

**GEOG 3B**  
**Land Water and Life**  
**Summer 2016**  
**Review Session II**

**Gengchen Mai**  
**08/29/2016**



- Time is flying so fast.
- Learning all the basic concepts within five weeks is very challenging.
- The final will NOT be an accumulated exam.
- Final -> Biogeographic processes to Fossil Fuels
- Hope you find these TA sessions useful
  
- \* Comprehensive understanding is not required



# Overview

- 882- E: Green scantron
- Multiple choice
- 35 questions
  
- Introduction to Geology
- Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes
- Earthquakes and Tsunamis
- Weathering, Karst Landscapes, and Mass Movement
- Soil Characteristics and Properties
- Soil Order

# Introduction to Geology

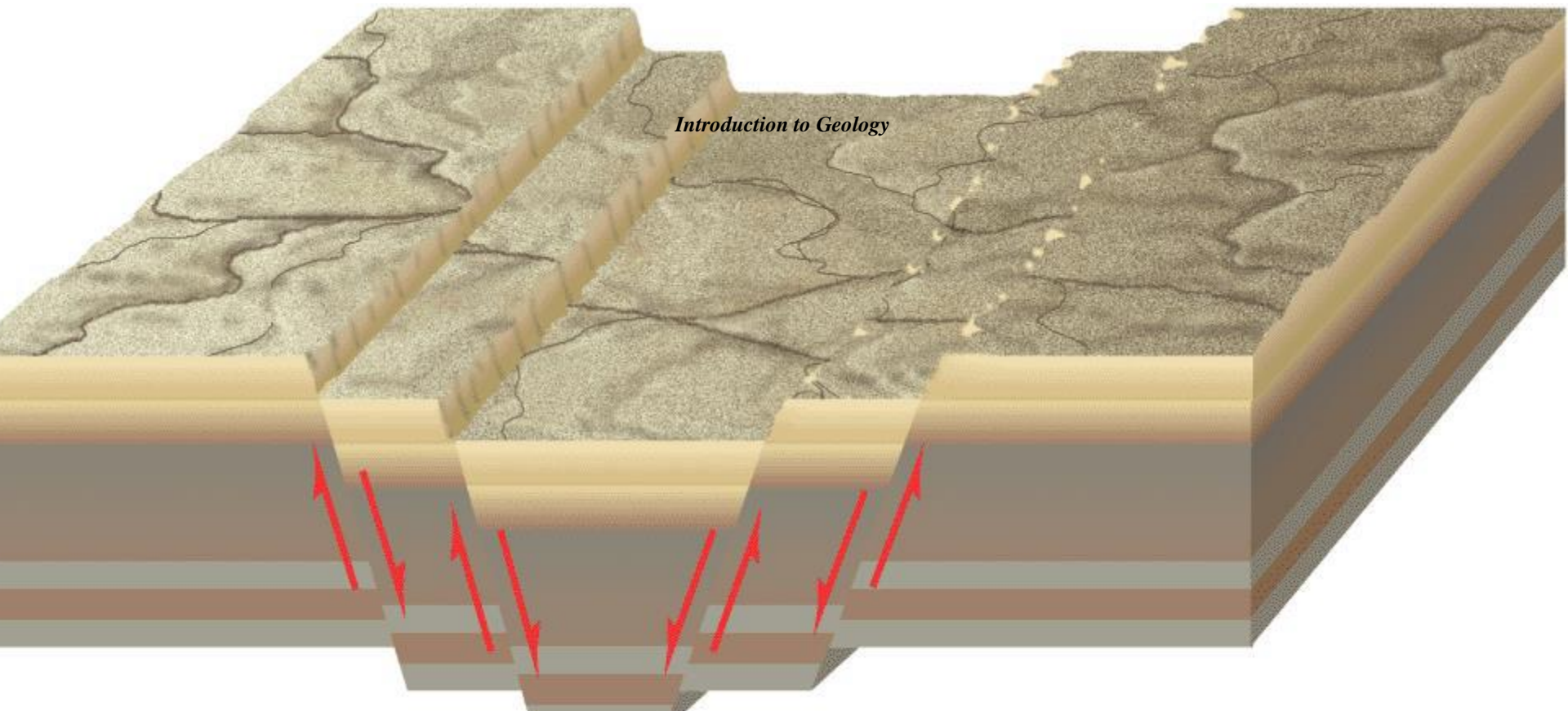


- Geologic time scale \*
- Earth's Structure and Internal Energy
  - Isostasy and Buoyancy
- Geologic Cycles (attributes, process)
  - Igneous(extrusive/intrusive, continental/oceanic)
  - Sedimentary
  - Metamorphic
  - The Rock Cycle
- Plate tectonics
  - Formation of and Breakup of Pangaea

# Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes



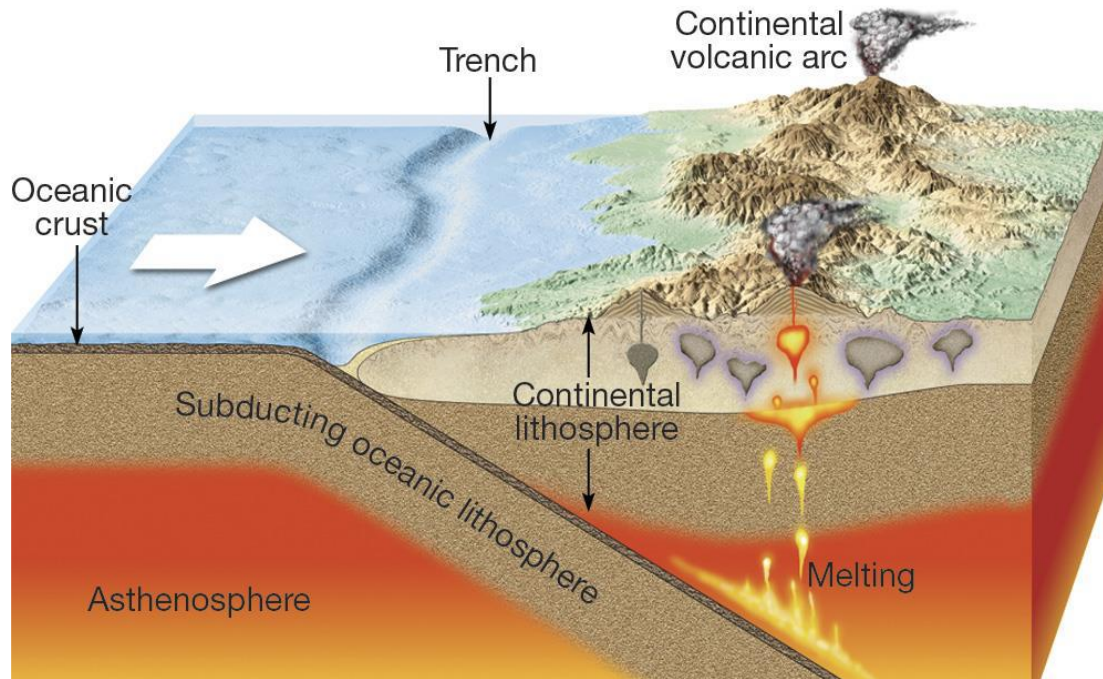
- Divergent Plate Boundaries (Red Sea)
  - Sea-Floor spreading centers
  - Upwelling forms new seafloors at mid-ocean ridge
  - **Construction** process of new land (Not Mountain)



# Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes

- Convergent Plate Boundaries

- Compressional forces result in collision zones (where 2 plates collide)
- **Destruction** processes of land
- Oceanic – oceanic (Subduction Zone, Japan)
- Oceanic – continental (Subduction Zone, Andes-Cascades)
- Continental – continental (**Not Subduction Zone**, Himalaya)





# Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes

- Transform Plate Boundaries (San Andreas Fault)
  - Shear forces result in two plates sliding past each other





- Smooth edge – converge zone
- Zigzag edge – divergent zone
- San Andreas – transform plate boundaries



# Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes



- Volcanic activities
  - Formation:
    - Along subduction boundaries
    - Along sea-floor spreading centers on the ocean floor and rifting of continental plates
    - At Hotpot
- Shield vs. Composite Volcano (example)

# Earthquakes and Tsunamis

- Fault

- 3 types of faults

- normal – divergent
- Reversing - convergent
- strike-slip - transform

- Hanging wall/food wall

- Earthquakes

- Seismic Waves

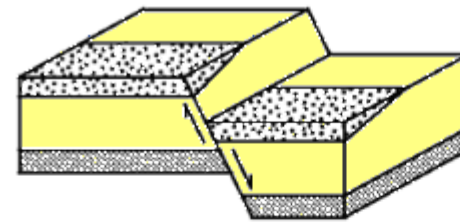
- Body waves
- P and S
- Surface waves
- R and L

- Epicenter/focus

- Ring of Fire

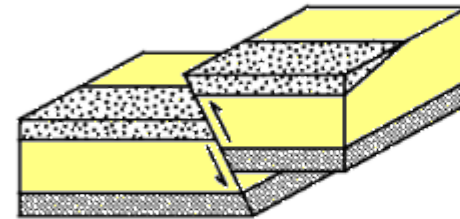
- Tsunamis

- Japan earthquake and



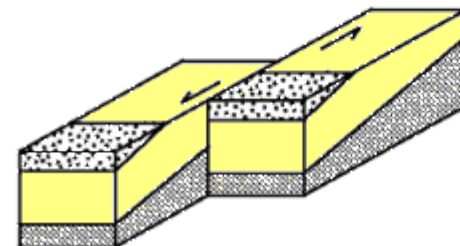
**NORMAL FAULT**  
(common along mid-ocean ridges)

VERTICAL MOVEMENT



**THRUST FAULT**  
(common in subduction zones at island arcs)

HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT

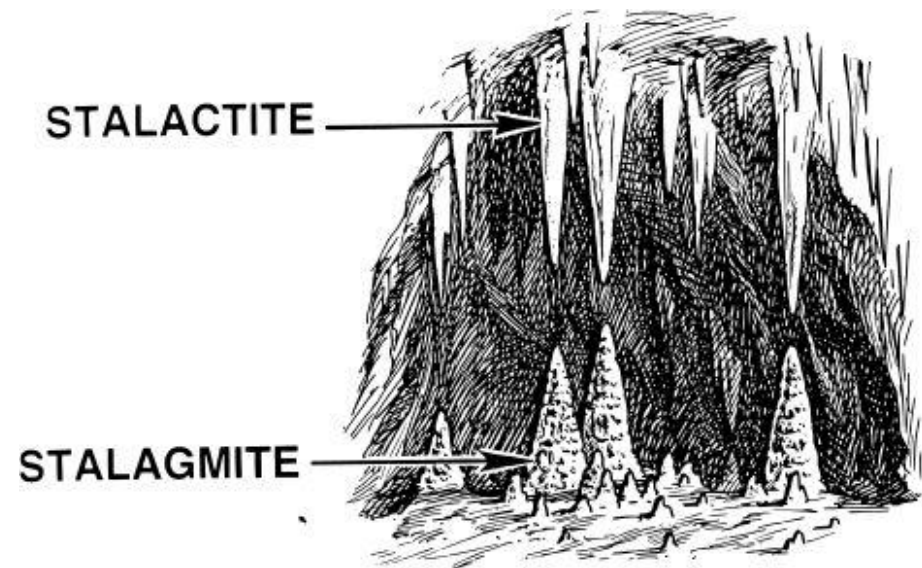


**TRANSCURRENT OR TRANSFORM FAULT**  
(common across mid-ocean ridges, which they displace)

# Weathering, Karst Landscapes, and Mass Movement



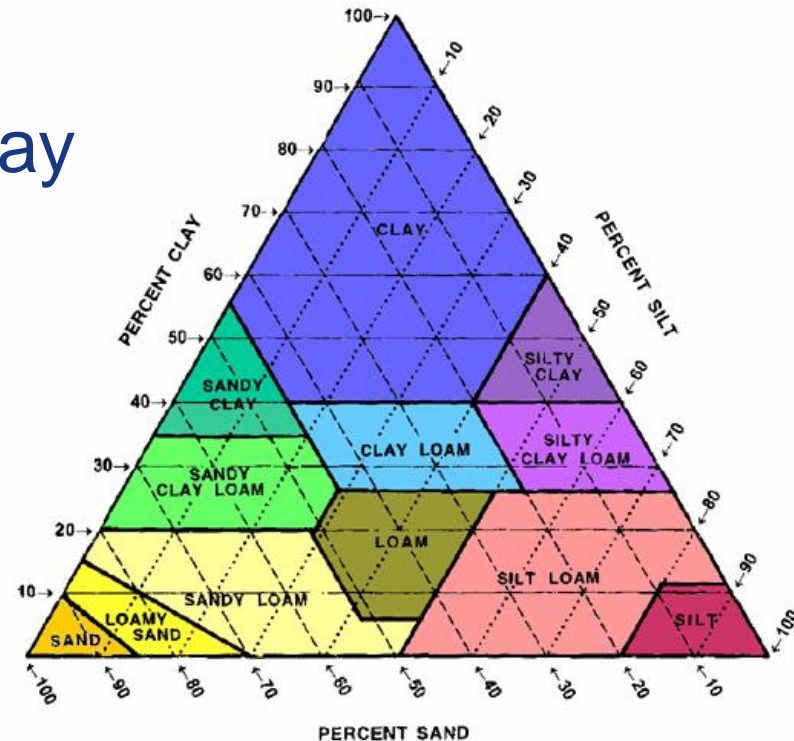
- Landforms and Landscapes
- Karst Landscapes
- Weathering Processes
  - factors
    - Physical Weathering
      - Frost action
      - Root Wedging and Fire
      - Crystallization
      - Pressure-Release Jointing
      - Exfoliation
    - Chemical Weathering
- Mass movement
  - Landslides
  - Fire and rainfall



# Soil Characteristics and Properties



- Major Soil Horizons (OAEBCR)
- Influences on Soil Formation
  - S=CIORPT(H)
- Young vs Mature Soils
- Permeability: Sand, Silt and Clay
- Soil Texture Triangle



- Climate influences on soil orders
- Unique properties of Aridisols, Oxisols, Gelisols, Histosols, Andisols, Mollisols and Entisols
- Soil order
  - Orders With Unique Parent Materials
  - Orders Formed in Unique Environments/Climate
  - Orders by Age
  - Orders Developed Under Unique Vegetative Ecosystem