

TECTONIC PLATE BOUNDARIES REFERENCE CHART

Name:

Date:

Period:

BOUNDARY TYPE	RELATIVE MOTION	GEOLOGIC FEATURES & EVENTS	VISUAL SKETCH
Divergent	Plates move apart (← →)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-ocean ridges • Rift valleys • New seafloor/crust 	Draw Arrows Here
Convergent (Subduction)	Plates collide (→ ←)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep ocean trenches • Volcanic mountains/islands • Earthquakes 	Draw Arrows Here
Convergent (Collision)	Plates collide (→ ←)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Folded mountain ranges • High plateaus • Earthquakes 	Draw Arrows Here
Transform	Plates slide past (↑ ↓)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fault lines • Frequent earthquakes • Crust is neither created nor destroyed 	Draw Arrows Here

Key Vocabulary Definitions:

Lithosphere: The rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.

Asthenosphere: The soft layer of the mantle on which the tectonic plates move.

Subduction: The process by which a denser plate sinks beneath a lighter plate.