

To what extent is the impact of tectonic activity the same on every landscape?

Proximity to Tectonic Processes

Modification by Human Beings

Duration of Tectonic Activity

Geological Characteristics of the Area

Physical Characteristics of the Area

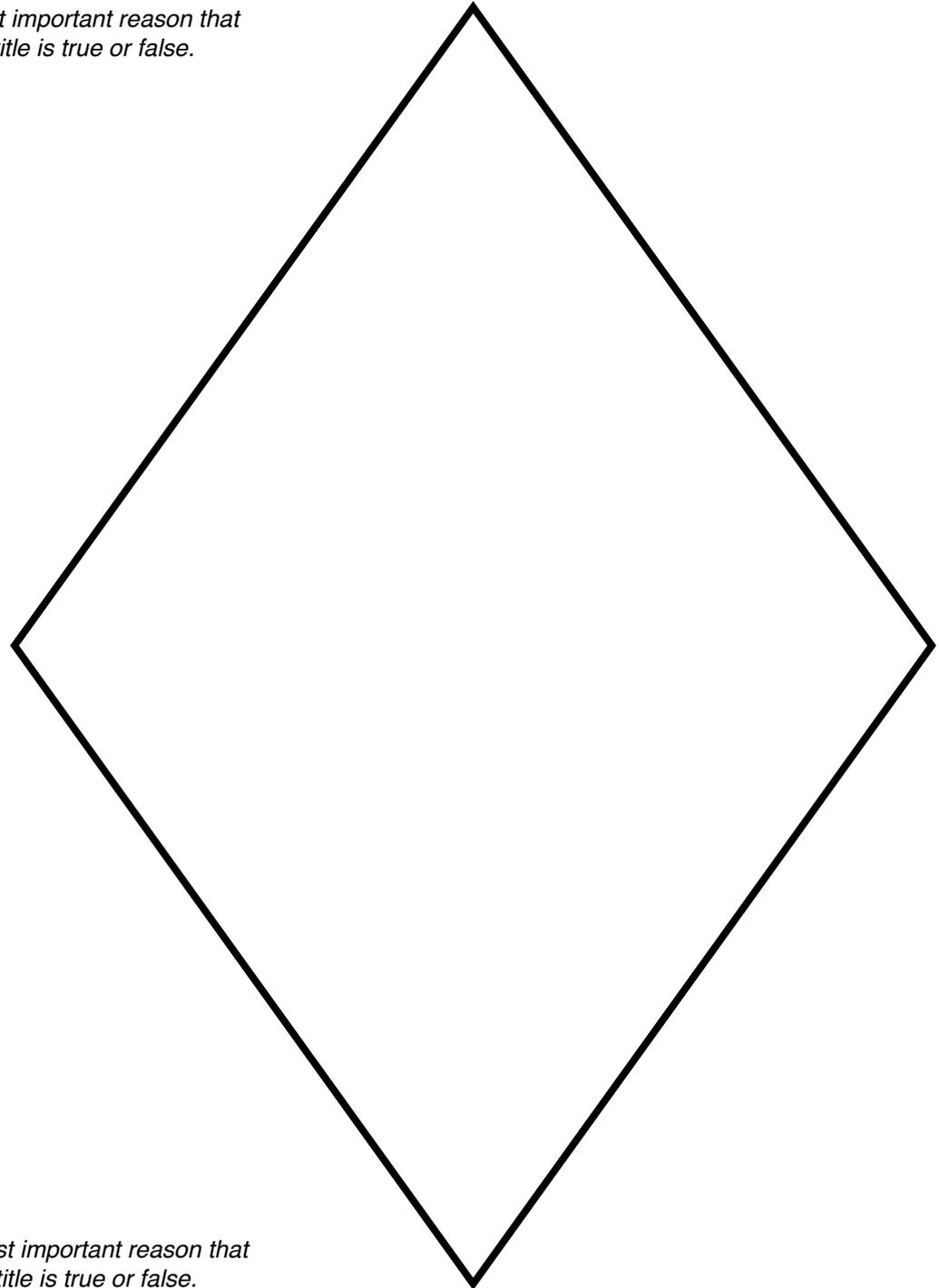
Scale of Tectonic Processes

Magnitude of Tectonic Processes

Frequency of Tectonic Events

Most important reason that the title is true or false.

Least important reason that the title is true or false.



Locations nearer to plate boundaries are more likely to experience tectonic uplift, earthquake activity and volcano formation.

In some places human beings can change landscapes so that the way tectonic processes interact with them are altered.

The Anatolian Faultline in Turkey is one of the most active plate boundaries on earth. The area experiences large earthquakes, and the landscape is scarred by faultlines and frequently damaged buildings.

The African Rift Valley has been created by two plates which meet at a divergent boundary. Over millions of years two plates have moved apart creating deep valley.

If the tectonic processes have been active for a longer period of time their impact on the landscape will be more pronounced.

Both the geology and lithology of a location will have an impact on the effects of tectonic activity.

The waves from the 2004 Asian Tsunami moved much further inland as in many areas along the coasts of Indonesia people have cleared the mangrove swamps which would have acted as a natural buffer.

Mountain building is active along the plate boundaries between the Pacific, North American, Nazca and South American Plates. Subduction is the predominant action at these convergent boundaries and has created the Andes and Rocky Mountain ranges.

The nature of the tectonic processes will have an impact - depending on whether the boundary is a transform, divergent or convergent fault will have an impact on the nature of the tectonic processes.

The scale at which you study the tectonic processes will influence the level of impact they have on the landscape - local, regional, continental or global.

For millions of years the Indian Plate has been moving north more quickly than the Eurasian plate, and they collided 50 million years ago. Over time the resultant folding and slumping of the earth's crust created the Himalayan fold mountains.

Iceland has been formed along the very active divergent boundary of the mid-atlantic ridge and has a significant amount of volcanic activity including volcanoes and hot springs. It also sits above a hot spot plume which gives rise to the active vulcanism of the region.

The size of the tectonic processes will help to determine the impact it has on the landscape.

The frequency with which tectonic events happen will help to determine the impact they have on the landscape.

The landscape around the Grand Canyon was a former ocean bed, formed from sand, mud and silt deposited millions of years ago. This gives rise to the horizontal beds of sandstone which make up the geology of the area. Subsequent folding of the crust due to tectonic processes has uplifted the whole region, which then formed the canon as the Colorado River cut down through the newly formed plateau.

The magnitude 9.2 earthquake that caused the 2004 Asian Tsunami took place when a 1600km stretch of the faultline suddenly slumped by up to 20m. This caused the massive tsunami with waves up to 25m hitting coastlines all around the Indian Ocean.