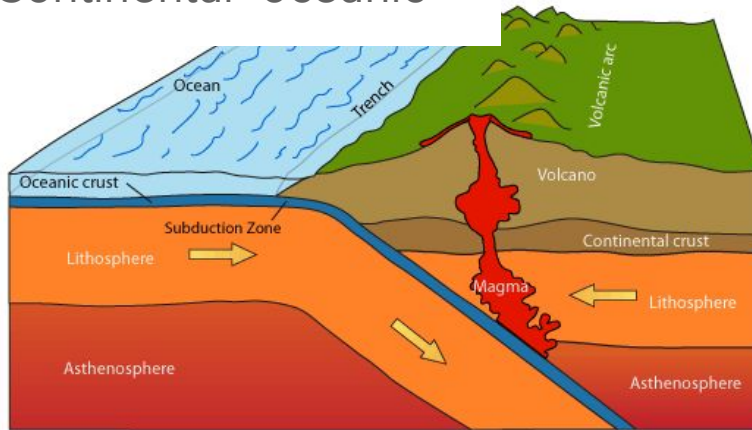
Convergent boundary:

- where plates move together.
- Crust is destroyed
- 3 types:

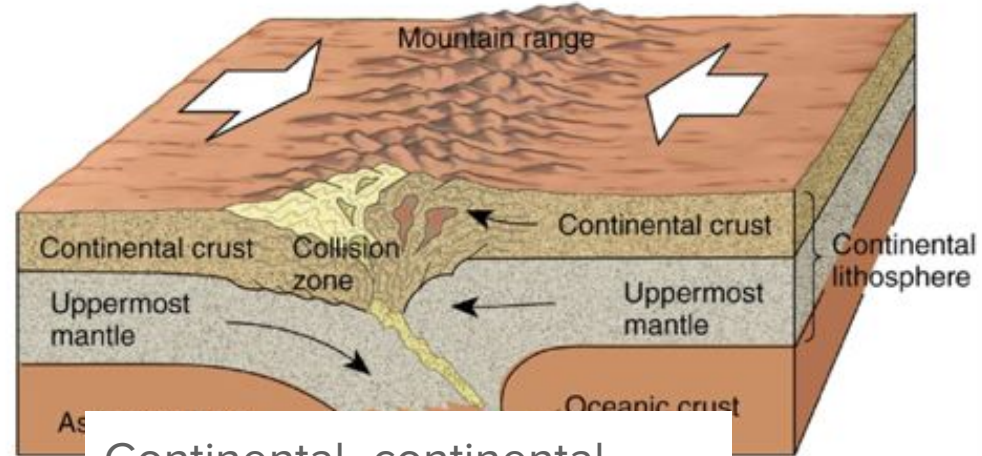


Oceanic- oceanic

Continental- oceanic



Pass my exAms

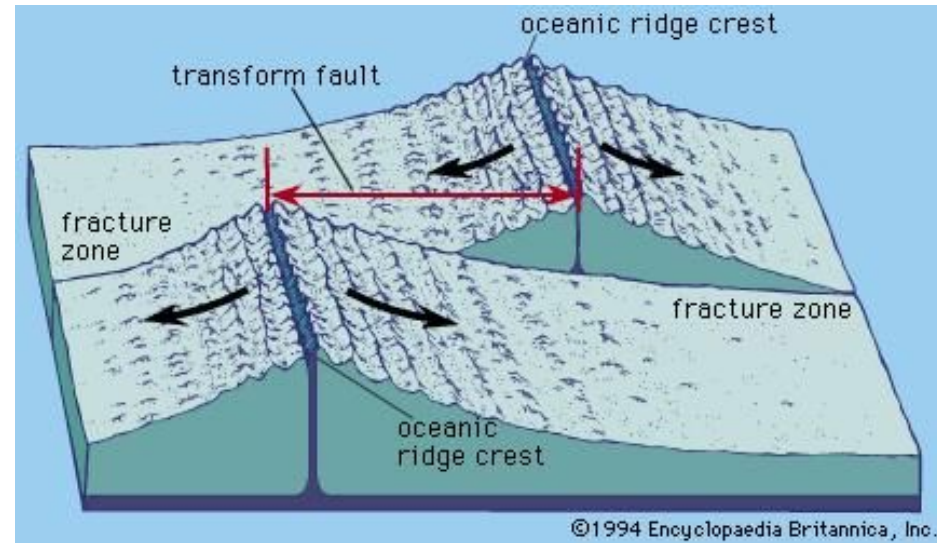
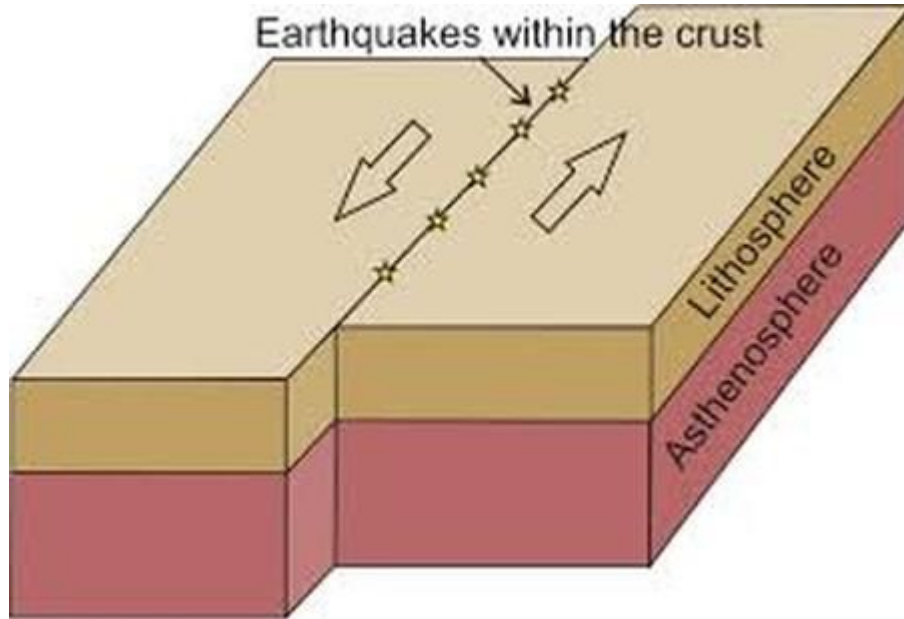


Continental- continental



Transform fault boundaries:

- margins where two plates grind past one another
- no the production or destruction of new lithosphere.

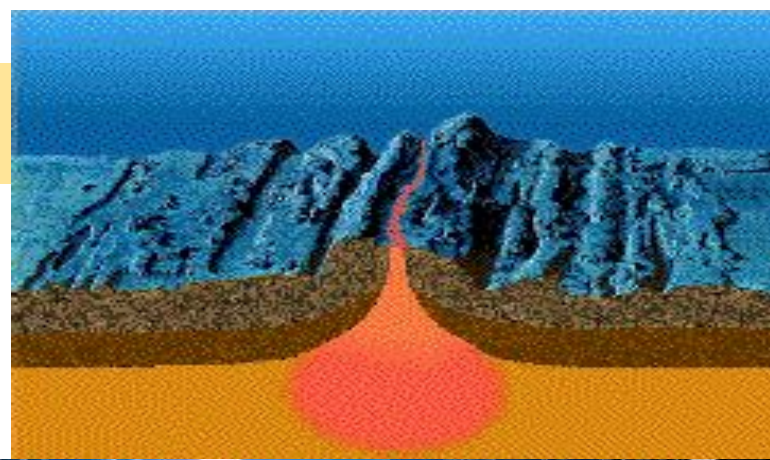




9.3 Actions at Plate Boundaries

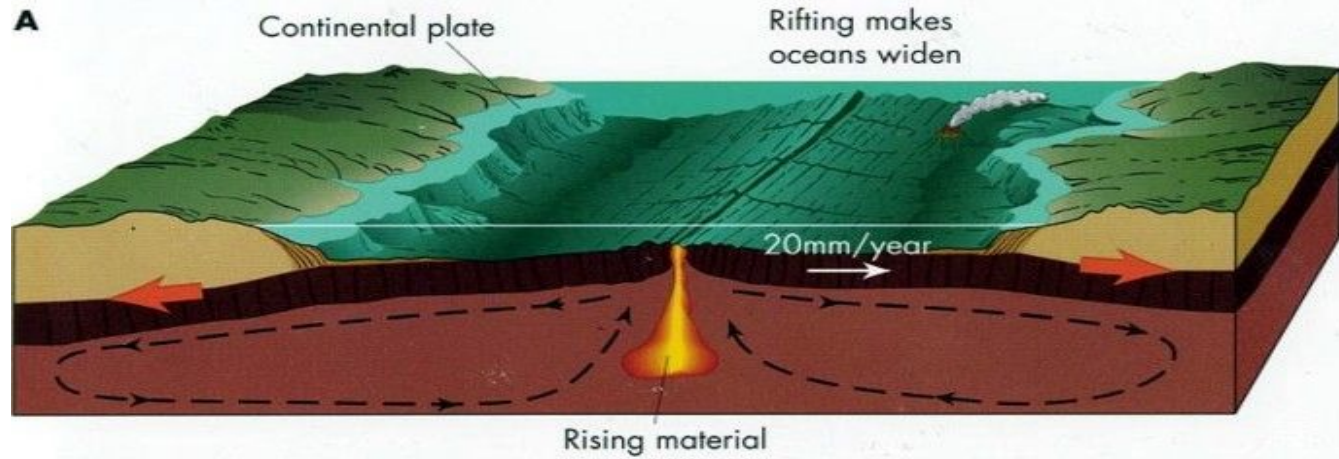
Divergent boundaries occur at:

- Oceanic ridges
 - “Constructive margins”- new crust is created
- Rift valleys
 - Deep faulted structures that occur along ridges



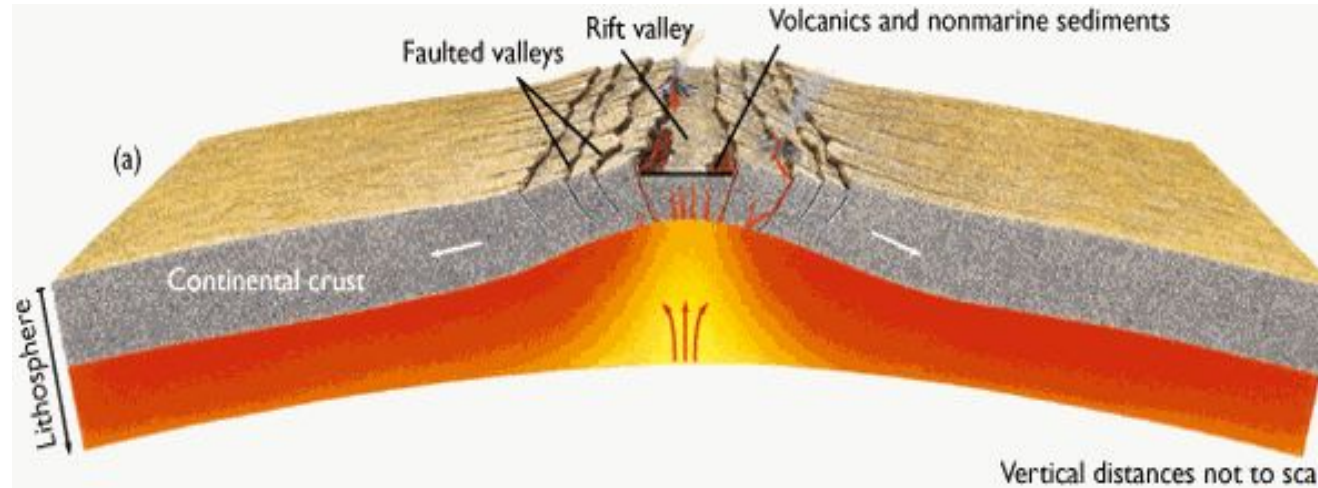
Seafloor spreading:

the movement and production of new crust at oceanic ridges



Continental rifting:

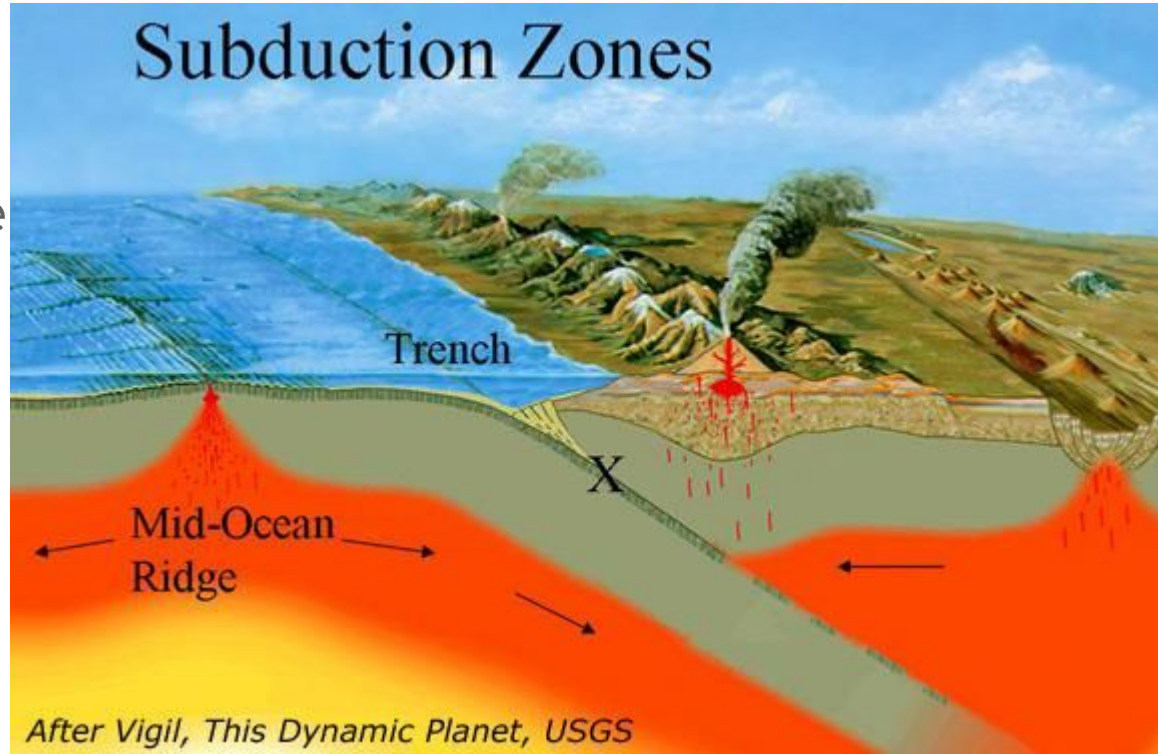
movement when spreading occurs on continental crust



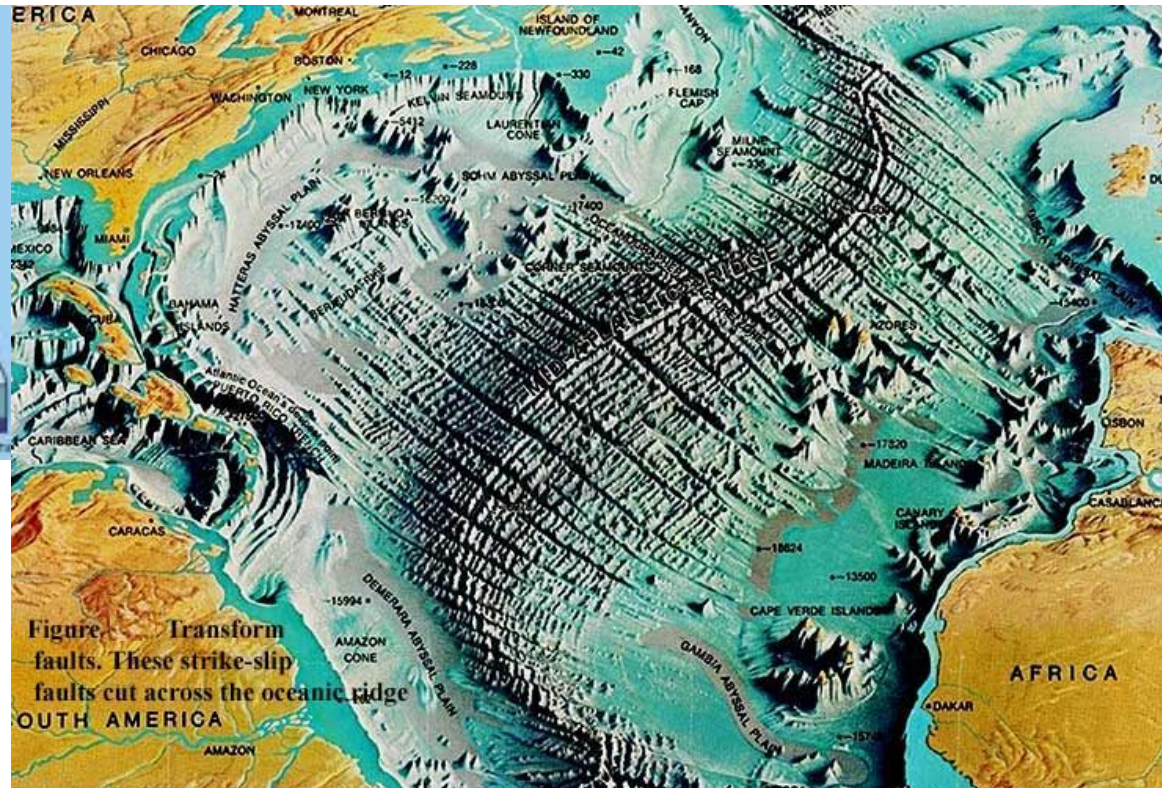
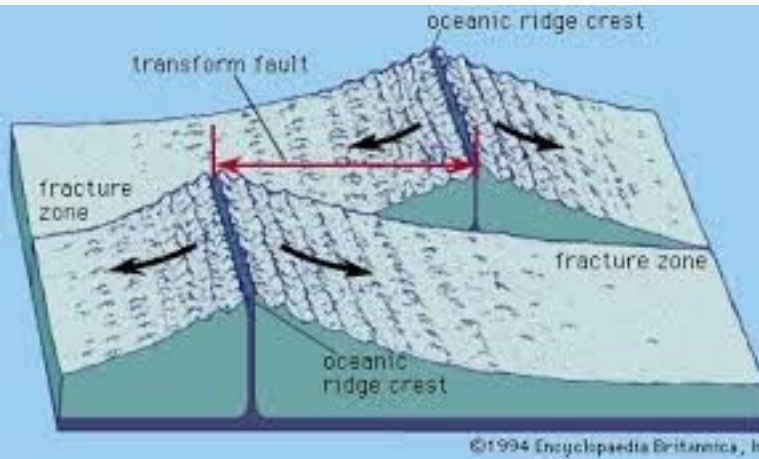
Convergent boundaries are also called “destructive margins”

- **Subduction zone** :
oceanic crust is forced
down into the mantle
under a continental plate

Continental volcanic arc:
a volcanic mountain
range created by magma
rising by subduction of
plates



Transform fault boundaries do not produce or destroy lithosphere.



Most transform fault boundaries are located on oceanic ridges.