

# Today's Quiz

- 1) Vocabulary Chapter 1b and 12
- 2) Review Chapters 11



# Today's Quiz

- 1) Vocabulary Chapters 1b and 12
- 2) Review of Chapter 11

Check out iclicker when you bring up your quiz.



## Plate Tectonics Chapters 1b and 12

Presidential Palace, Haiti Earthquake  
Mw7.0 (2010)



**Within Earth's deep interior, the transition from solid mantle to liquid outer core is due to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) an increase in the temperature toward the center of the planet causes the outer core to be molten.
- b) the greater pressure at depth.
- c) the metal core has a lower melting temperature than the silicate rock of the mantle.
- d) a combination of greater pressure and greater depth.
- e) don't know

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**Within Earth's deep interior, the transition from liquid outer core to a solid inner core is due to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) an increase in the temperature toward the center of the planet.
- b) a decrease in the temperature toward the center of the planet.
- c) a change in the composition of the core.
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- e) don't know

**Within Earth's deep interior, the transition from liquid outer core to a solid inner core is due to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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d) a combination of greater pressure and greater depth.

e) don't know

# **The asthenosphere is capable of deforming plastically because\_\_\_\_\_**

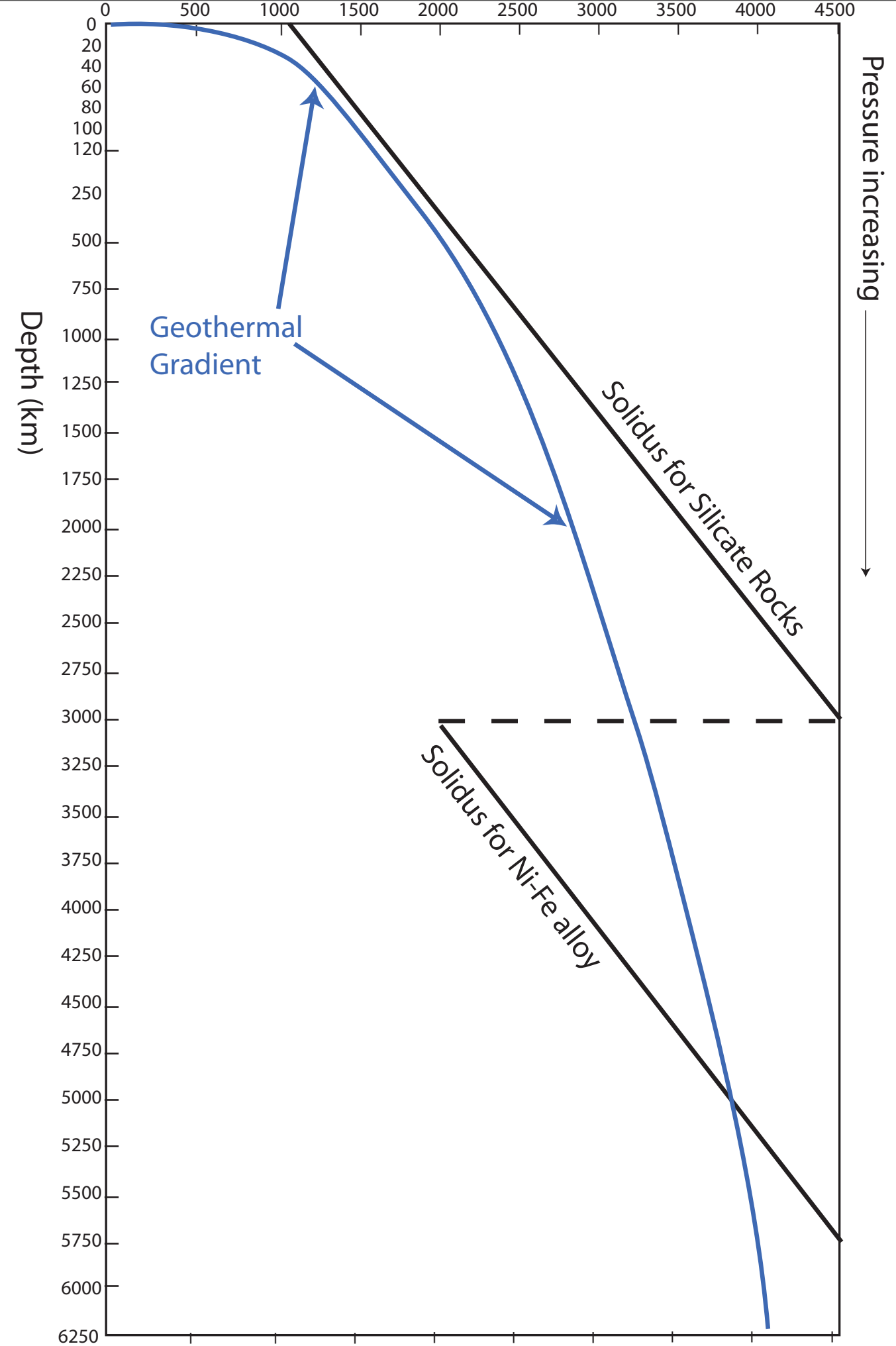
- a) the more mafic rocks of the asthenosphere have a lower melting temperature than the underlying mesosphere.
- b) the greater pressure at depth leads to melting.
- c) the asthenosphere is mostly a liquid.
- d) the temperature of the rocks at asthenospheric depths are close to the solidus of ultramafic rocks.
- e) don't know

# **The asthenosphere is capable of deforming plastically because\_\_\_\_\_**

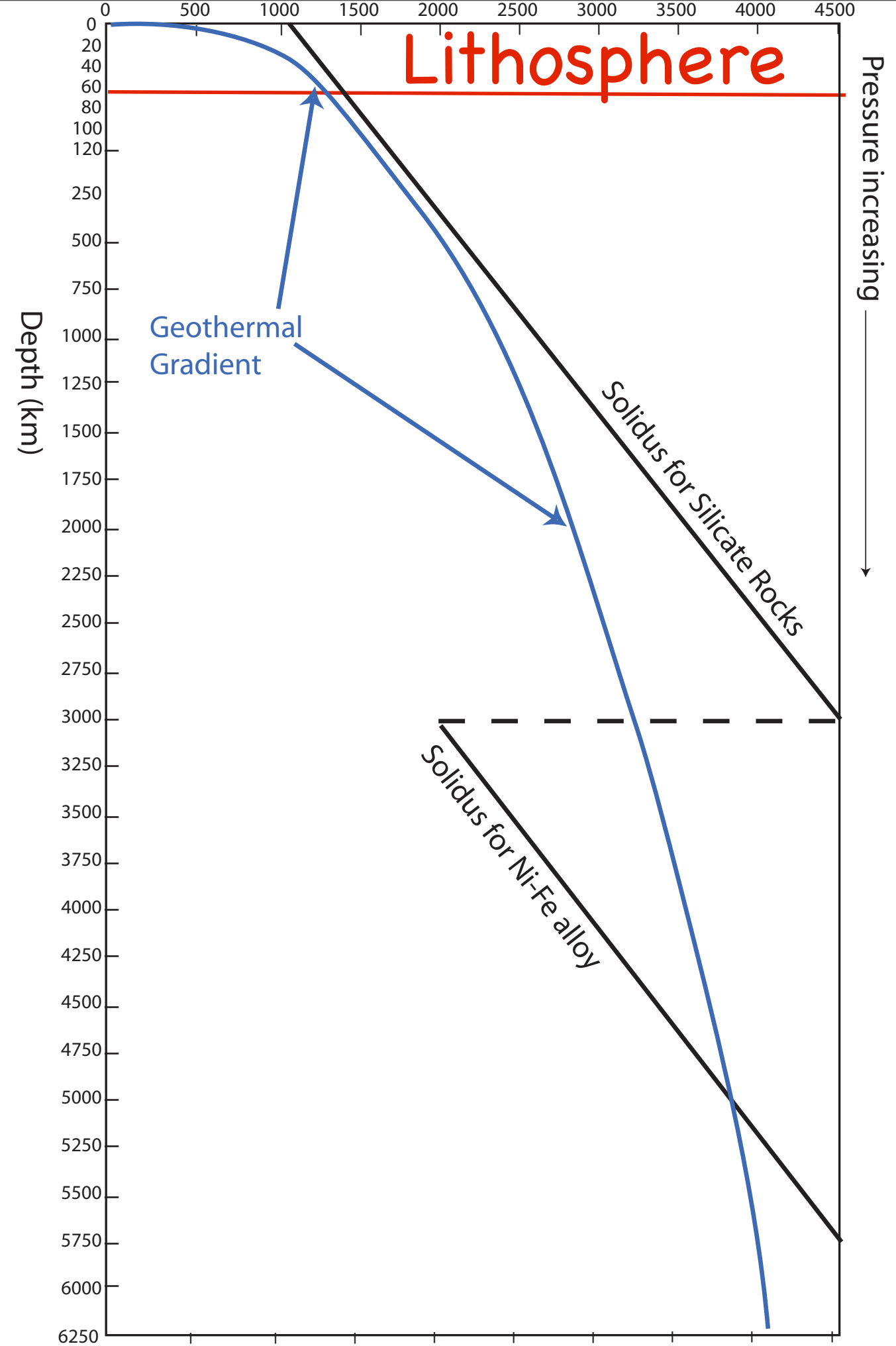
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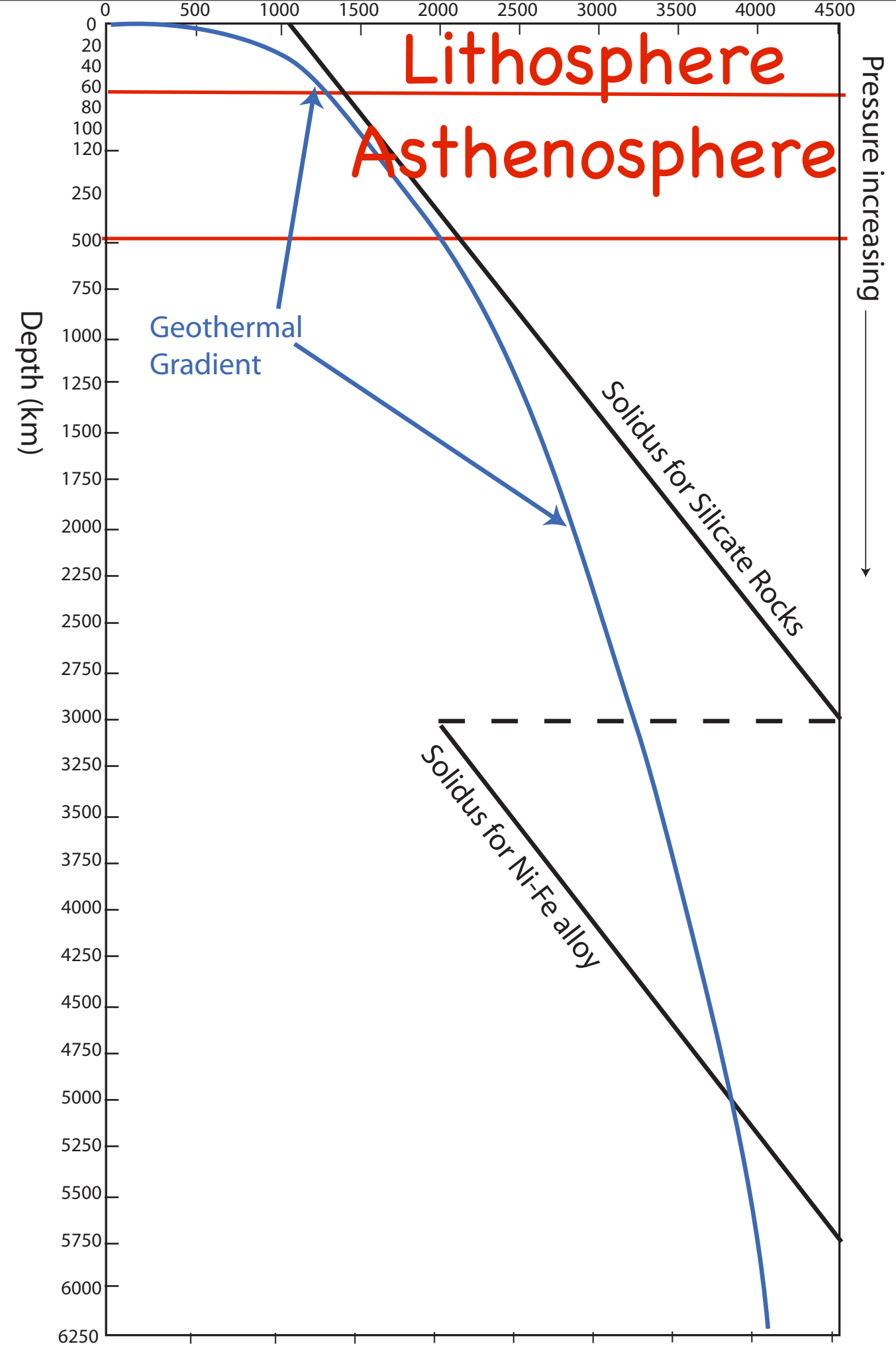
# The Earth's Rheology



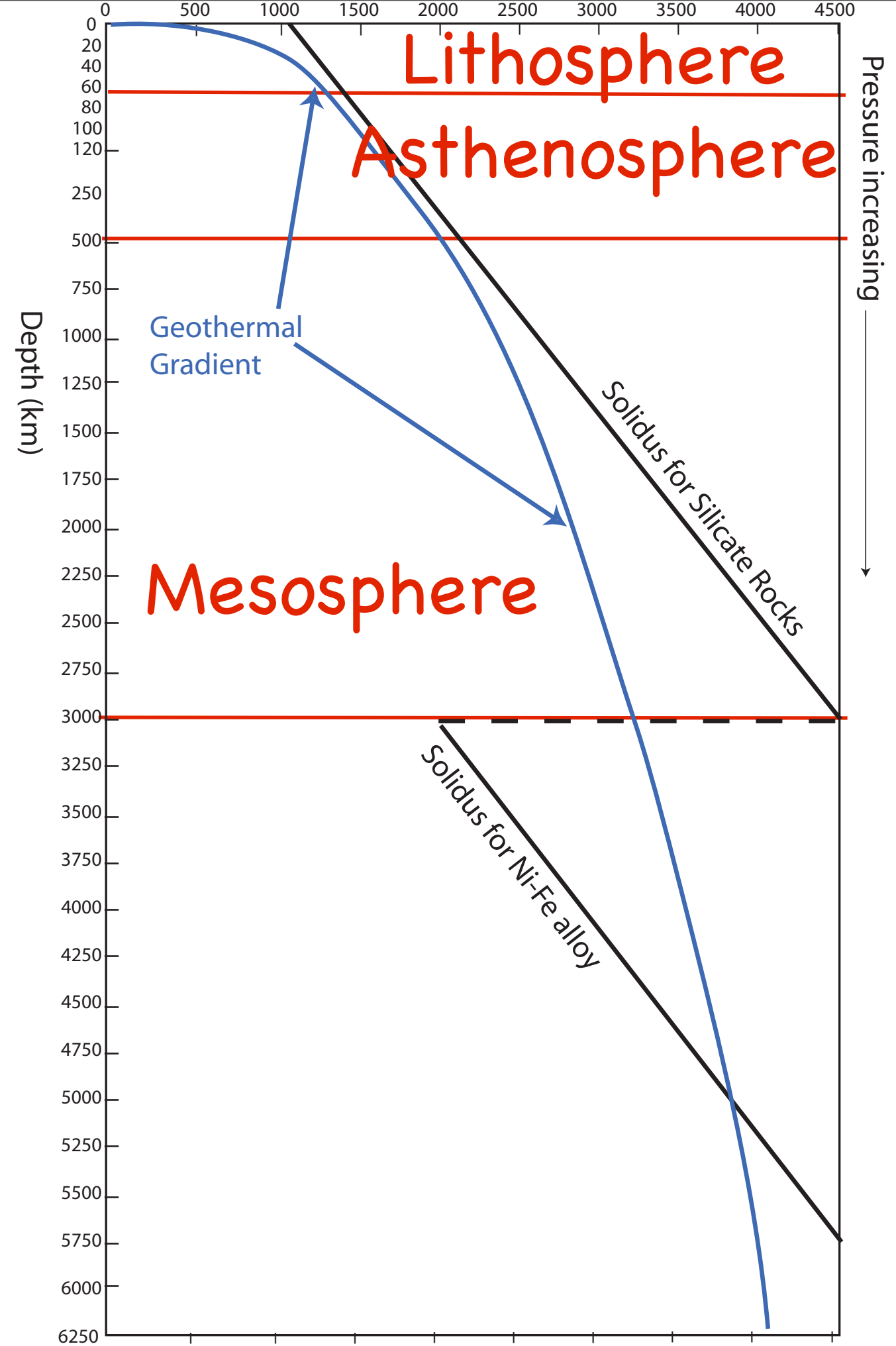
# The Earth's Rheology



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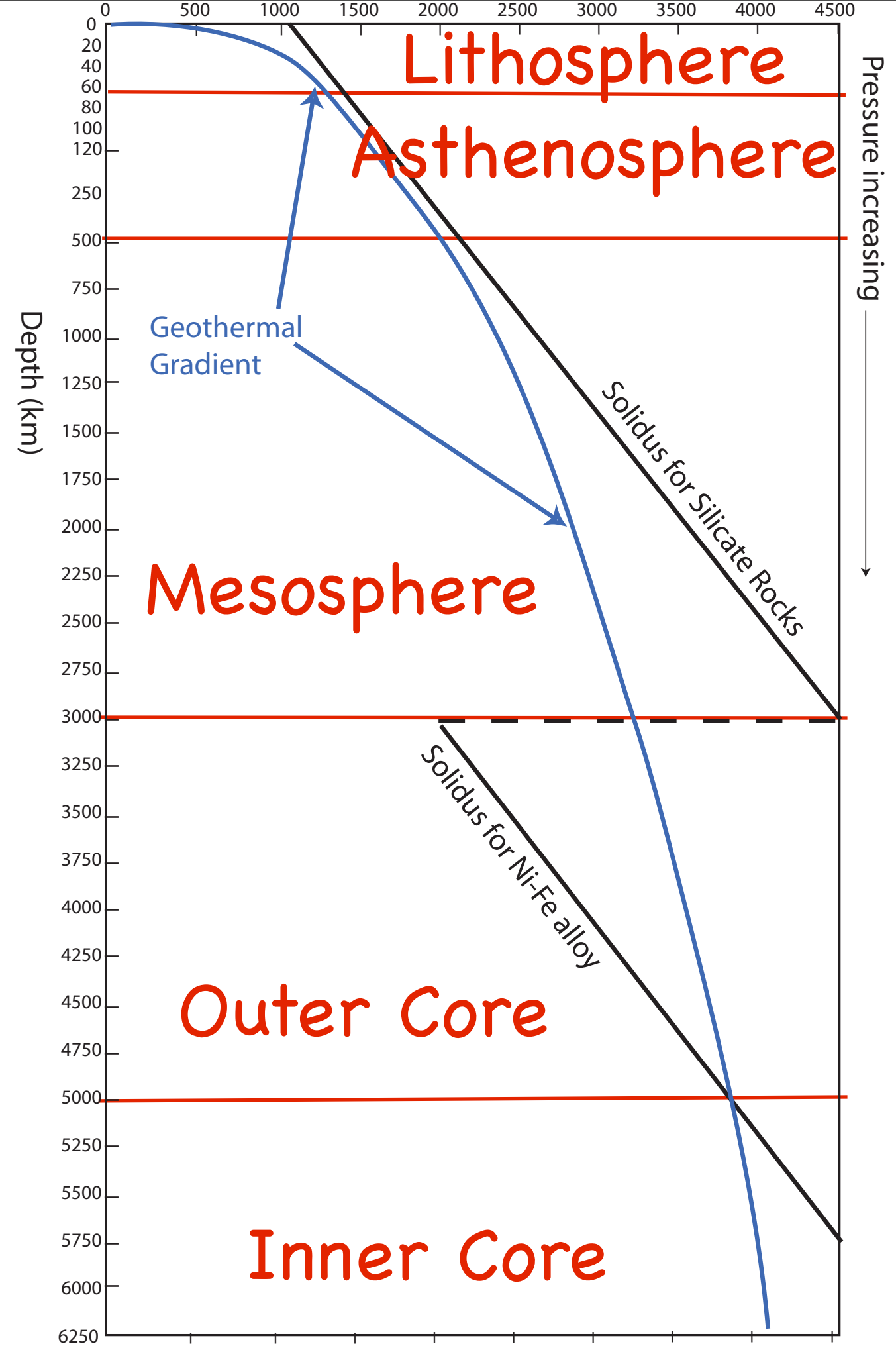


# The Earth's Rheology





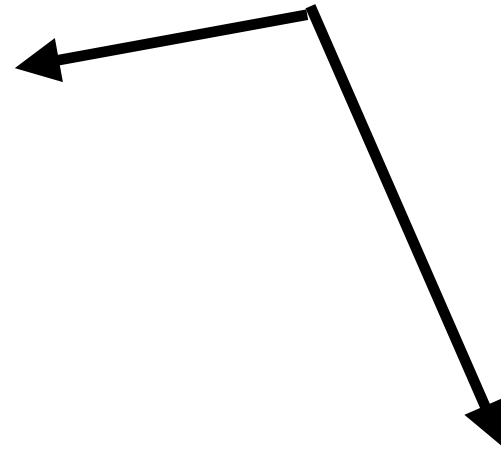
# The Earth's Rheology





# Plate Tectonics?

Chapters 1b and 12



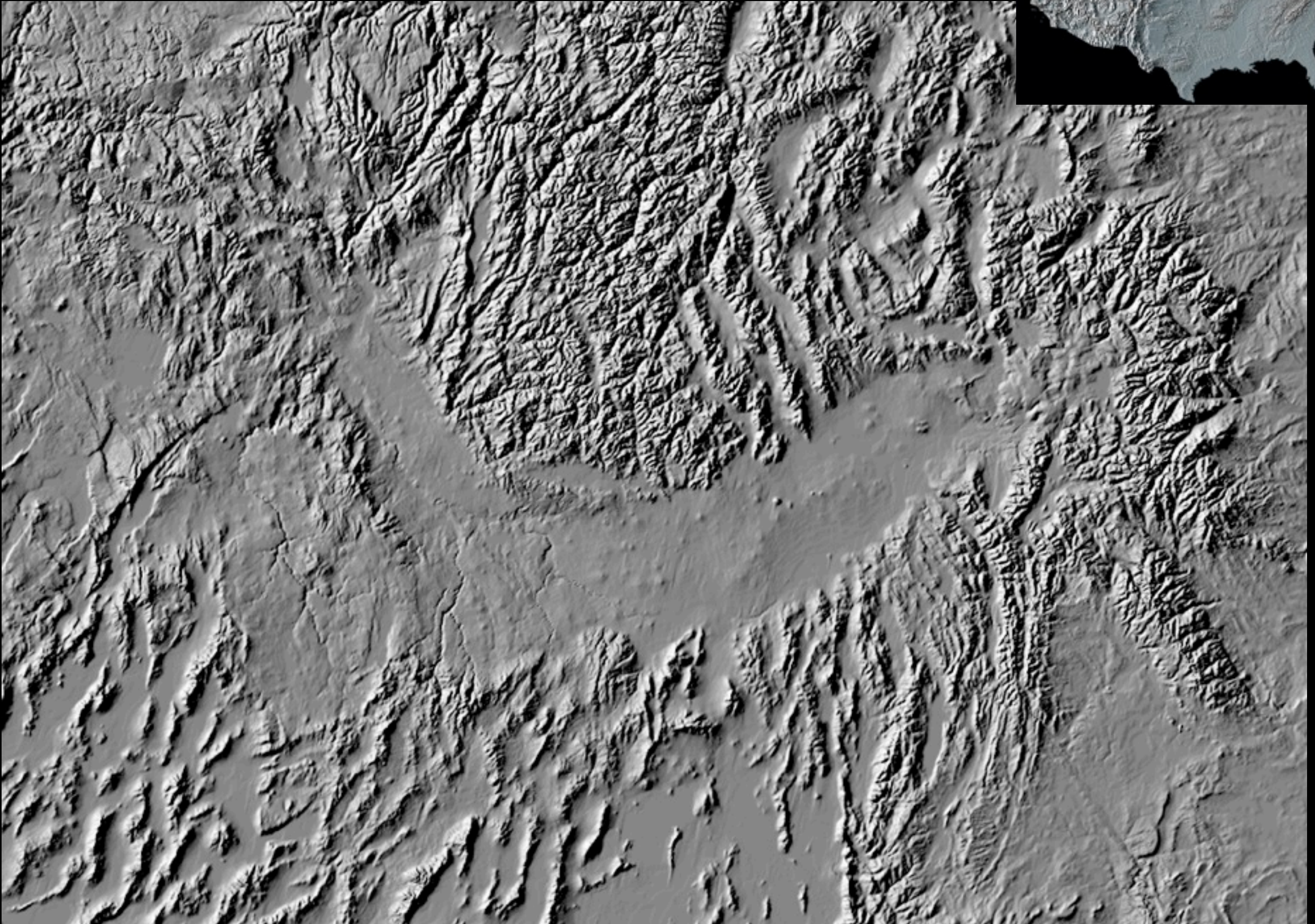
Presidential Palace,  
Haiti Earthquake  
 $M_w 7.0$  (2010)





↑ North

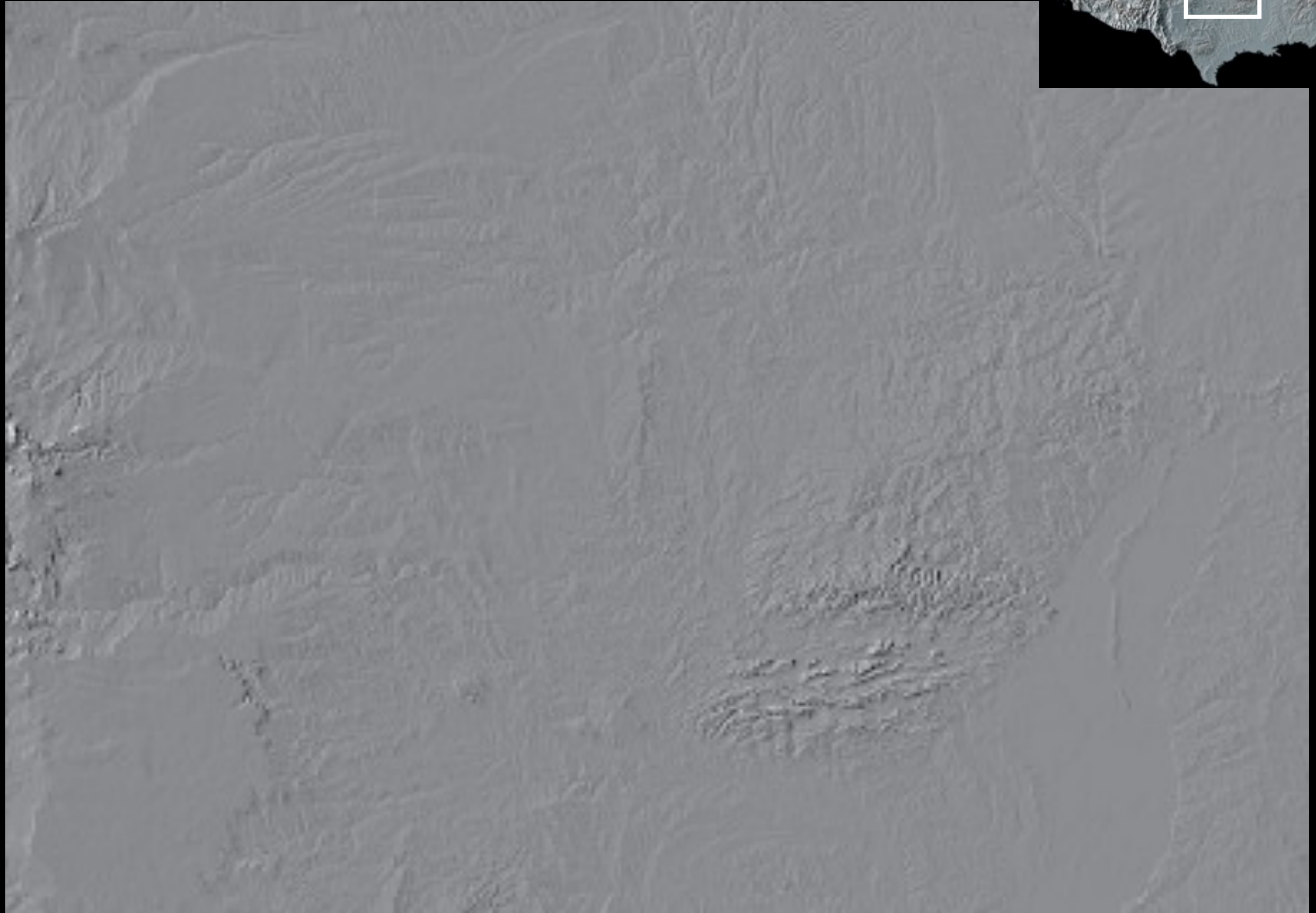
# What do you see?





↑ North

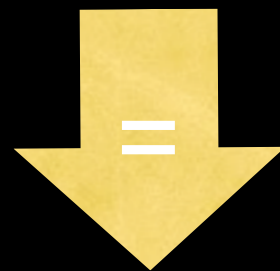
# Compare?





# **“Plate Tectonic Theory”**

Continental Drift hypothesis  
+  
Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis  
+  
Vine-Mathews hypothesis



“Plate Tectonic **Theory**”

Continental Drift hypothesis

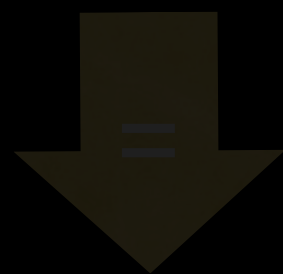
+

Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis

+

**Making of a Theory?**

Vine-Mathews hypothesis



“Plate Tectonic Theory”

# Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

## “Continental Drift hypothesis” (1915)





# Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

## “Continental Drift hypothesis” (1915)

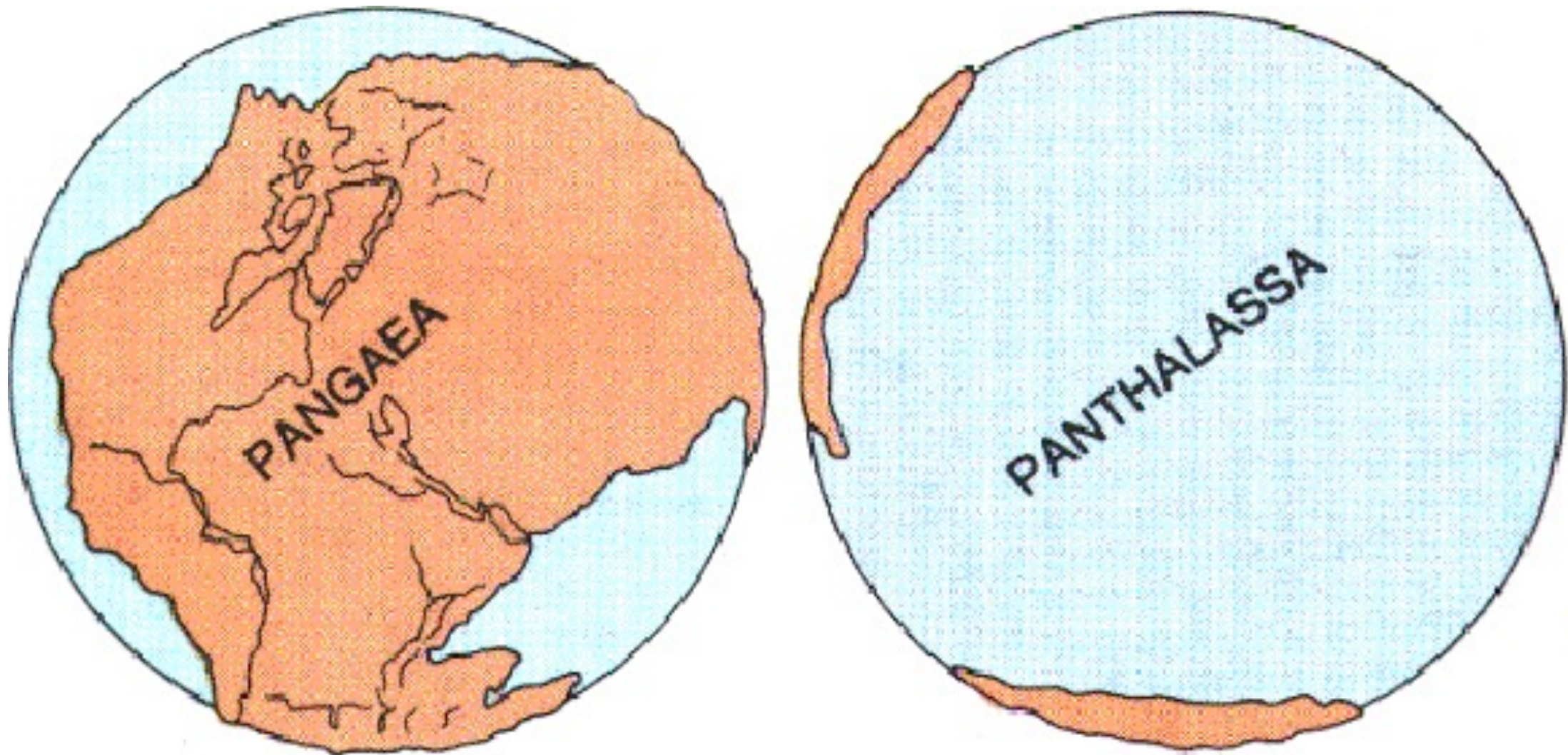


Figure 3: According to Wegener's theory only one “super-continent”, called *Pangaea*, and one ocean, called *Panthalassa*, existed about 250 million years ago.

# Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

## “Continental Drift hypothesis” (1915)

Laurasia



PANGEA  
Entire  
supercontinent

Gondwanaland

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## Super Continent Formation (250 Million Years ago)



Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

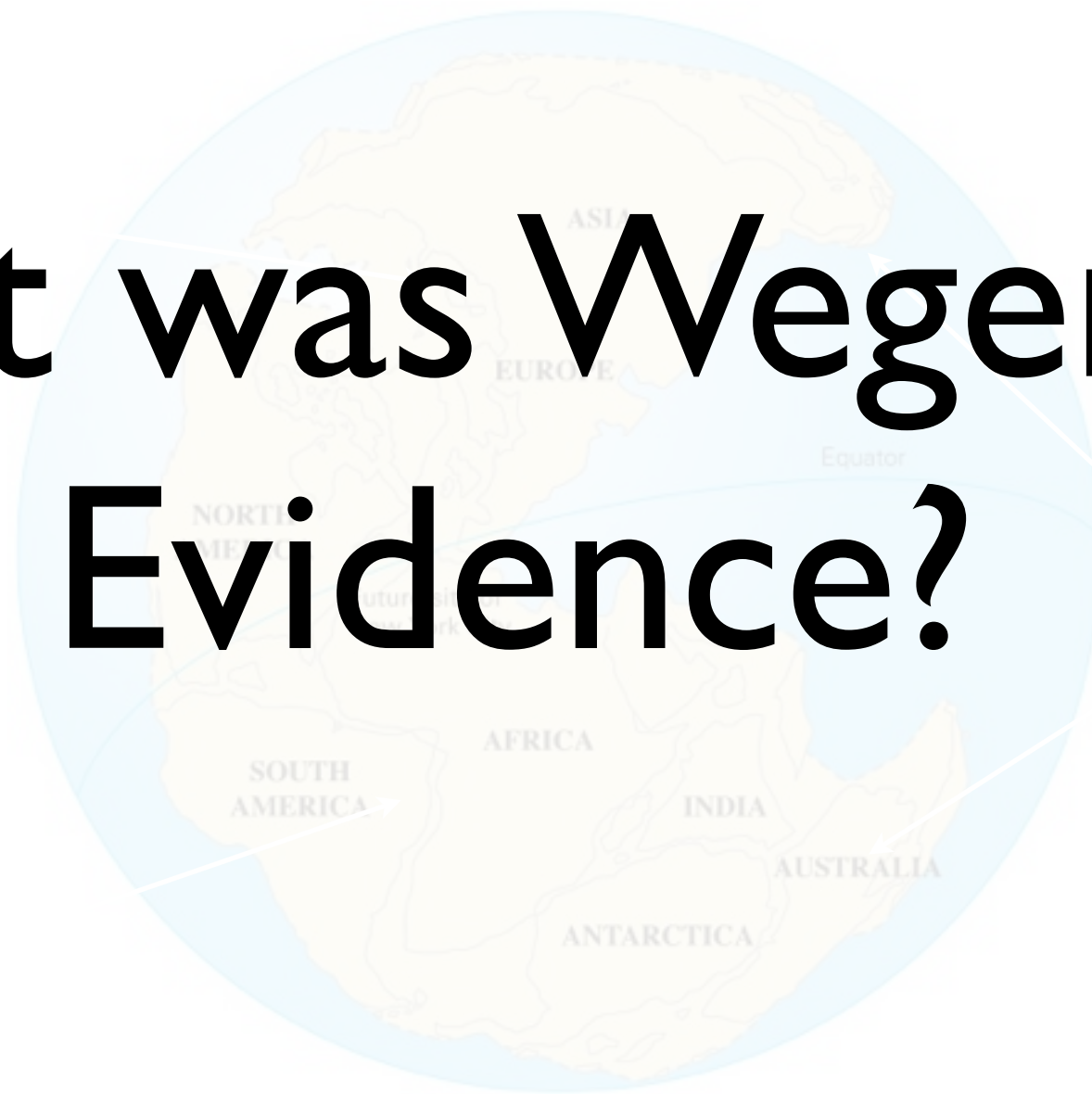
“Continental Drift hypothesis” (1915)

Laurasia

What was Wegener's  
Evidence?

PANGEA  
Entire  
supercontinent

Gondwanaland



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Super Continent Formation (250 Million Years ago)

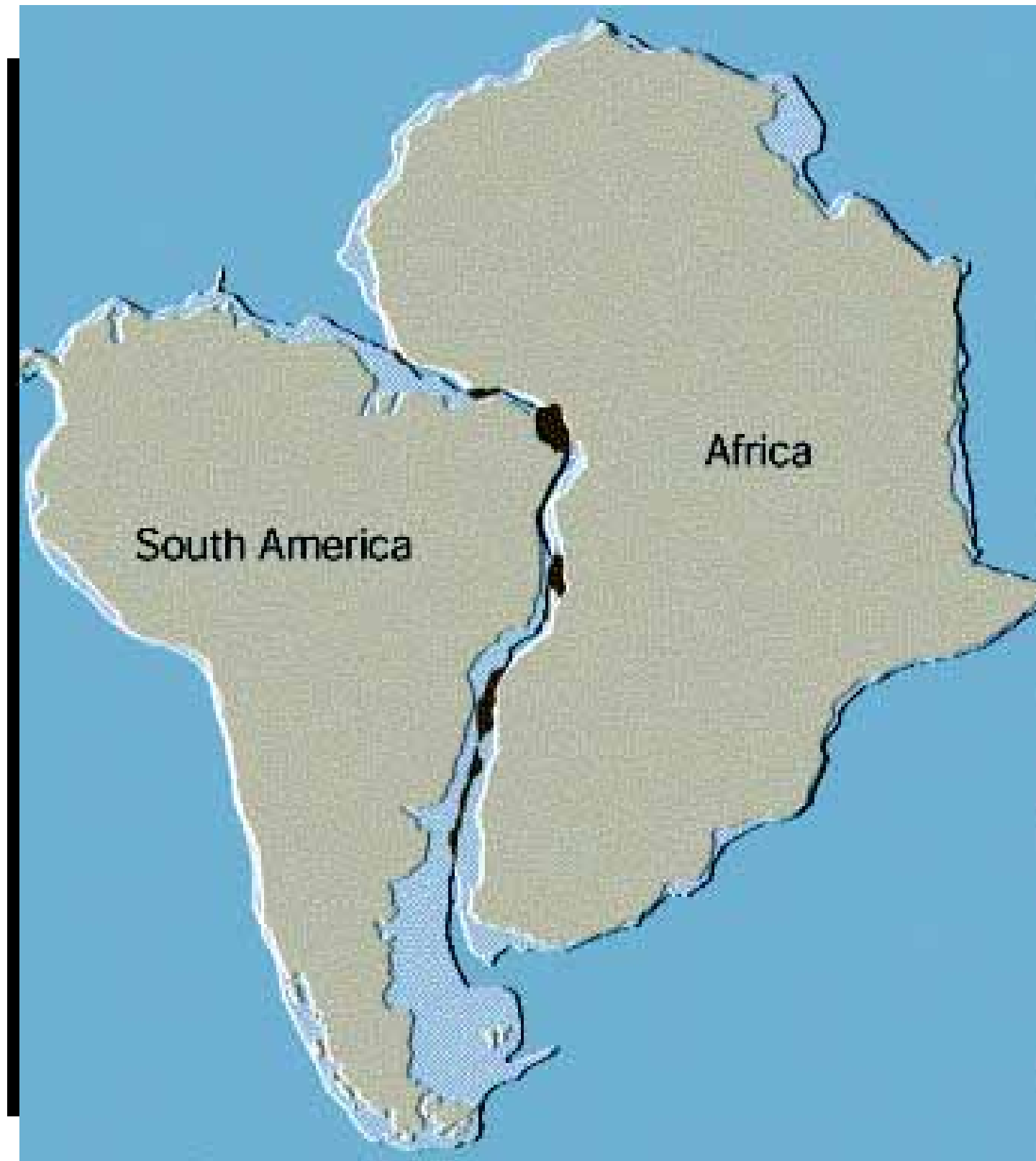
# Fit of the Continents



# Fit of the Continents



# Fit of the Continents

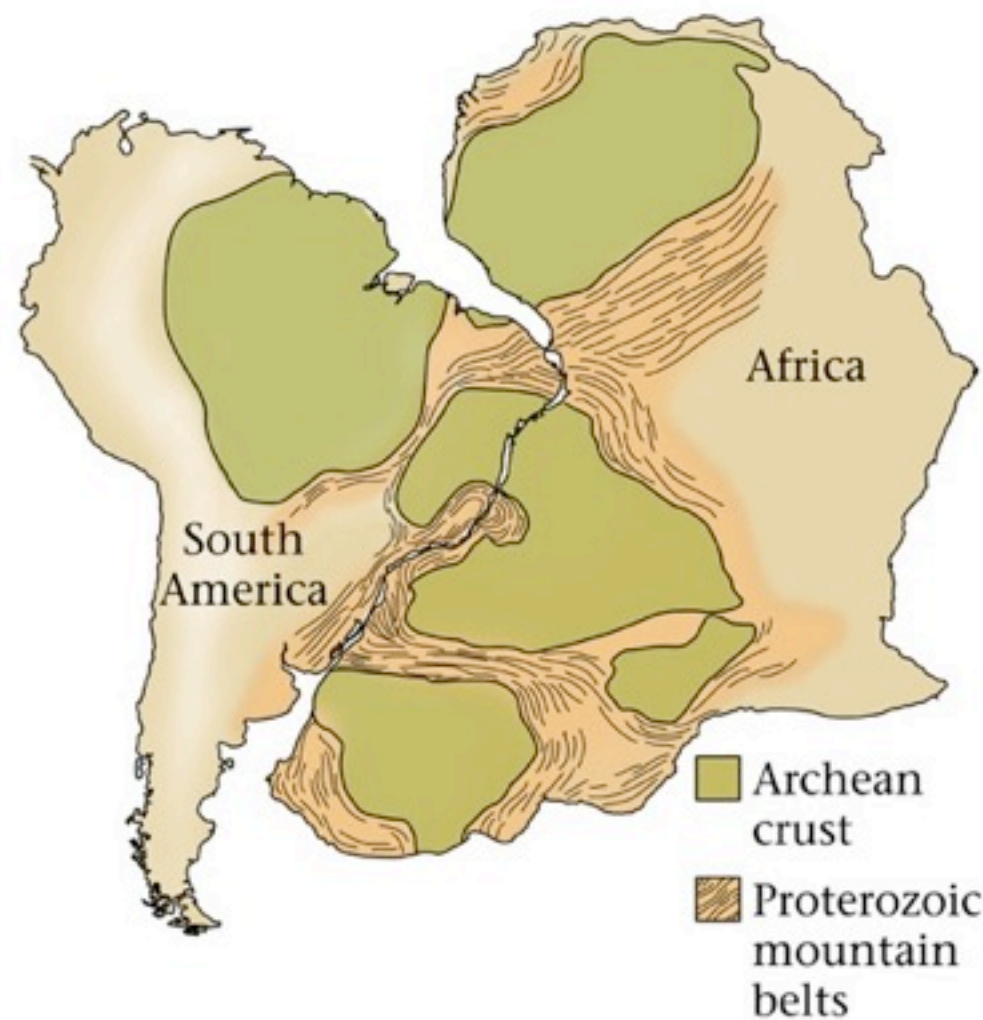


# Mountain belts of the World





# Mountain Belt Continuity



(a)



(b)

Super Continent Formation (250 Million Years ago)

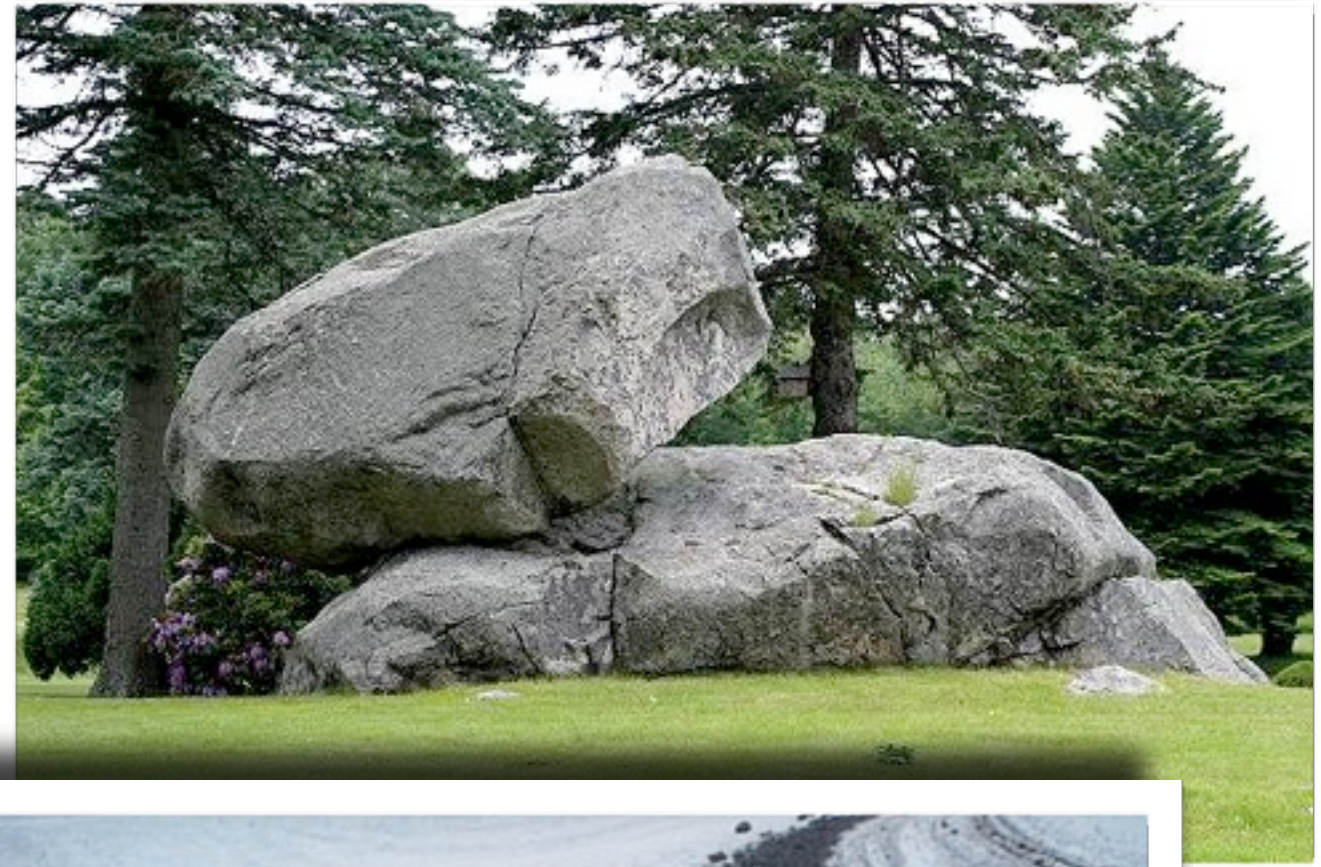


# Glacial/Ice Sheet Evidence





# Glacial/Ice Sheet Evidence





# Glacial/Ice Sheet Evidence





# Glacial/Ice Sheet Evidence



# Wegener's Solution





# Fossil Evidence

## Modern Animal Distribution



# Fossil Evidence

## Modern and Ancient Animal Distribution





# Fossil Evidence

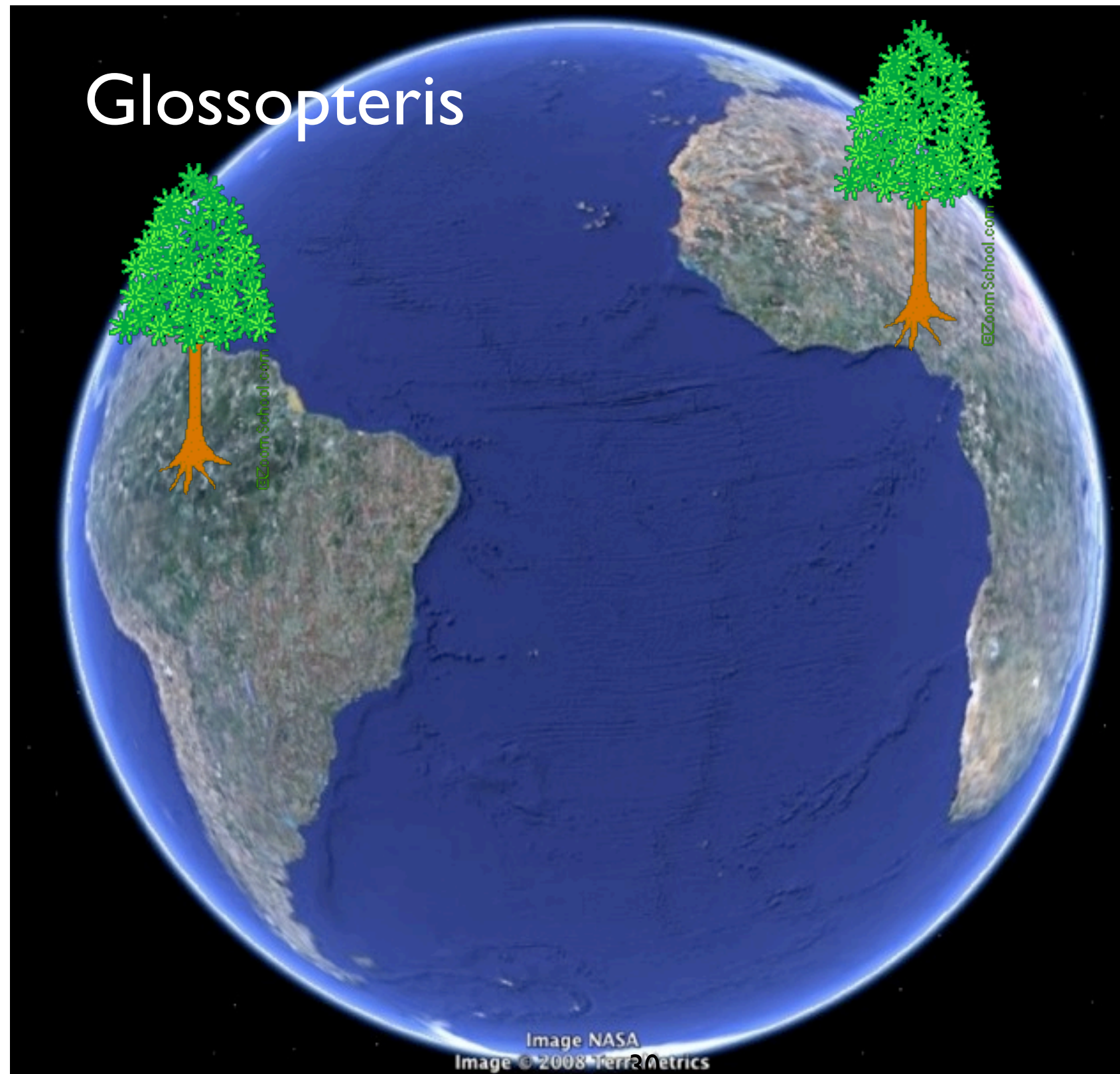
## Ancient Distribution





# Fossil Evidence

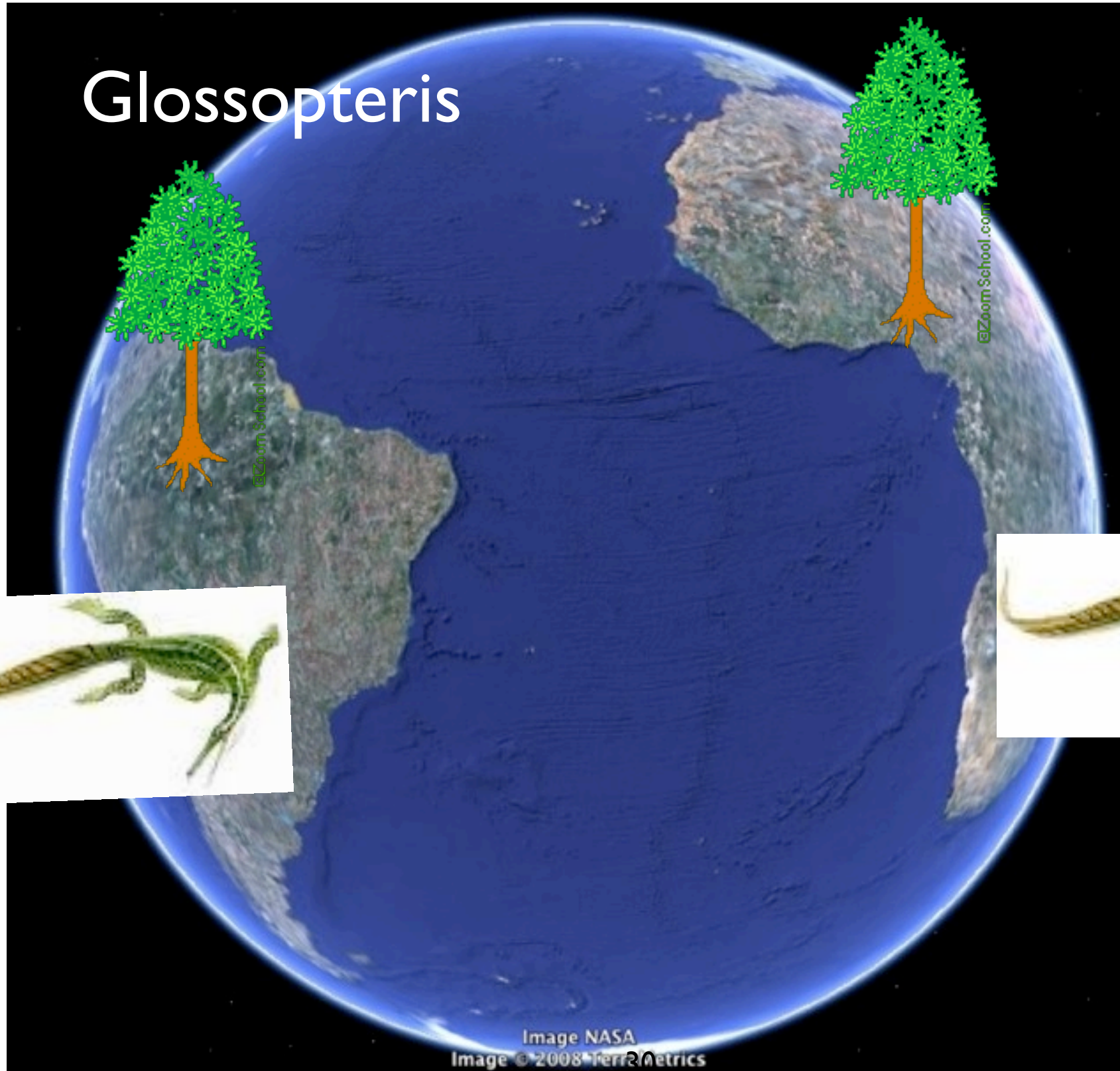
## Ancient Distribution



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossopteris



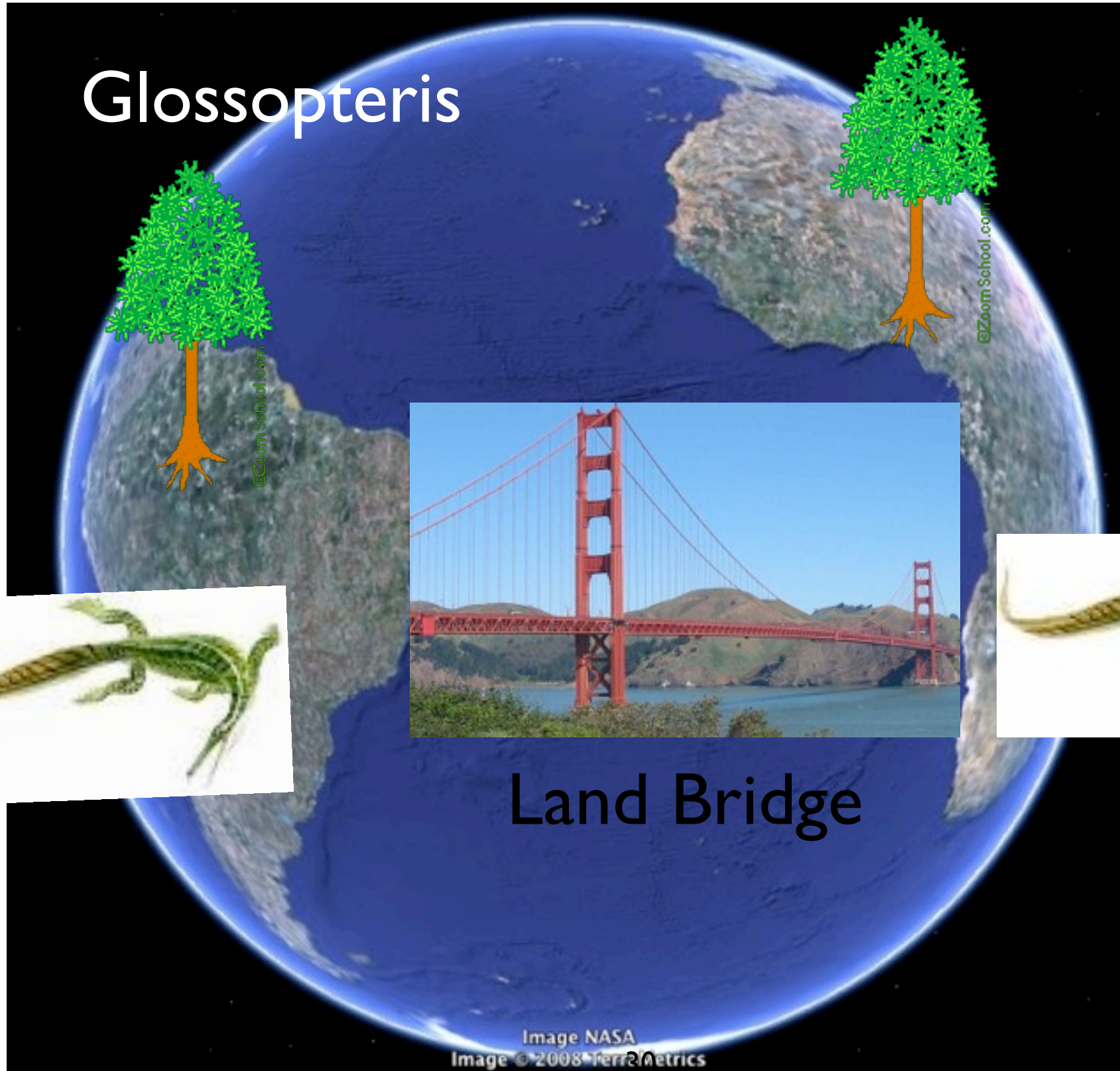
Mesosaurus



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossopteris



Mesosaurus

# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

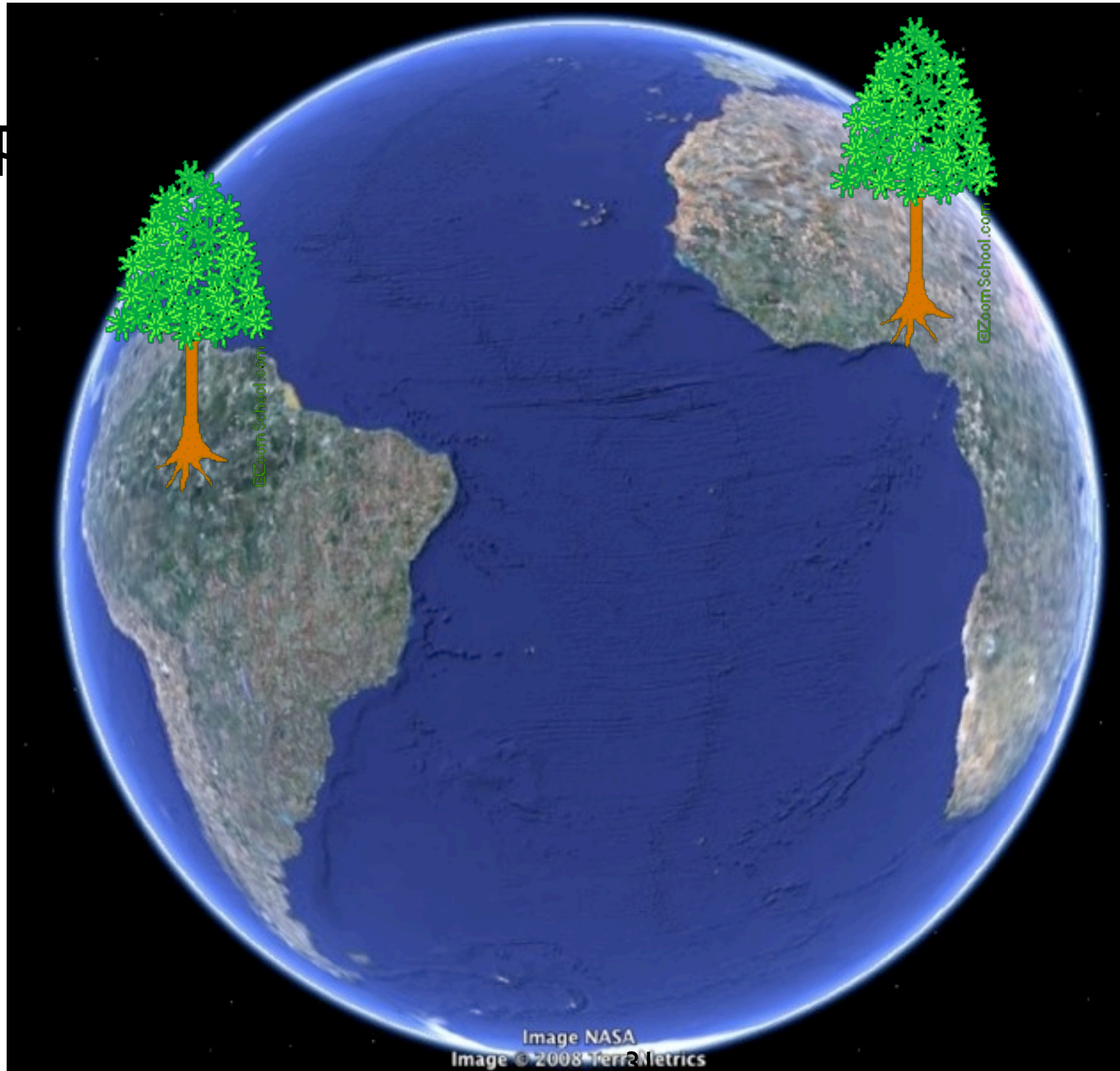




# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

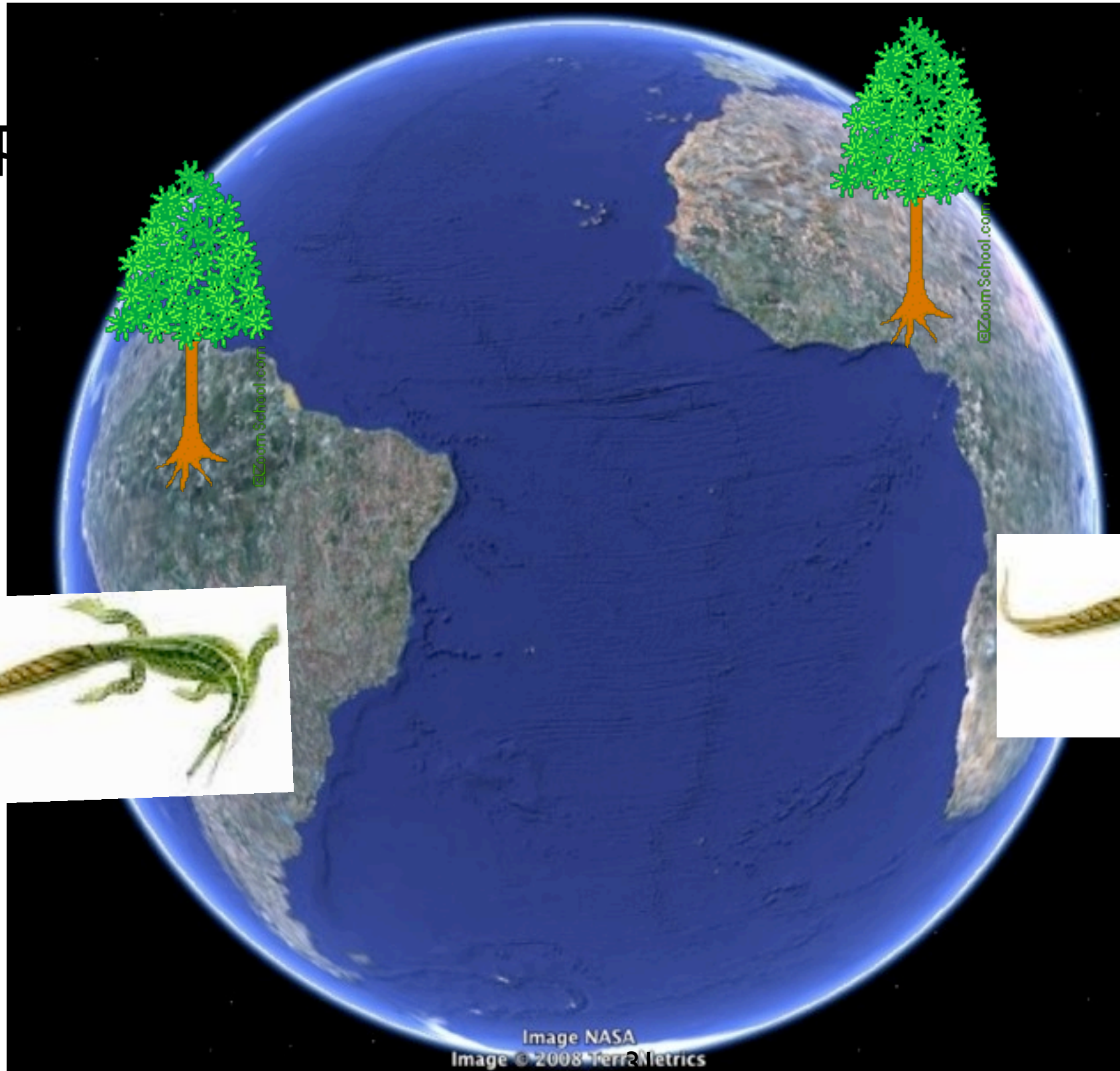
Glossop



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossop



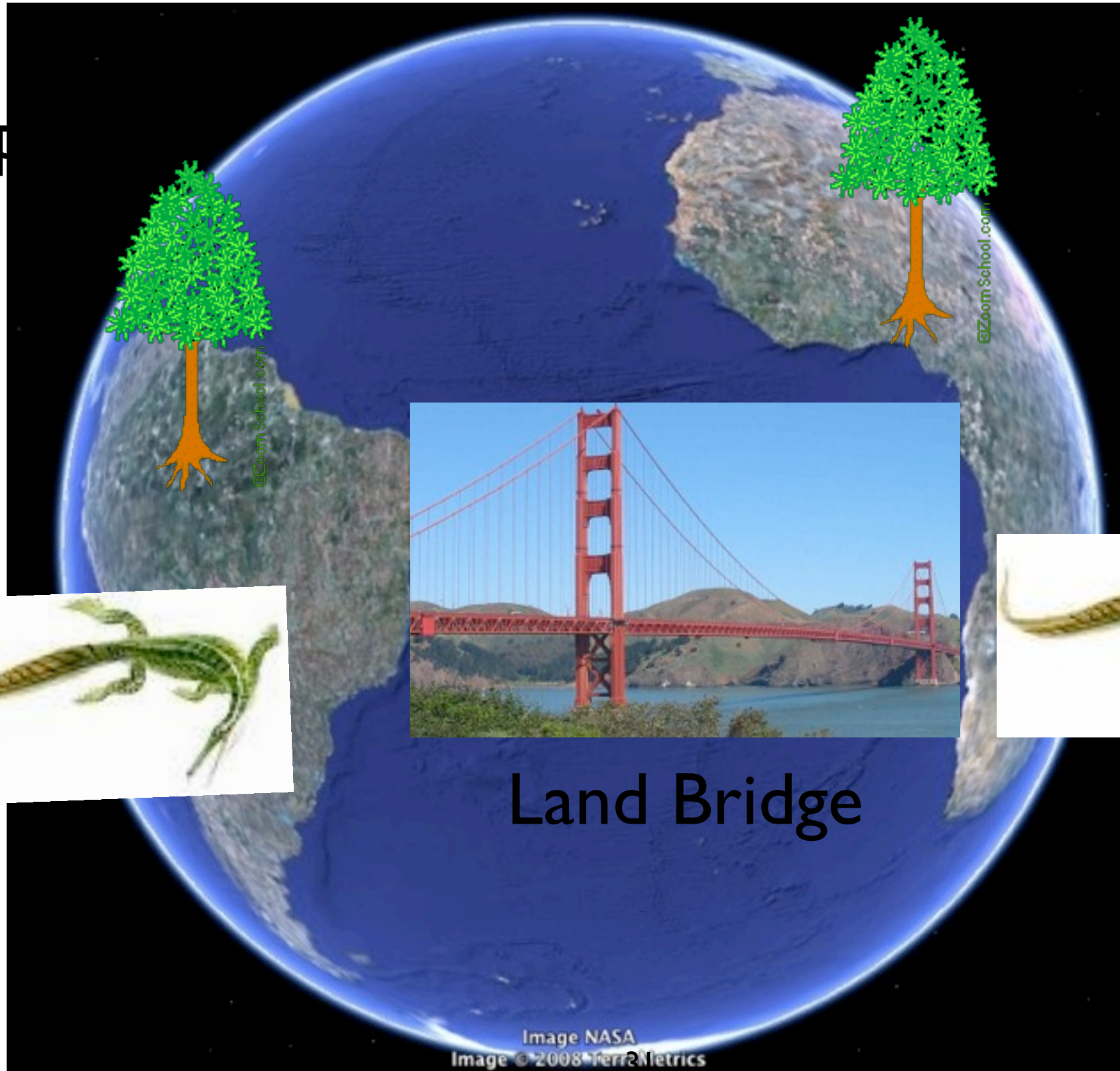
Mesosaurus



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossop



Mesosaurus

# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

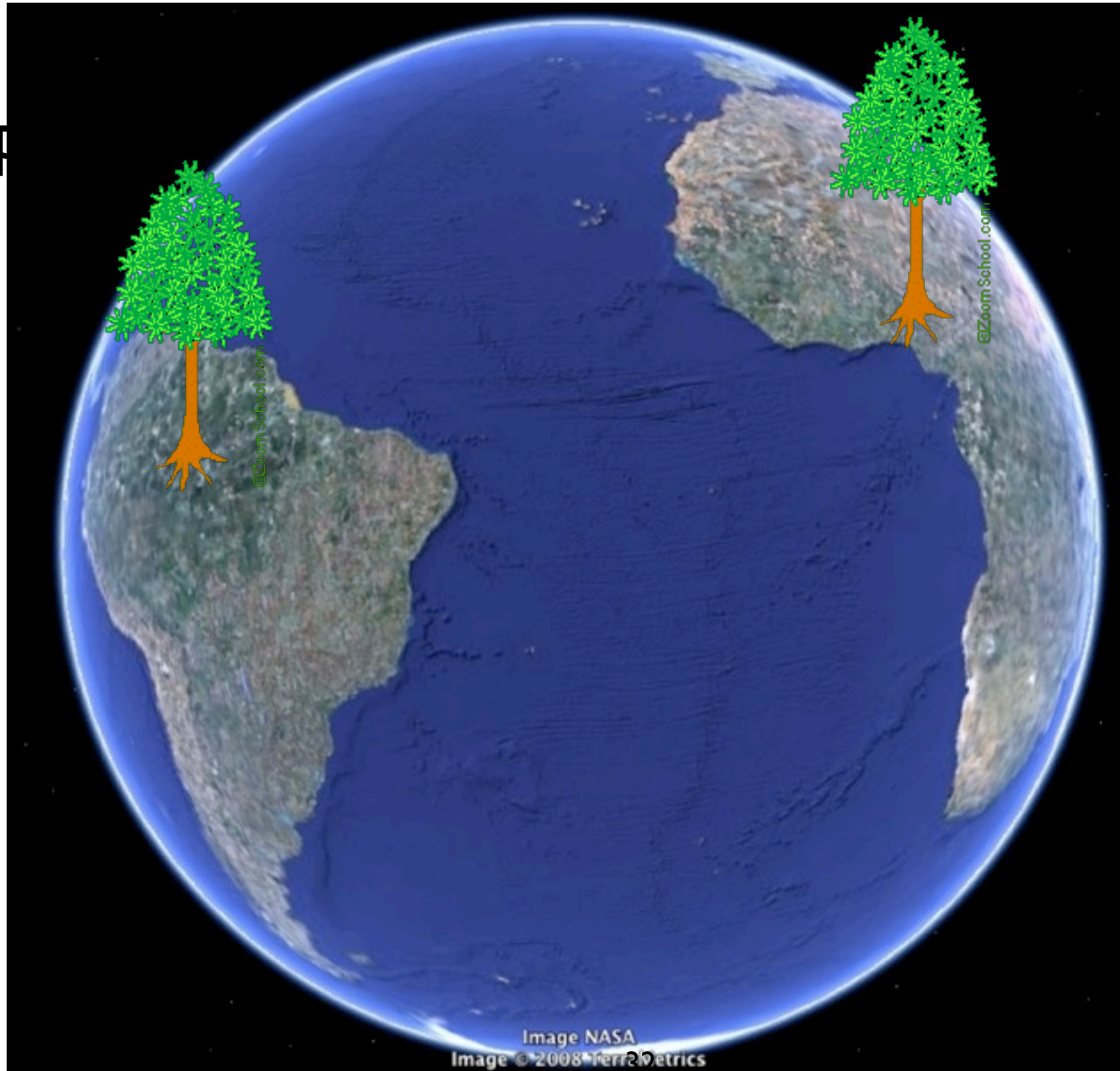




# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

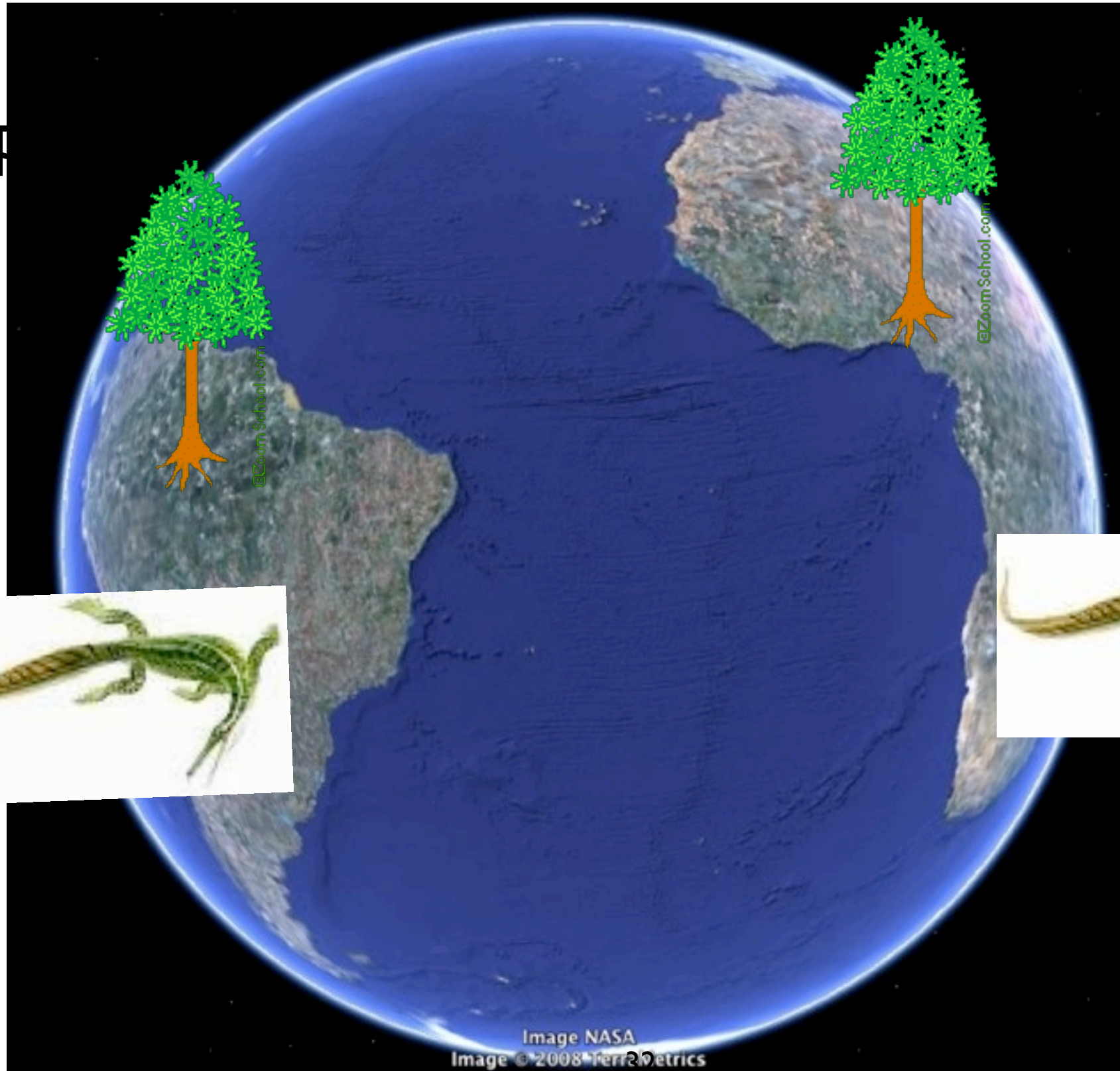
Glossop



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossop



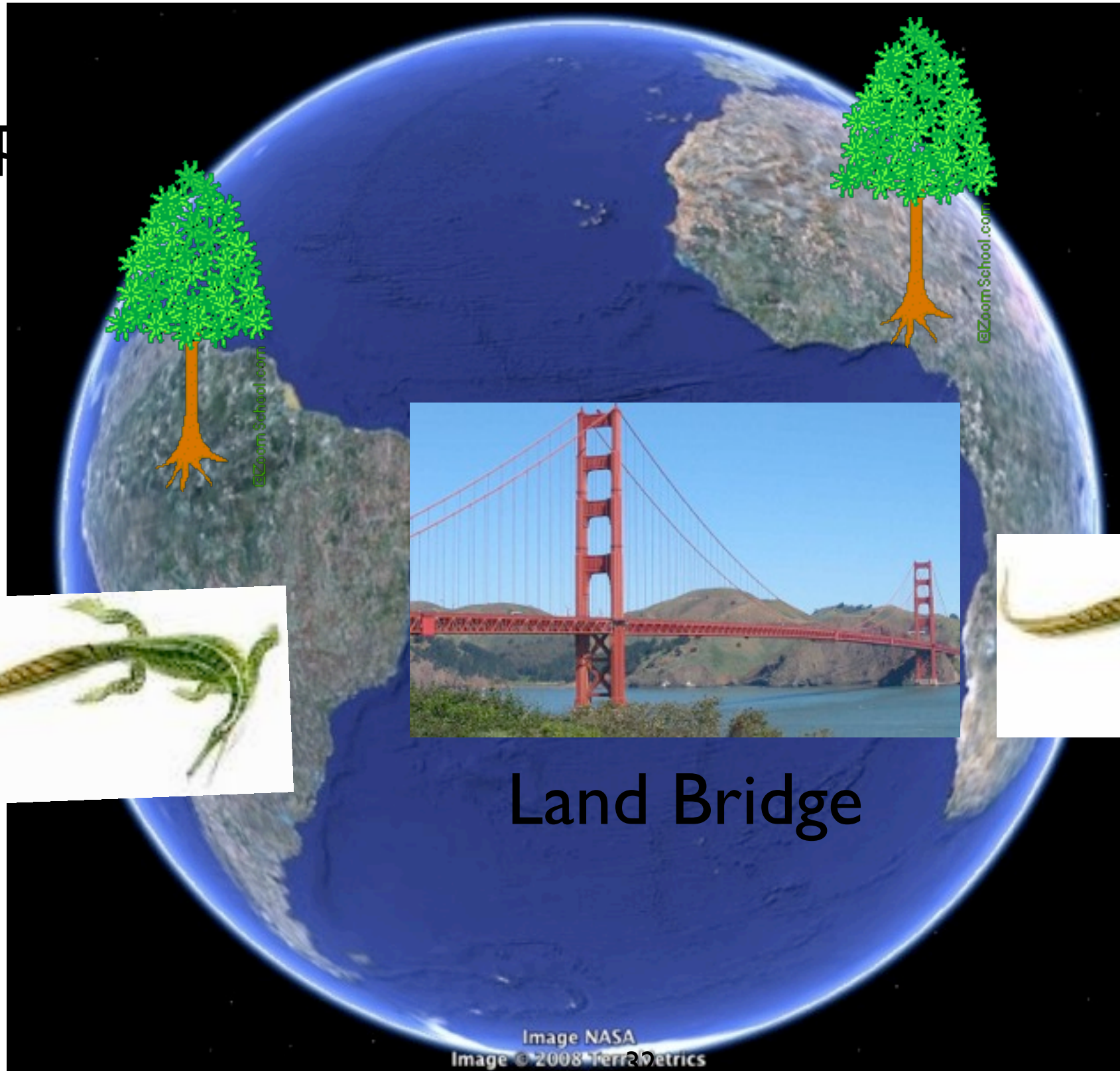
Mesosaurus



# Fossil Evidence

## Ancient Distribution

Glossop



Land Bridge

Mesosaurus



# Land Bridge Problem

THE NATURE OF THE DRIFT THEORY

9

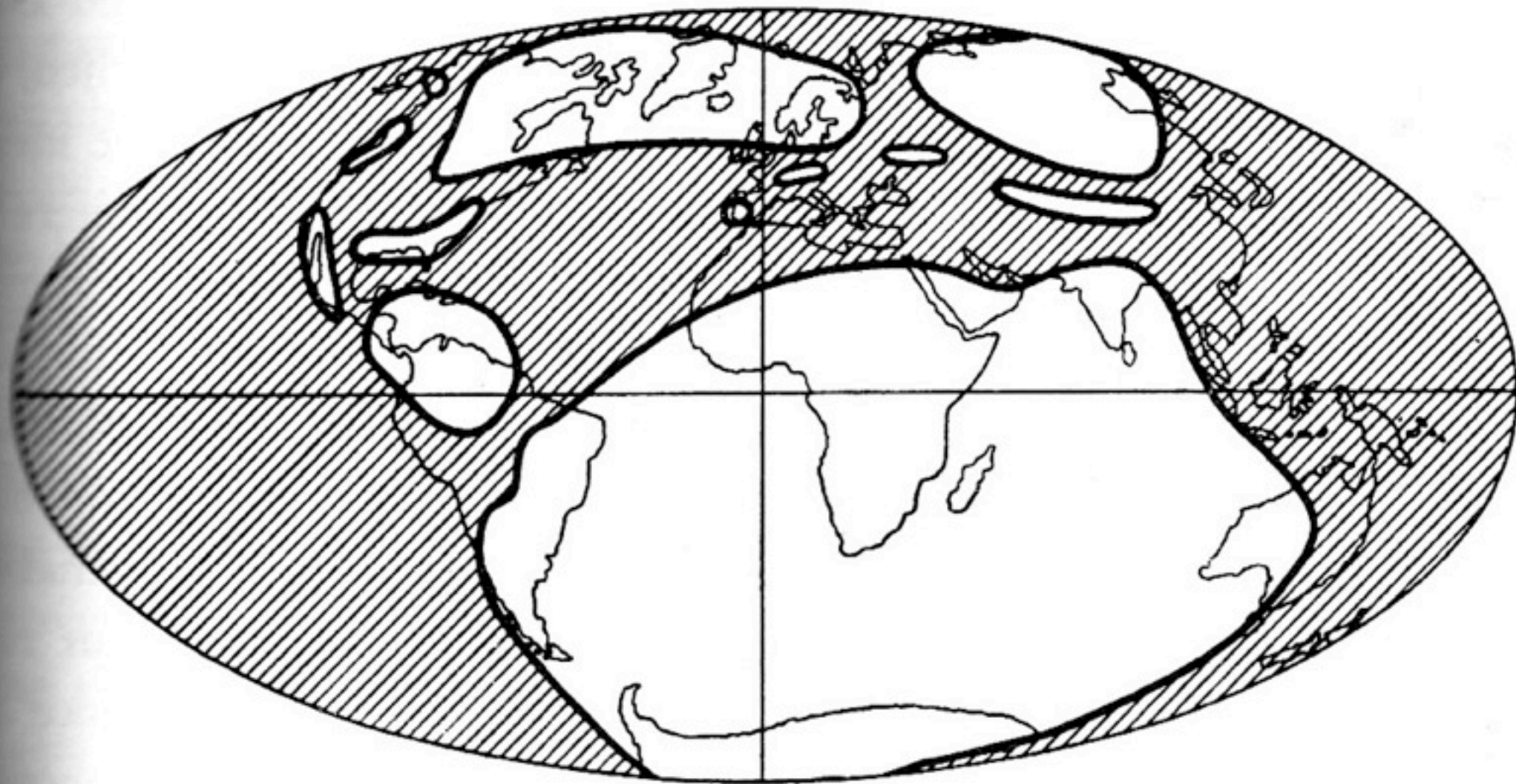
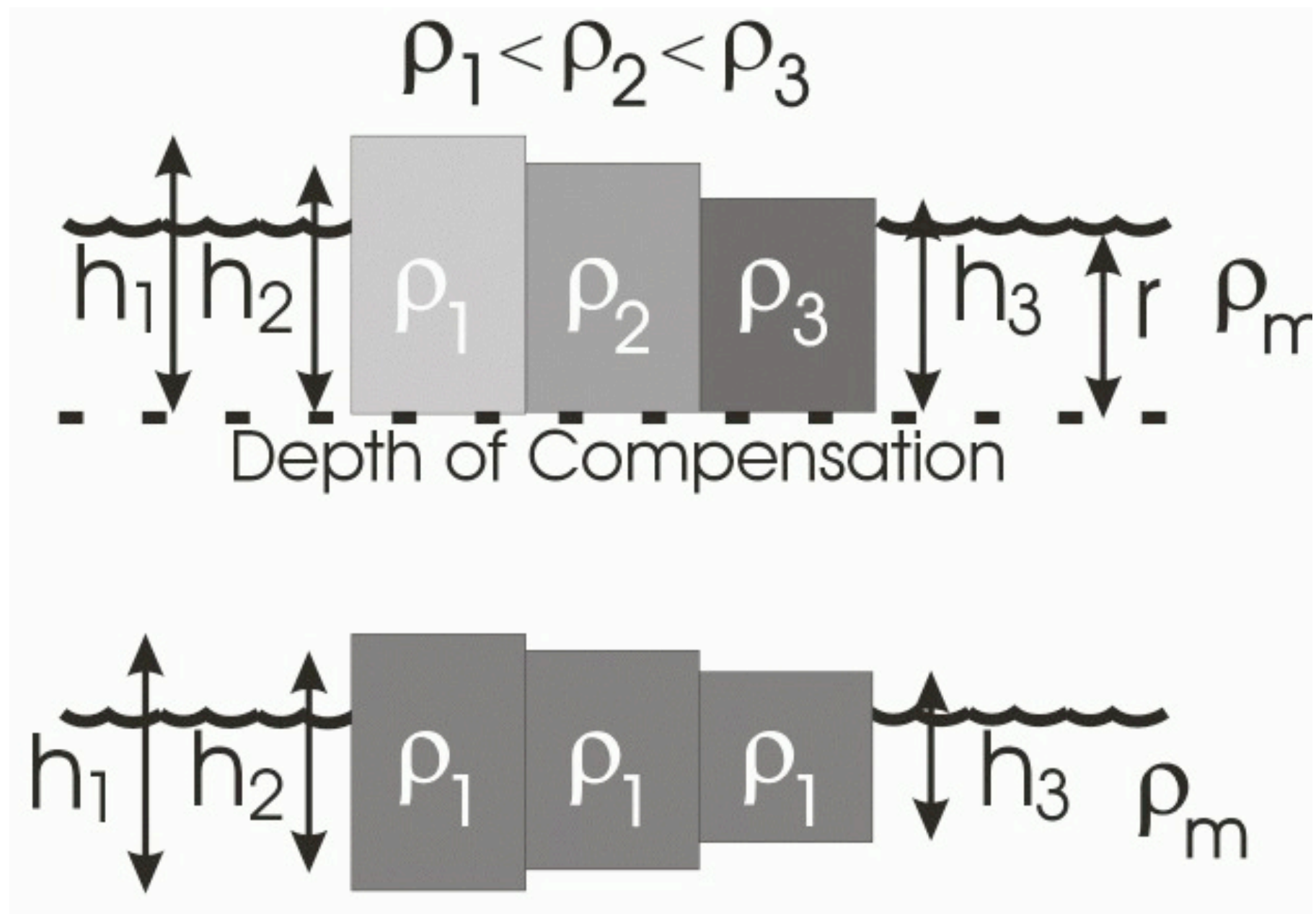


FIG. 2. Distribution of water (hatched) and land in the Carboniferous, according to the usual conception.

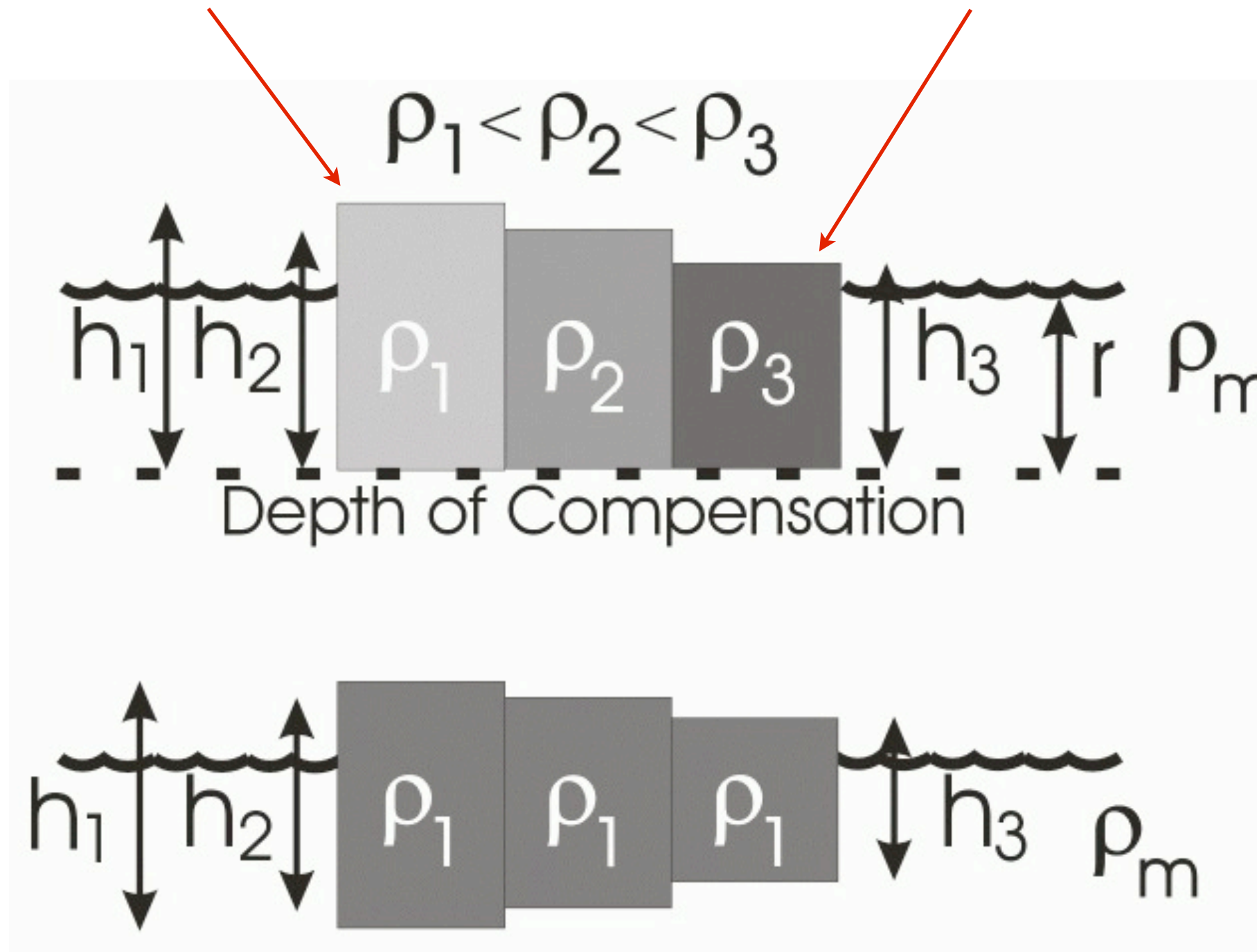
# Density and Thickness



# Density and Thickness

**Continental crust**

**Oceanic crust**





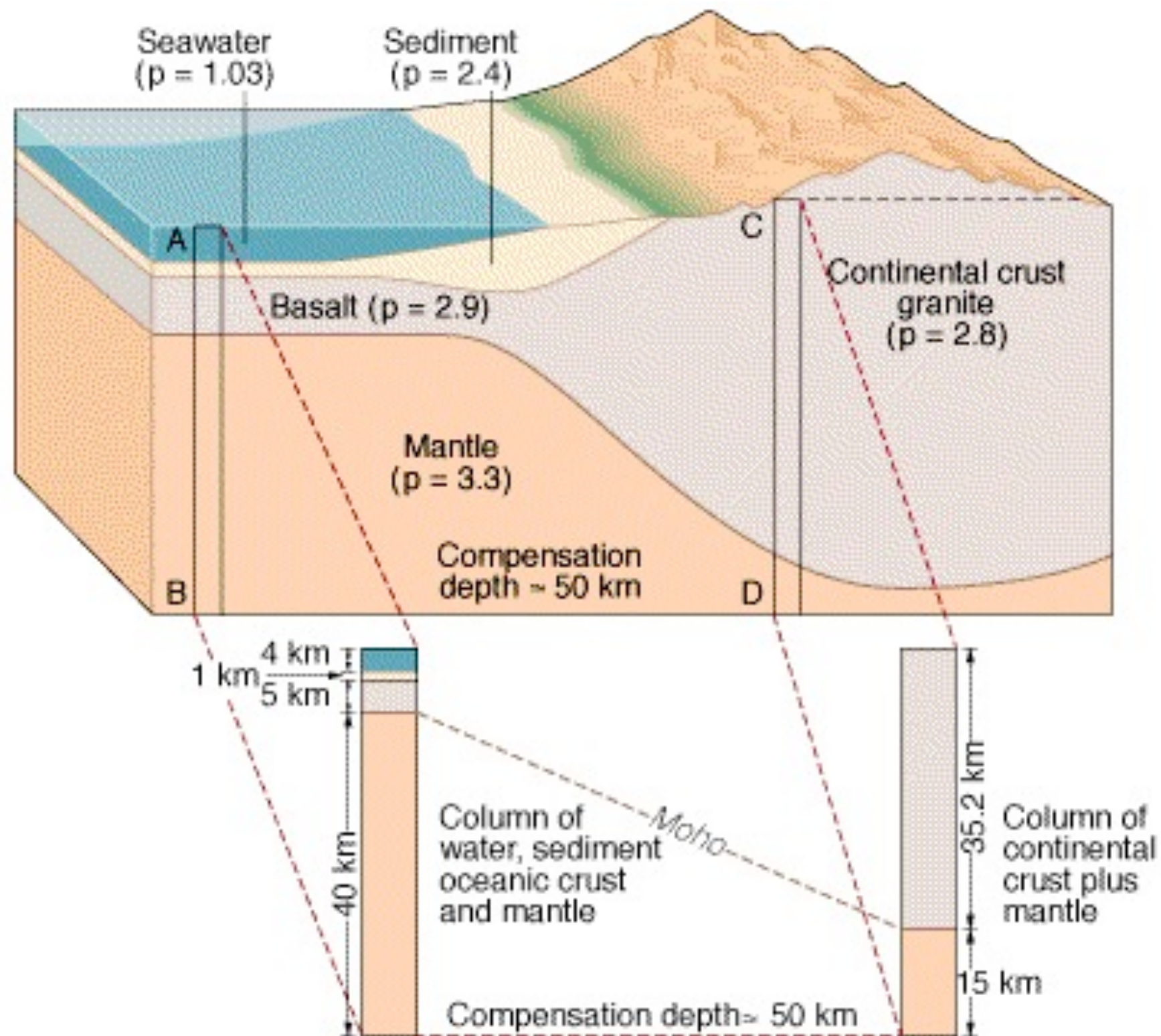
# **Density and Thickness**

## **Take Home Message**

1) The less dense the crust, the more buoyant it is with respect to the mantle and the greater elevation it will “float”. Conversely, the more dense the crust, the lower it “floats” and thus will have lower elevation.

2) The thicker the crust, the greater its “floating” elevation and vice versa.

# Isostasy Revisited



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# Land Bridge Problem

THE NATURE OF THE DRIFT THEORY

9

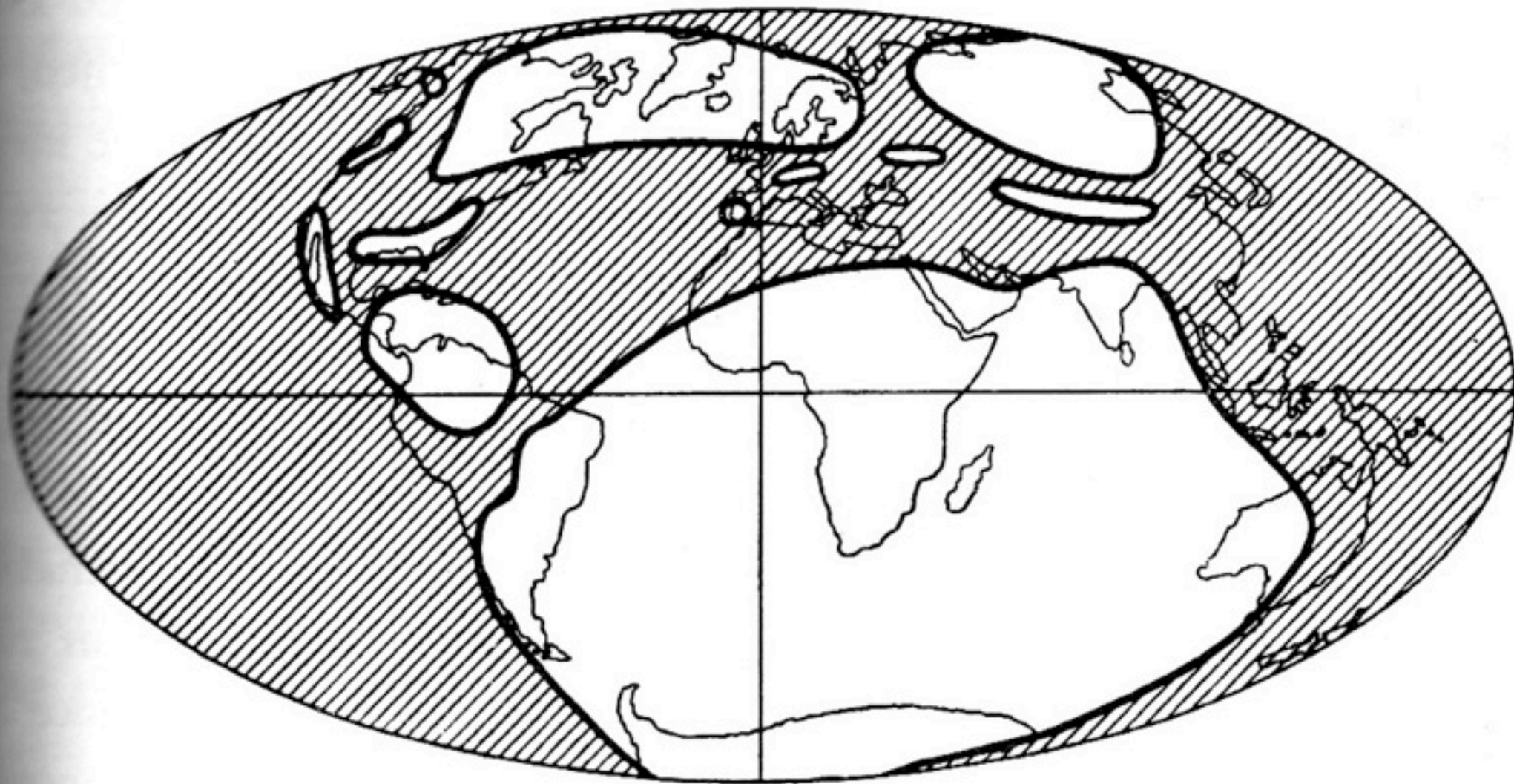
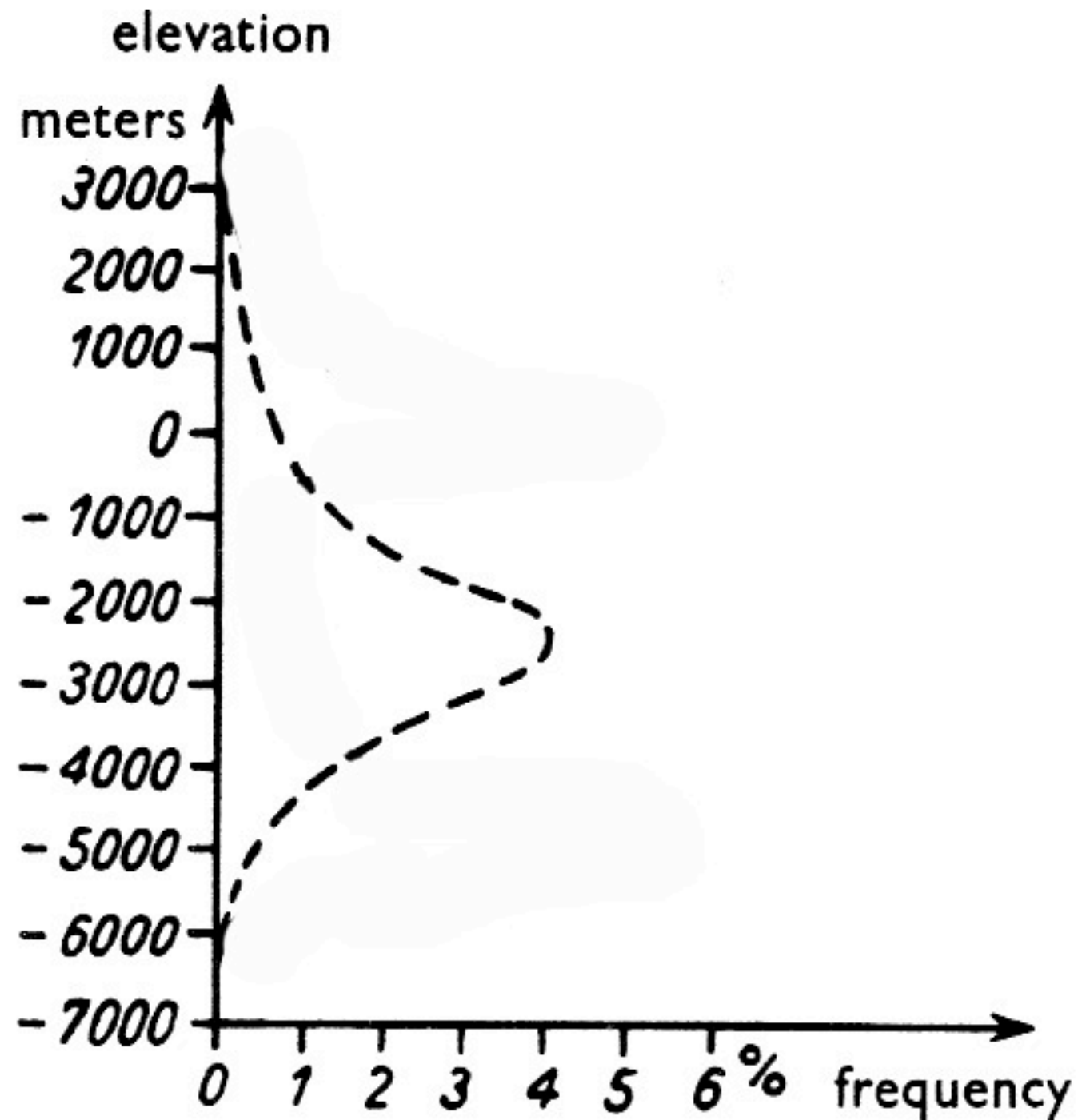


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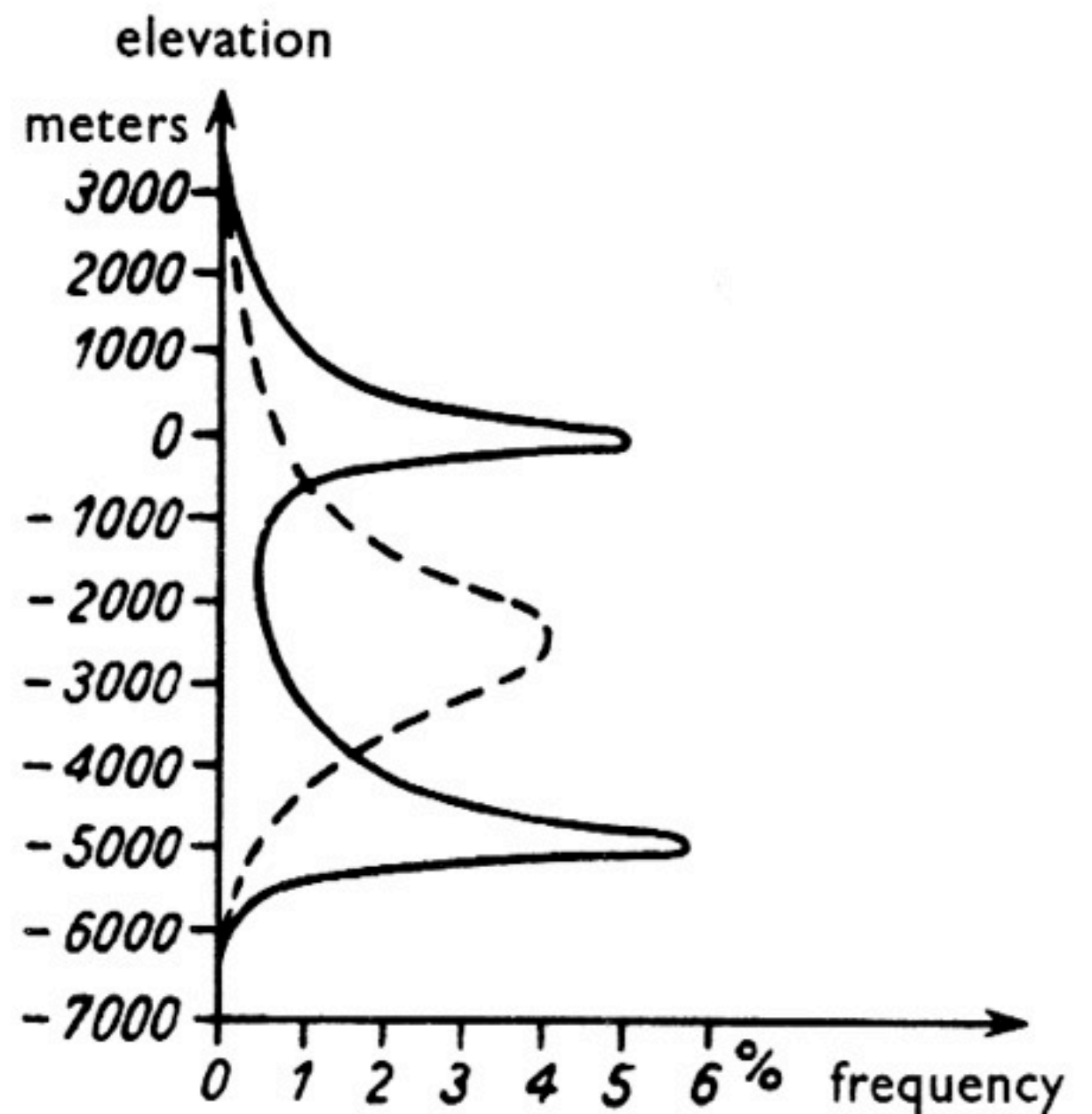


If the entire surface of Earth was made of the same stuff such that the oceans basins are just submerged continental crust elevation should be normally distributed as shown below?



# Wegener's Solution

However, the elevation of Earth's surface is Bimodal (solid line) indicating that the Earth is composed of two distinct types of crust (oceanic and continental), thereby arguing against submerged continents and the existence of land bridges.



# Wegener's Solution

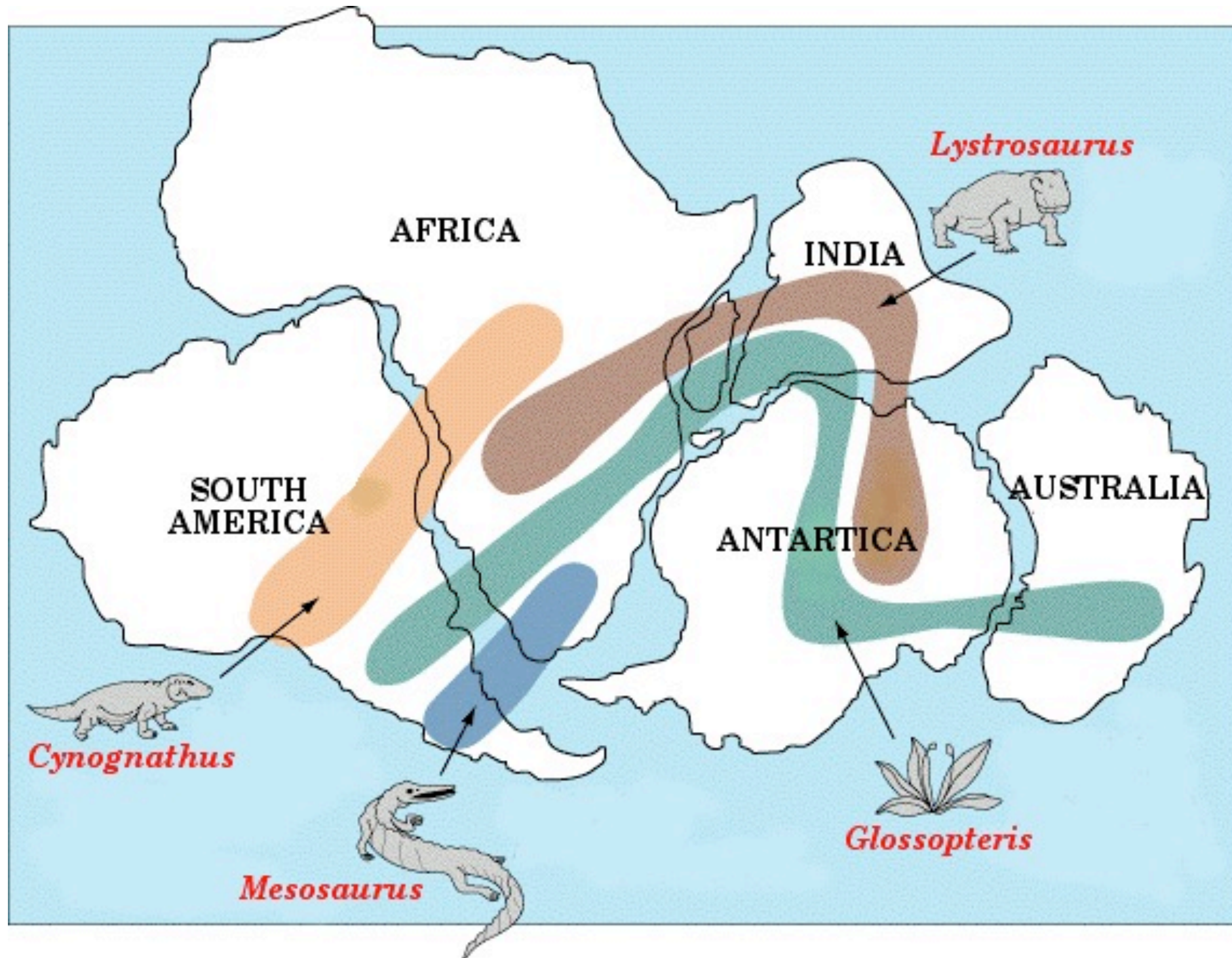
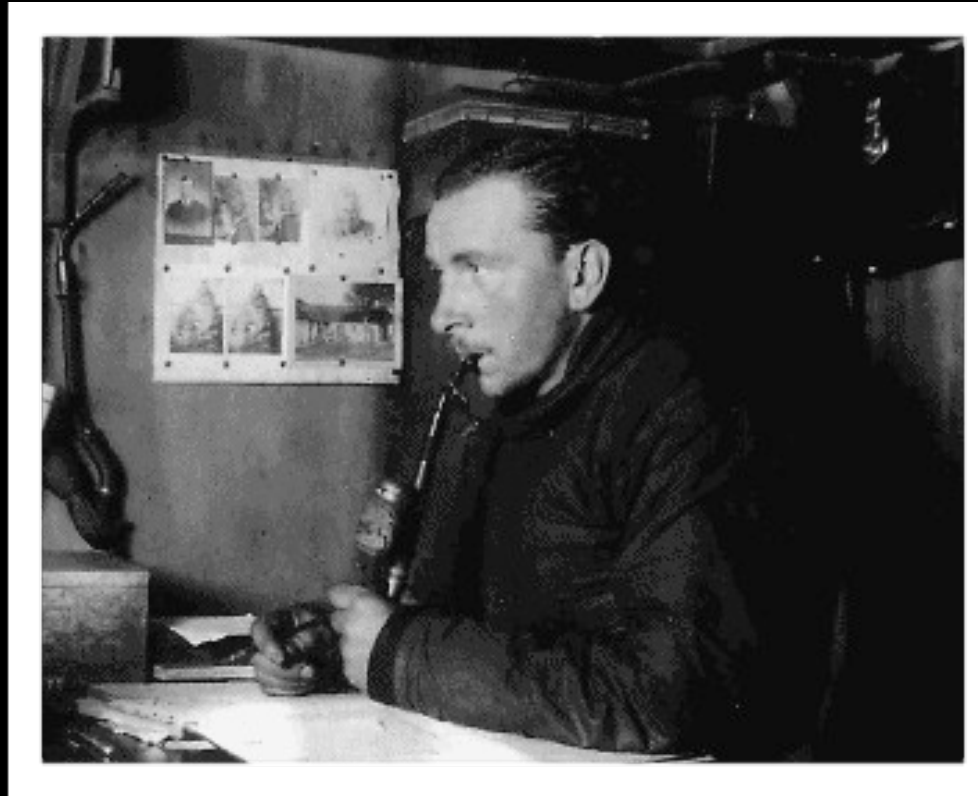


Figure 6: The distribution of the same fossil species across continents that are well separated today.



# Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

## “Continental Drift hypothesis”



Last photograph of Wegener  
(left). Dies in Greenland  
pursuing his hypothesis

# Alfred Wegener (1880-1930)

## “Continental Drift hypothesis”

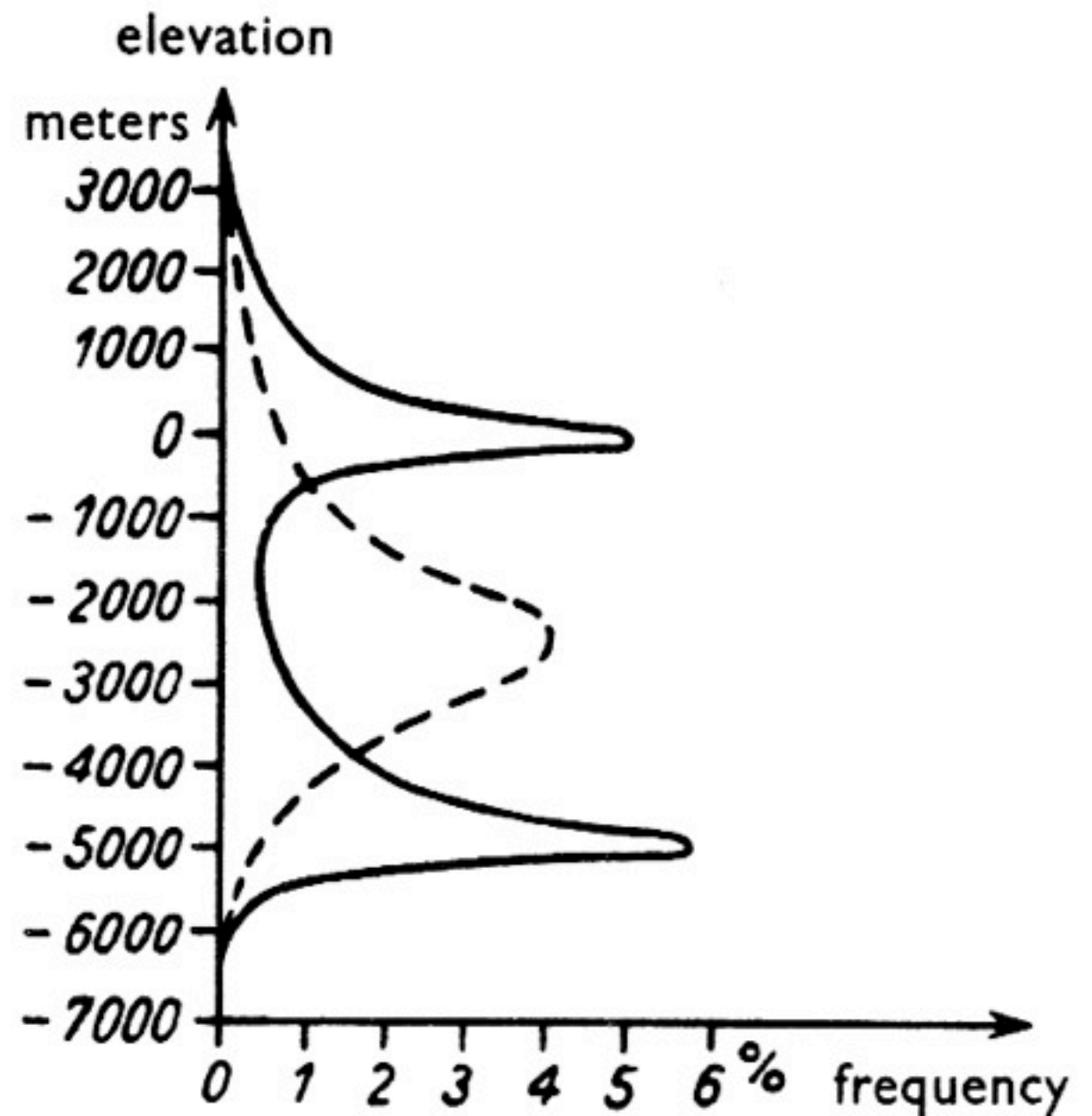
# By what Process?



Last photograph of Wegener  
(left). Dies in Greenland  
pursuing his hypothesis

# Wegener's missing link

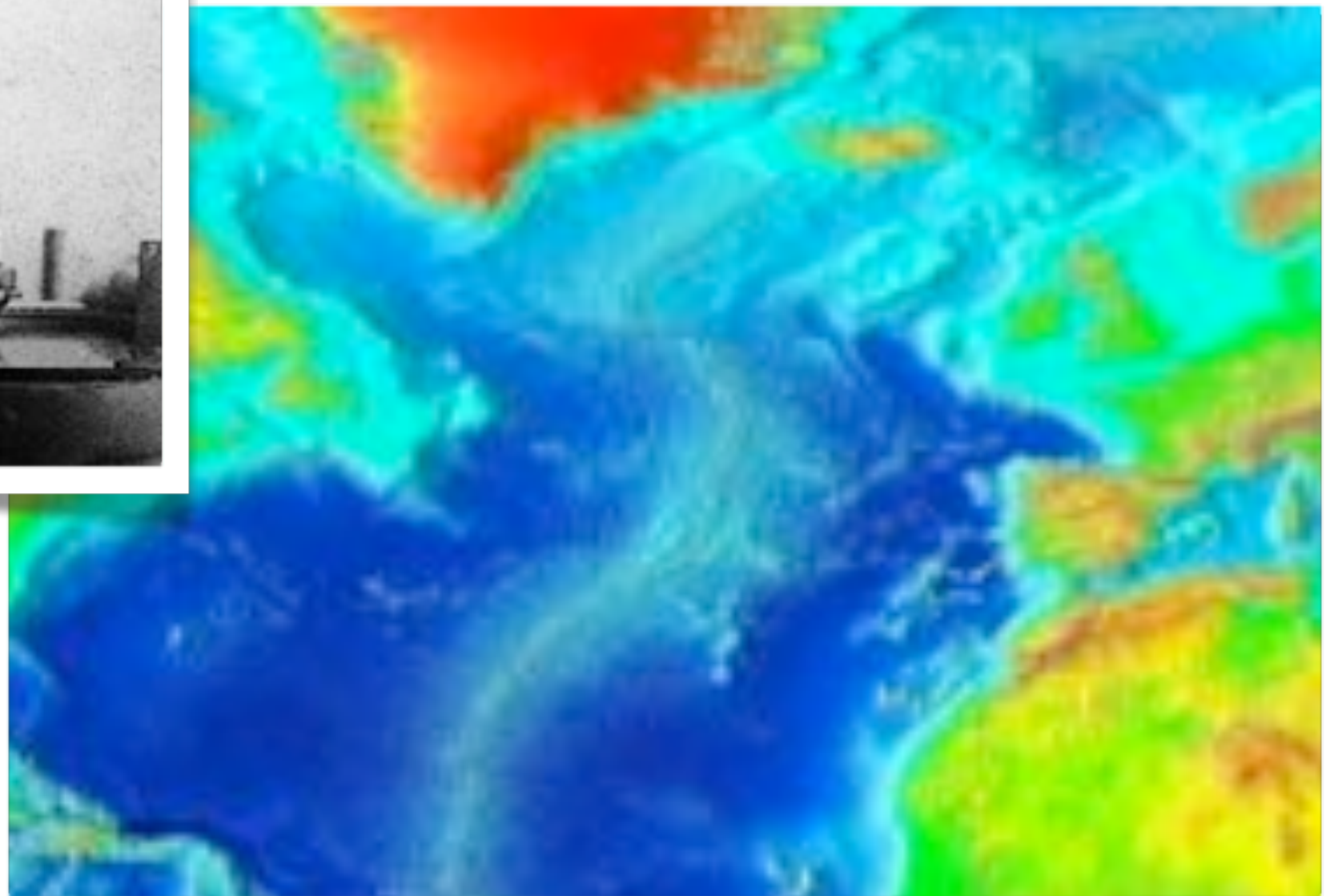
In addition to indicating the continents and ocean floor are fundamentally different, the bimodal distribution indicates they form by a very different process.





# Harry Hess (1906-1969)

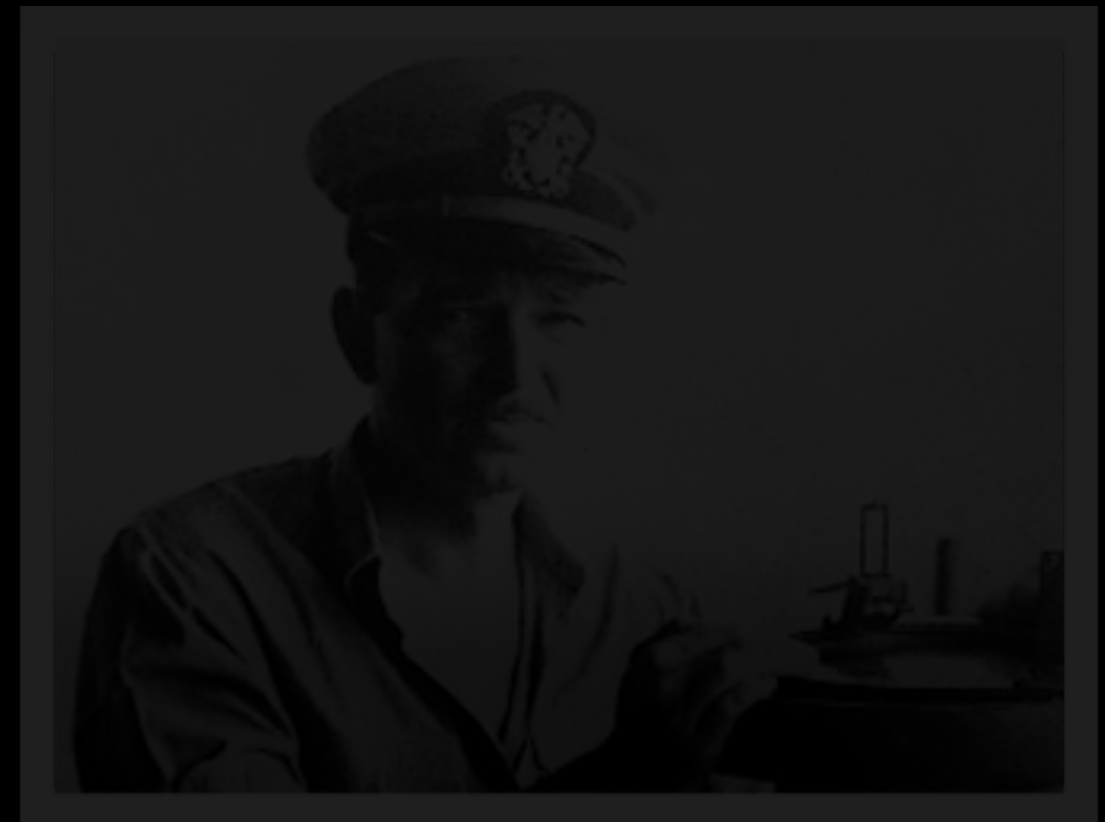
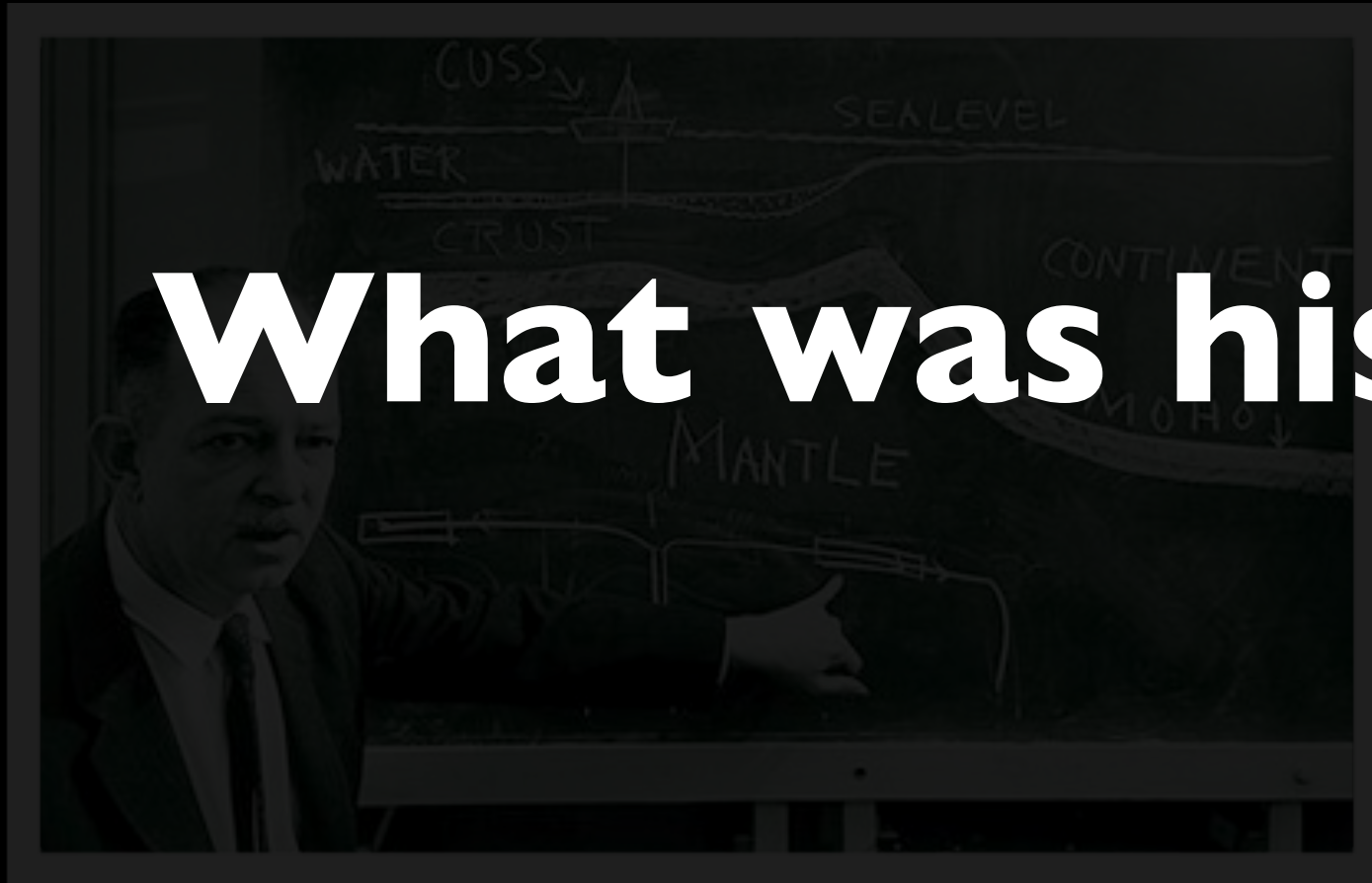
## “Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)



# Harry Hess (1906-1969)

## “Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)

**What was his Evidence?**





# **Harry Hess (1906-1969)**

## **“Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)**

### Observations

- 1) Topography of the Sea floor suggested the the ocean basins got older farther from the ridge (Mid Atlantic Ridge, Guyots)
- 2) If the Ocean floors are 4.5 Billion years old why is there so little sediment.
- 3) Why are the oldest fossils found in ocean sediments only 180 Million years old?

# Harry Hess (1906-1969)

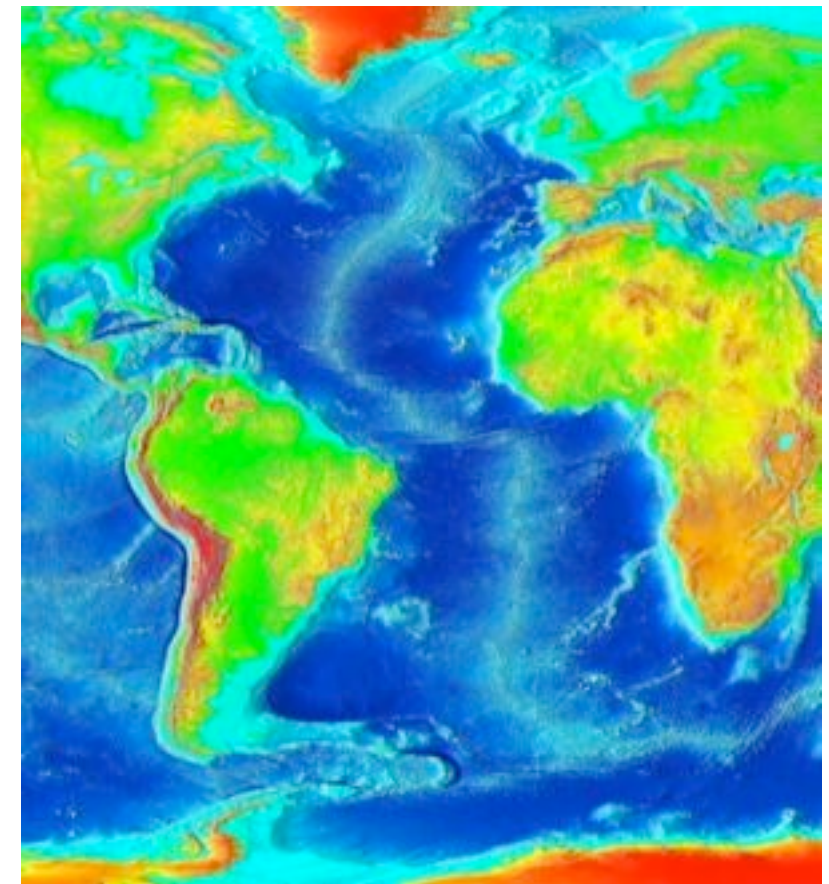
## “Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)

### Observations

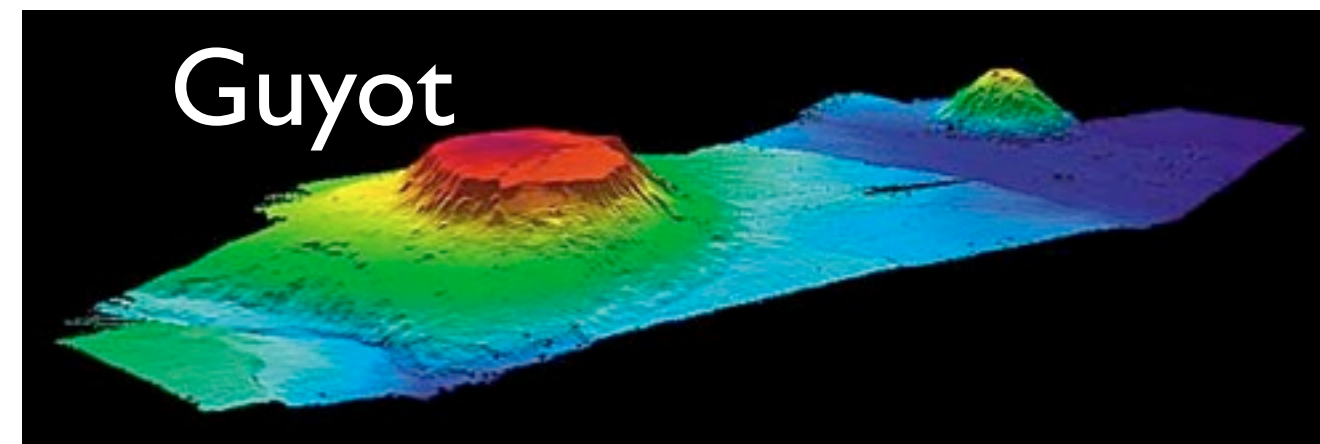
#### I) Topography of the Sea floor



Santa Ynez Mts. Santa Barbara ~1500m (5000') tall



Mid-atlantic ridge



# **Harry Hess (1906-1969)**

## **“Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)**

### Observations

- 1) Topography of the Sea floor suggested the the ocean basins got older farther from the ridge (Mid Atlantic Ridge, Guyots)
- 2) If the Ocean floors are 4.5 Billion years old why is there so little sediment.
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# Age of the Sea Floor

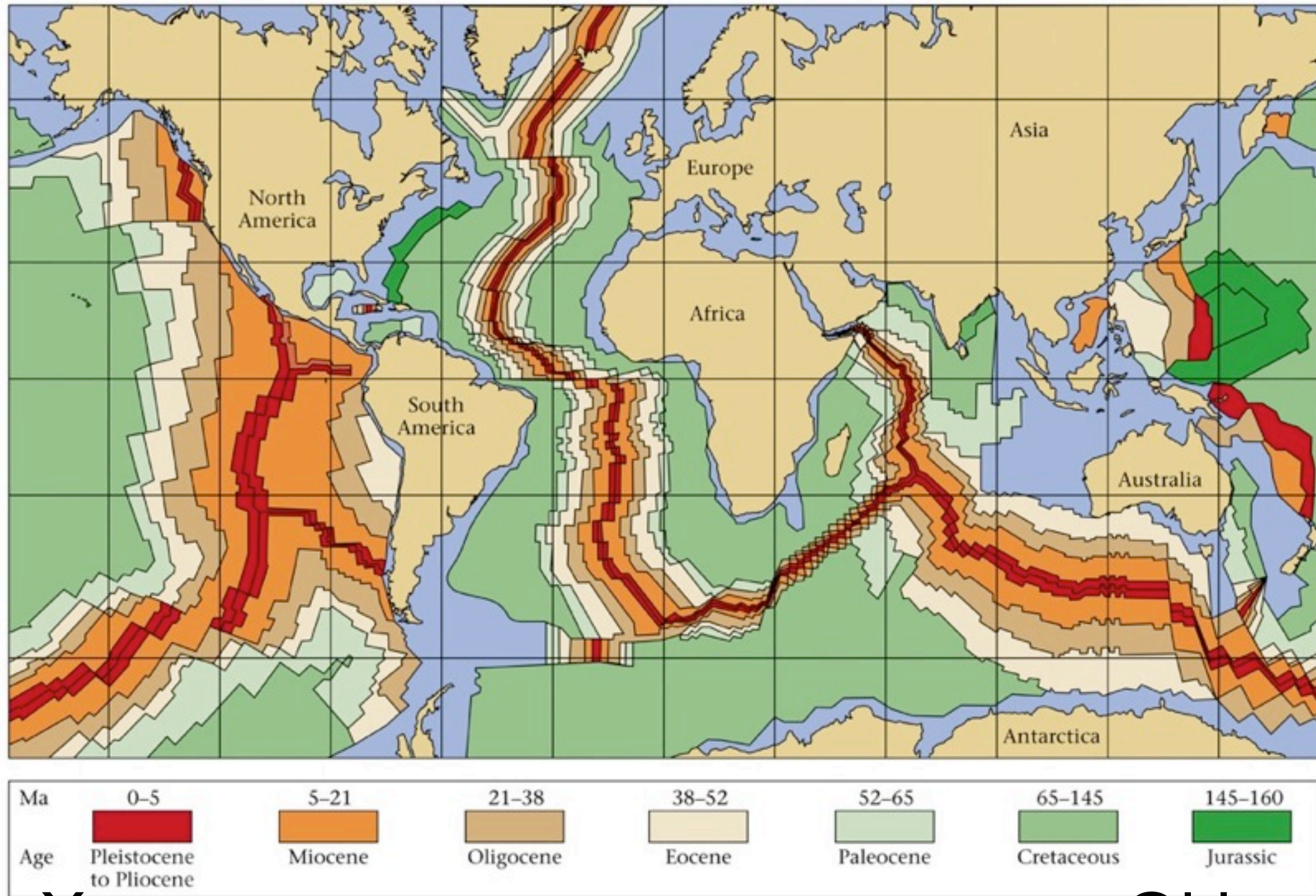


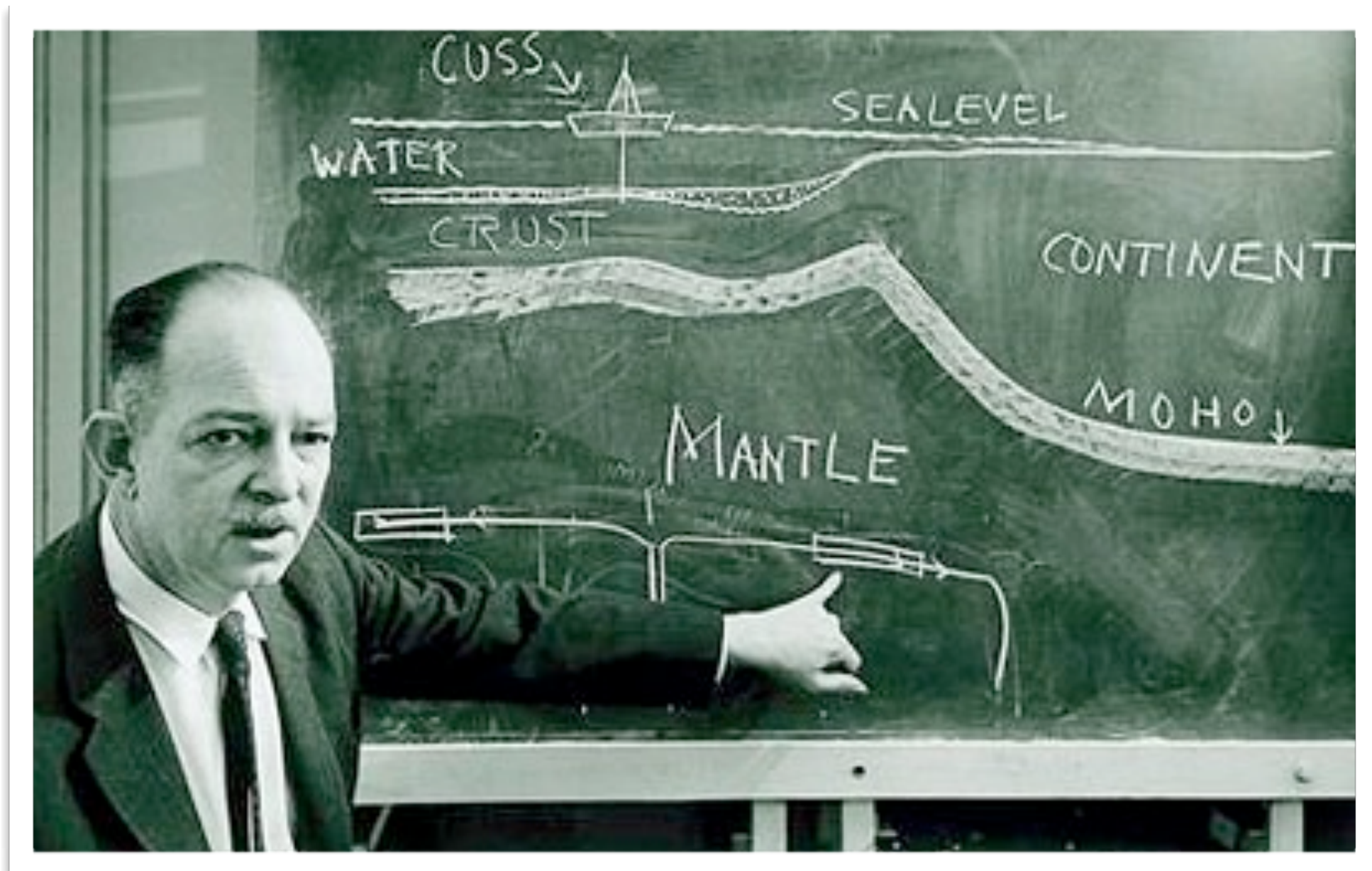
FIGURE 2.36

*Essentials of Geology, 2nd Edition*  
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# Harry Hess' Solution

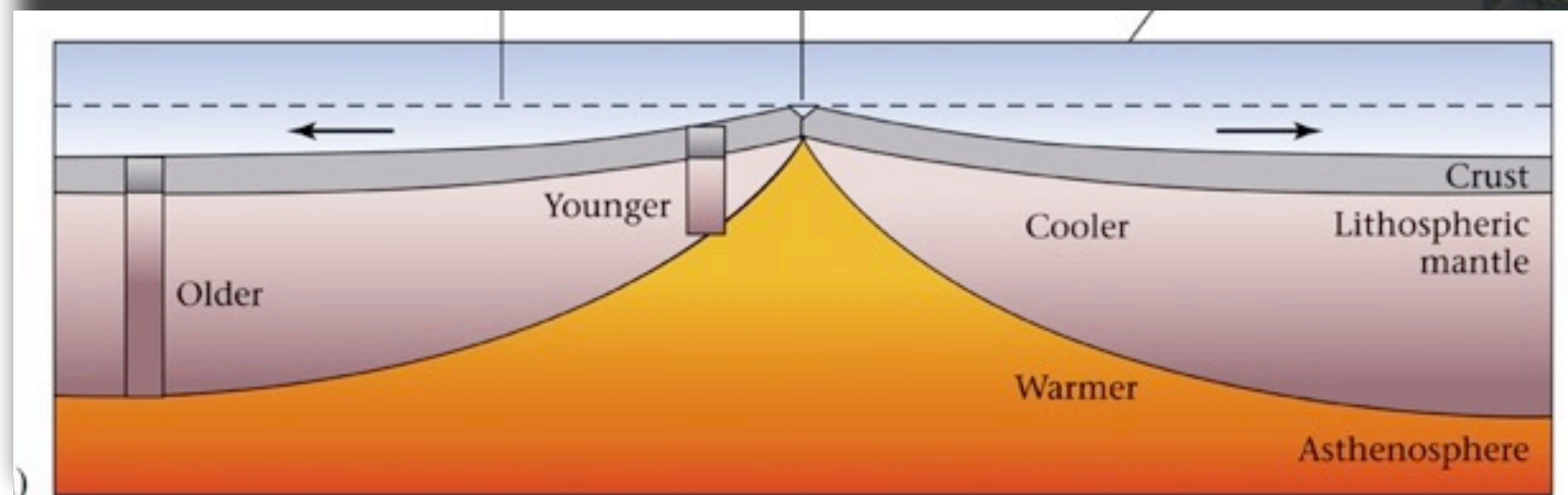
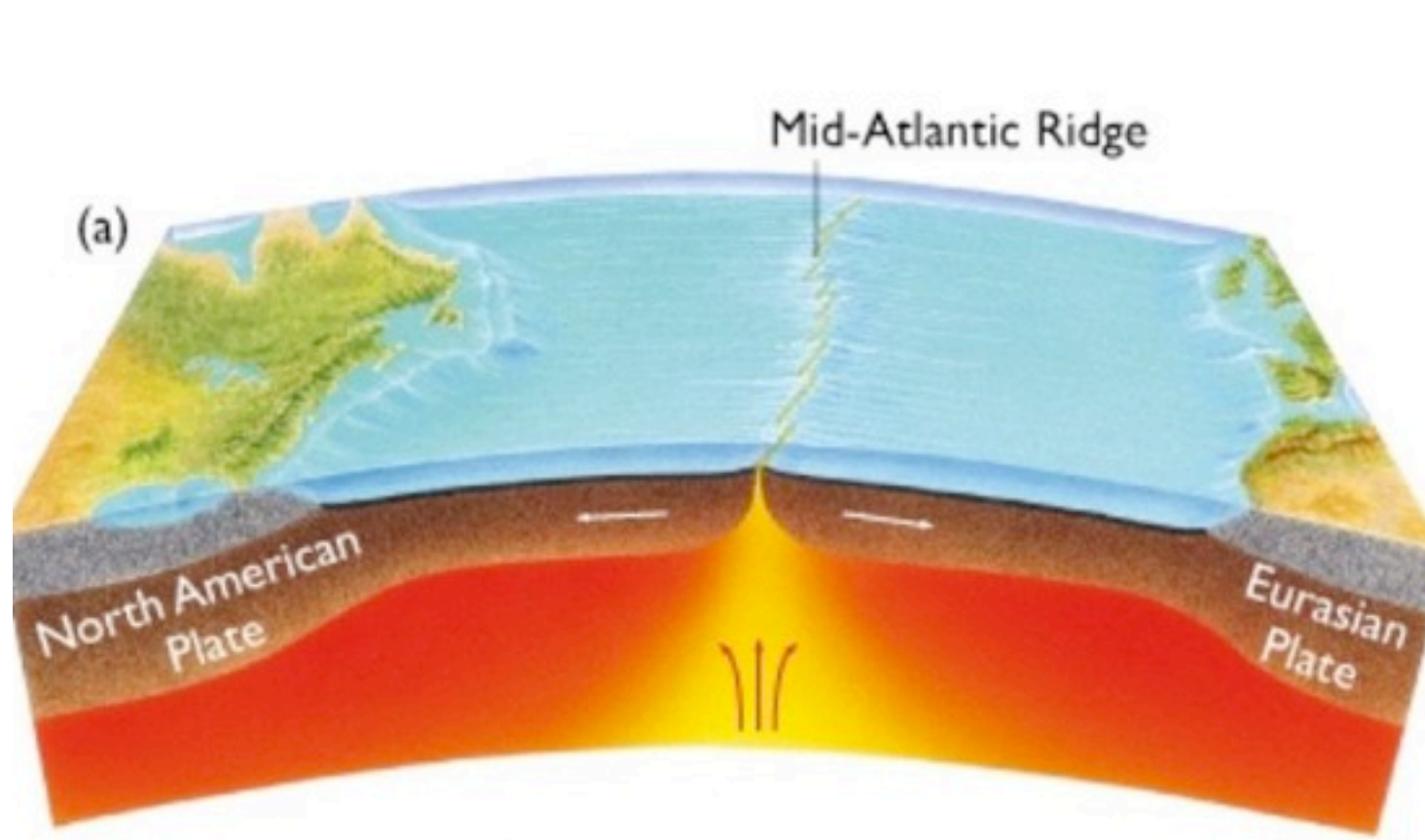
## “Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)





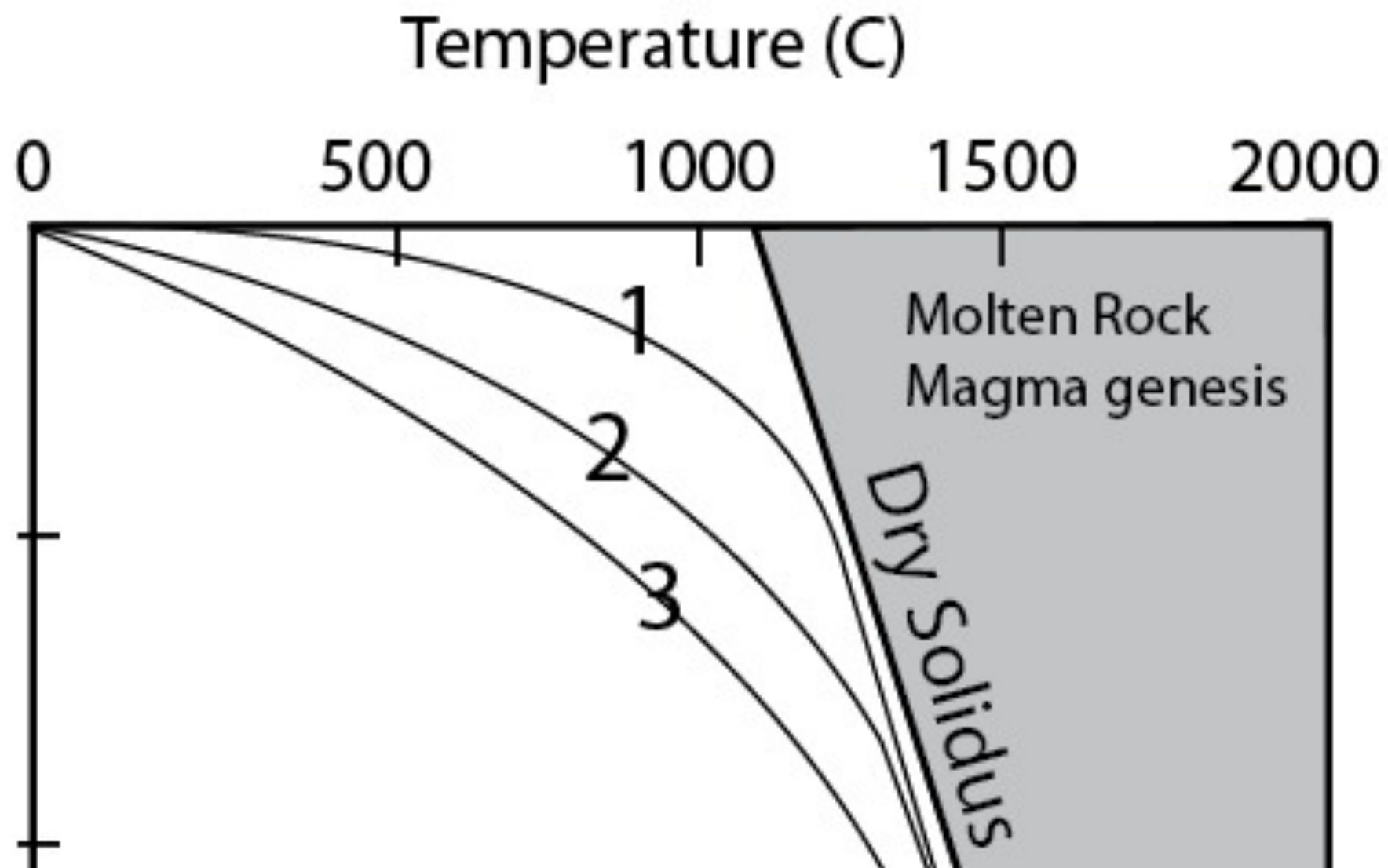
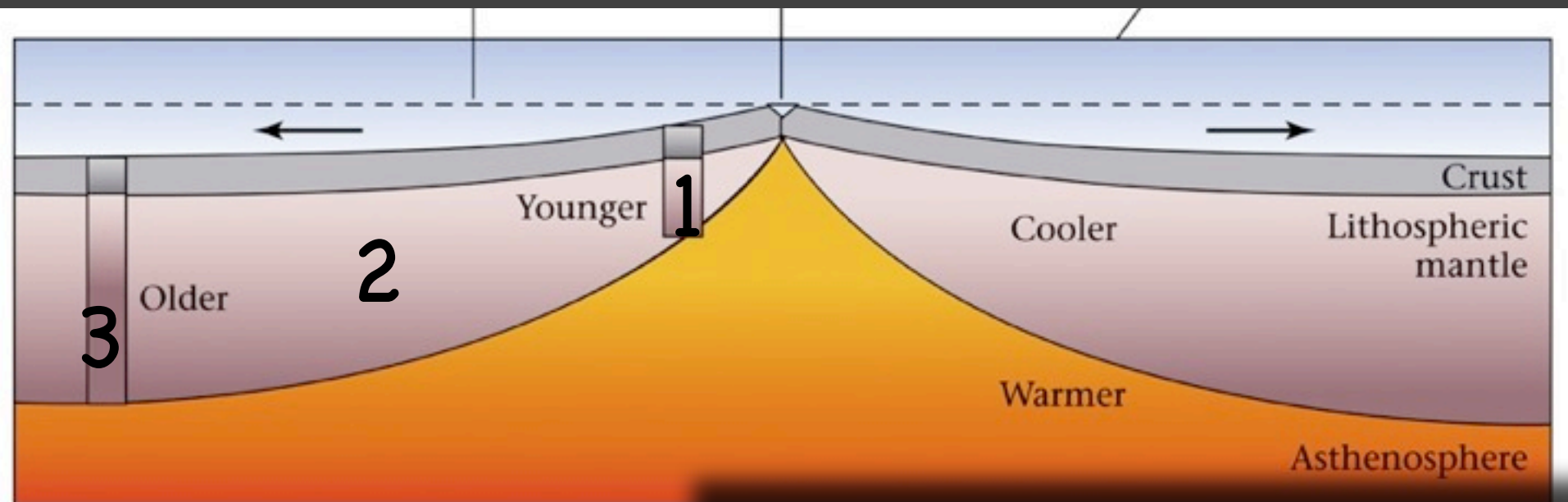
# Harry Hess' Solution

## “Sea Floor Spreading hypothesis” (1962)





# Depressing Geothermal Gradient with Time



## Observations

# Testing the Hypotheses?

1) Topography of the Sea floor (Mid Atlantic Ridge, Guyots)

2) If the Ocean Floors are 4.5 Billion years old why is there so little sediment.

3) Why are the oldest fossils found in ocean sediments only 180 Million years old?

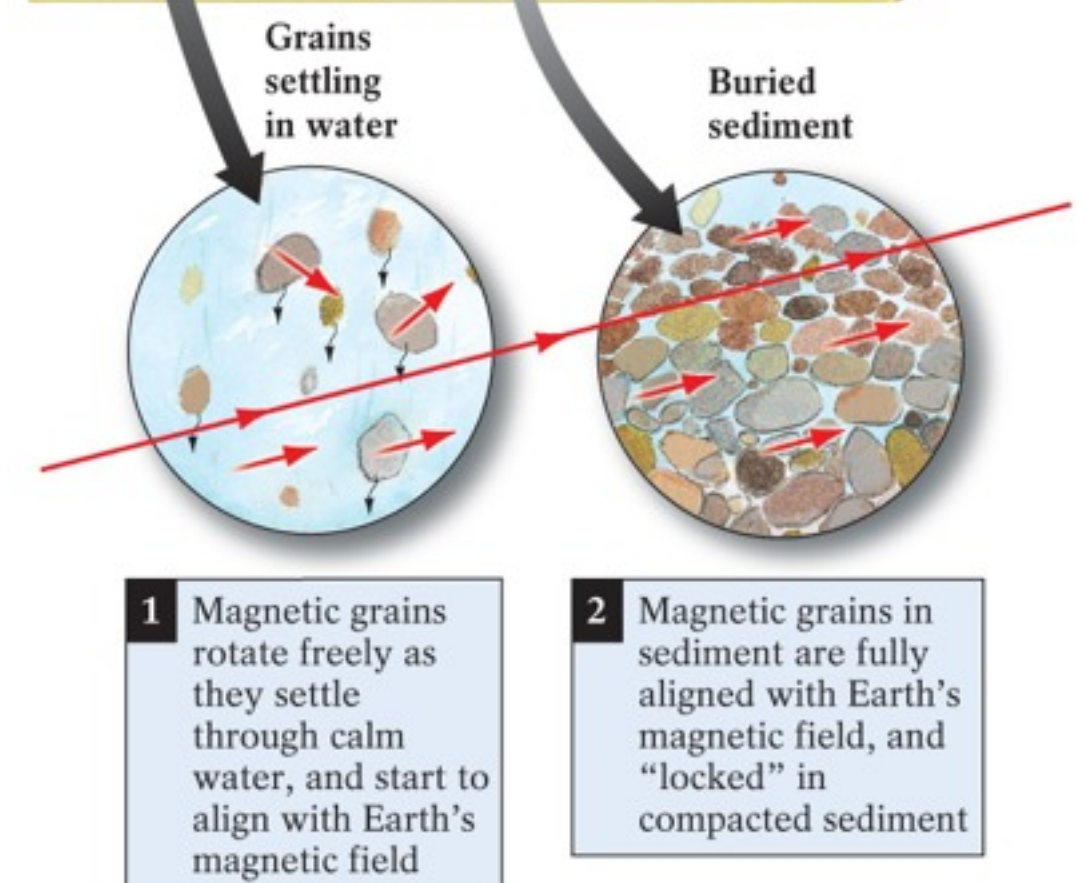
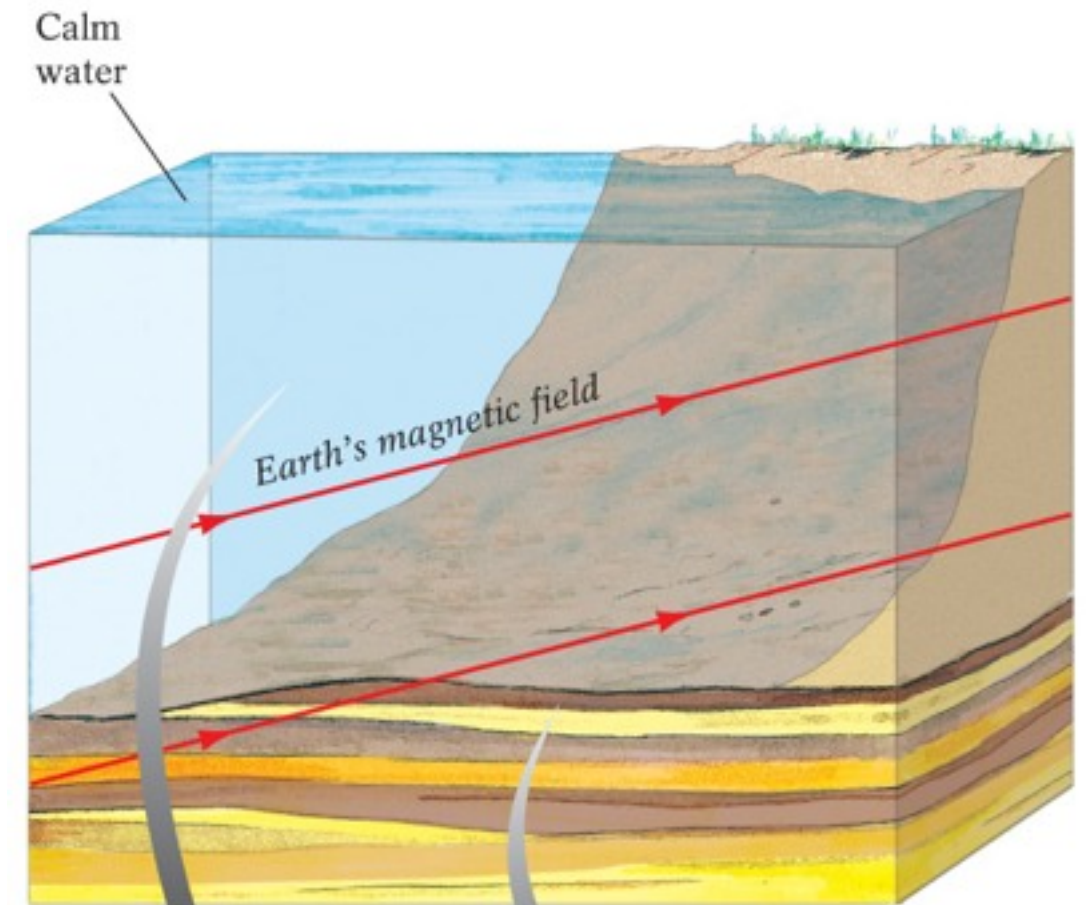
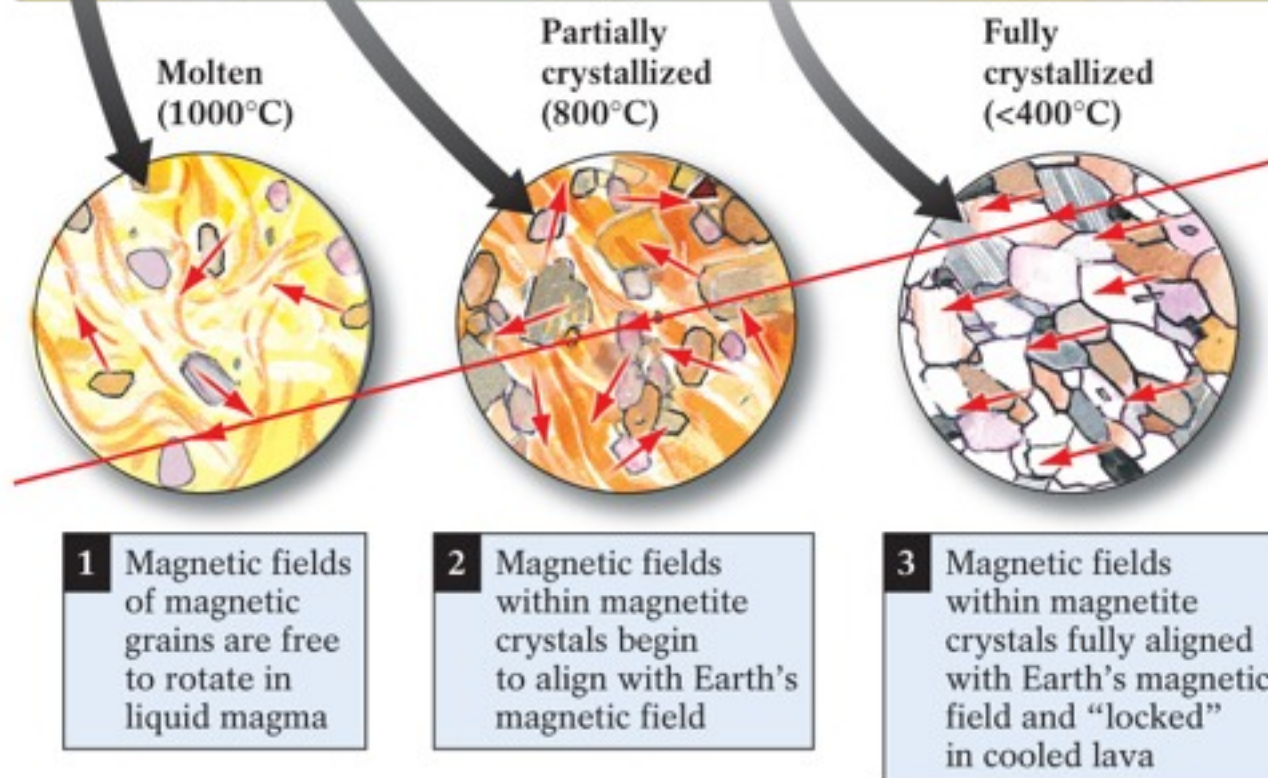
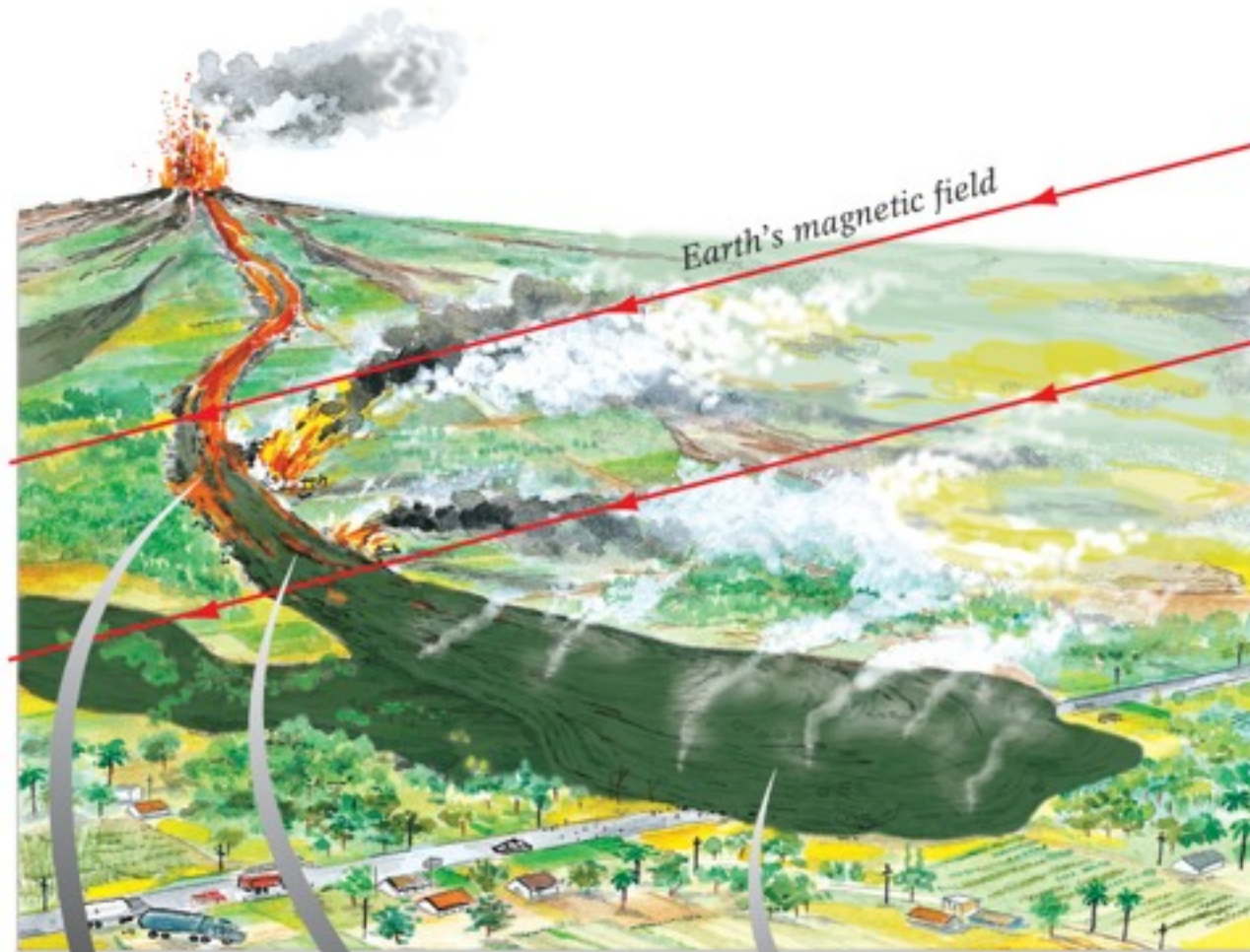
# **Fred Vine and Drummond Matthews**

## **“Vine-Matthews hypothesis”(1963)**

Assuming that the oceanic crust is indeed made of basalt intruded in an episodically reversing geomagnetic field, **Drummond H. Matthews** of the University of Cambridge and a research student, **Frederick J. Vine**, postulated in 1963 that the new crust would have a magnetization aligned with the field at the time of its formation. If the magnetic field was normal, as it is today, the magnetization of the crust would be added to that of Earth and produce a positive anomaly. If intrusion had taken place during a period of reverse magnetic polarity, it would subtract from the present field and appear as a negative anomaly. Subsequent to intrusion, each new block created at spreading centre would split and the halves, in moving aside, would generate the observed bilateral magnetic symmetry.

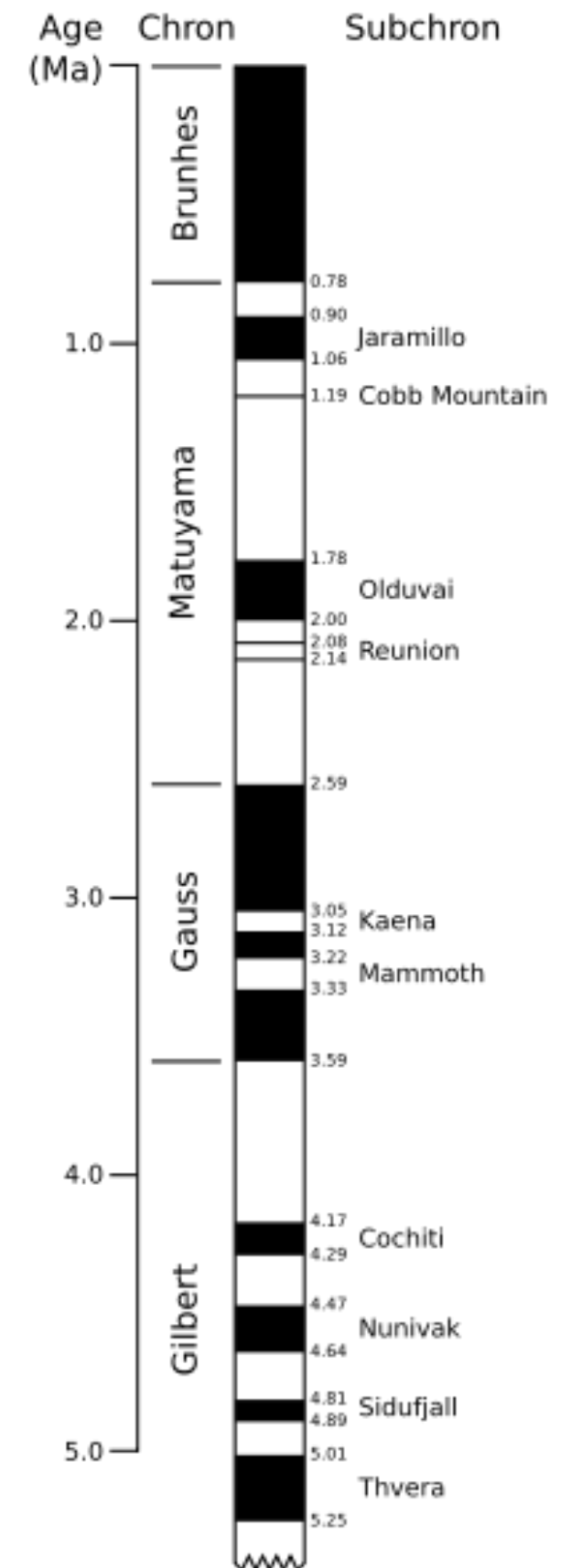


# Paleomagnetism



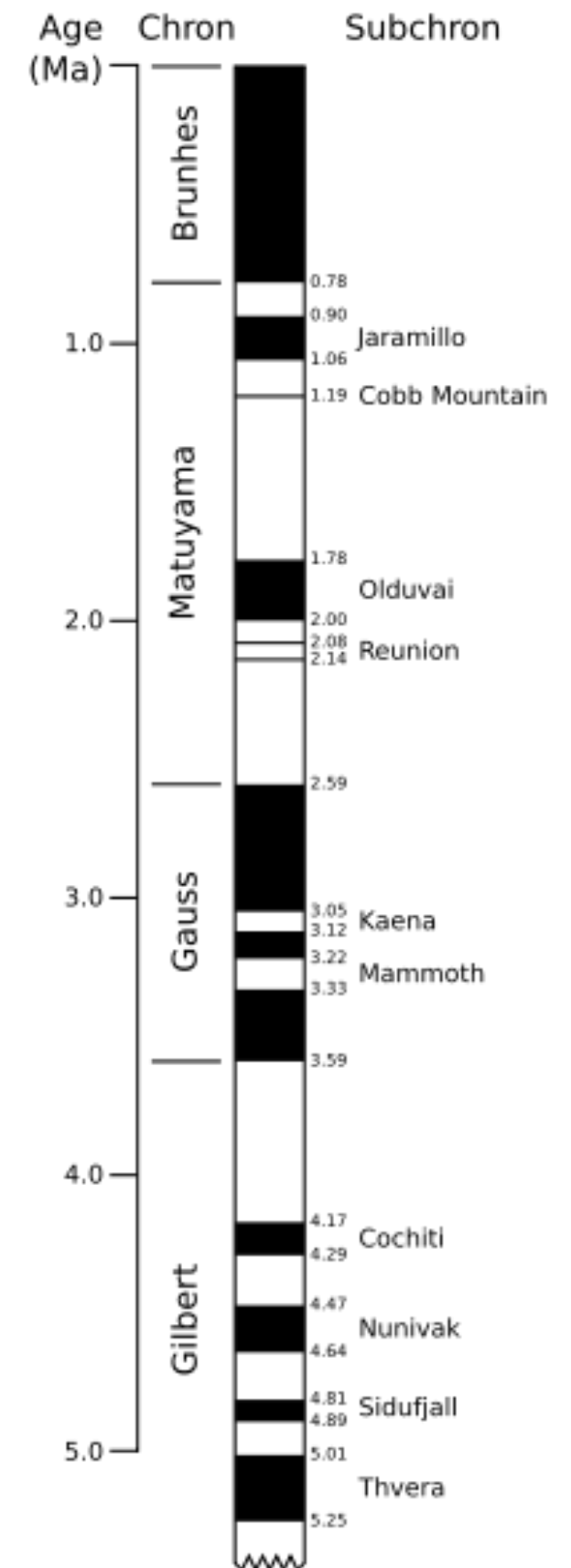
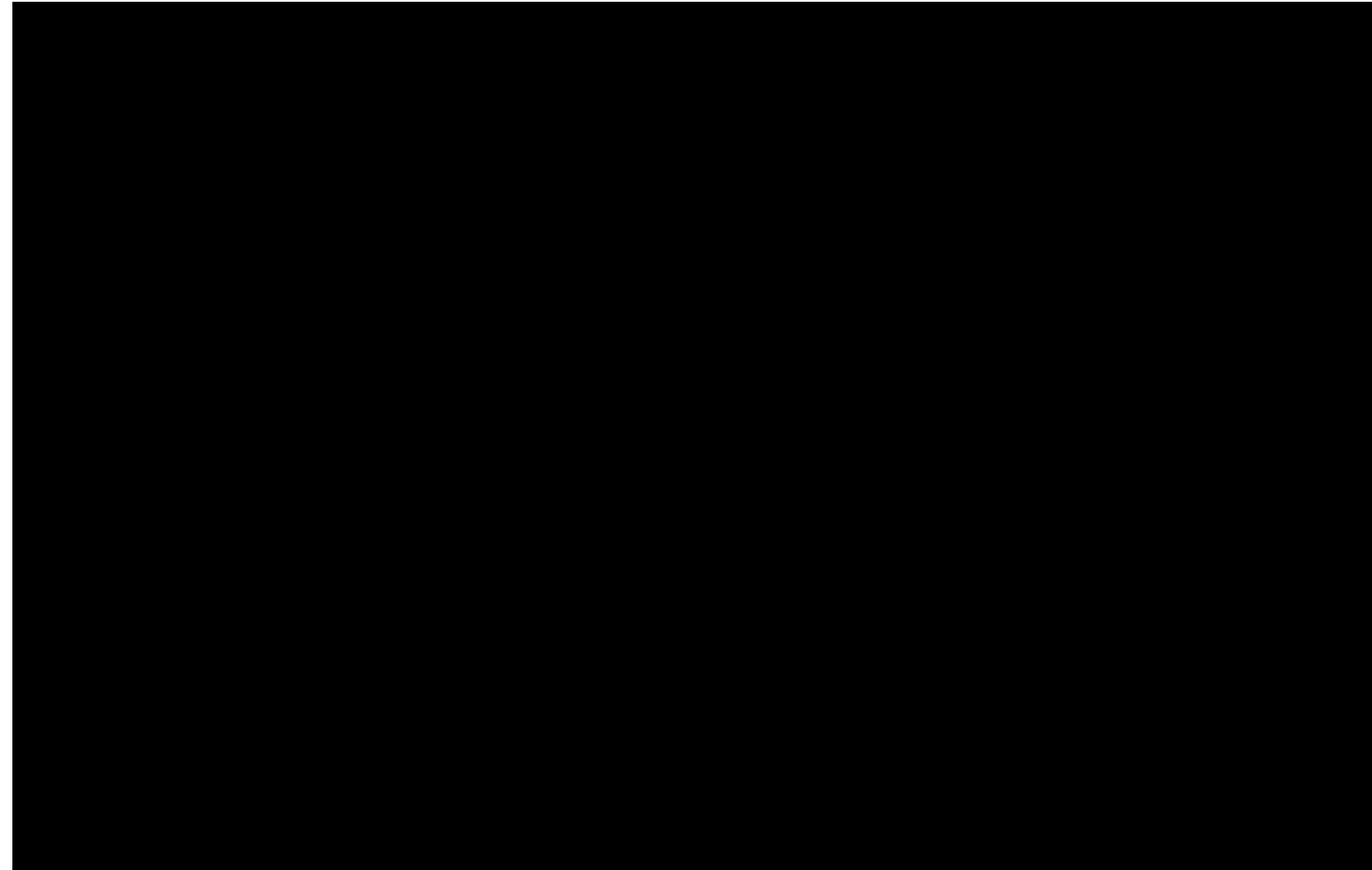
# Methods

## Mapping magnetic reversals



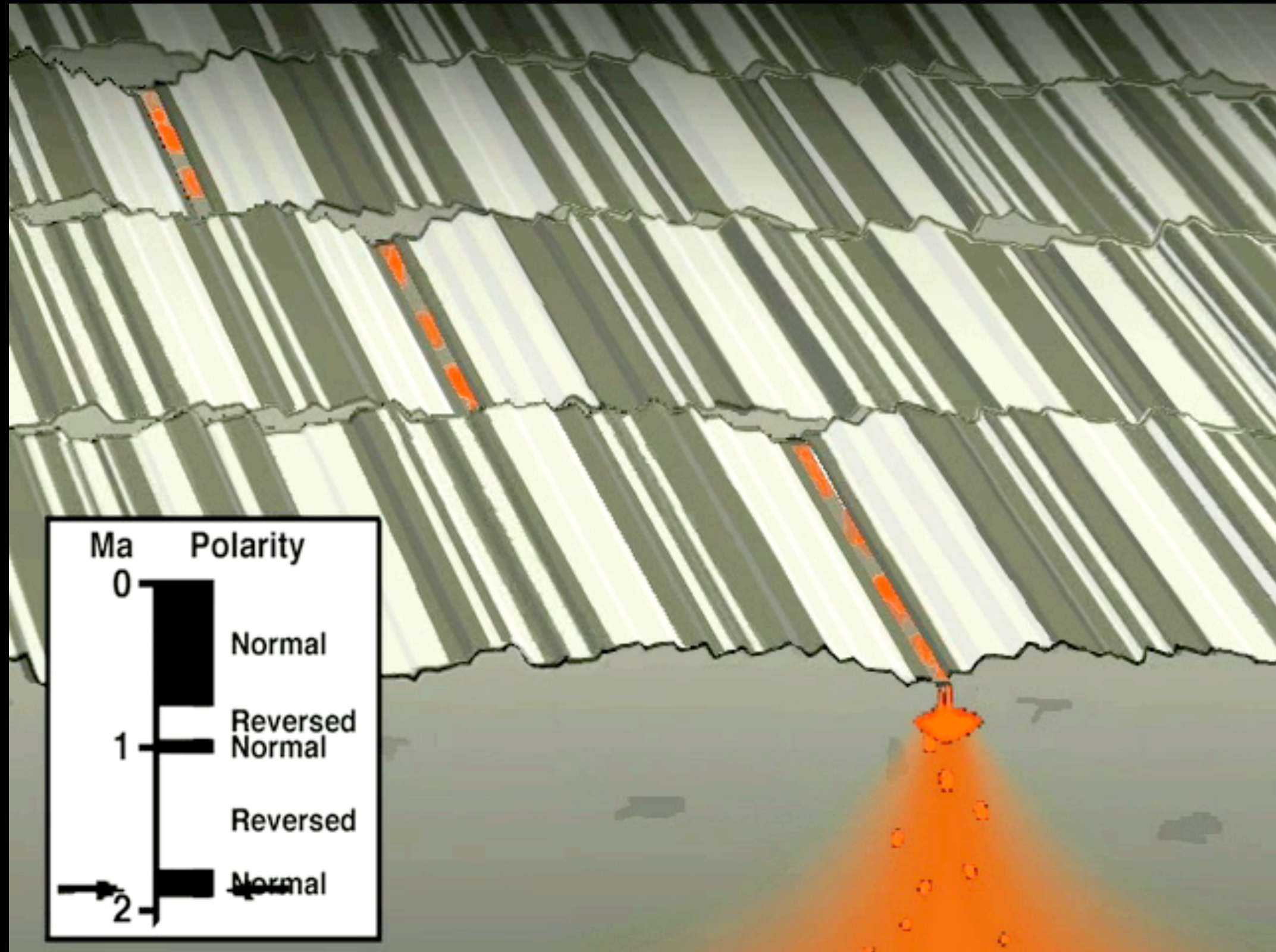
# Methods

## Mapping magnetic reversals

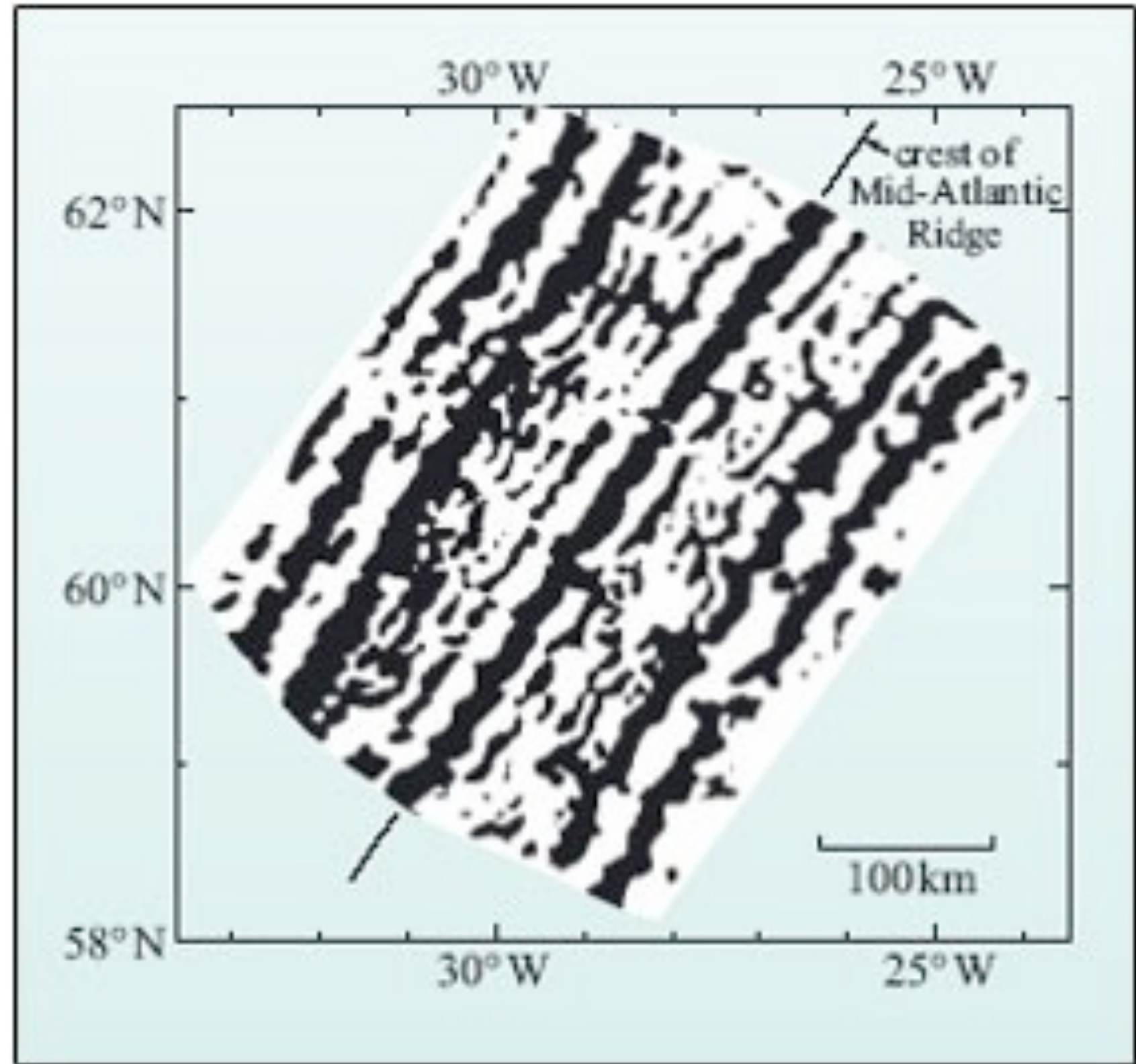
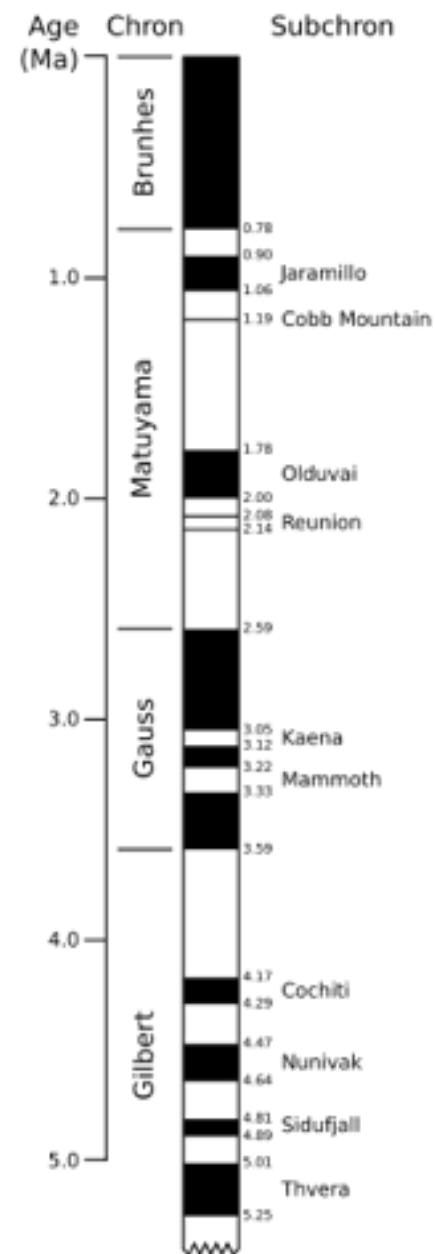




# Sea Floor Spreading video



# Magnetic Anomaly Map of the Mid Atlantic Ridge



Symmetrical pattern centered on the ridge

# **Vine-Matthews hypothesis confirmed(1963)**



# **Vine-Matthews hypothesis confirmed(1963)**

Sea Floor spreading hypotheses  
appear to be validated!

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## **What are the Implications?**

# **Vine-Matthews hypothesis confirmed(1963)**

Sea Floor spreading hypotheses  
appear to be validated!

## **What are the Implications?**

### **I) Mechanism for Continental Drift!**



# **Vine-Matthews hypothesis confirmed(1963)**

Sea Floor spreading hypotheses appear to be validated!

## **What are the Implications?**

- 1) Mechanism for Continental Drift!**
- 2) The Earth is broken into tectonic Plates that are changing relative positions with time!**

# **“Plate Tectonic Theory is born”**

# Today's Quiz

- 1) Vocabulary Chapters 13
- 2) Review of Chapter 1b and 12

