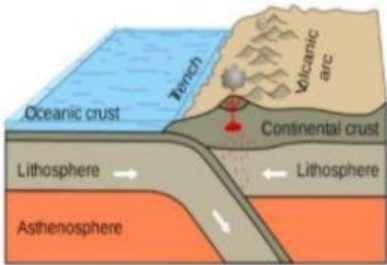
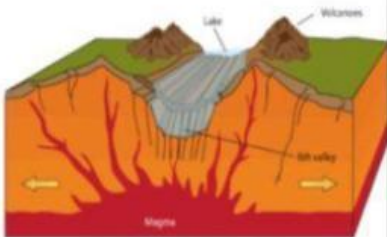
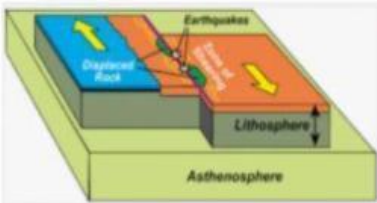


	Boundary Types		How the plates move	What can happen
1.		 <p>This diagram illustrates a convergent boundary between an oceanic plate and a continental plate. The oceanic plate, labeled 'Oceanic crust', is shown moving towards the continental plate, labeled 'Continental crust'. As the oceanic plate subducts, it creates a 'Trench' on the oceanic side and a 'Volcanic arc' on the continental side. The layers of the Earth's crust are labeled 'Lithosphere' and 'Asthenosphere'. Arrows indicate the direction of plate movement.</p>		
2.		 <p>This diagram shows a continental rifting, where the crust is being pulled apart. The central feature is a 'Rift valley' where the crust is thinning. 'Lakes' are formed in the depressions along the rift. 'Volcanoes' are shown on either side of the rift valley. The 'Magma' is depicted rising from the asthenosphere into the rift valley. Arrows indicate the crust is being pulled apart.</p>		
3.		 <p>This diagram depicts a transform boundary, where two plates slide past each other horizontally. The plates are labeled 'Displaced Rock' and 'Lithosphere'. The 'Asthenosphere' is shown below. 'Earthquakes' are indicated by small circles along the boundary line. Arrows show the plates moving in opposite horizontal directions.</p>		