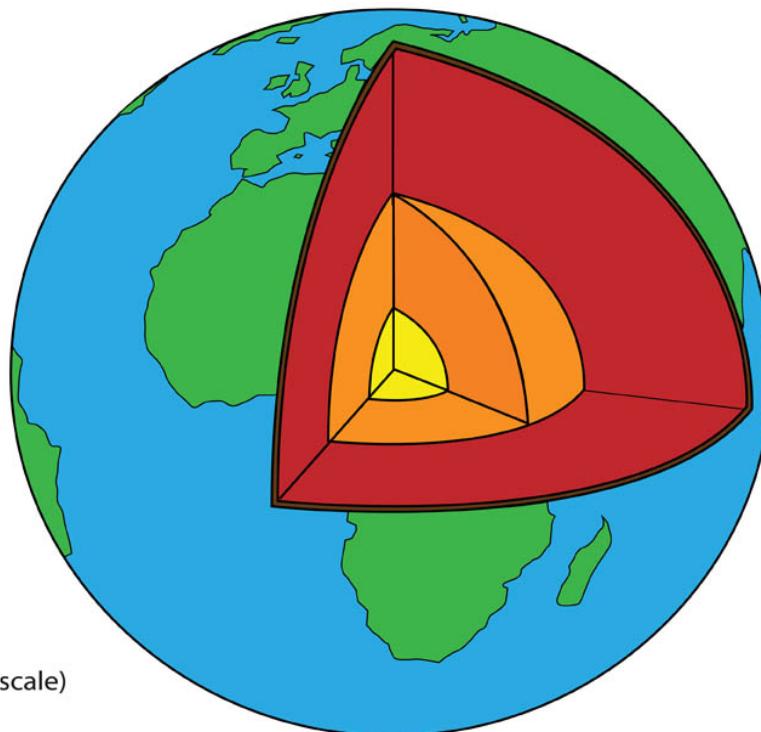
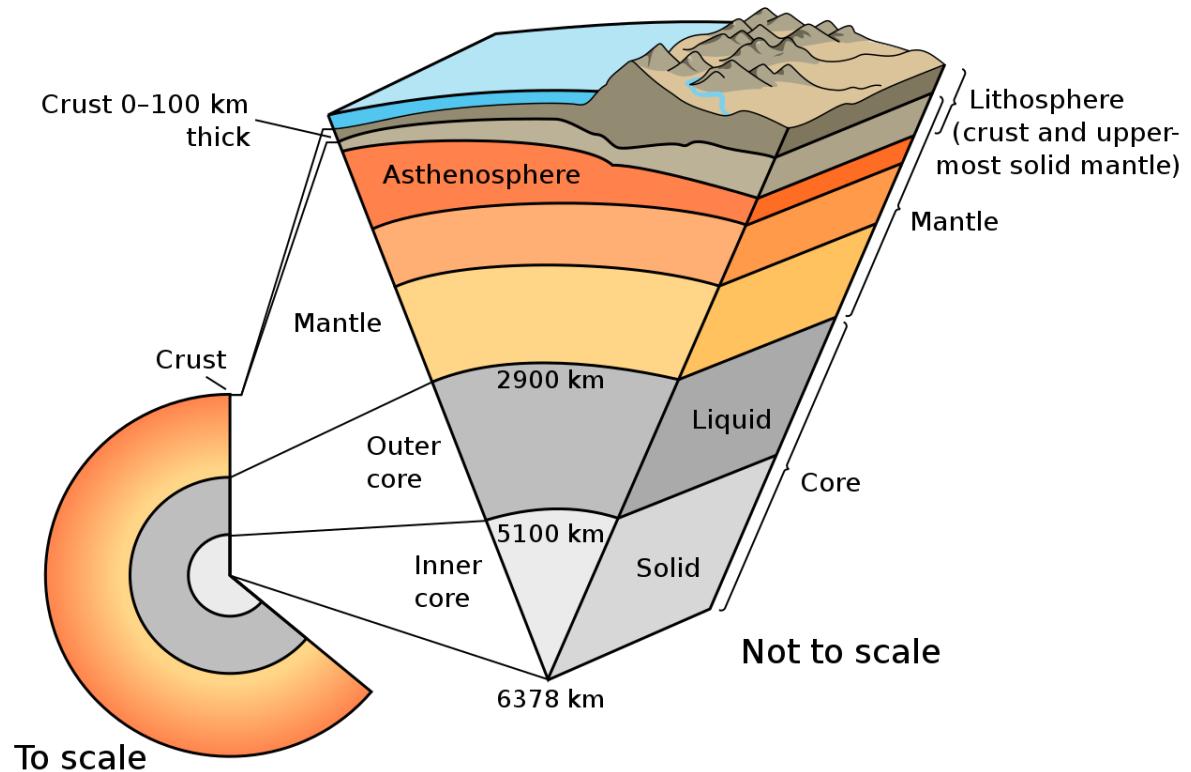


# The tectonic stress field

# The Earth

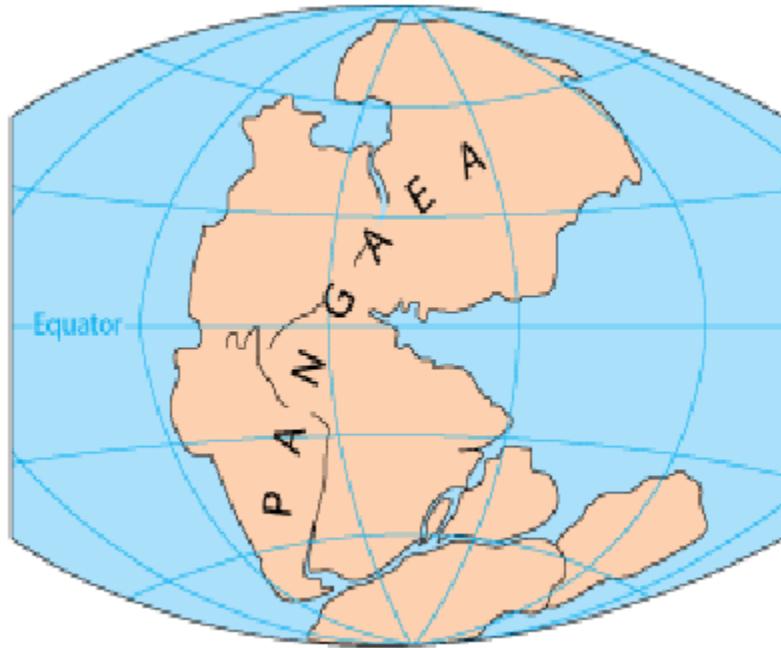
Earth's Interior





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# Continental Drift



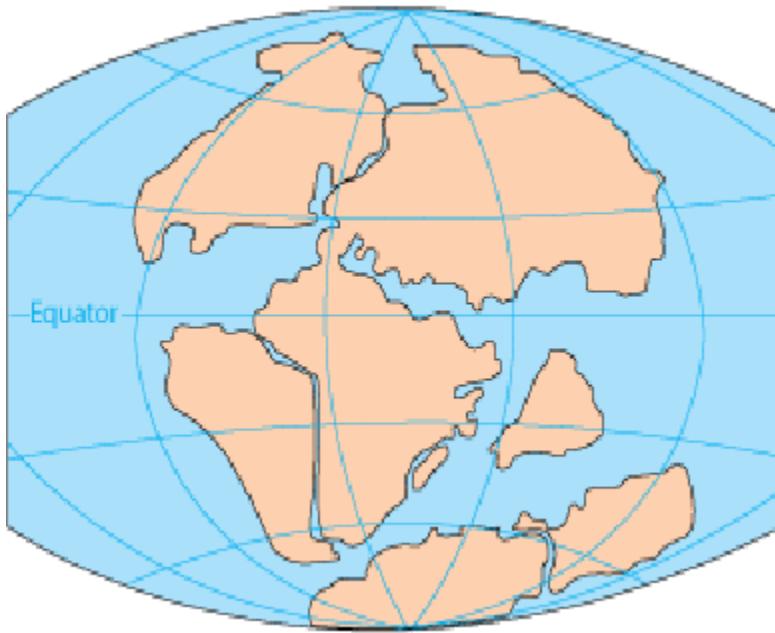
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**Permian** -- 250 Million Years Ago



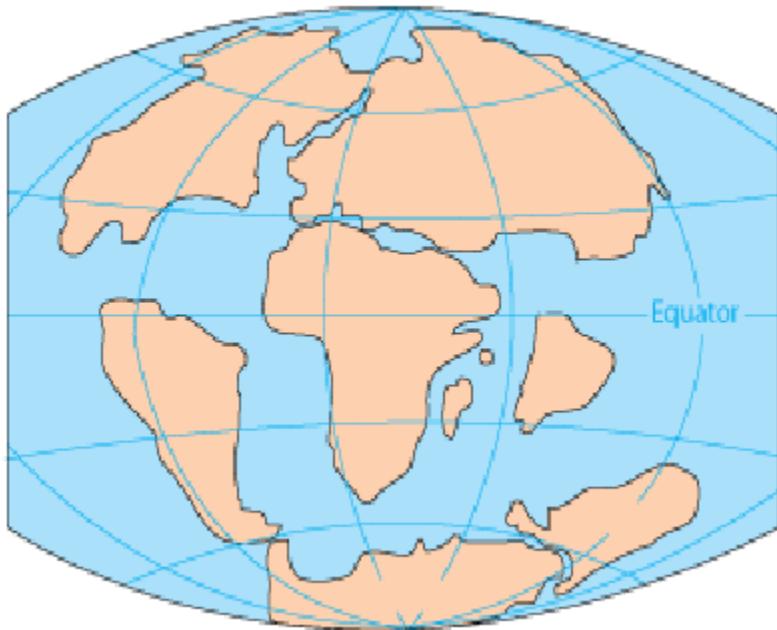
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**Triassic** -- 200 Million Years Ago



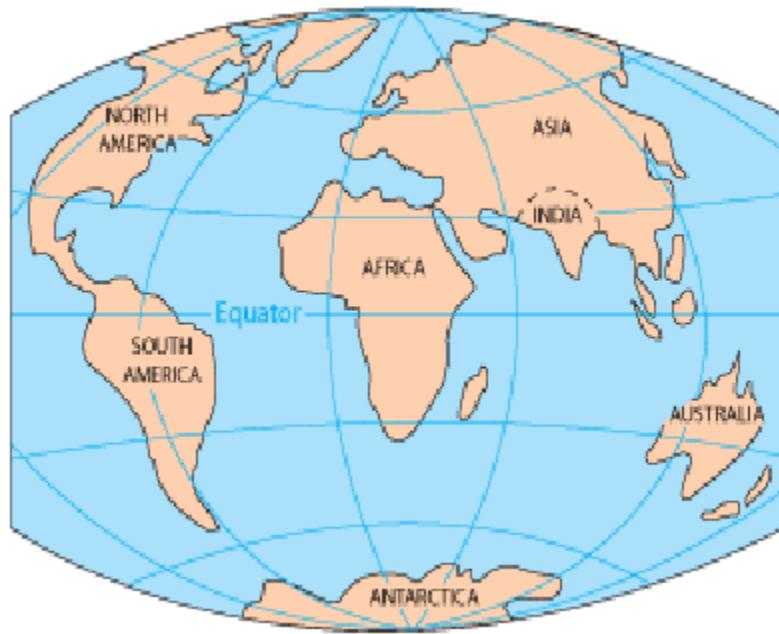
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**Jurassic -- 145 Million Years Ago**



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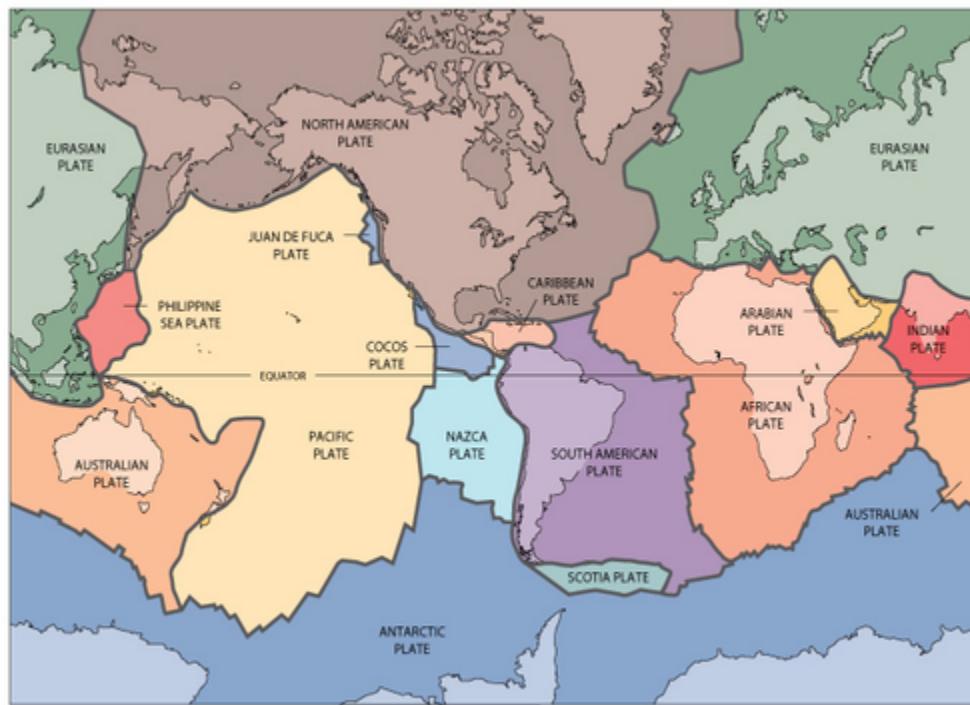
**Cretaceous -- 65 Million Years Ago**



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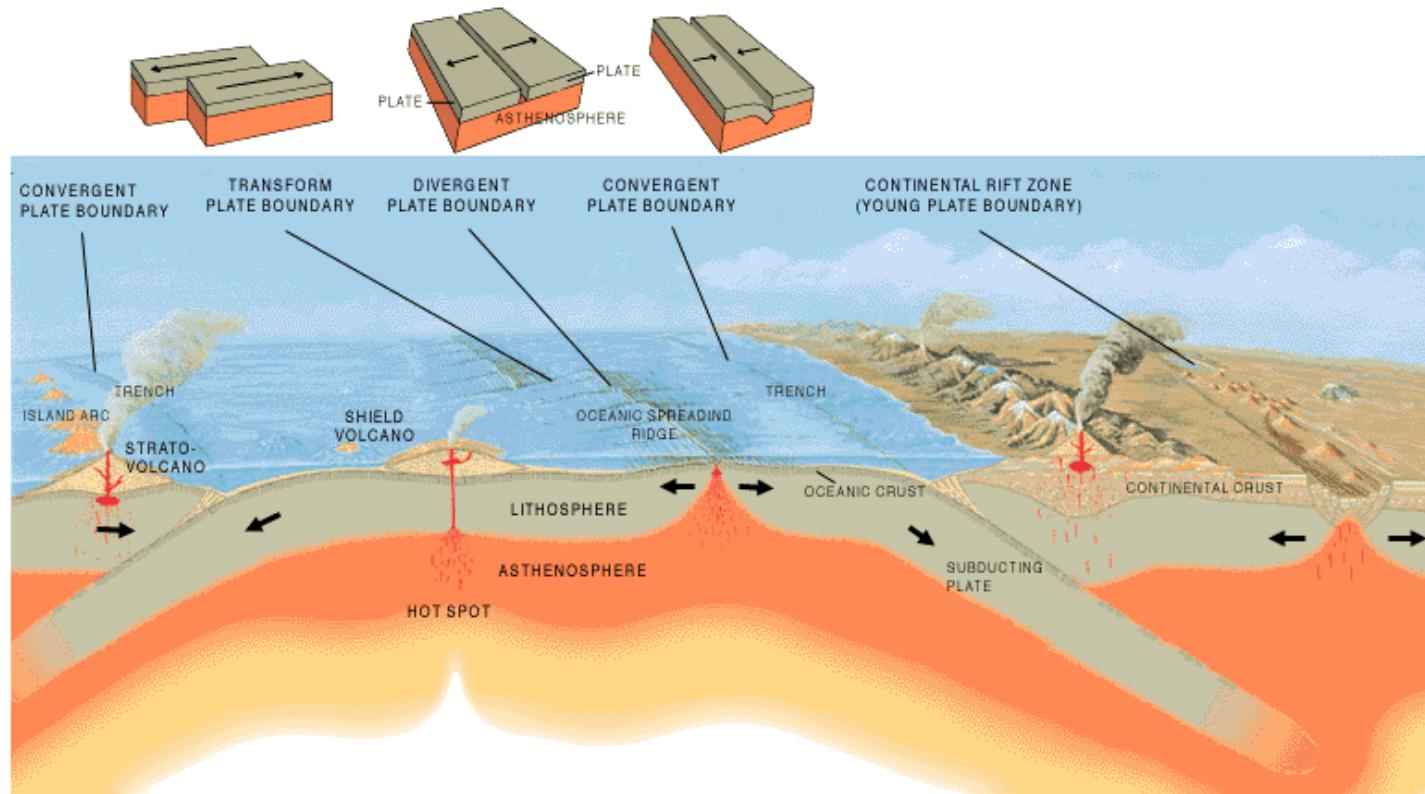
**Present Day**

# Tectonic plates



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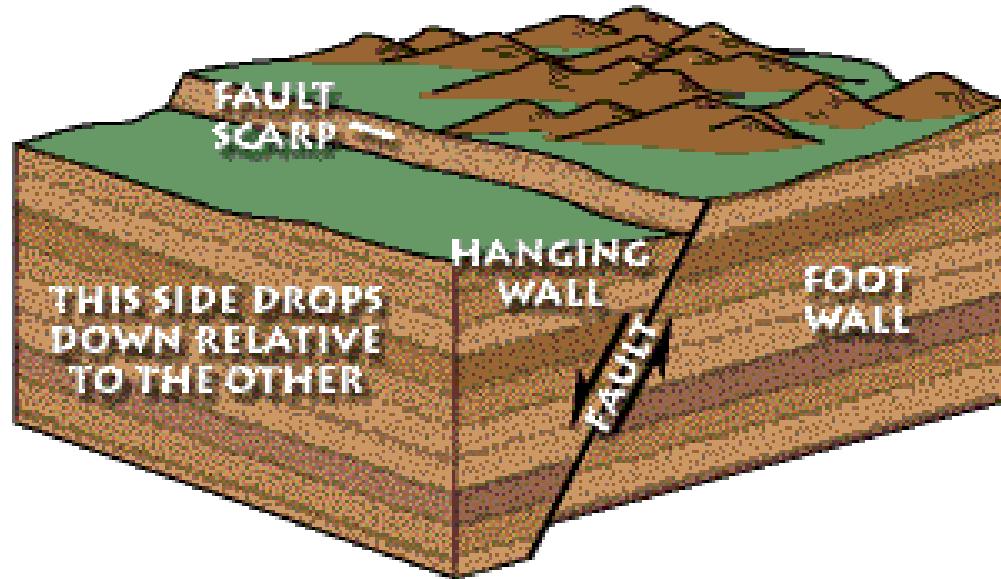
# Plate Boundaries



© USGS Image Source

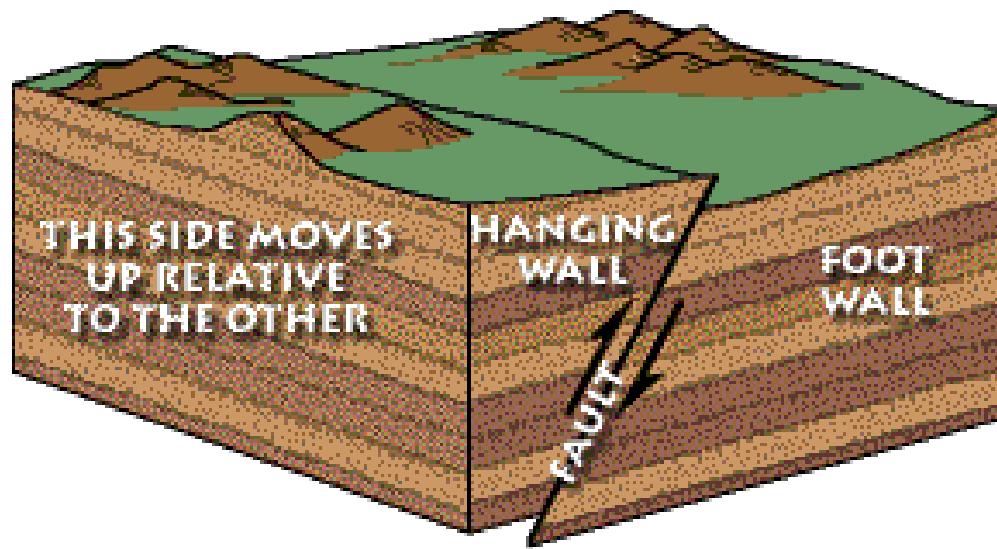
# Fault types

# Normal fault



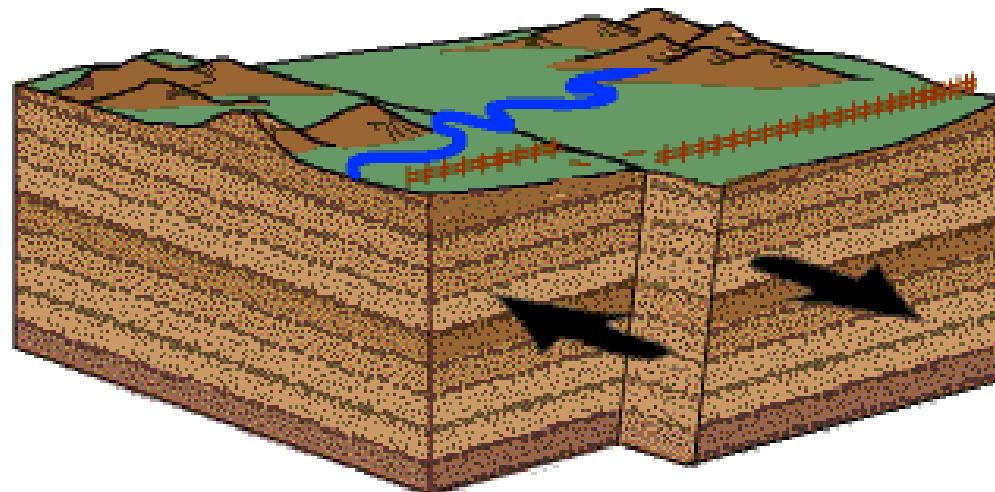
© USGS Image Source

# Reverse fault



© USGS Image Source

# Strike-slip



© USGS Image Source

# Reality

- Much more complicated!

# Sources of tectonic stress

# Plate driving stresses

- Tectonic plates are pushed by compressional forces from mid-ocean ridges
- Drag forces on the base of the plates
- Frictional resistance to subduction

# Topography and buoyancy forces

- Density anomalies
- Plate thinning
  - extension
- Plate thickening
  - compression

# Plate flexure

- Sediment loading on a tectonic plate
- Wavelength can be as long as 1000km