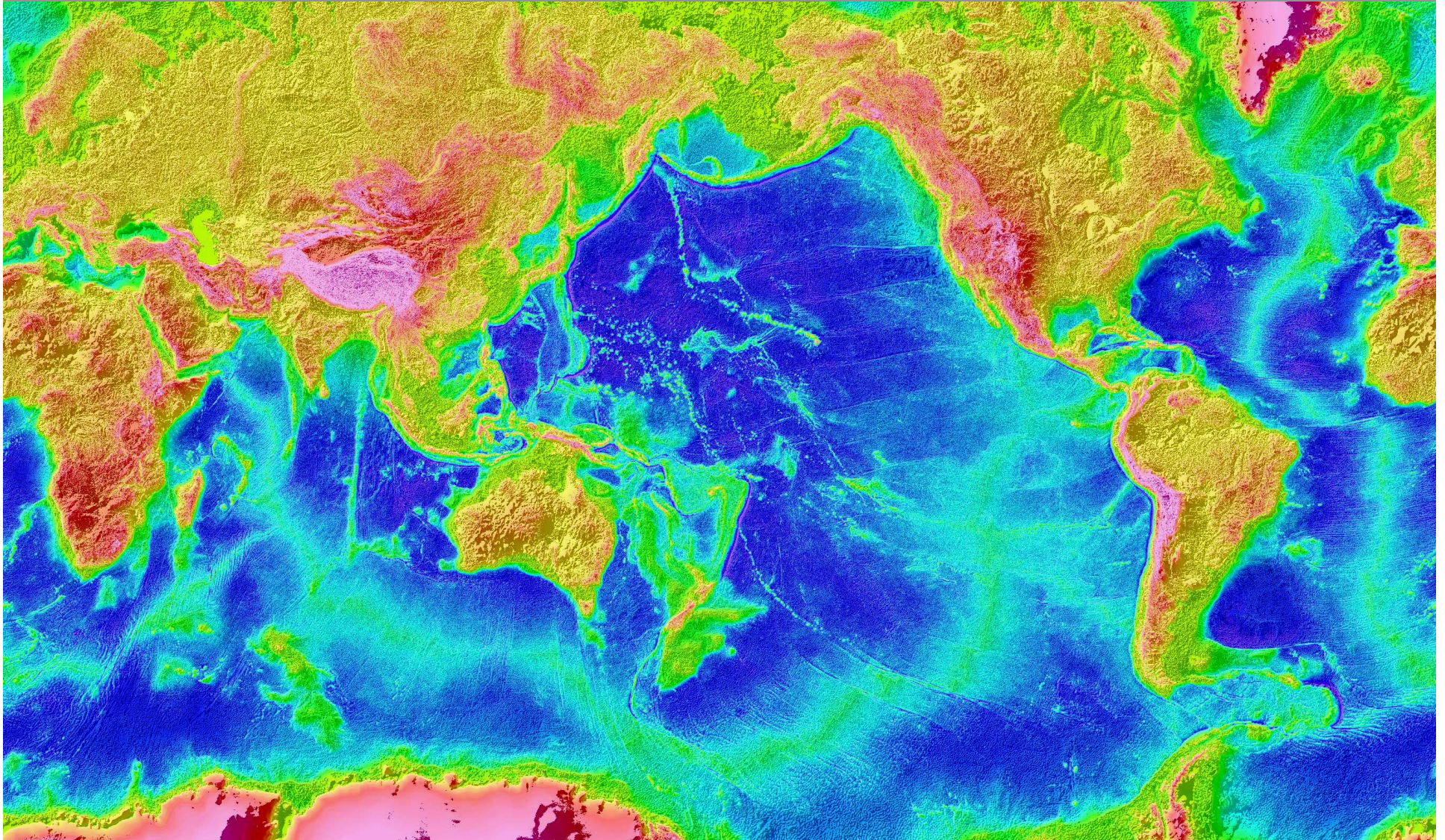
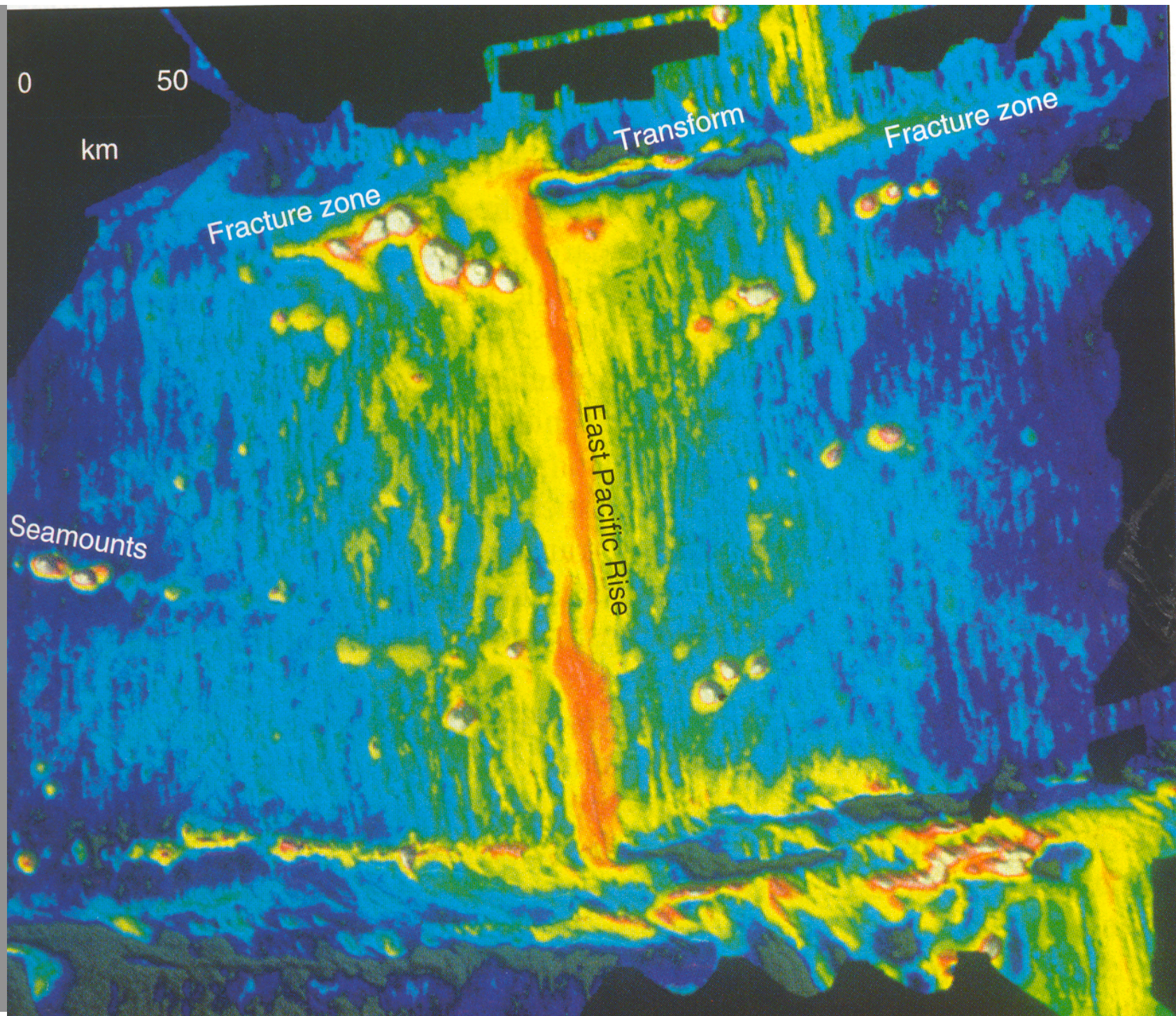
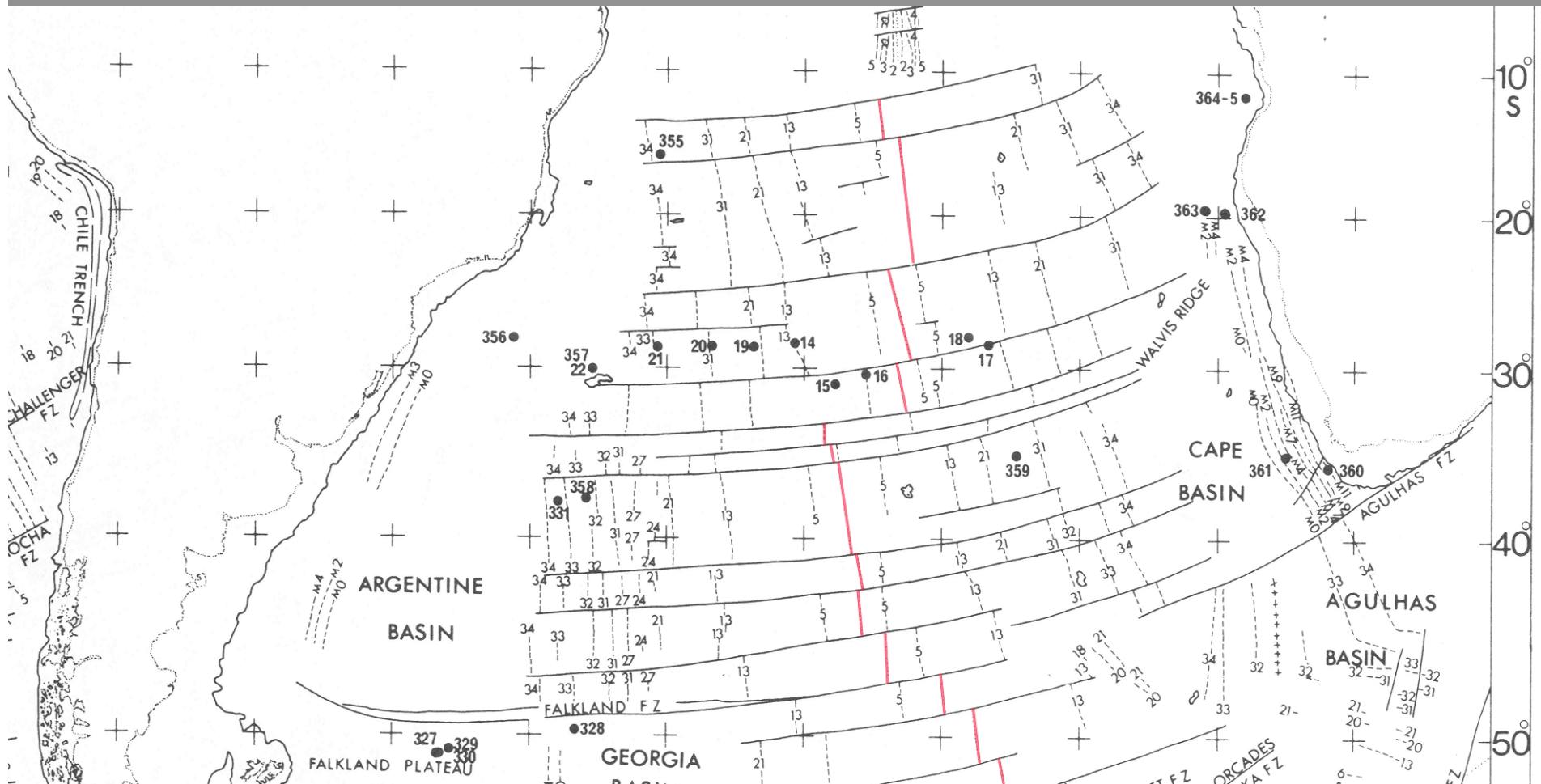


Global topography & bathymetry



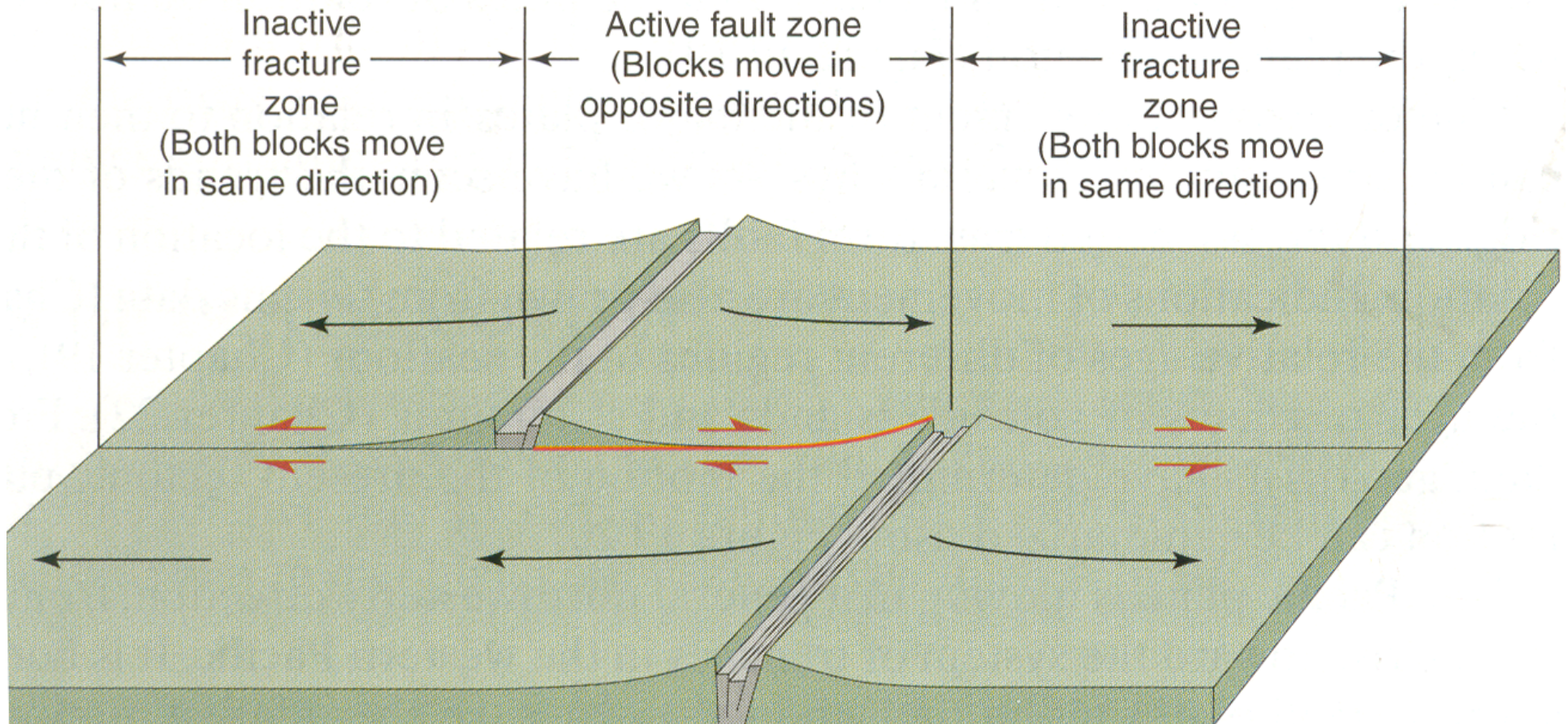


both ridges and magnetic anomalies are offset by transforms



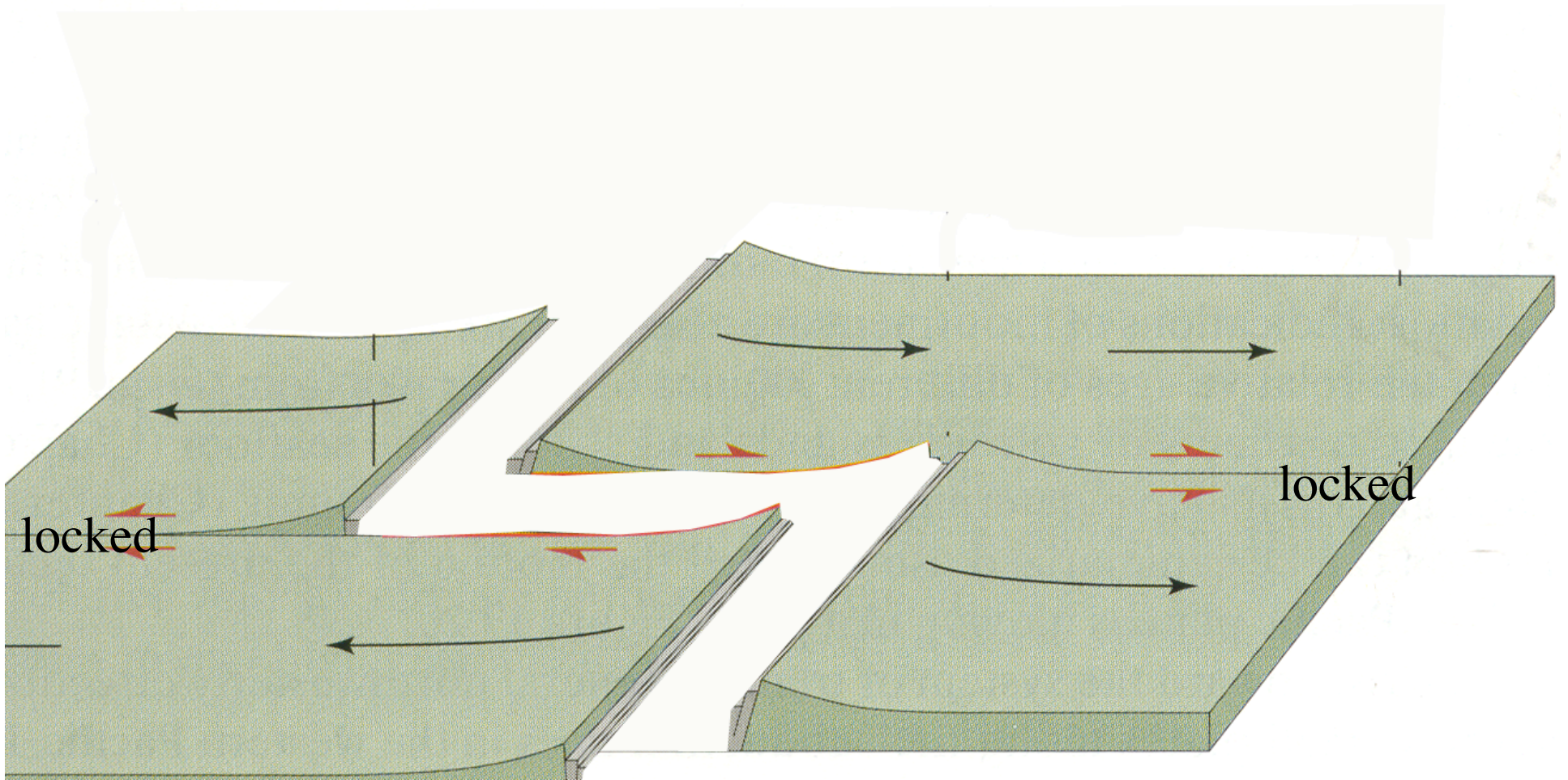
offset remains constant for long periods of time

ridge-ridge transforms
are only active between ridge offsets

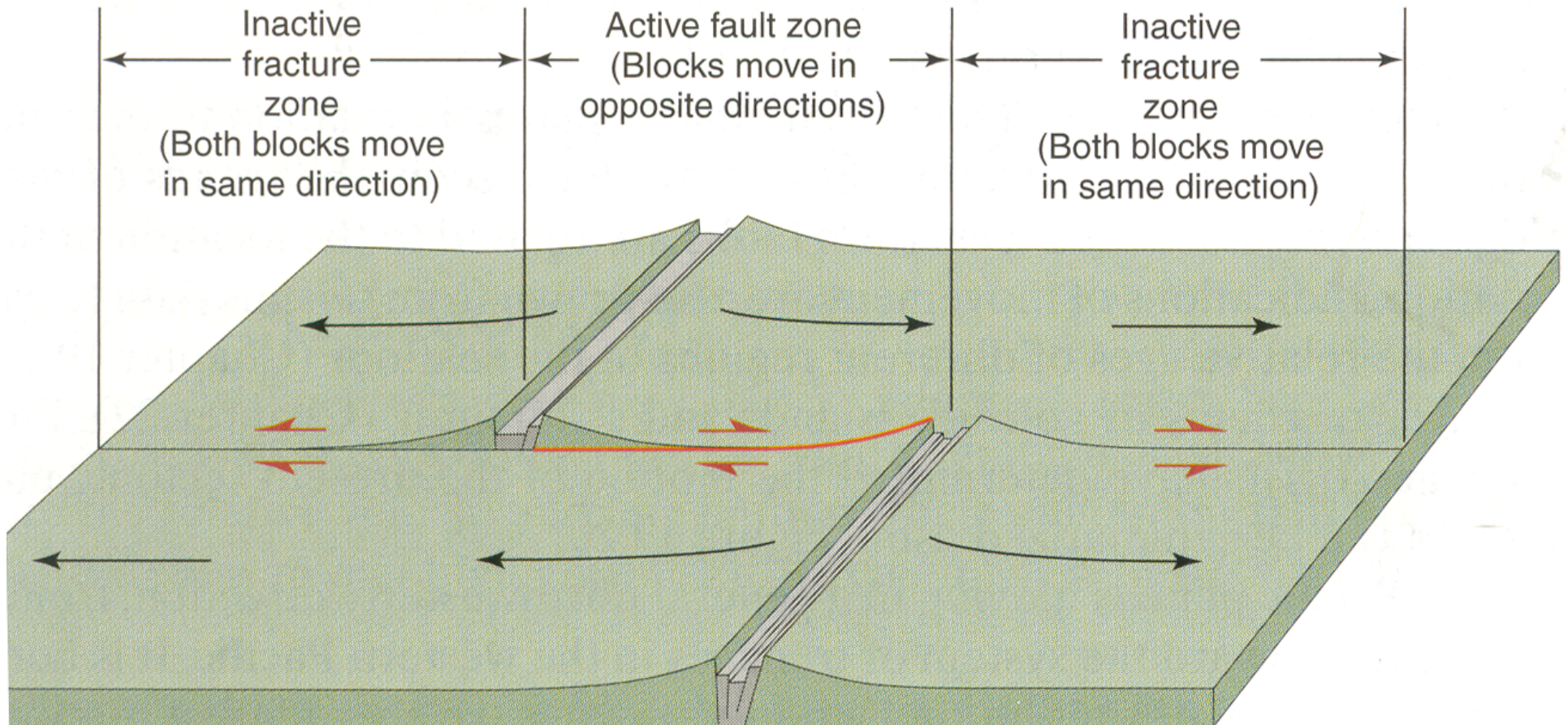


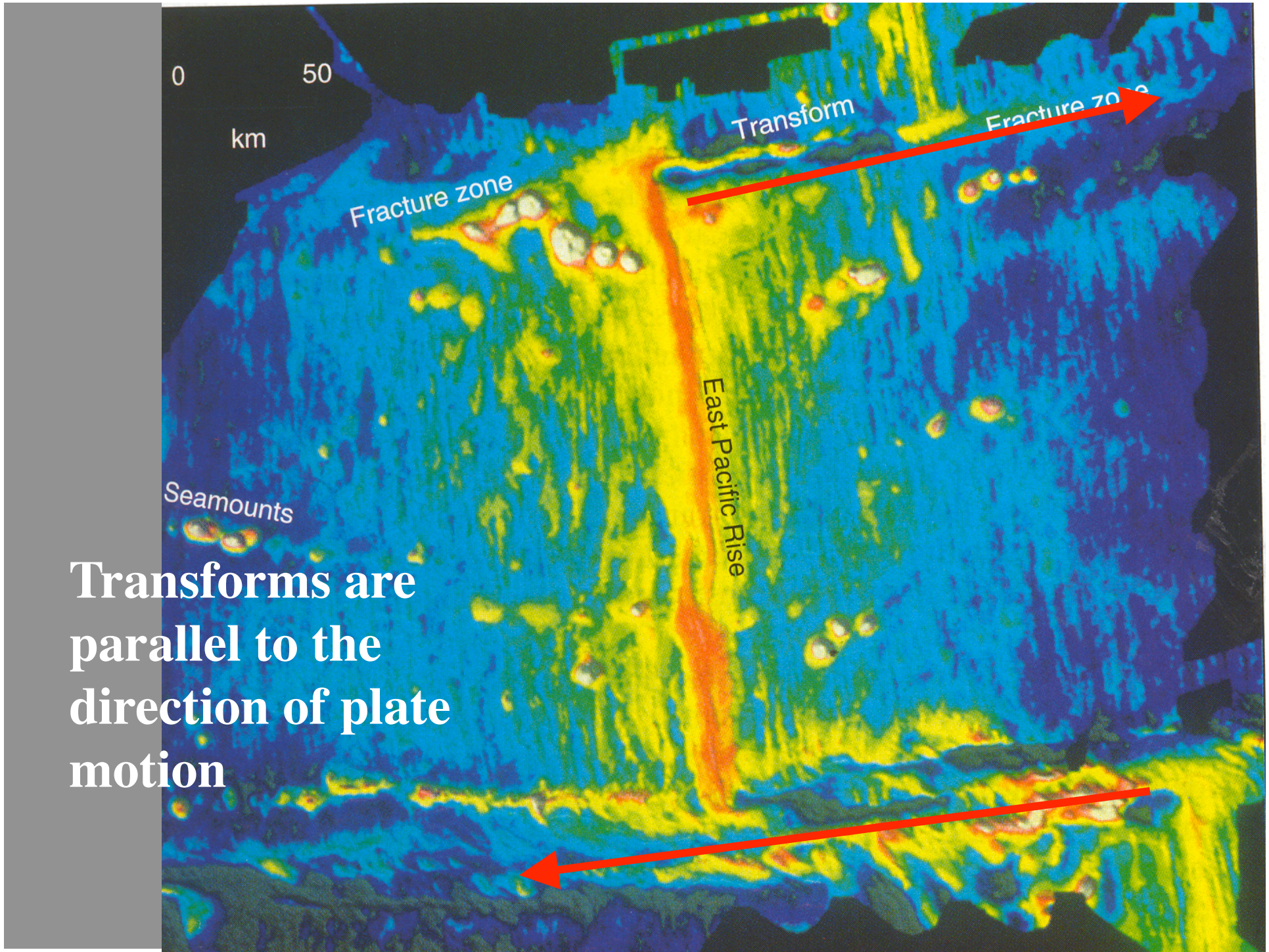
fracture zones are extinct transforms

ridge offset across a ridge-ridge
transform remains constant over time

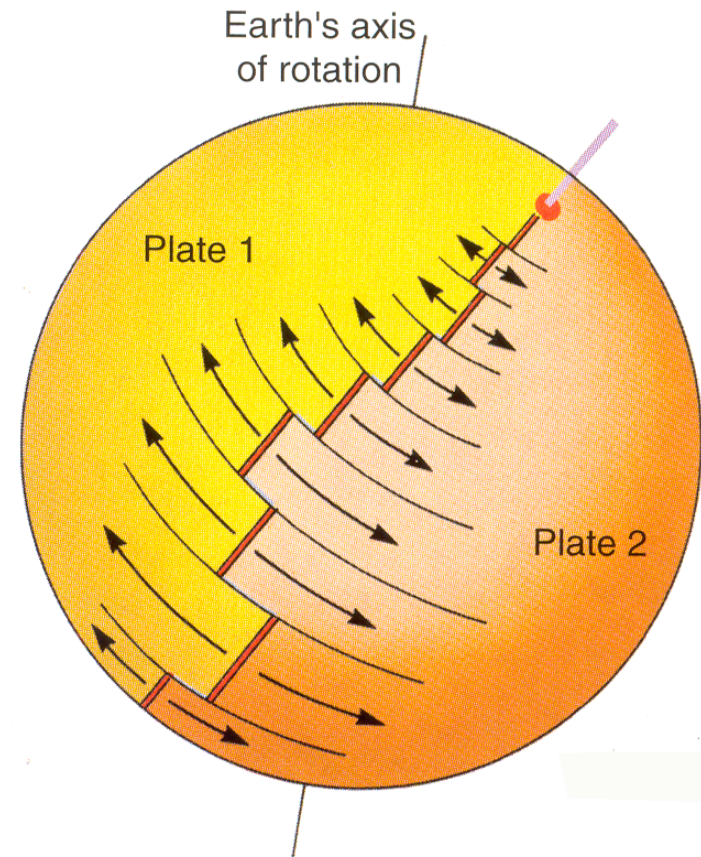
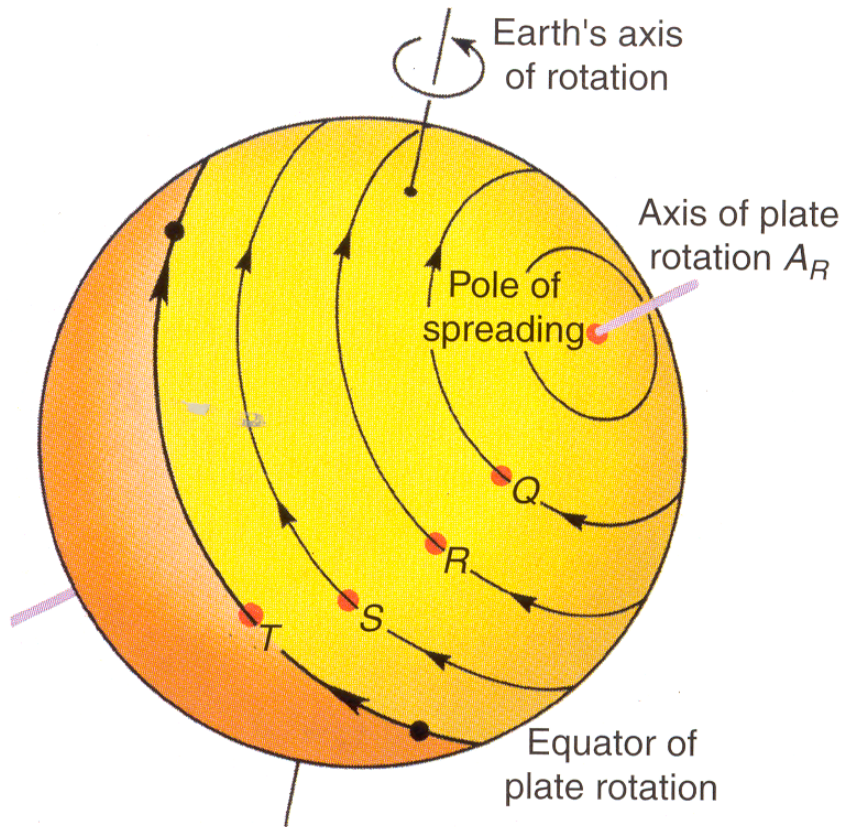


Different age lithosphere is juxtaposed across a fracture zone

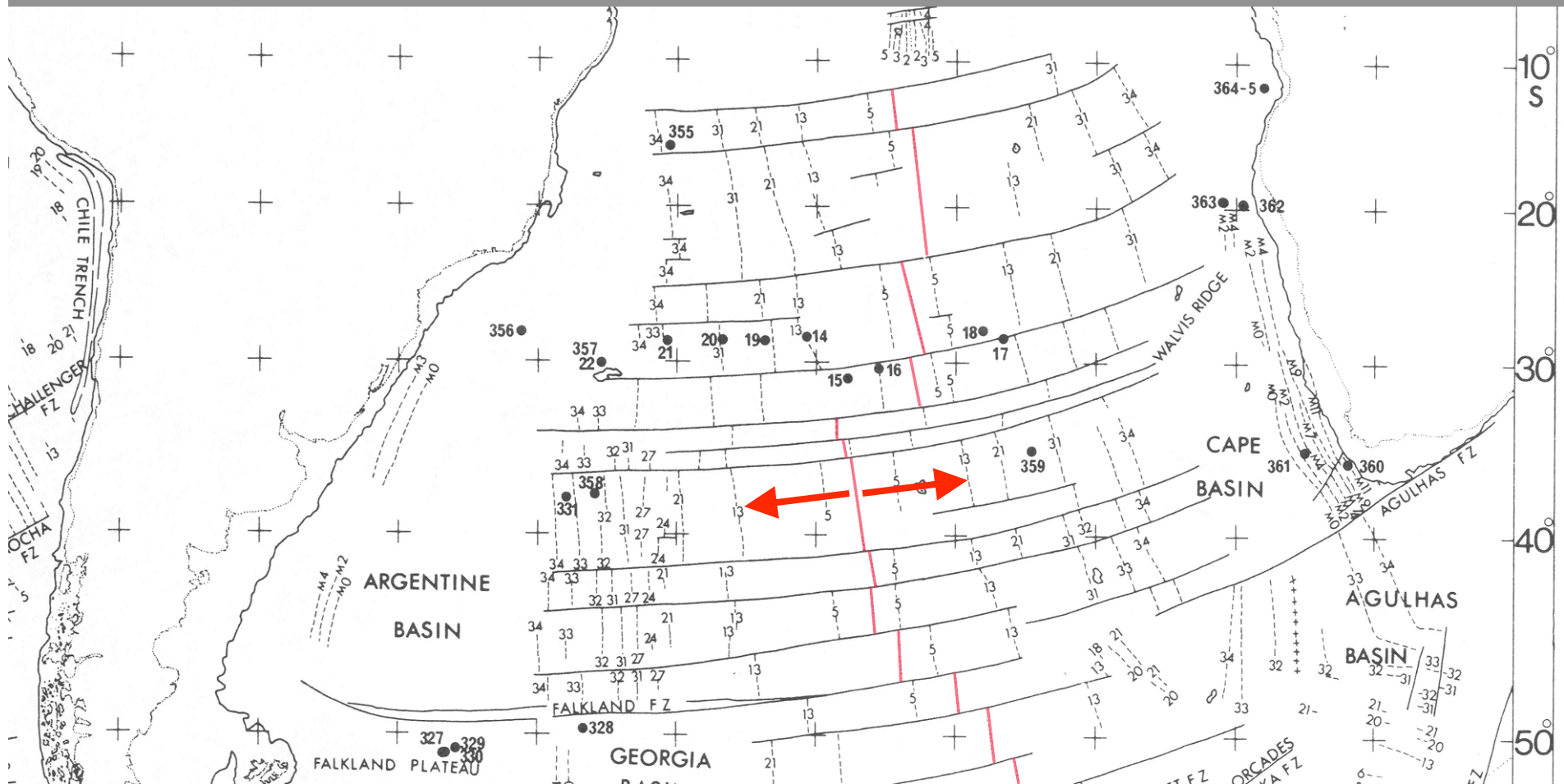




On a spherical earth, transforms are curved.
They are “small” circles- similar to latitude lines

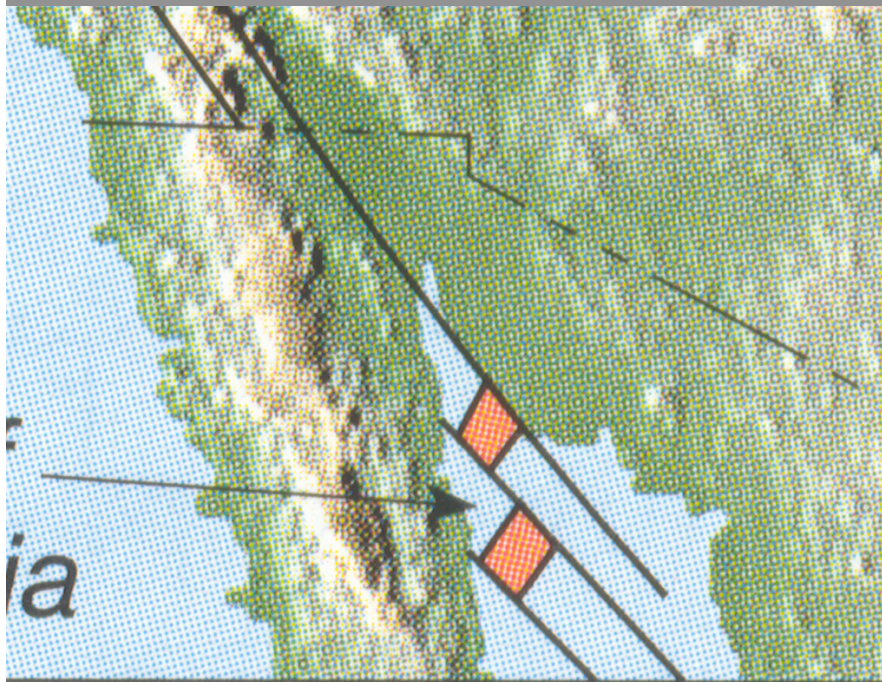


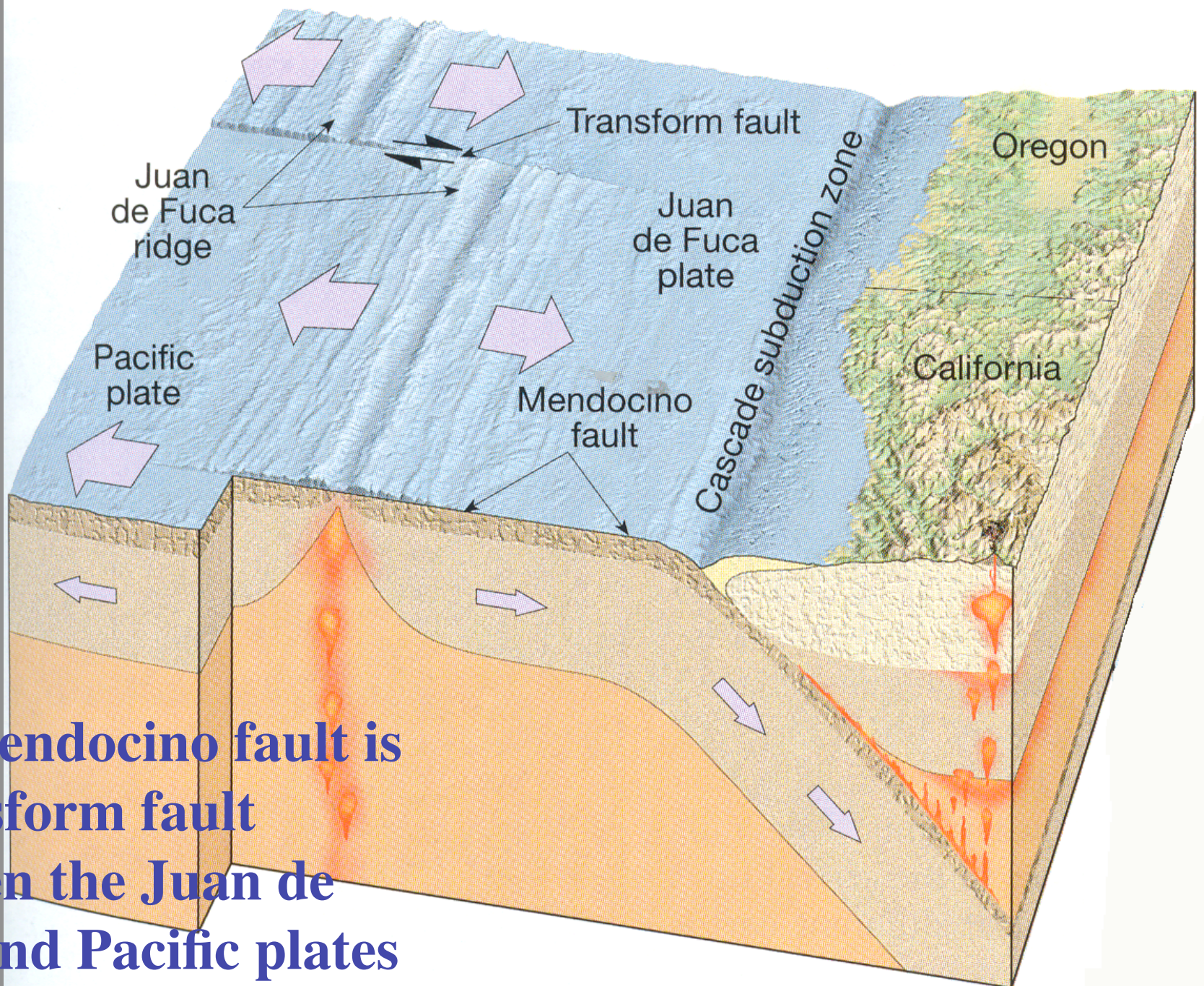
transforms ARE curved



pole of rotation (location) determined from transform curvature

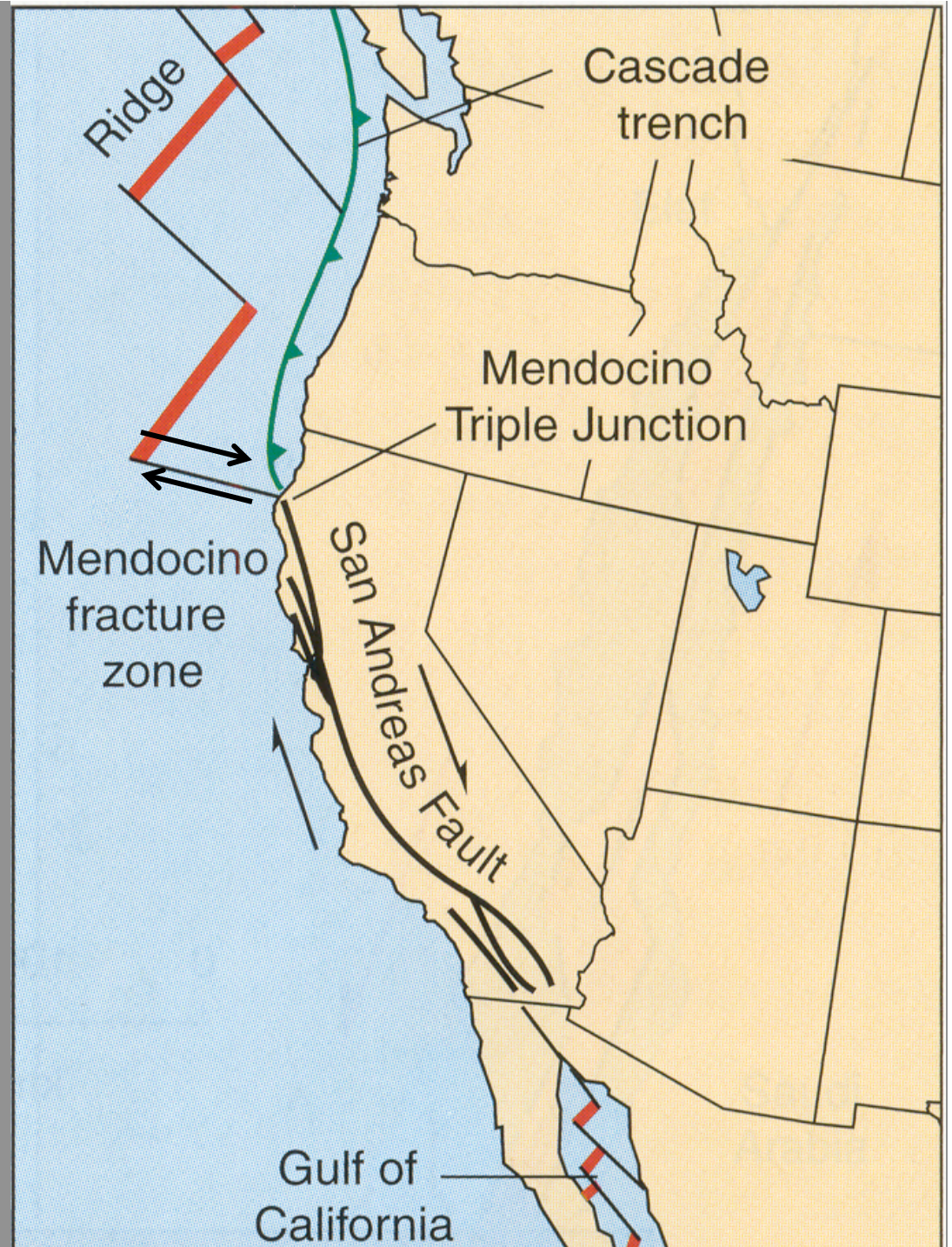
The San Andreas fault is a transform fault between the North American and Pacific plates





The Mendocino fault is a transform fault between the Juan de Fuca and Pacific plates

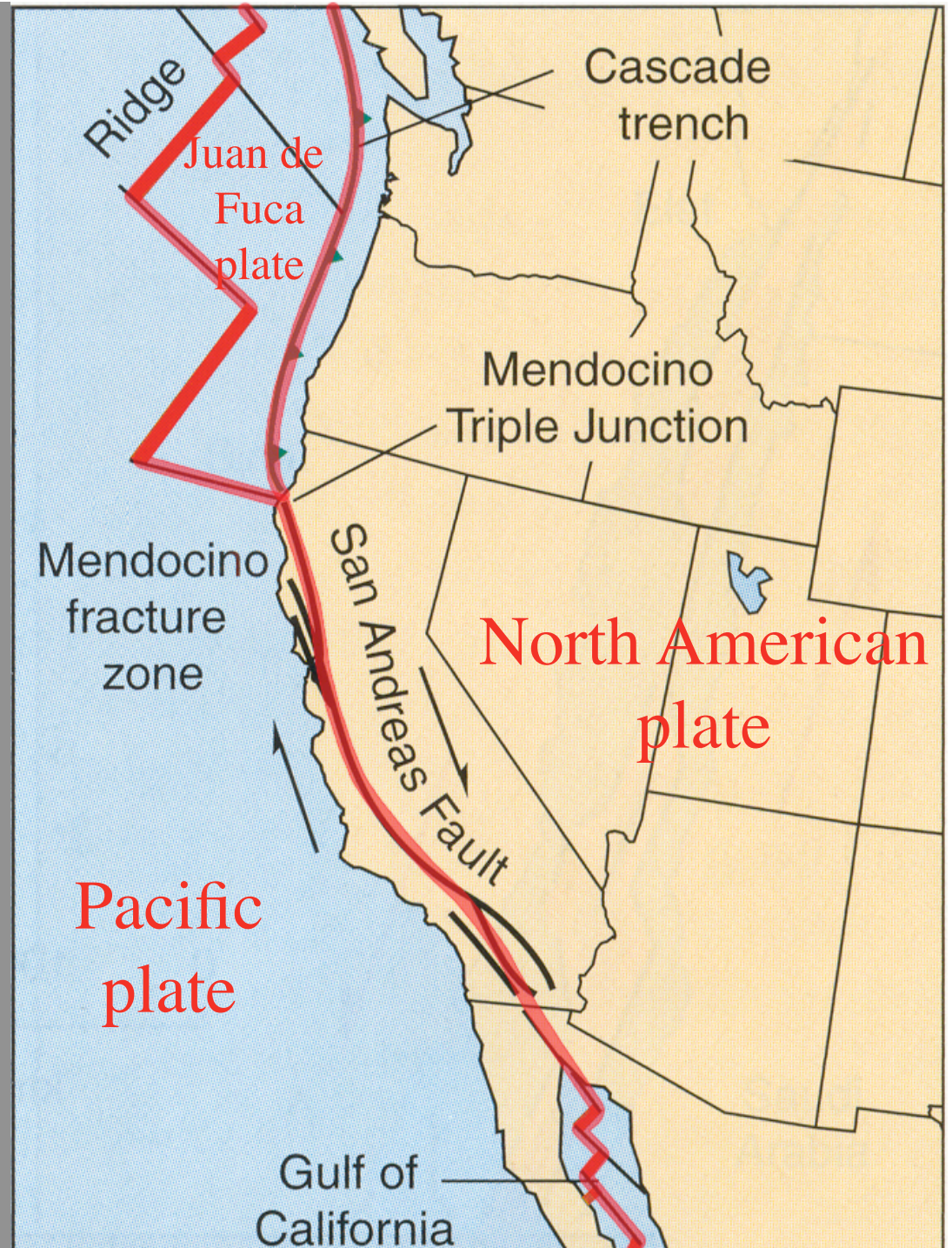
How does the Pacific plate “turn the corner” at the Mendocino triple junction?

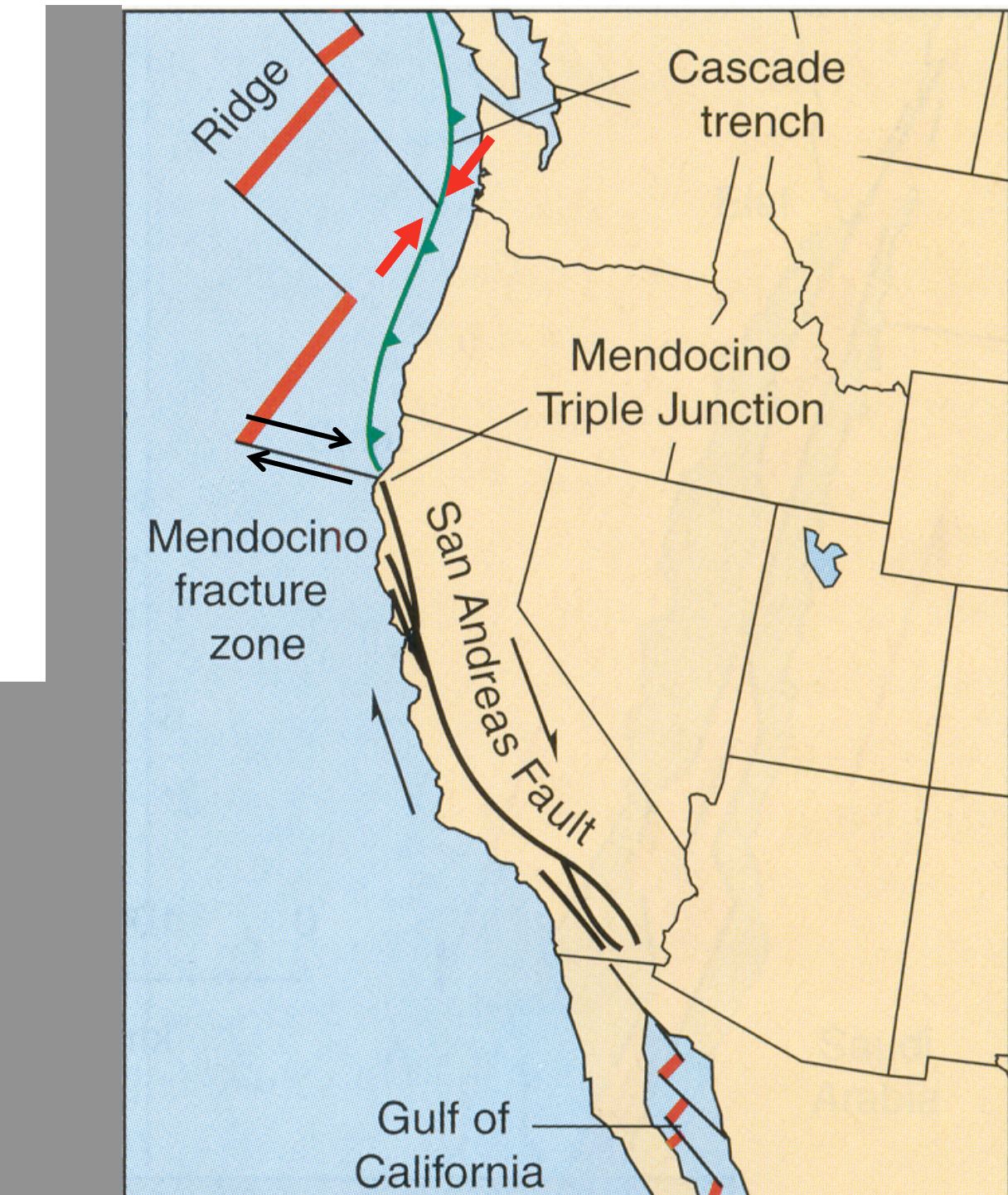
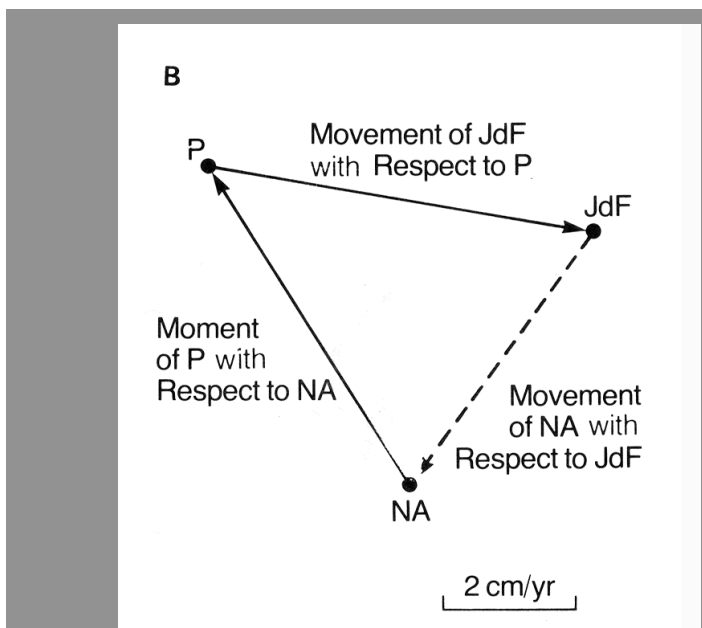
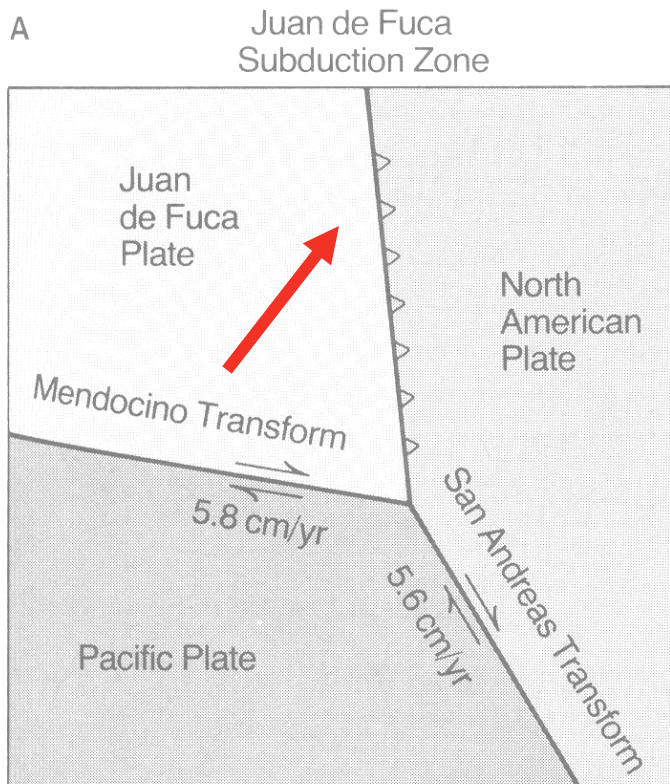


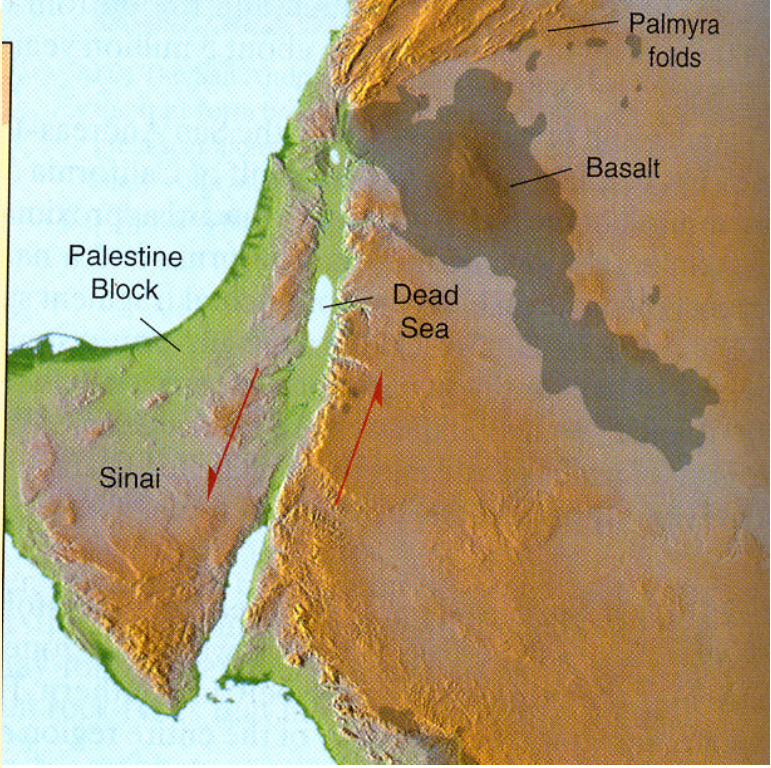
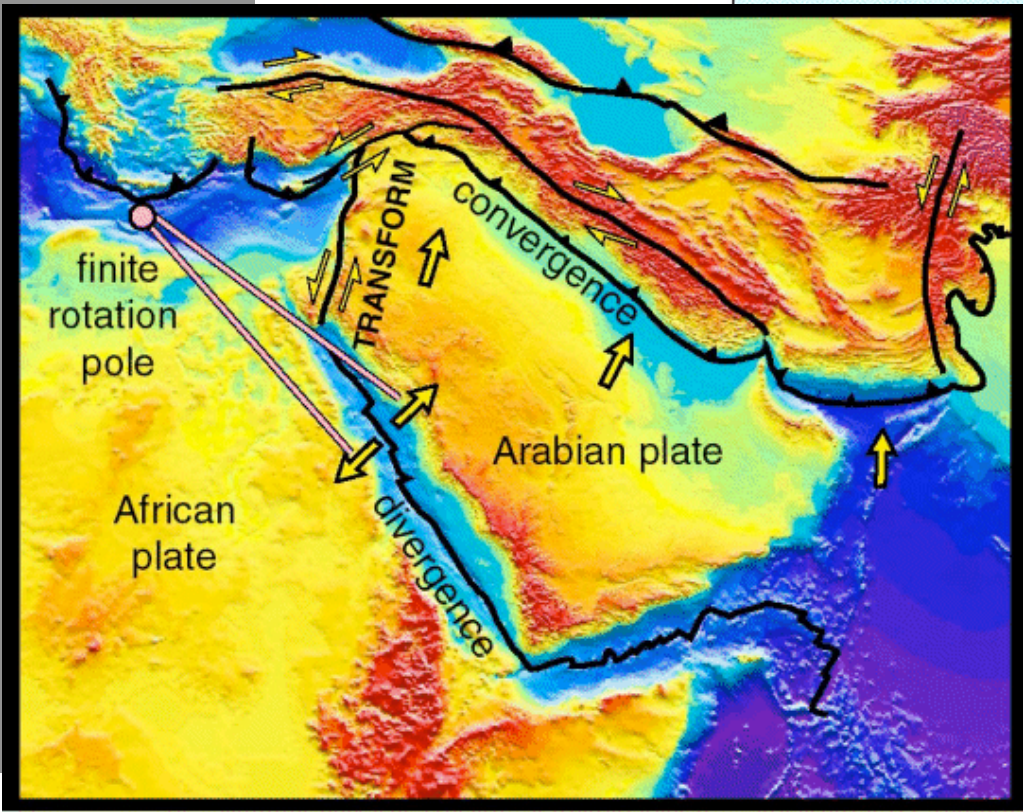
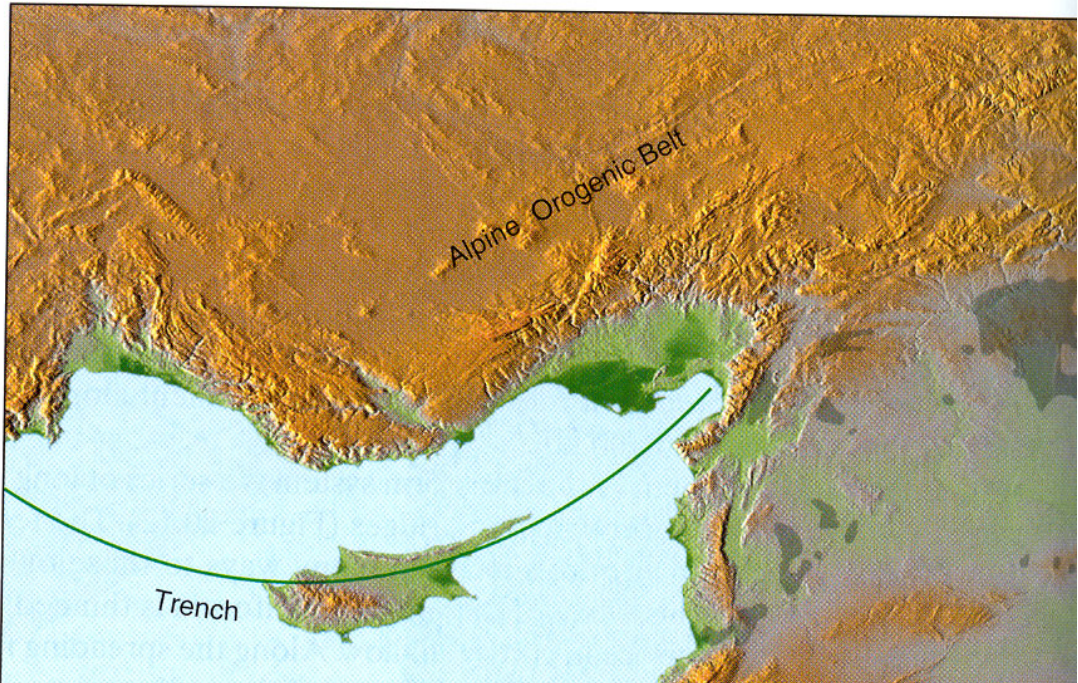
Three plates:

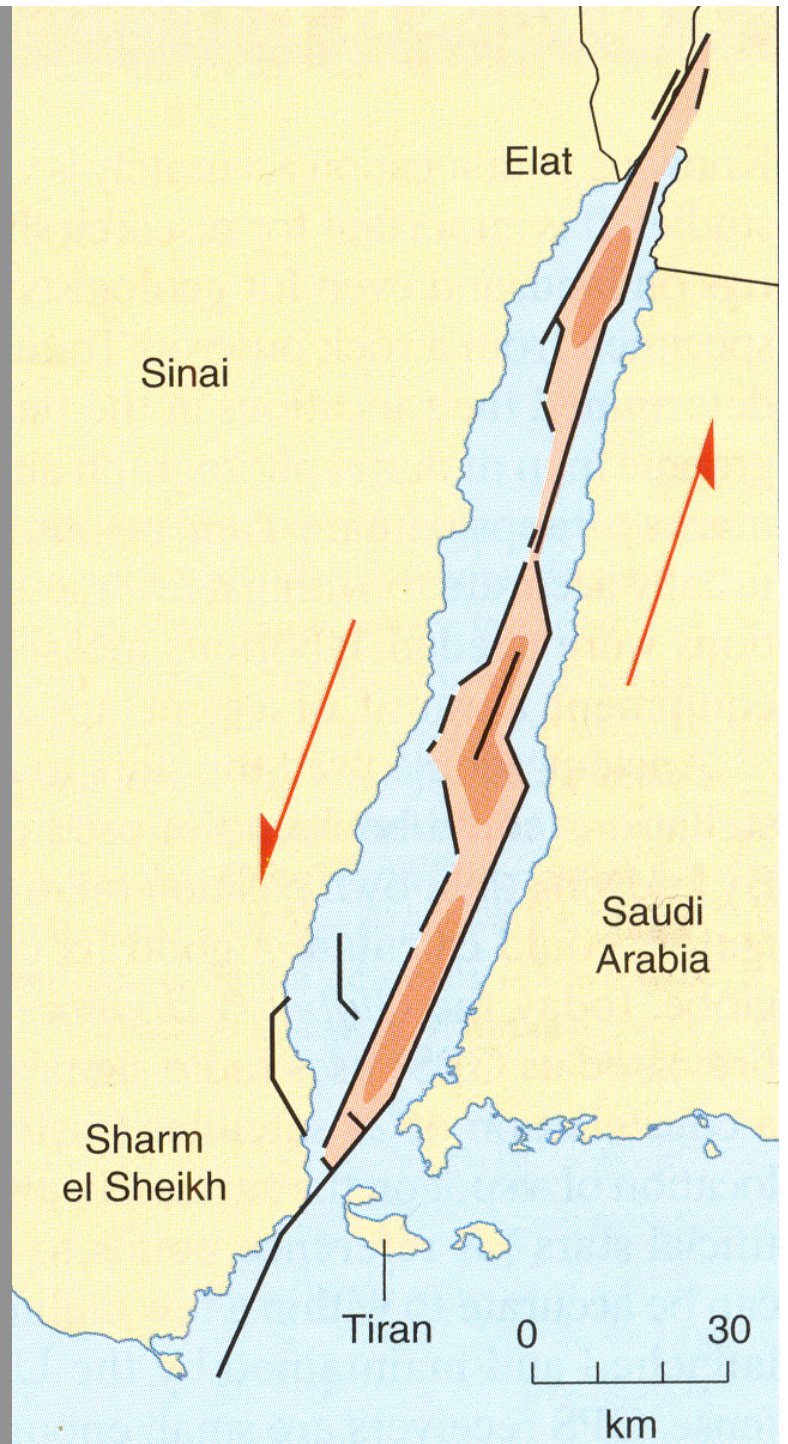
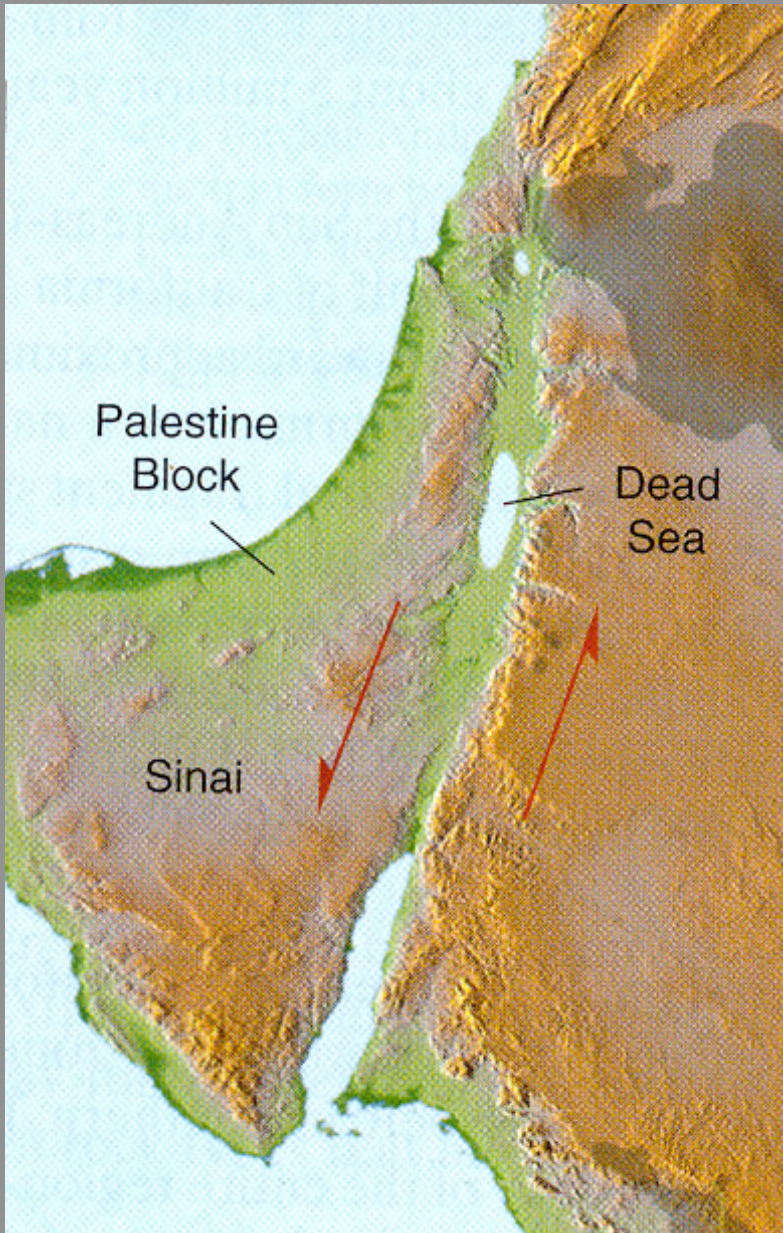
- Pacific
- North American
- Juan de Fuca

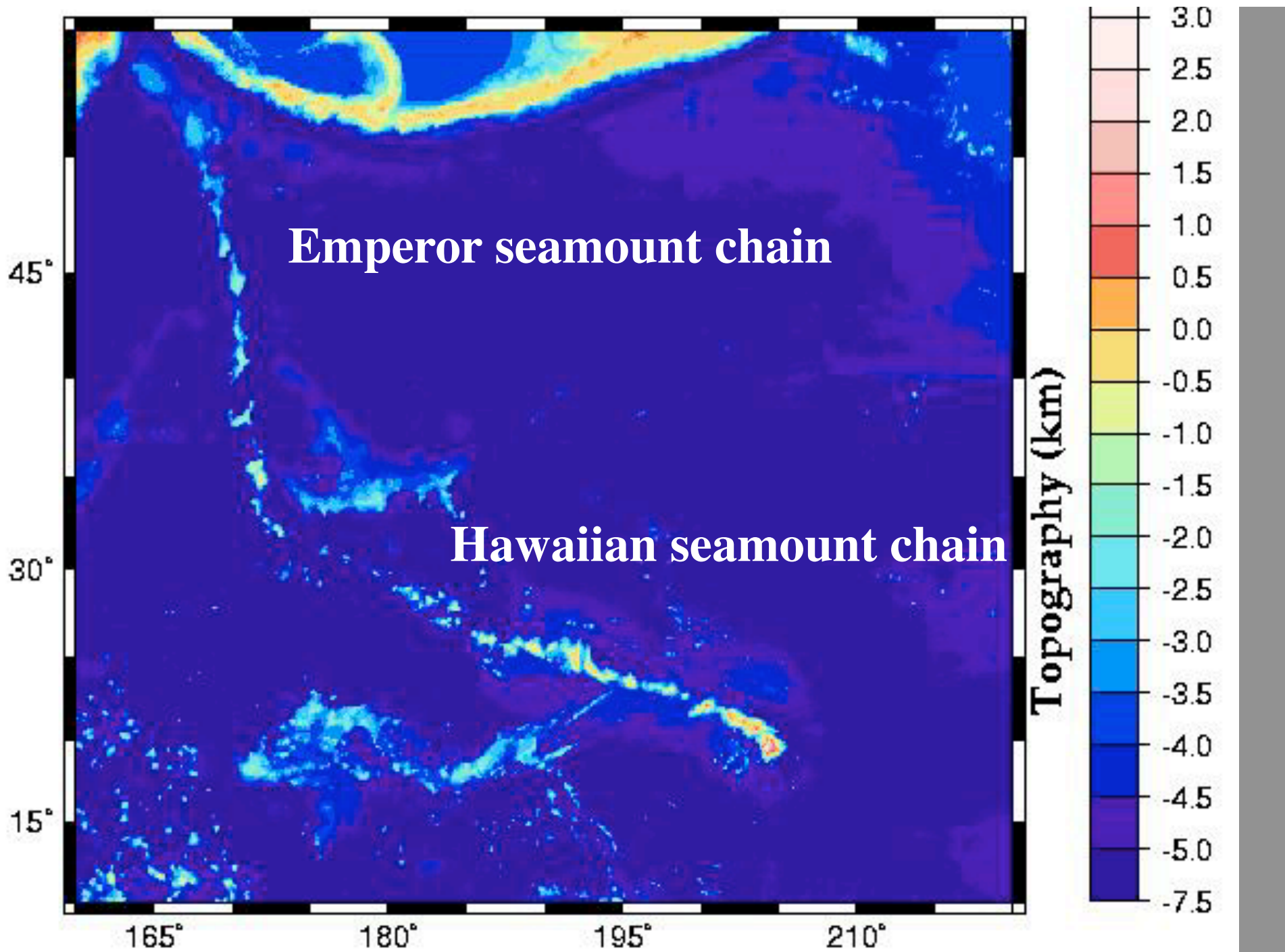
come together at
the Mendocino
triple junction

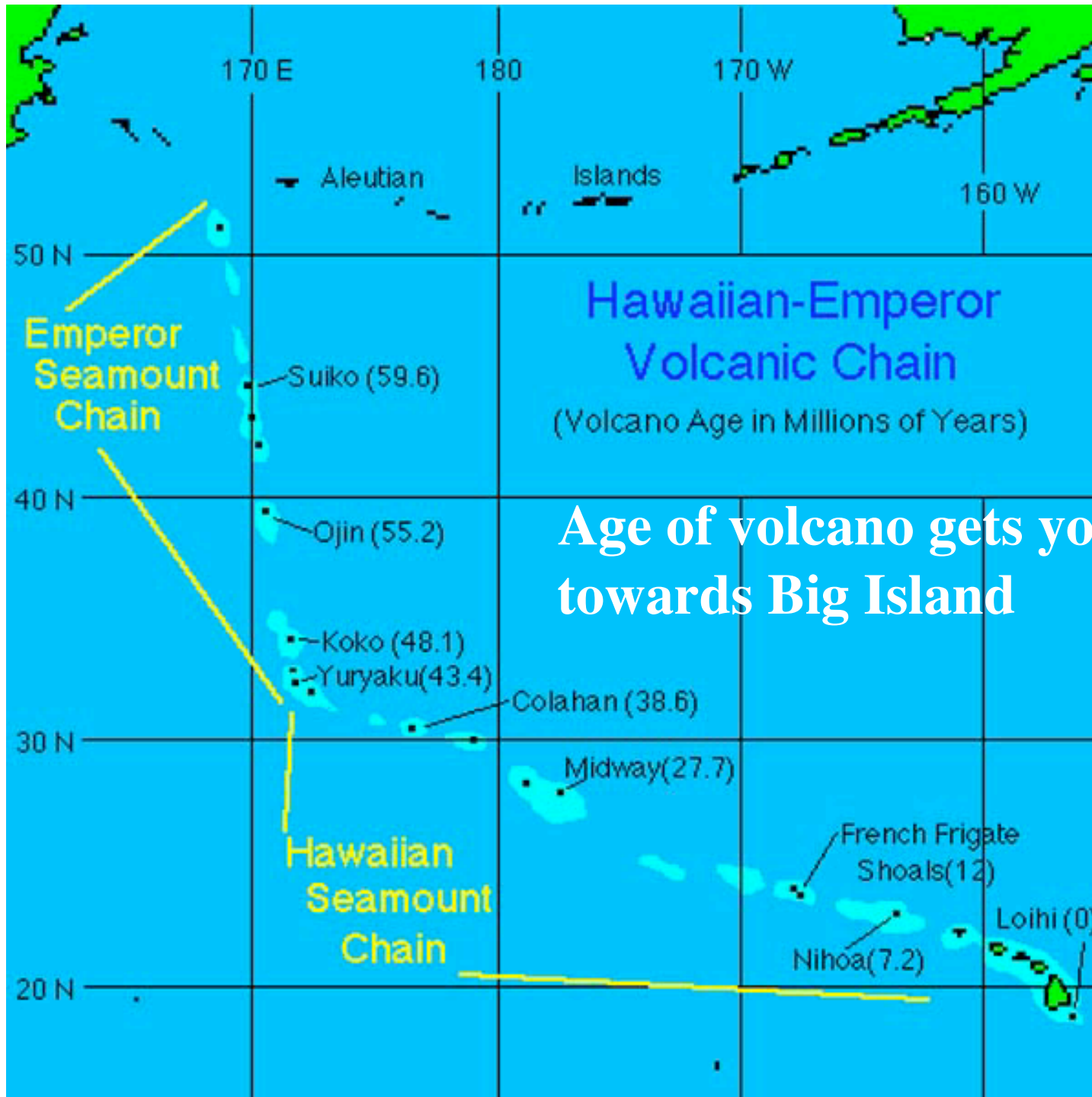






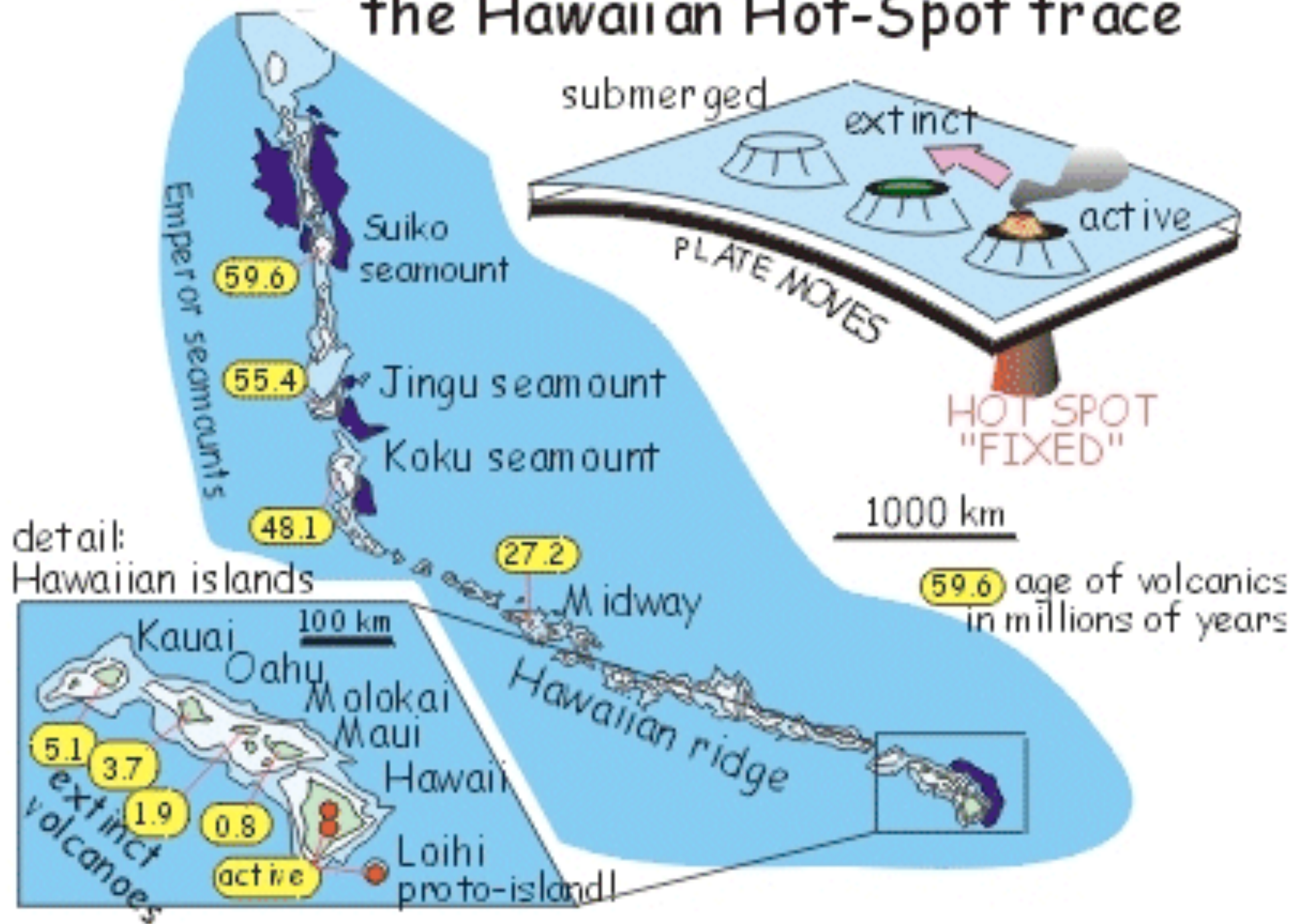






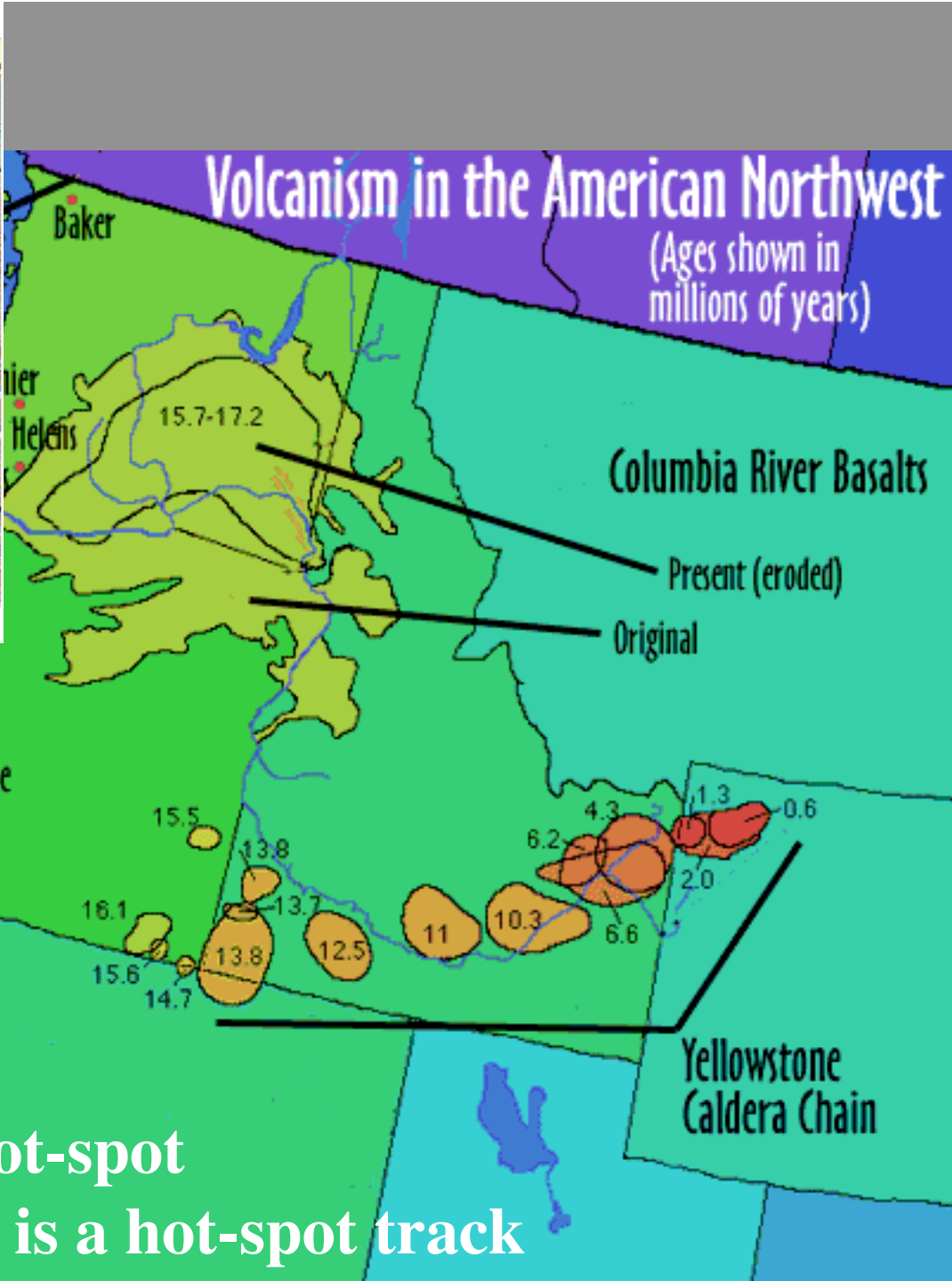
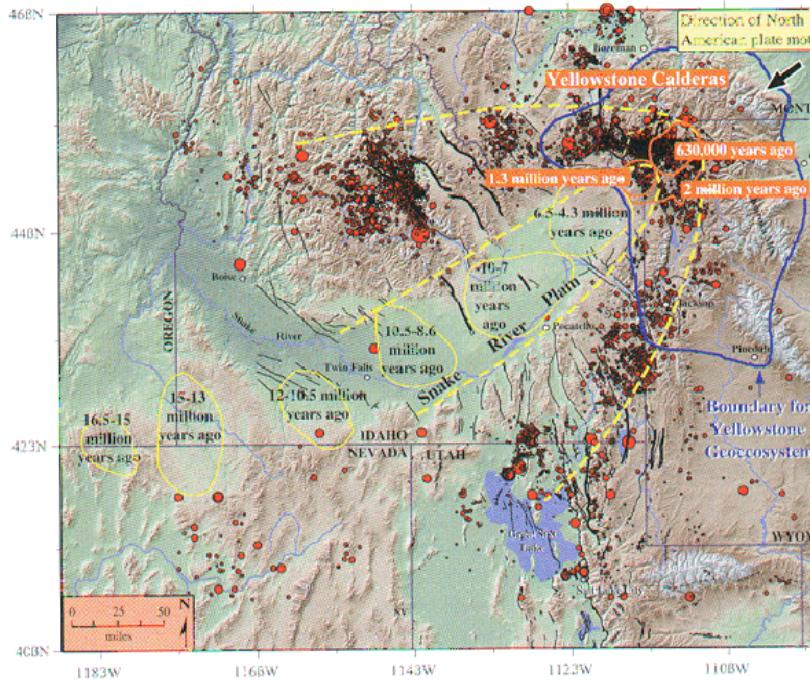
Age of volcano gets younger towards Big Island

the Hawaiian Hot-Spot trace





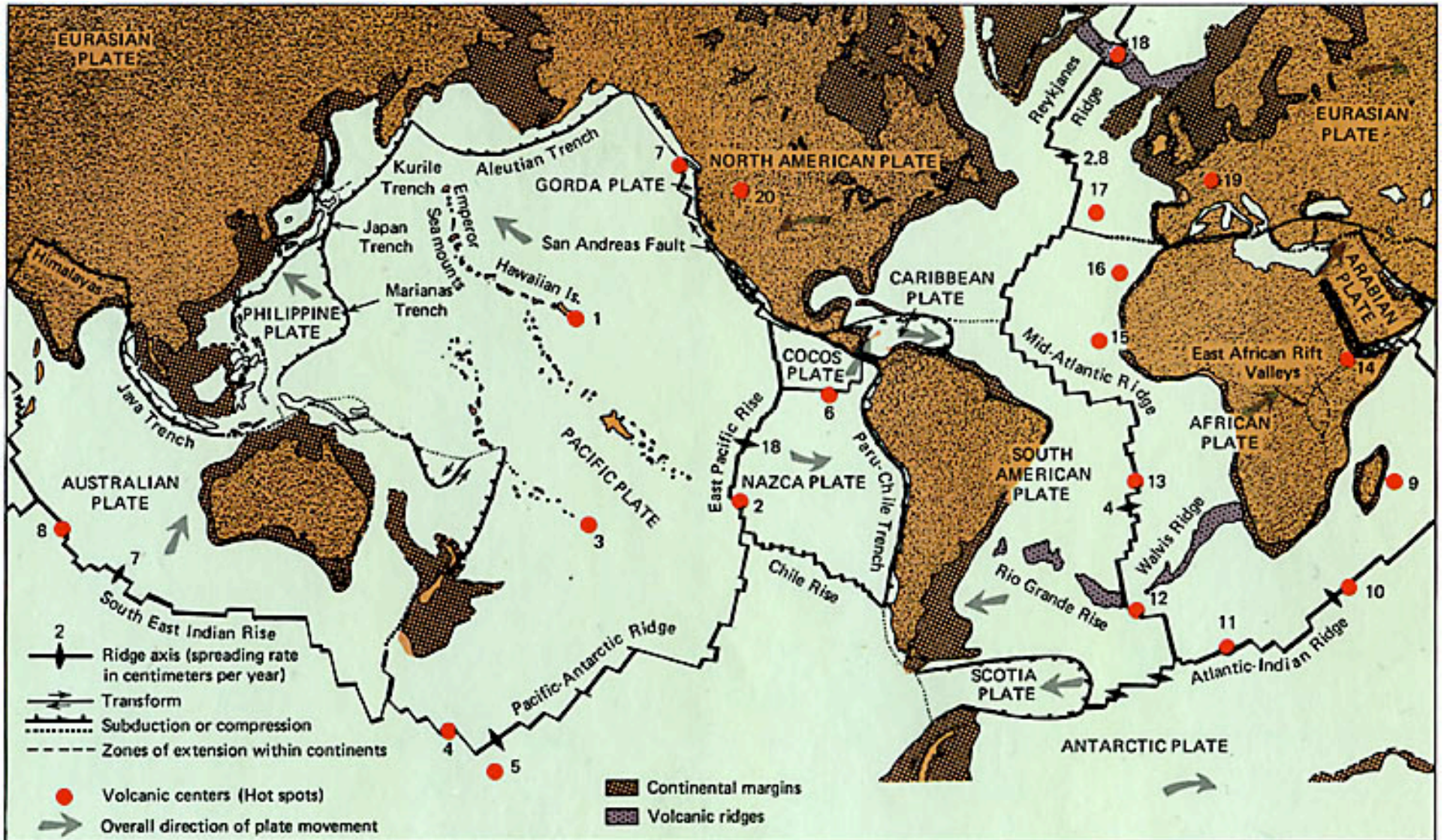
Active hot-spots



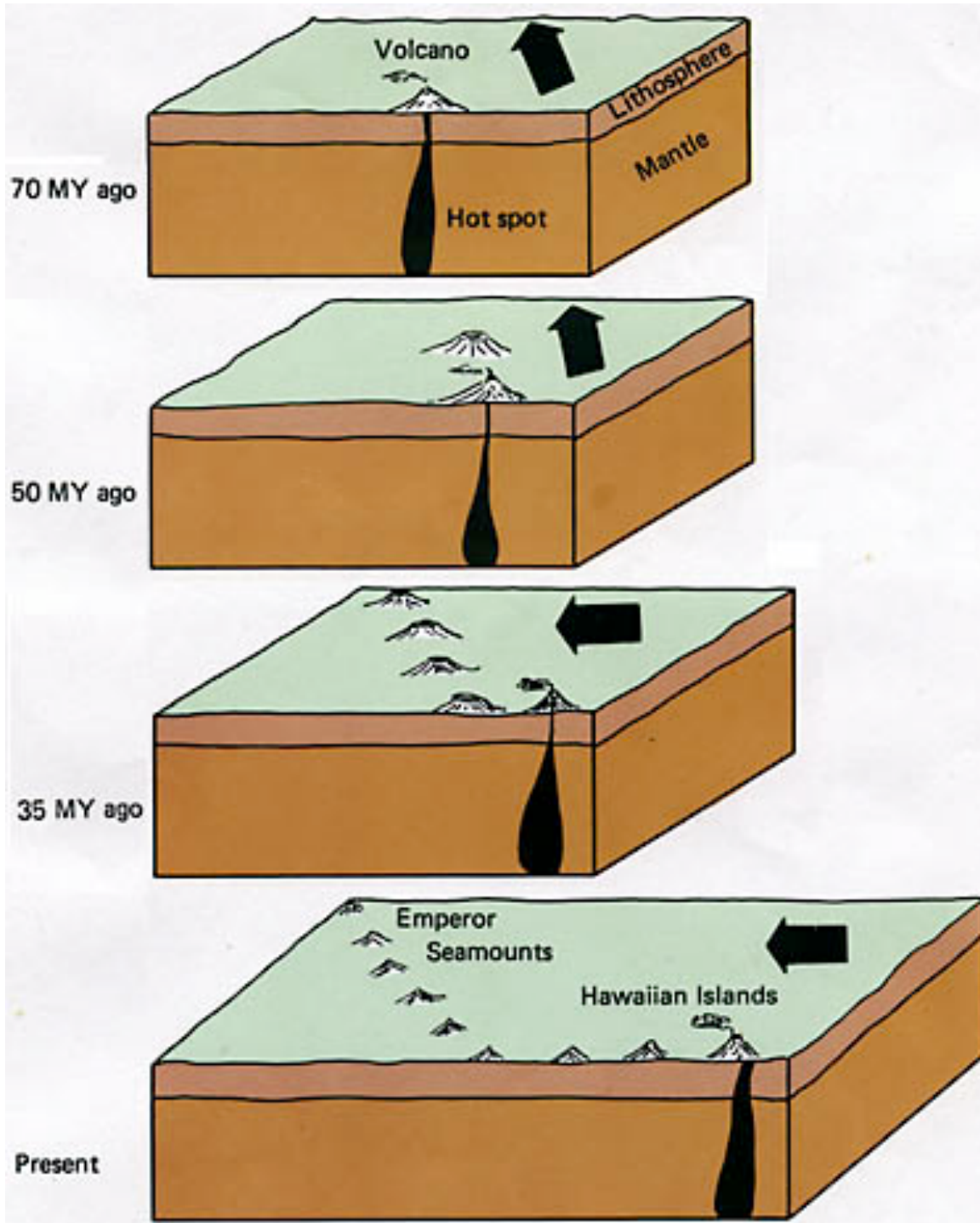
Yellowstone is a hot-spot
Snake River plain is a hot-spot track



Snake River plain volcanism



Fixed hot spot-
Absolute plate motions

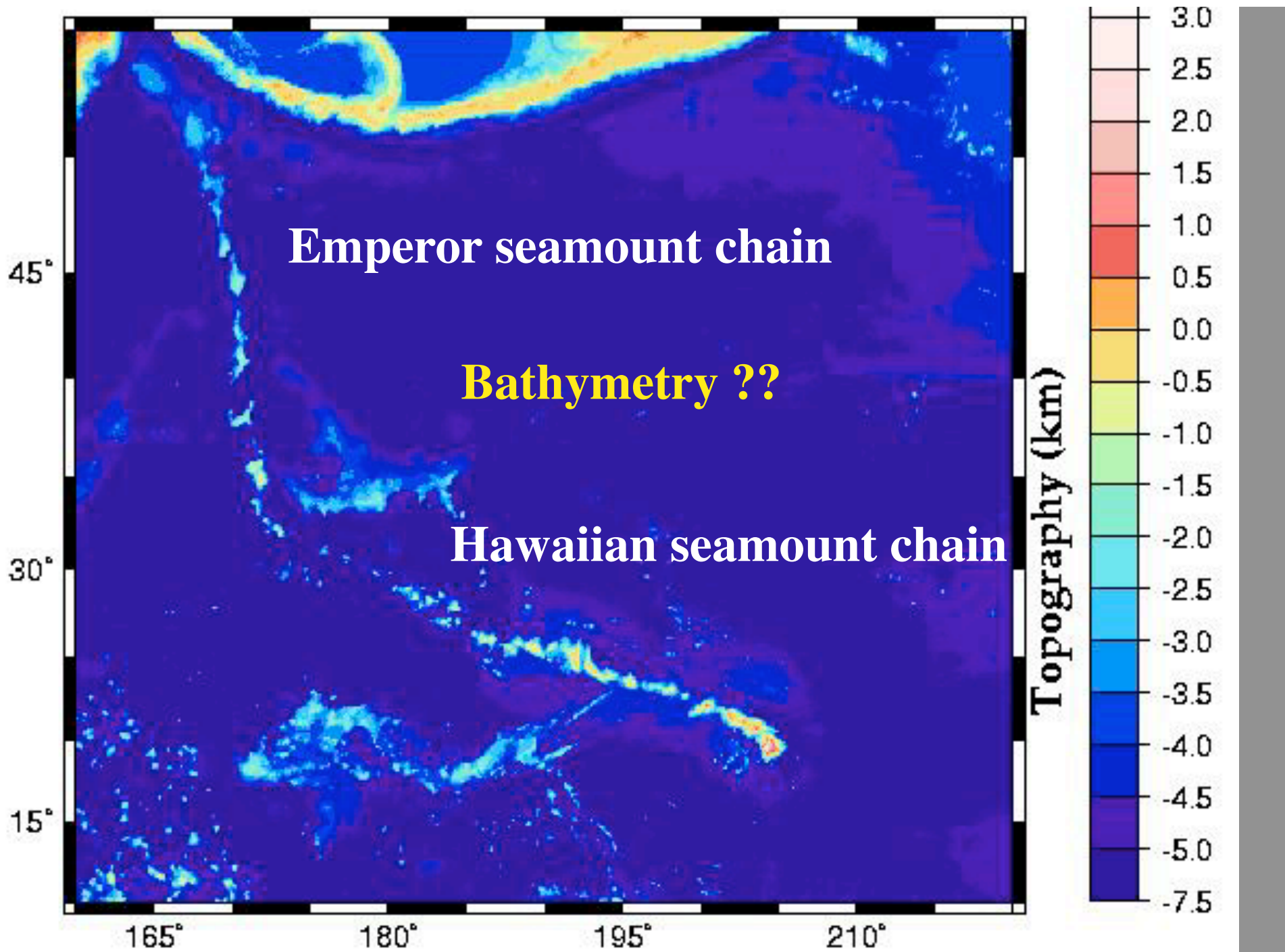


Source of hot spot
magmas?

Lithosphere?
No!!!

Asthenosphere
NO!

CMB??



SIMPLIFIED BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

EXPLANATION

IGNEOUS ROCKS

TRIASSIC-CRETACEOUS (245 - 150 Me*)
 White Mountain plutonic and volcanic rocks (mostly granite, syenite, and rhyolite)

CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN (380 - 245)
 Two-mica granite

DEVONIAN (410 - 380)
 New Hampshire plutonic rocks
 (a) Granite
 (b) Granodiorite
 (c) Diorite

SILURIAN (440 - 410)
 Granite and granodiorite

ORDOVICIAN (500 - 440)
 Highlandcroft and Oliverian granitic rocks

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

DEVONIAN (~400)
 Slat, schist and quartzite, and gneiss

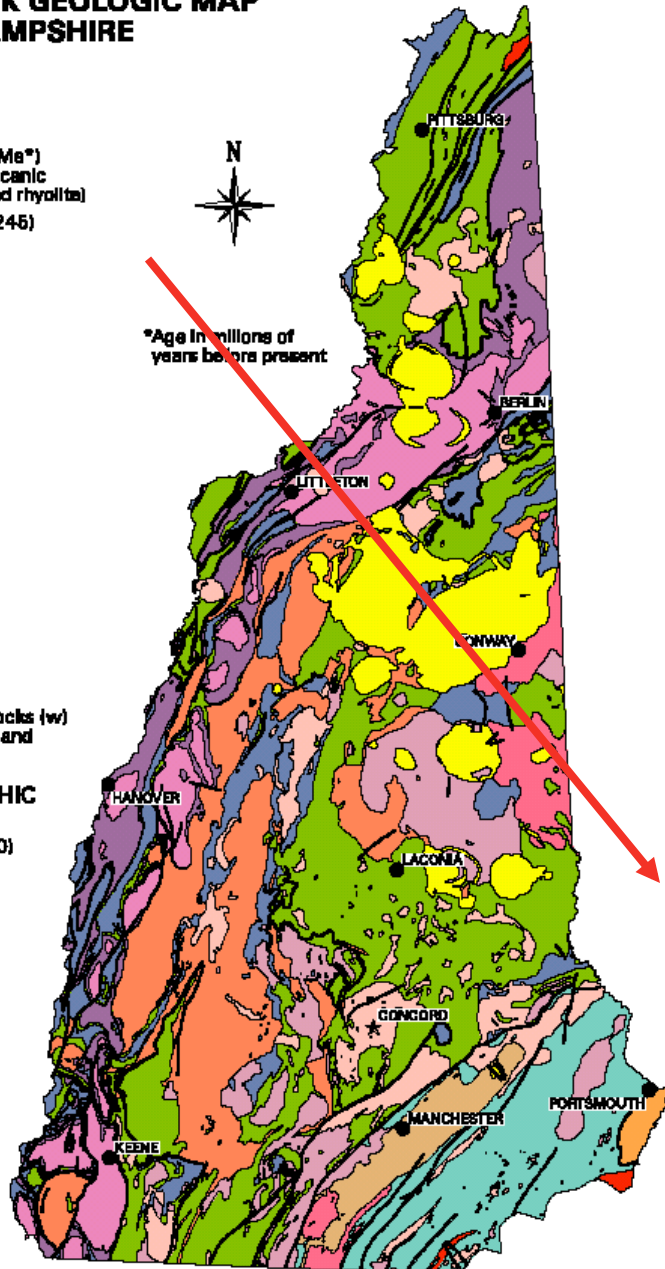
SILURIAN (~430)
 Schist, quartzite, and minor carbonate rocks

CAMBRIAN-SILURIAN (520 - 430)
 Rusty schist and metavolcanic rocks (w)
 Impure and calcareous quartzite and slates (e)

UNDIFFERENTIATED METAMORPHIC AND IGNEOUS ROCKS

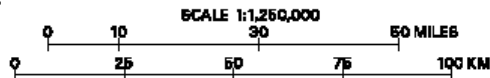
PRECAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN (>450)
 Gneiss of the Massabasic (m) and fault rocks of the Rye complex (r), both contain igneous and metamorphic rocks.

FAULTS
 CONTACTS



*Age in millions of years before present

Adapted from Lyons and others, 1997, Bedrock geologic map of New Hampshire: U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA, State Geologic Map, 2 sheets, scale 1:250,000 and 1:500,000, by W.A. Botthner and E.L. Boudette.



Hot spot track in New Hampshire

