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| **Collison Zone** | **Conservative Plate Boundary** | **Constructive Plate Boundary** | **Destructive Plate Boundary** |
| Convection currents in the mantle cause the plates to move together. | If these shield volcanoes are big enough to be seen above sea level they create **volcanic islands**,such as Iceland. | Convection currents in the mantle cause the plates to move apart. | Convection currents in the mantle cause the plates to move together. |
| As the plates pull away, cracks and fractures form between the plates where there is no solid crust. | Magma forces its way upwards and into the cracks, building the new plate. | If the two plates moving towards each other are both continental then subduction cannot occur. | Therefore, oceanic plate sinks beneath the continental plate. |
| It is this sudden release of pressure that causes **earthquakes**. | Convection currents in the mantle can cause the plates to move past one another. | The two plates will buckle upwards and downwards. | Oceanic crust is denser than continental crust. |
| This process is called **subduction**. | This is called a **collision** boundary and is how the Himalayas are formed. | This magma may build up to form volcanoes, known as **shield volcanoes**. | Eventually the pressure is too great, the pressure is released and the plates will move. |
| They can be moving in the same direction, at different speeds, or in opposite directions. | The sliding motion is not smooth and the plates get stuck due to the friction. | The magma may rise up through cracks and faults within the continental plate causing volcanic eruptions. | The resultant features are **composite volcanoes**. |
| The lighter continental plate will buckle as the oceanic plate blocks its path, resulting in **fold mountains** forming. | A deep **oceanic trench** is also formed. | So much magma is poured out of these cracks and fractures that ridges are built up from the sea bed, like the **Mid-Atlantic Ridge**. | An example is the **San Andreas** fault line, as the North American plate moves past the Pacific plate. |
| Due to the considerable heat and pressure from the subduction, the rock melts to form magma. | There is considerable friction caused by the subduction and **severe earthquakes** are common occurrences. |  |  |