

# Layers of the Earth

---

**Unit 2 - Ch 9**

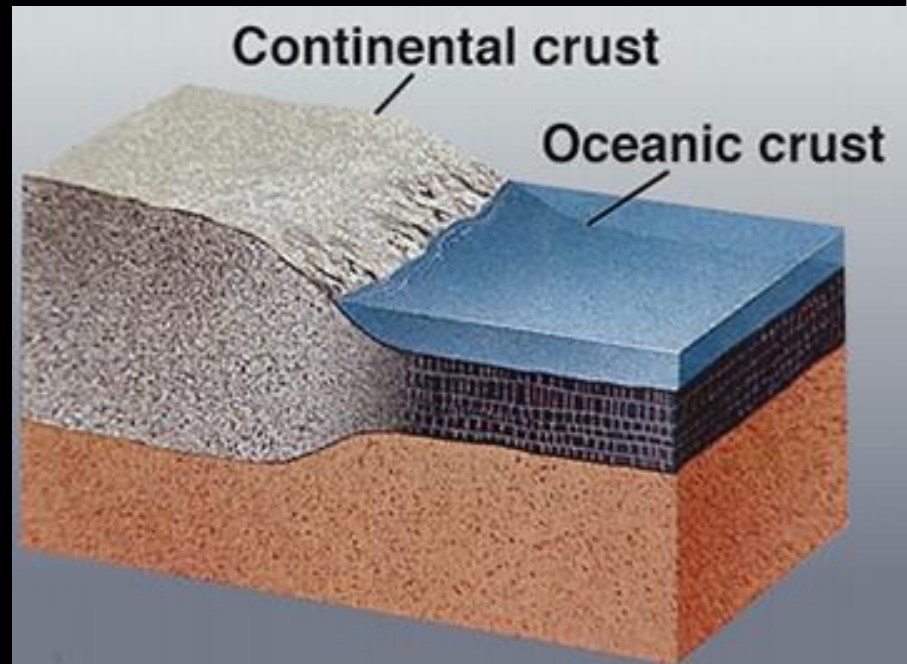
# Crust

## □ Oceanic Crust:

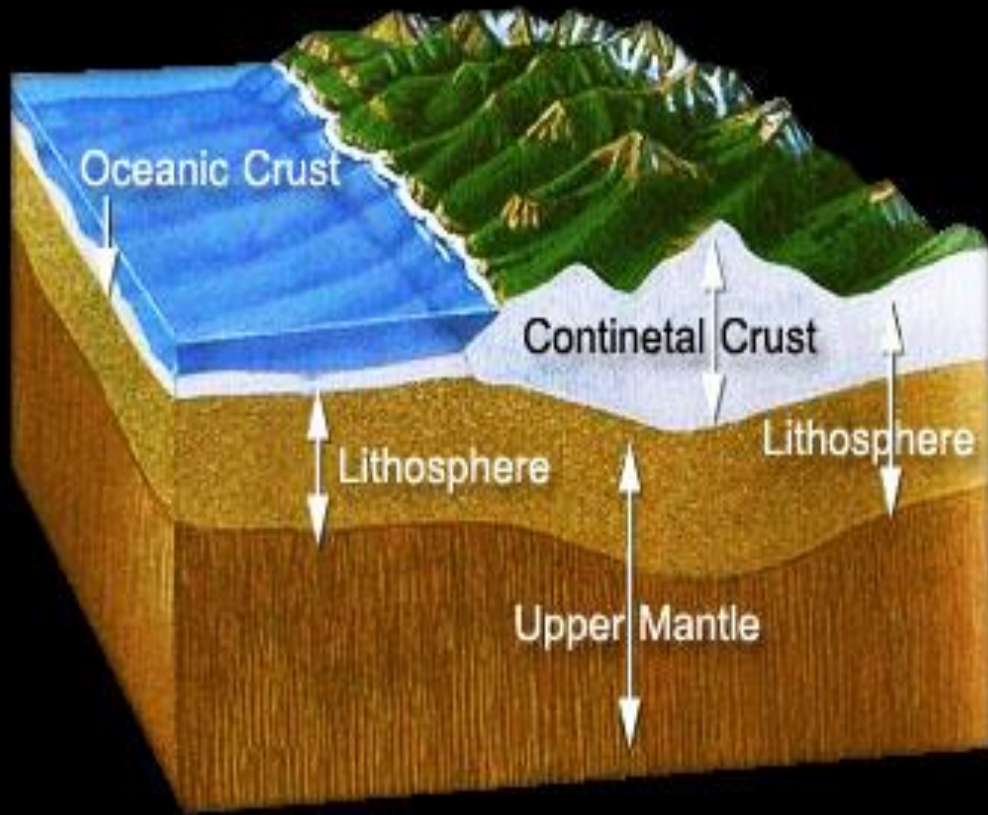
- **Thin & Dense**
- Made of **basalt**
- **3-6 miles thick**

## □ Continental Crust:

- **Thick & Light**
- Made of **granite**
- **20-30 miles thick**



# Lithosphere

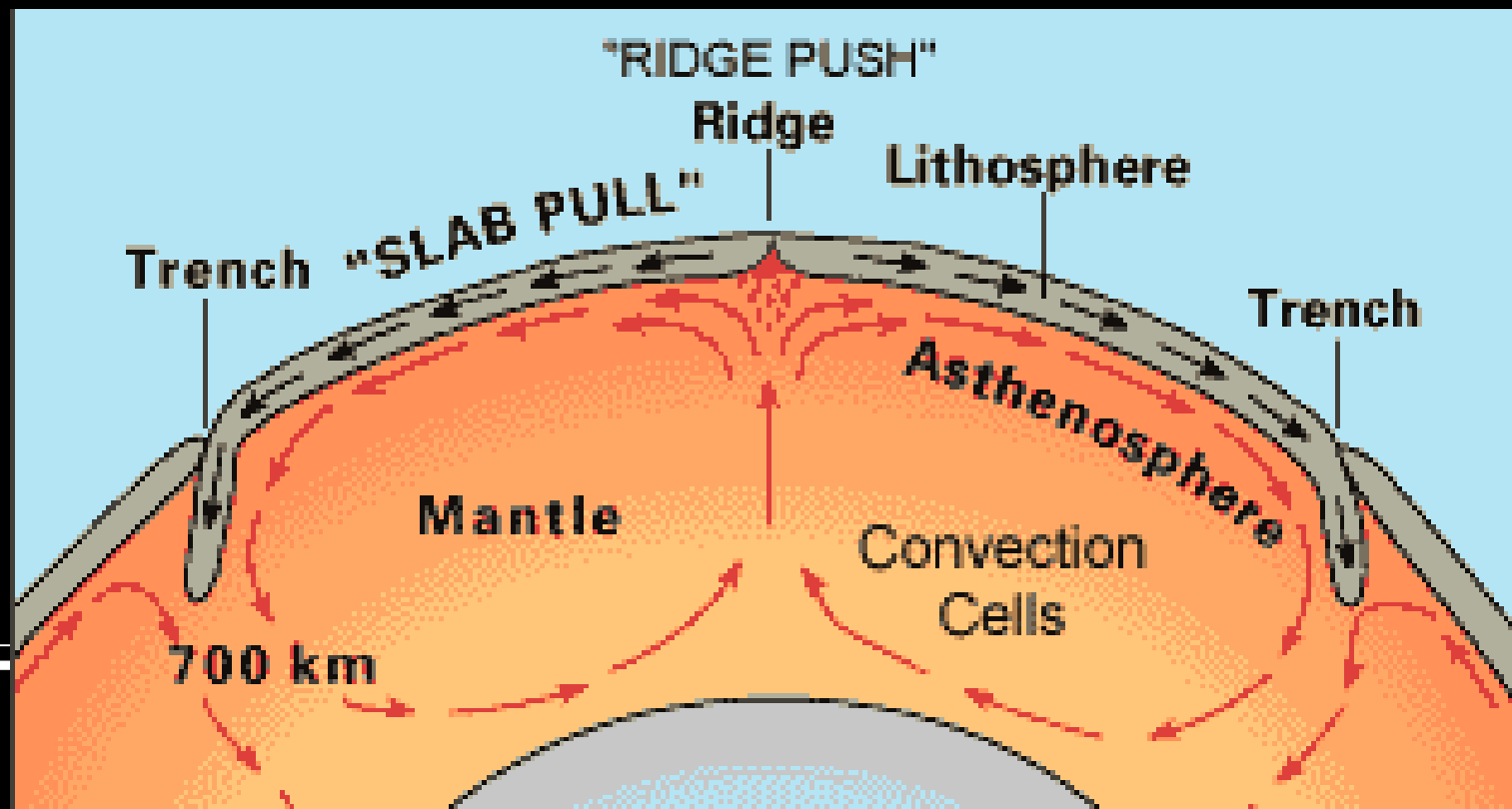


- **Rigid, *outer shell*** (“skin”) of Earth
- Includes ***Crust AND Upper Mantle***

# “Ridge Push”

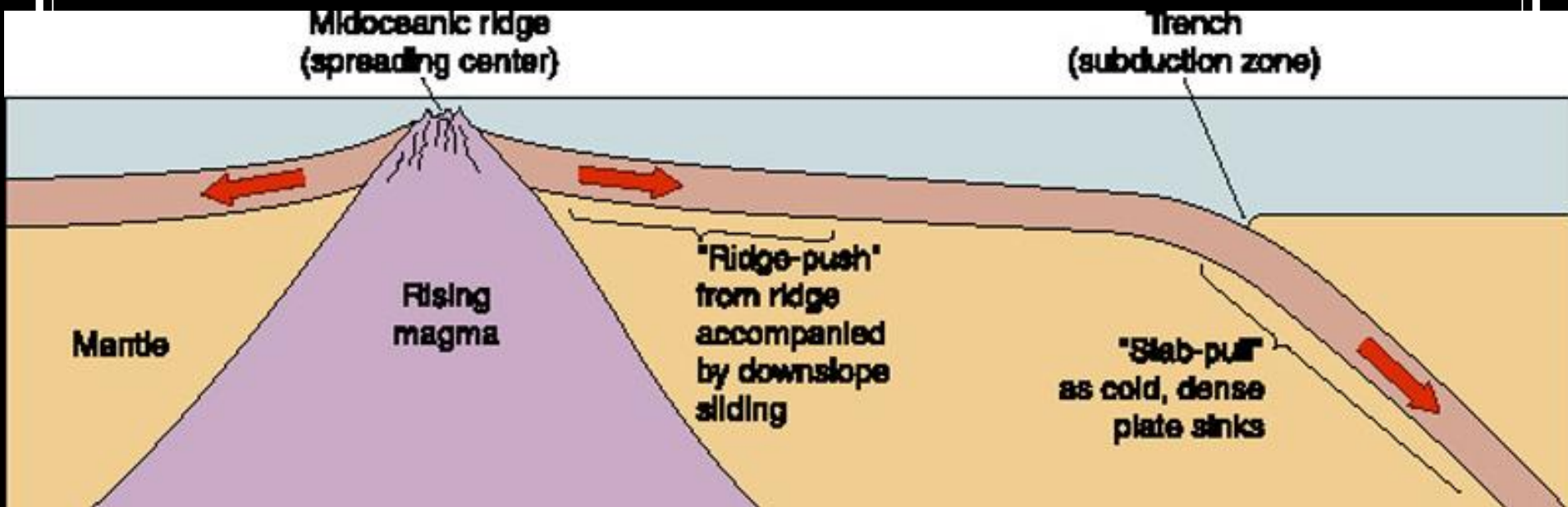
Weight of uplifted ocean ridge is “**pushed**”  
**away** from each other due to **gravity**

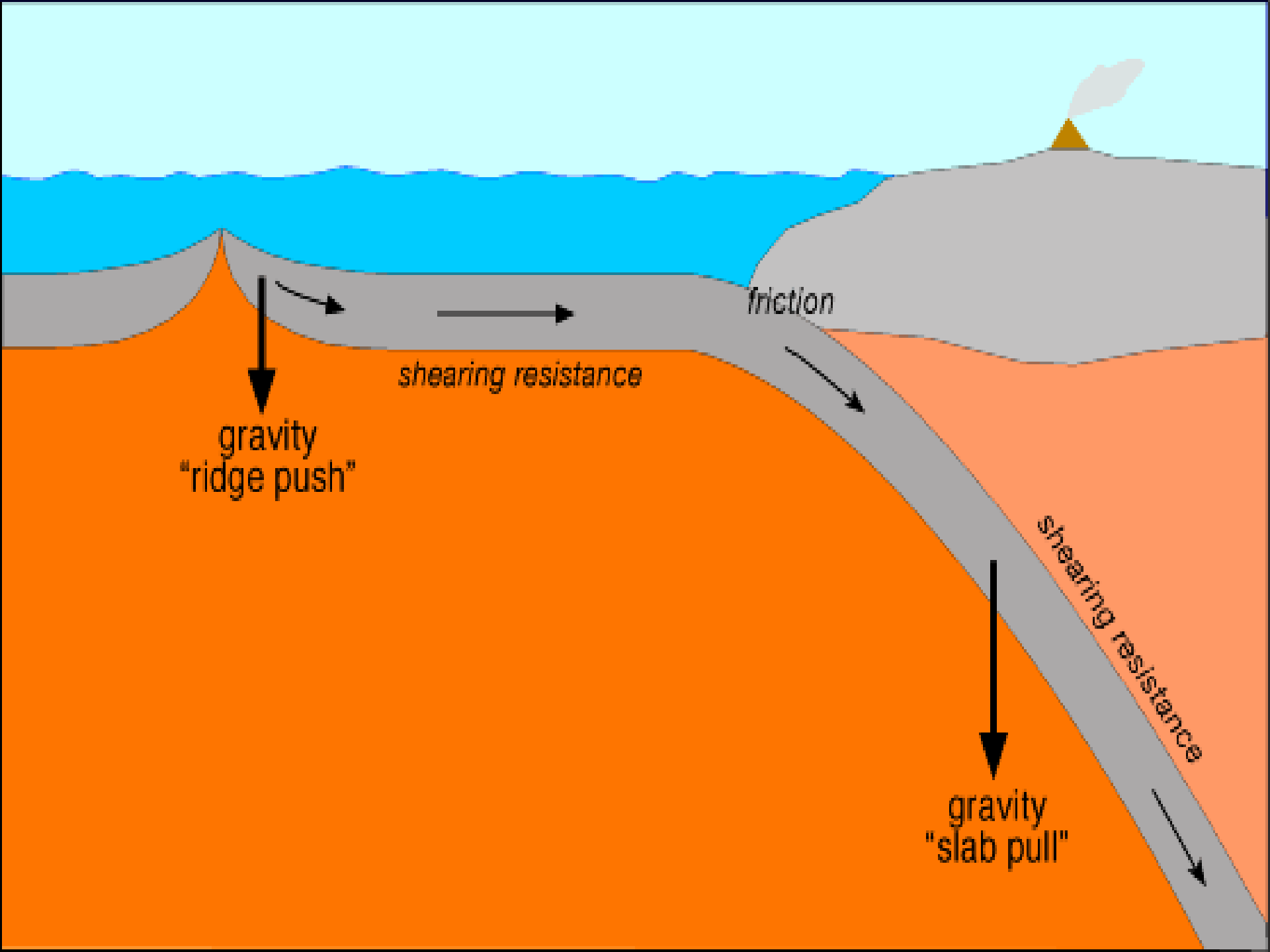
- Originates at **divergent boundaries**



# “Slab Pull”

Weight of subducting plate (**Convergent**), due to **sinking mantle convection** currents, help to “pull” lithosphere downward into **subduction zone**





gravity  
"ridge push"

shearing resistance

friction

shearing resistance

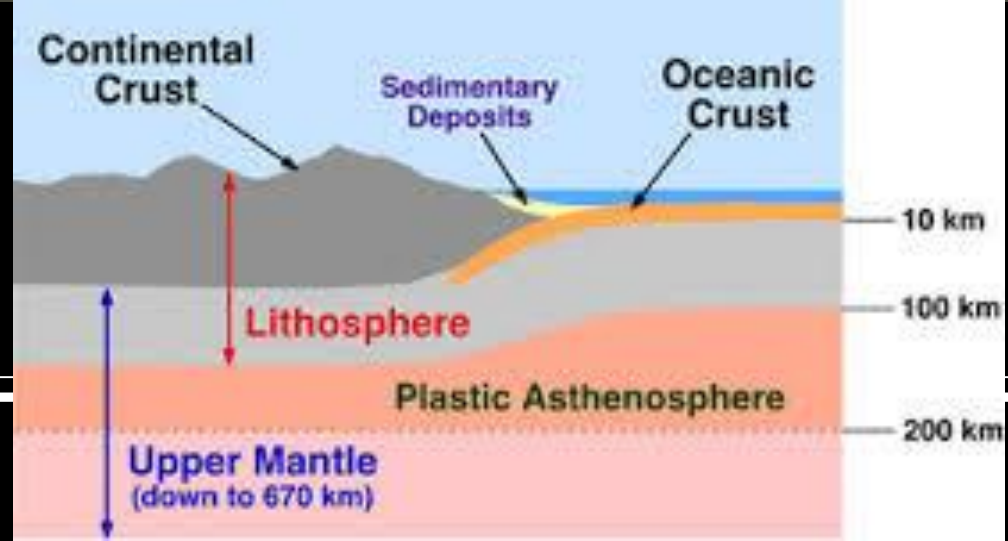
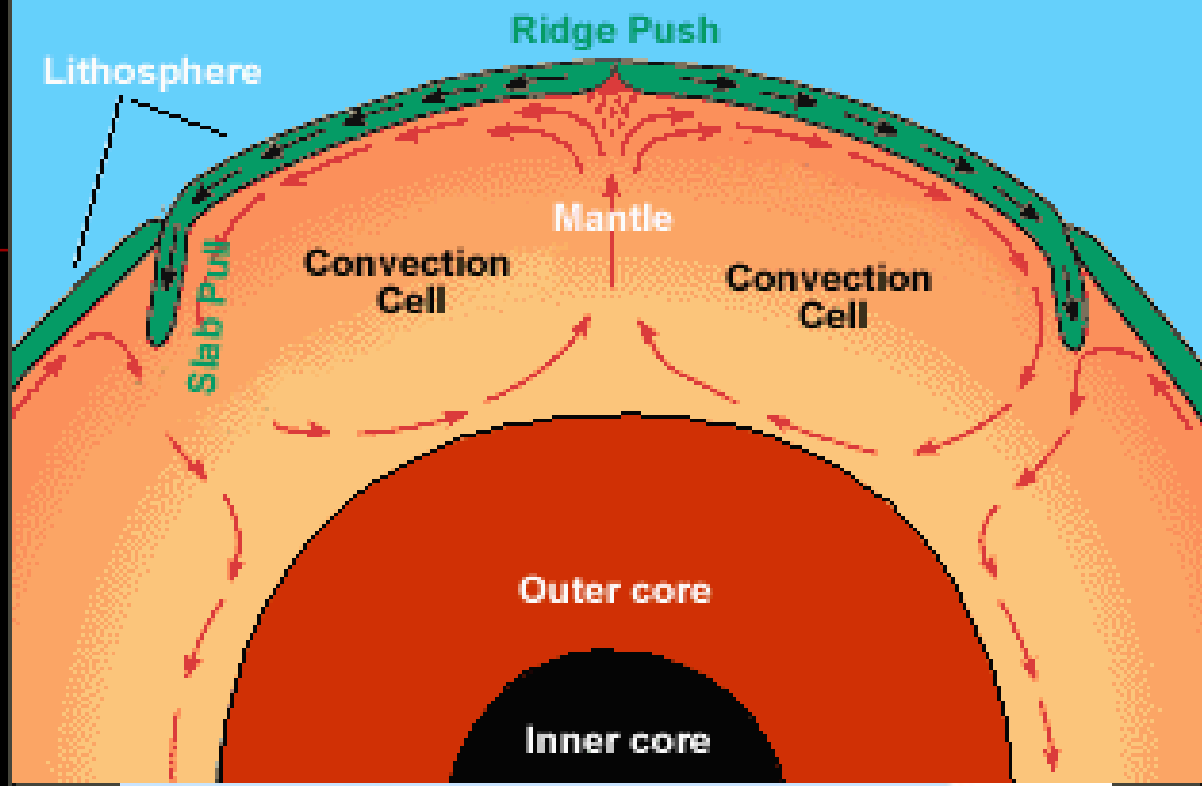
gravity  
"slab pull"

# Mantle

- **Solid & rocky** layer (~1800 miles thick) making up most of Earth's volume (~80%)

## ■ ASTHENOSPHERE:

- Part of **upper mantle** below lithosphere
- Permits tectonic plate motion due to **weak, partially molten** rock
- **~115 miles thick**





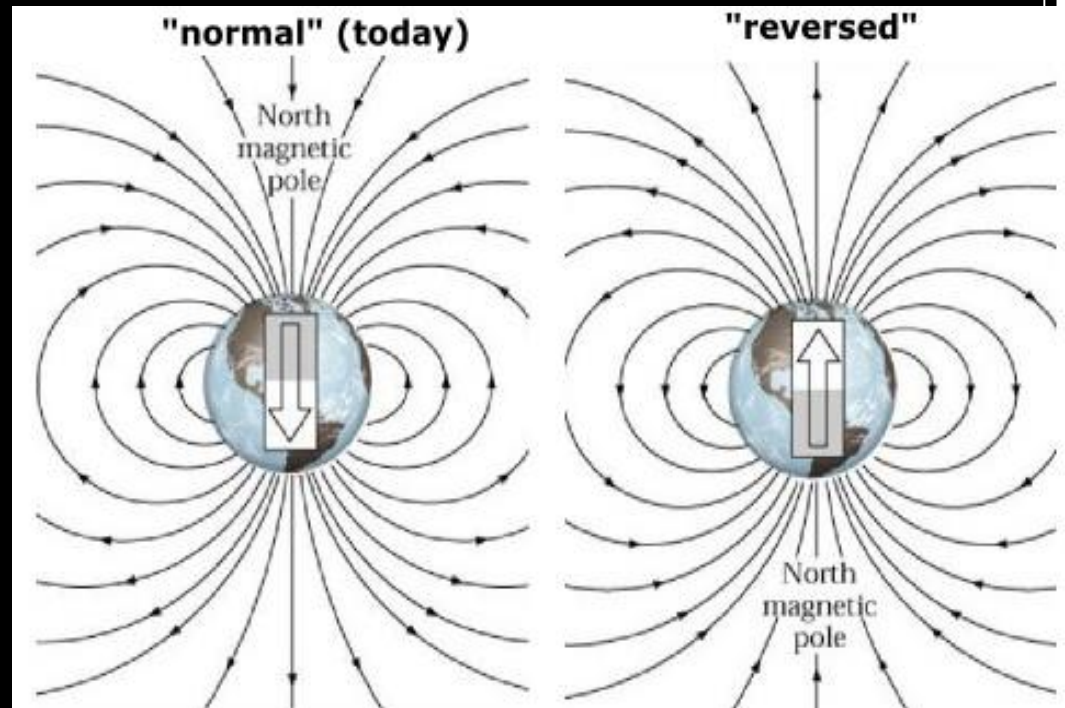
# Core

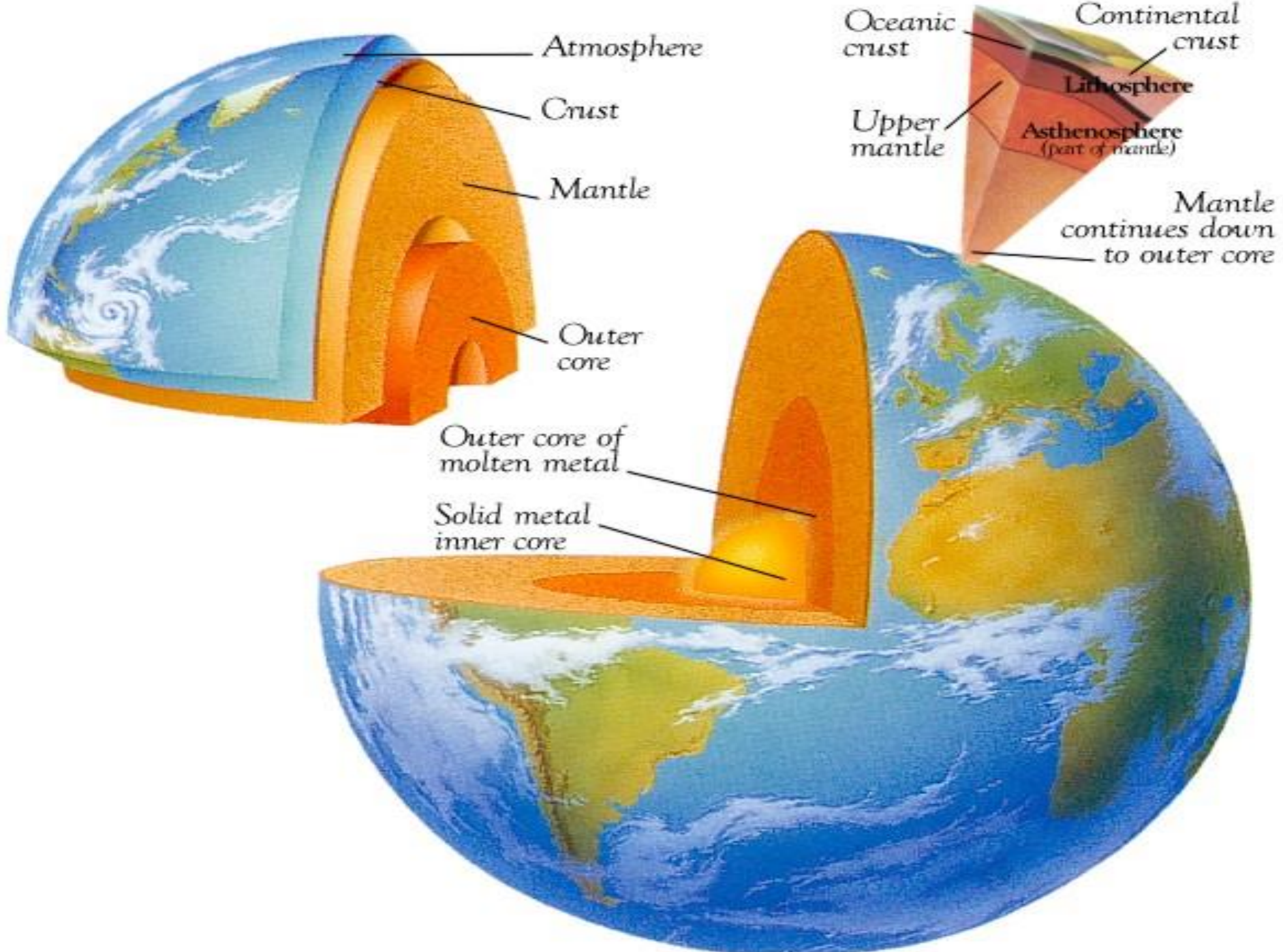
## ■ Outer Core:

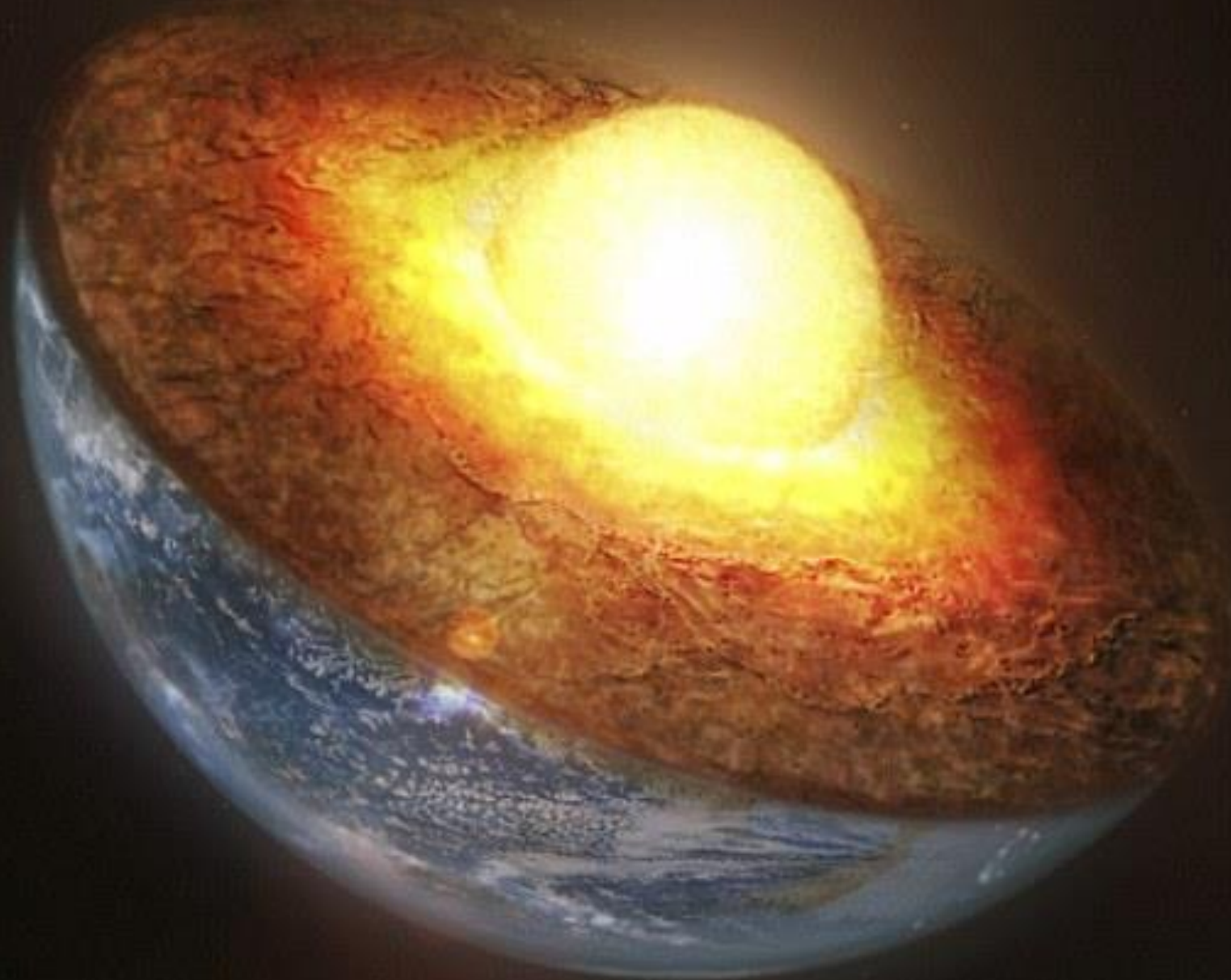
- **Liquid Iron** – Creates Earth's **magnetic field**
- *~1400 miles thick*

## ■ Inner Core:

- **Solid Ni & Fe**
- *~760 miles thick*





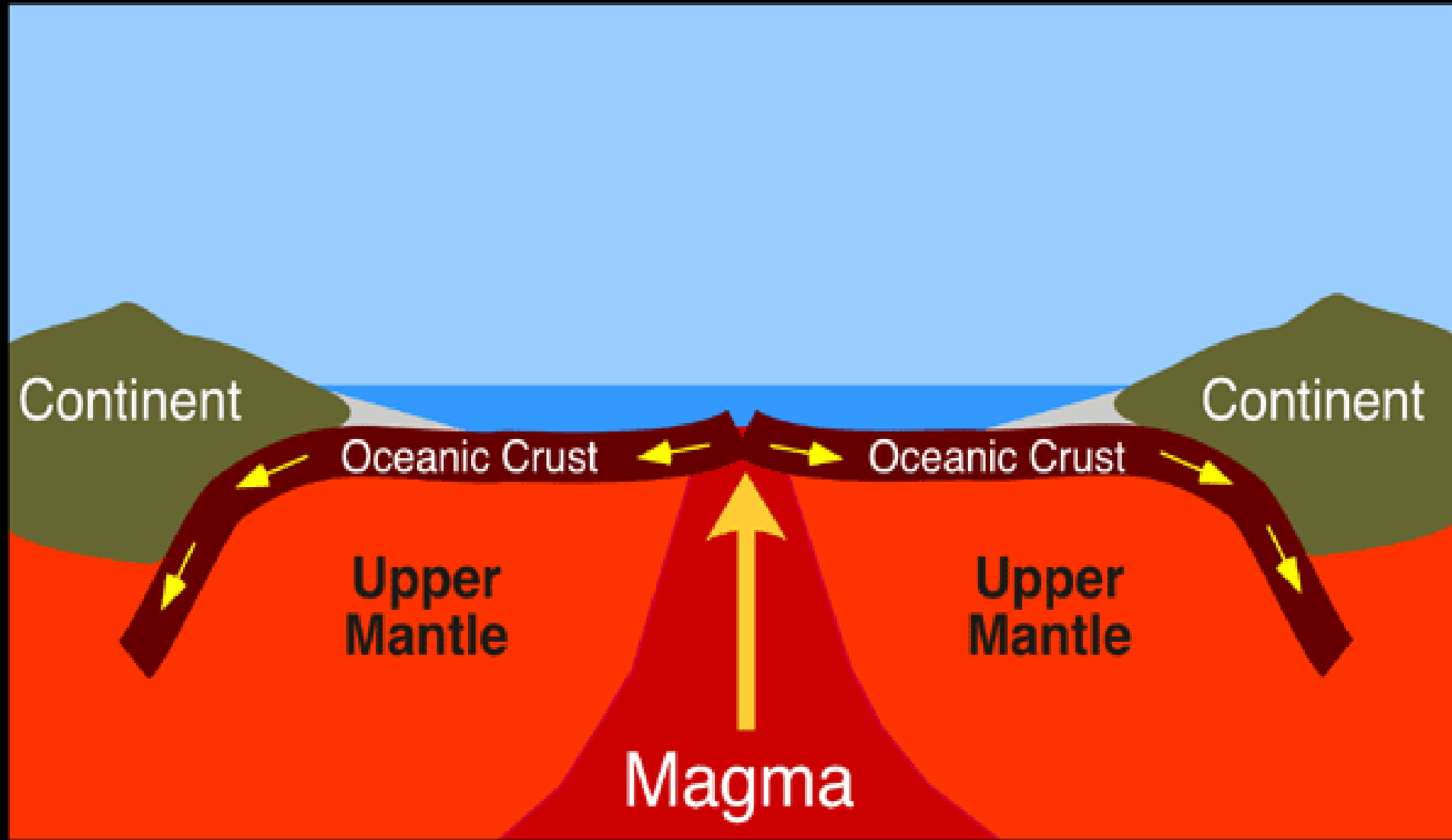


# Causes of Plate Motion

---

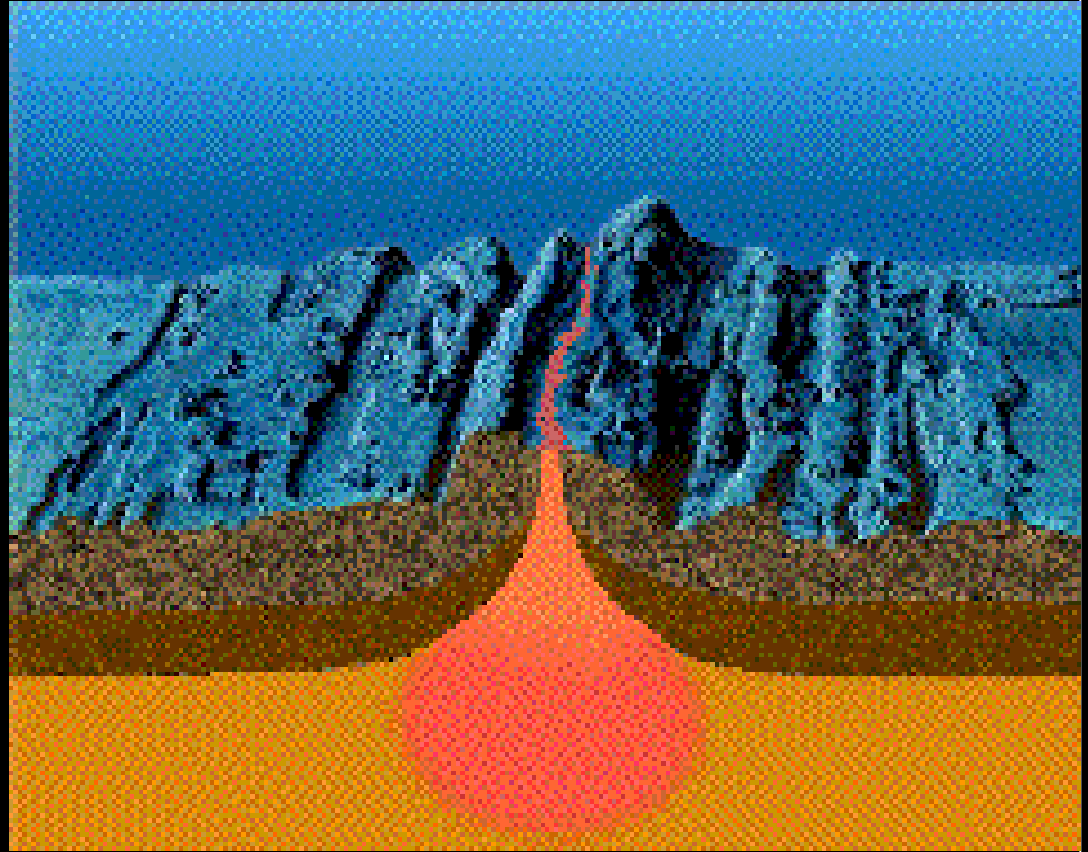
Convection Currents

# A Closer Look...



# Convection Currents

- Mantle Convection - Transfer (*rising & sinking*) of heat (magma)



# Convection Currents

- **Warmer** rocks **rise** as **cooler** rocks **sink**

Convection

