

Plate boundaries



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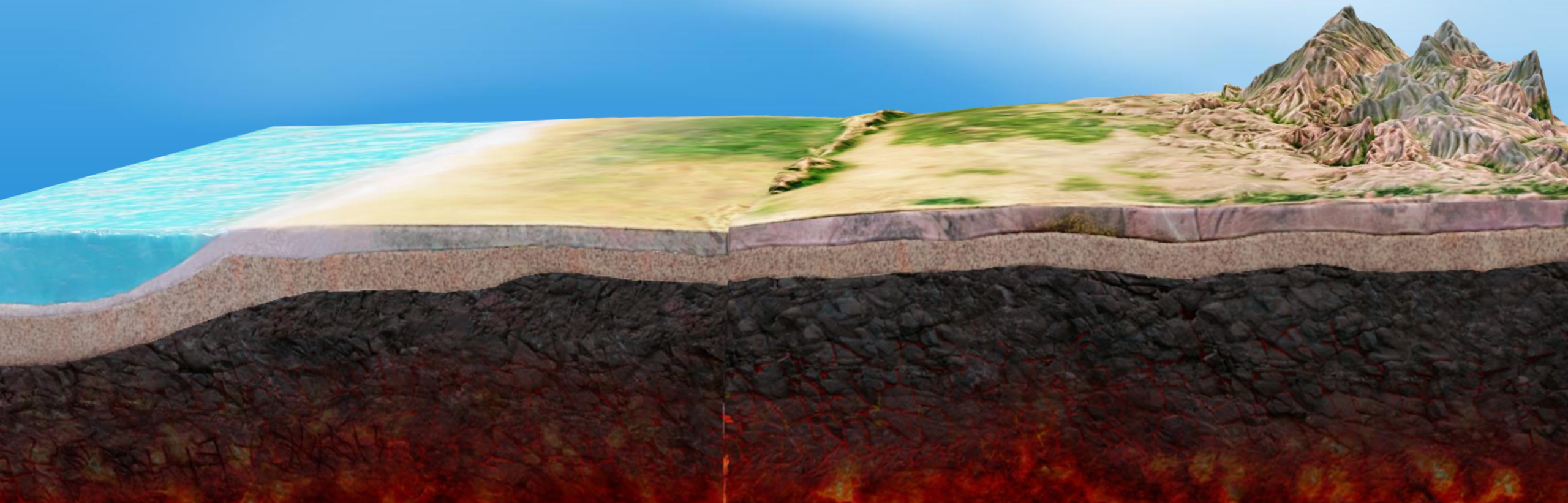
Plate boundaries

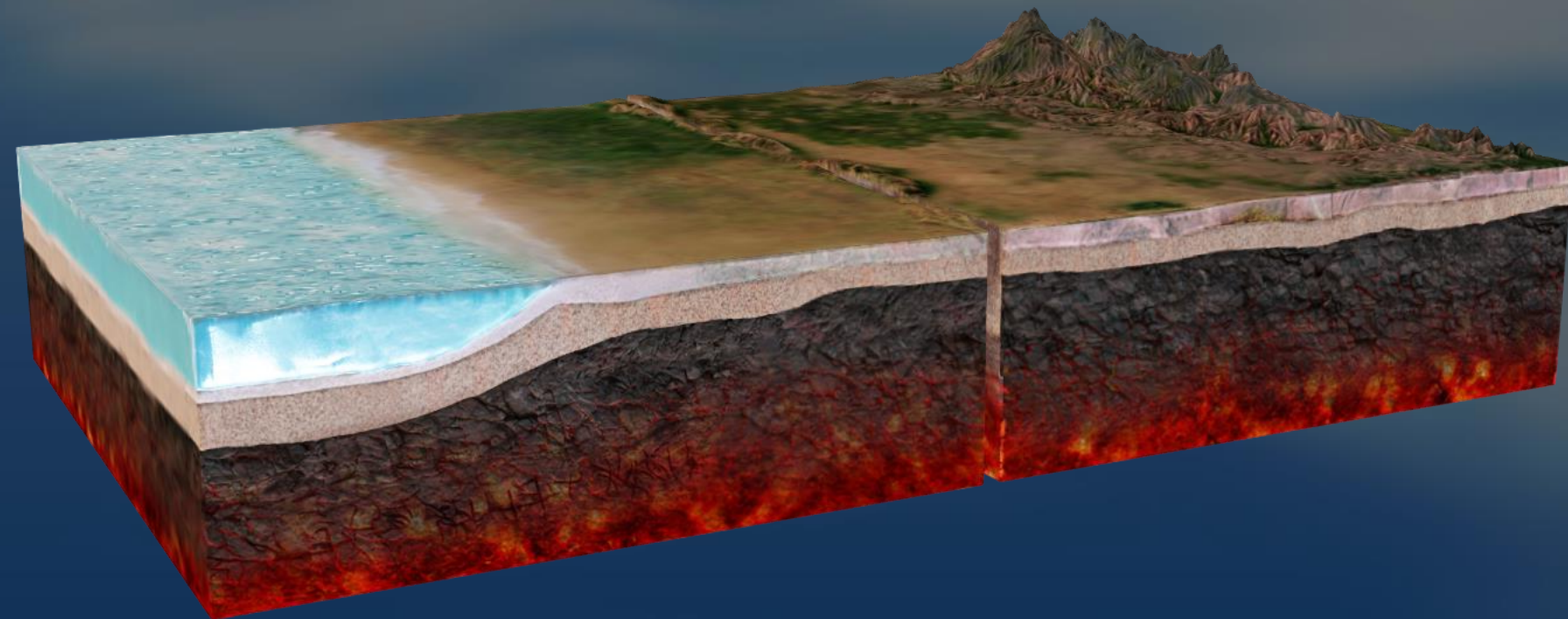


An aerial photograph showing a geological boundary between an oceanic plate and a continental plate. On the left, the ocean is a vibrant turquoise color, with white waves breaking onto a sandy beach. The land to the right of the beach is a mix of green grass and brownish soil. A prominent, dark, linear feature, likely a trench or a fault line, runs vertically through the center of the image, separating the oceanic side from the continental side. The continental side is characterized by a complex, rugged terrain with numerous small, interconnected basins and ridges, typical of a continental shelf or a region of tectonic activity.

Oceanic – continental

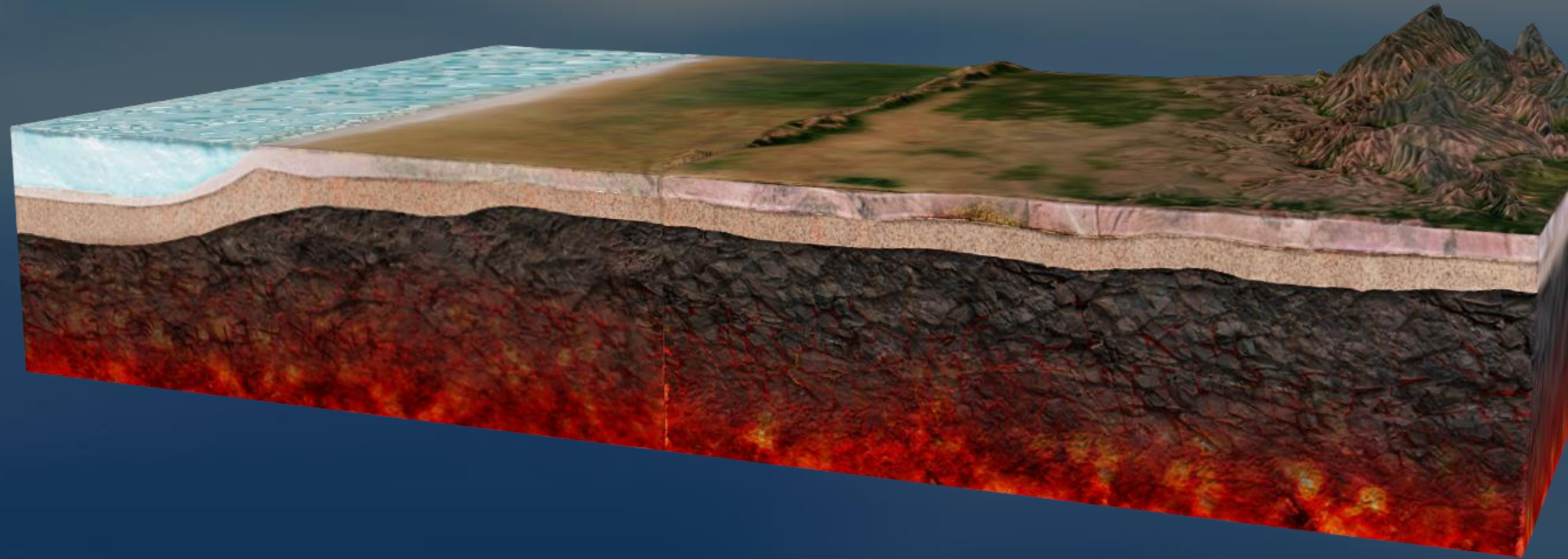
Plate boundaries are the edges where two or more tectonic plates meet. These boundaries are zones of intense geological activity, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and mountain formation





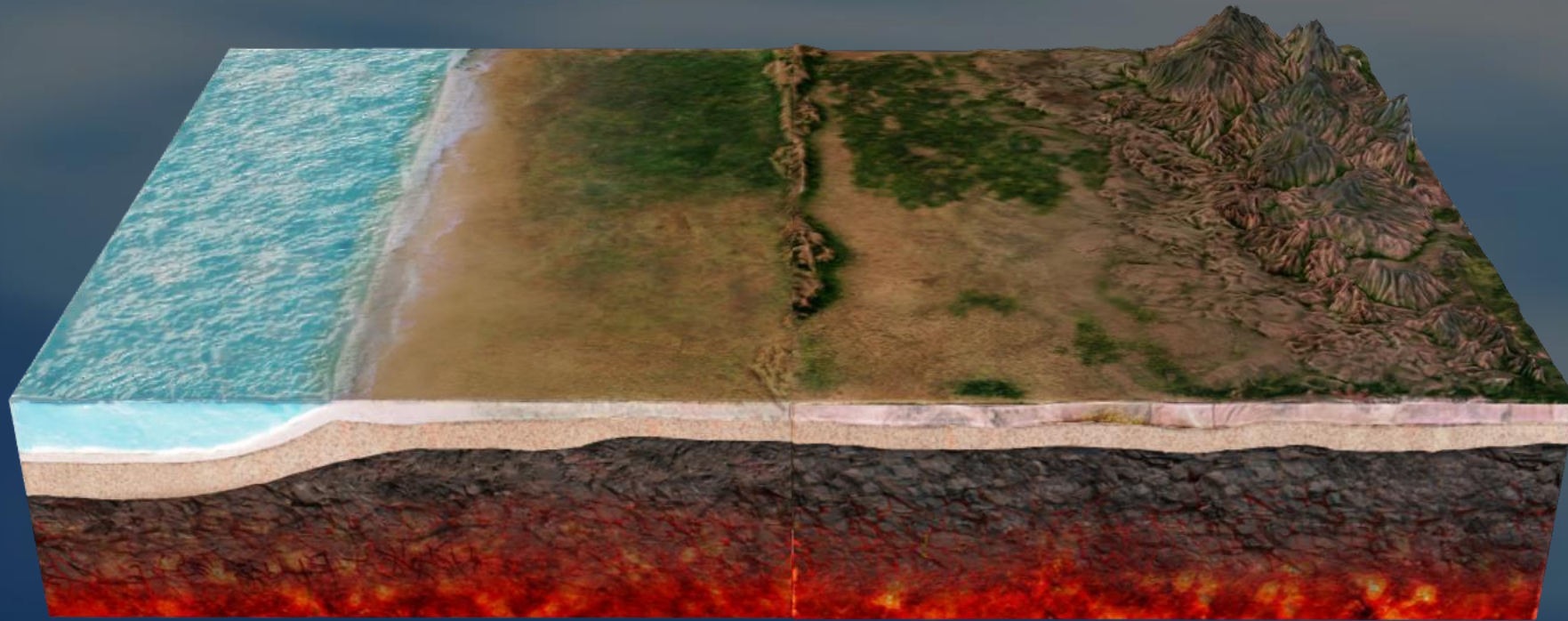
Convergent

*Leads to earthquakes and volcanic
mountain ranges*



Divergent

Leads to volcanic activity: magma rises to fill the gap.



Transform

Leads to earthquakes and fault lines