What are EQ’s?

Earthquakes are the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth’s lithosphere that creates seismic waves.

An earthquake is a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth’s crust or volcanic action. Earthquakes are very hard to predict because they can happen literally anywhere. They most commonly occur near the edges of tectonic plates. The study of earthquakes is called seismology. Earthquakes are generally very short, but can have many aftershocks(smaller earthquakes). -Dictionary Definition

A sudden and violent shaking of the earth, causing destruction, as a result of movements within the earth’s crust. There are many earthquakes that occur every year, most are unnoticeable while some are felt and cause damage.

Earthquakes are caused by transform tectonic plates and most are not noticeable but they can be very destructive when they are they mostly occur on fault lines.

Tsunami

Big waves that can reach up to 100 feet and above. The tallest one reaching 1,720 feet tall.

A seismic sea wave caused by an Earthquake, Volcanos, and Landslides.

An underwater earthquake, volcano eruption, and/or landslide can cause a tsunami that travels up to 500 mph.

A long high sea wave caused by an earthquake, submarine landslide, or other seismic disturbance, very destructive. The closer the wave gets to the shore, the larger it becomes.

Plate Movements

Is a scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of Earth’s plates and how they interact with one another. Caused by the asthenosphere convection currents moving the rigid lithosphere.

Plates are constantly moving, makeup continents, volcanoes along borders, large scale motion of 7 plates, Earth’s lithosphere.

Three types: divergent, convergent, and transform. Divergent is when the plates pull apart, Convergent is when they come together, and Transform is when they slide against each other.

Created by convection currents in the mantle. Responsible for land formations and continents. Responsible also for earthquakes.

The earth’s crust is broken into plates that move around relative to each other.

Plates move slowly about 2.5 centimeters a year.

Moves in different ways including convergents- colliding divergent-moving apart transform- sliding past

Tectonic plate movements are always happening. When they shift drastically an earthquake is formed. These are very unpredictable and unavoidable.

How to Measure

We measure Earthquakes with the Richter scale depending on its magnitude(how powerful it is). A seismograph shows the intensity for primary-waves, secondary-waves, and surface waves. Record tsunamis by seeing the change in water pressure.

Changes in pressure due to changes in water level, seismometers are used to measure earthquakes, GPS