

07/10/19 1. Natural Hazards; Tectonic Hazards

Natural hazard: sudden severe events that have social, economic, and environmental impacts

Types of Hazard:

- Atmospheric
- Geological
- Flooding

most hazards are linked

- floods
- tropical storms
- earthquakes
- drought

Hazard Risk: the chance of being affected by a hazard.

Factors affecting Risk:

- urbanisation (and population density)
- poverty (cost of housing and building on risky ground)
- Farming (more people on fertile flood plains)
- climate change (rising sea levels and more extreme weather)

Convergent convergents in the mantle cause plates to move very slowly

Plates - crust broken into large slabs - plates

1. Plate Tectonics theory

Crust (outer layer of Earth)

Continental

thicker, lighter, older, less dense

Oceanic

thinner, denser, younger, heavier



Destructive



→ one oceanic & one continental plate

collide

→ ocean plate sinks into mantle (subducts)
→ This melts then is forced back up through the crust as a violent volcanic eruption

→ Severe earthquakes due to friction

Pacific Plate and S. American plate - Peru-Chile Trench, Andes mountains

where 2 plates meet, earthquakes and volcanoes are found

2. Distribution of earthquakes & volcanoes

Constructive



→ 2 ocean plates pull apart

→ magma rises to fill gap

→ Submarine volcanoes create mid ocean ridges

→ Volcanoes erupt frequently & gently

→ minor earthquakes

N. American + Eurasian plates in Iceland

3. Types of plate margin



Conservative

→ 2 plates slide past each other

→ no crust made or destroyed

→ Severe earthquakes

San Andreas fault, California