

# Welcome to another Earthy Day!

Pick up your lab from this week over on the lab table at the side of the room. Then see if you can fill in a blank...

The lithosphere is the solid outer part of the Earth that floats on the asthenosphere. The lithosphere is broken into plates that slowly move, according to the theory of plate tectonics. If two plates move away from each other, we call it a divergent boundary, if they move toward each other we call it a convergent boundary, and they move side by side we call it a transform boundary.

# Today's Agenda

- Lesson: Plate Tectonics & Epicenter Triangulation
- Work time for Group Discussions & Get Back Tests
- HW:
  1. Watch Podcast Video on class Webpage: "Boundary Types"
  2. "Plate Tectonics" Concept Check (on Moodle)
  3. "Virtual Earthquake" Lab Analysis (on Moodle)

Call  
Solve  
Wed

# Epicenter Triangulation

**Epicenter:** pt. on Earth's surface above focus

**Focus:** pt. of origin of Earthquake

**P-Waves:** primary, faster-travelling waves

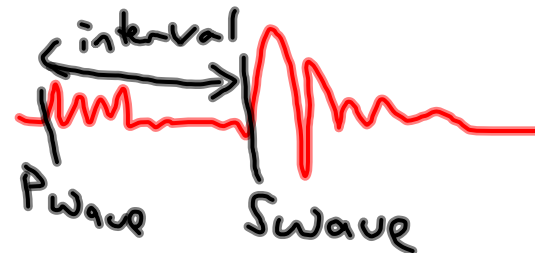
**S-Waves:** secondary, slower-travelling waves

**SP Interval:**

\* Difference between detection times of 2 waves  
\* Large interval means earthquake is far away

**Triangulation:**

Process of using 3 data points to pinpoint epicenter



# Triangulation Practice

- Point A at (5,4) is known to be 2 units away from E.
- Point B at (1, 5) is known to be 5 units away from E.
- Point C at (2, 2) is known to be 3 units away from E.

