

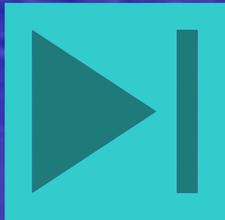
# PLATE TECTONICS THEORY

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graph TD; A[PLATE TECTONICS THEORY] --> B[Continental drift]; A --> C[Sea floor spreading];
```

**Continental drift**

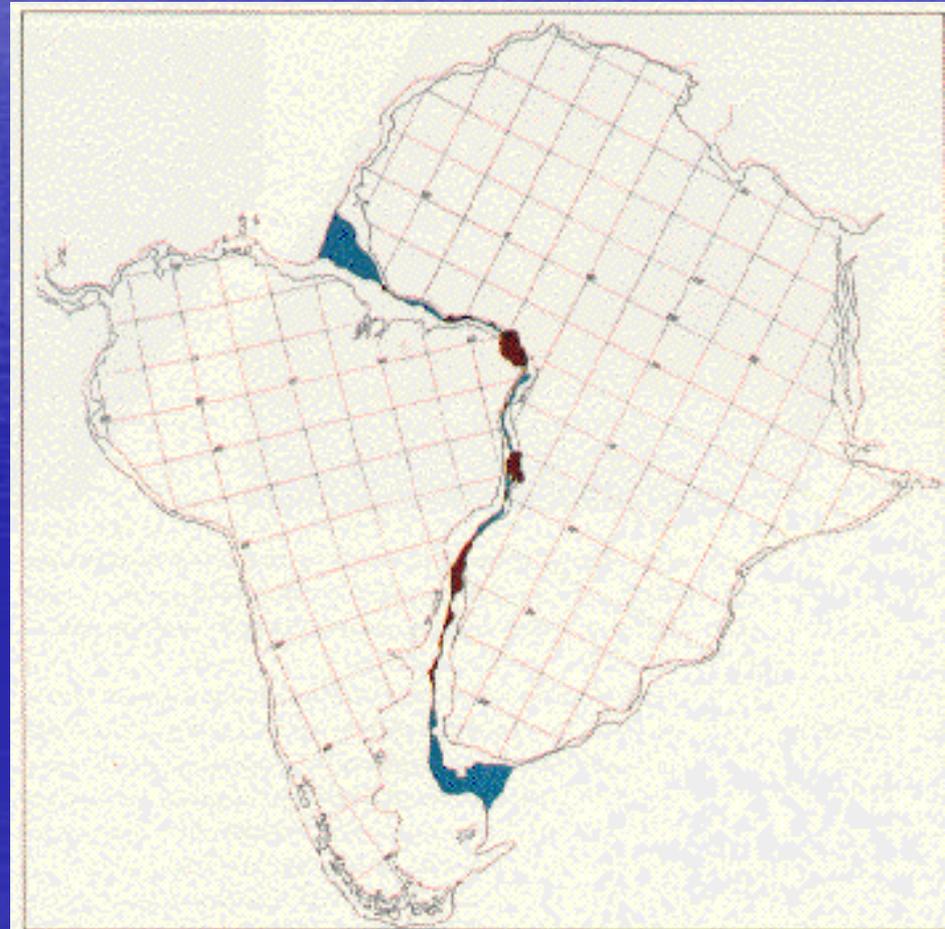
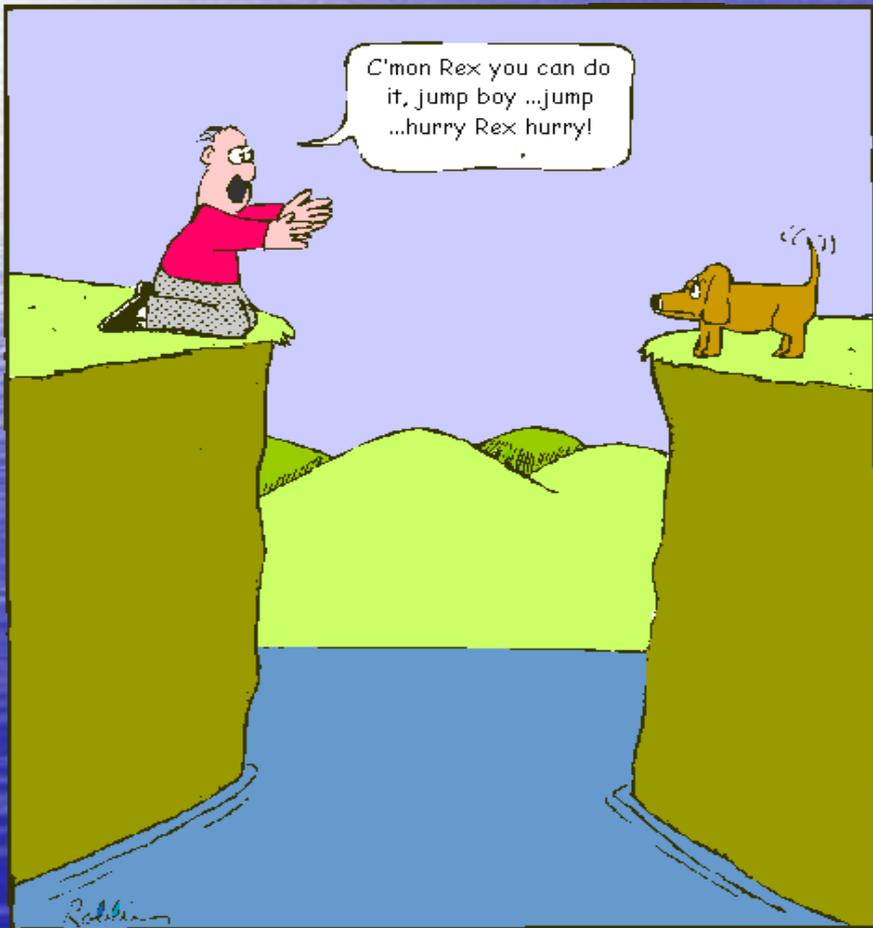
**Sea floor spreading**

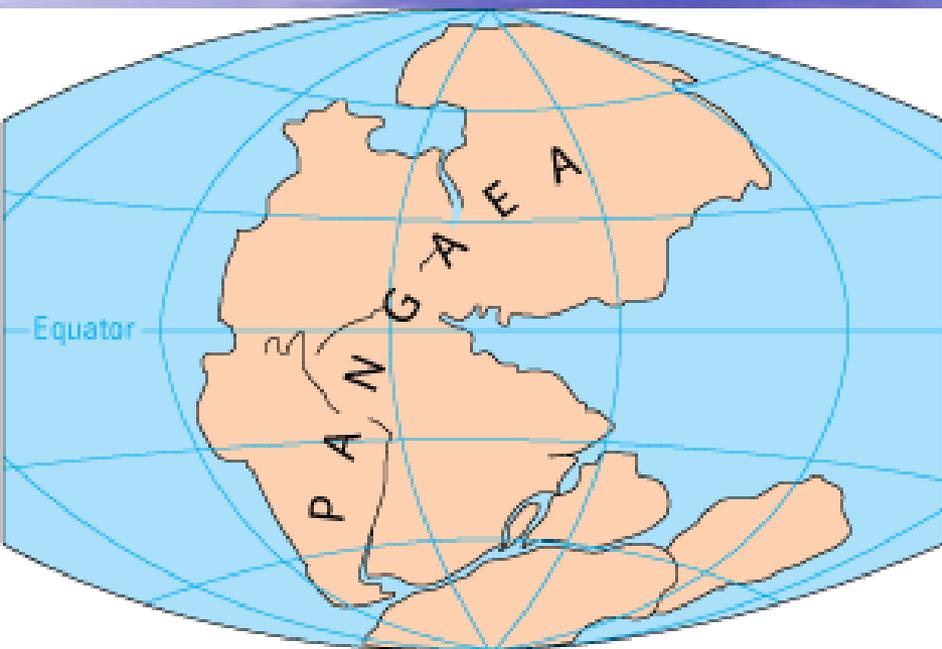
## CONTINENTAL DRIFT



# CONTINENTAL DRIFT

## 1. The fitness of continents and Continental Reconstruction





PERMIAN  
225 million years ago

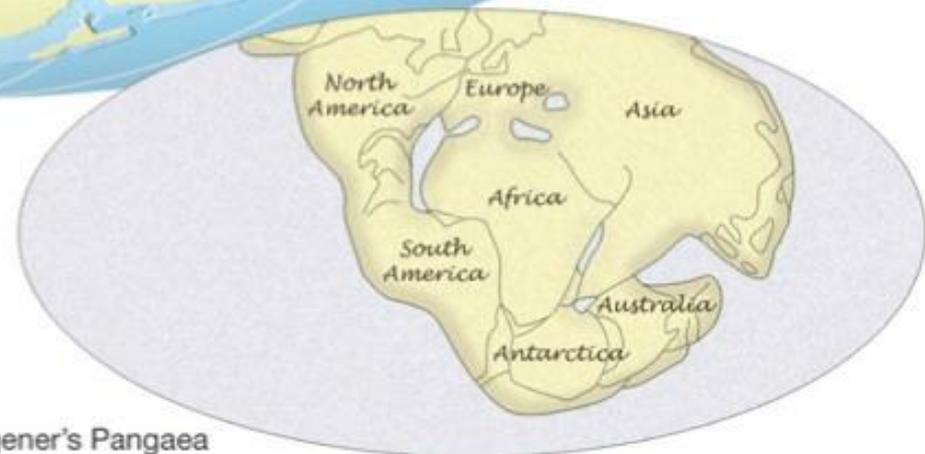


TRIASSIC  
200 million years ago

# Earth ~200 million years ago



A. Modern reconstruction of Pangaea



B. Wegener's Pangaea

# 1.1 Geometrical reconstruction of continents

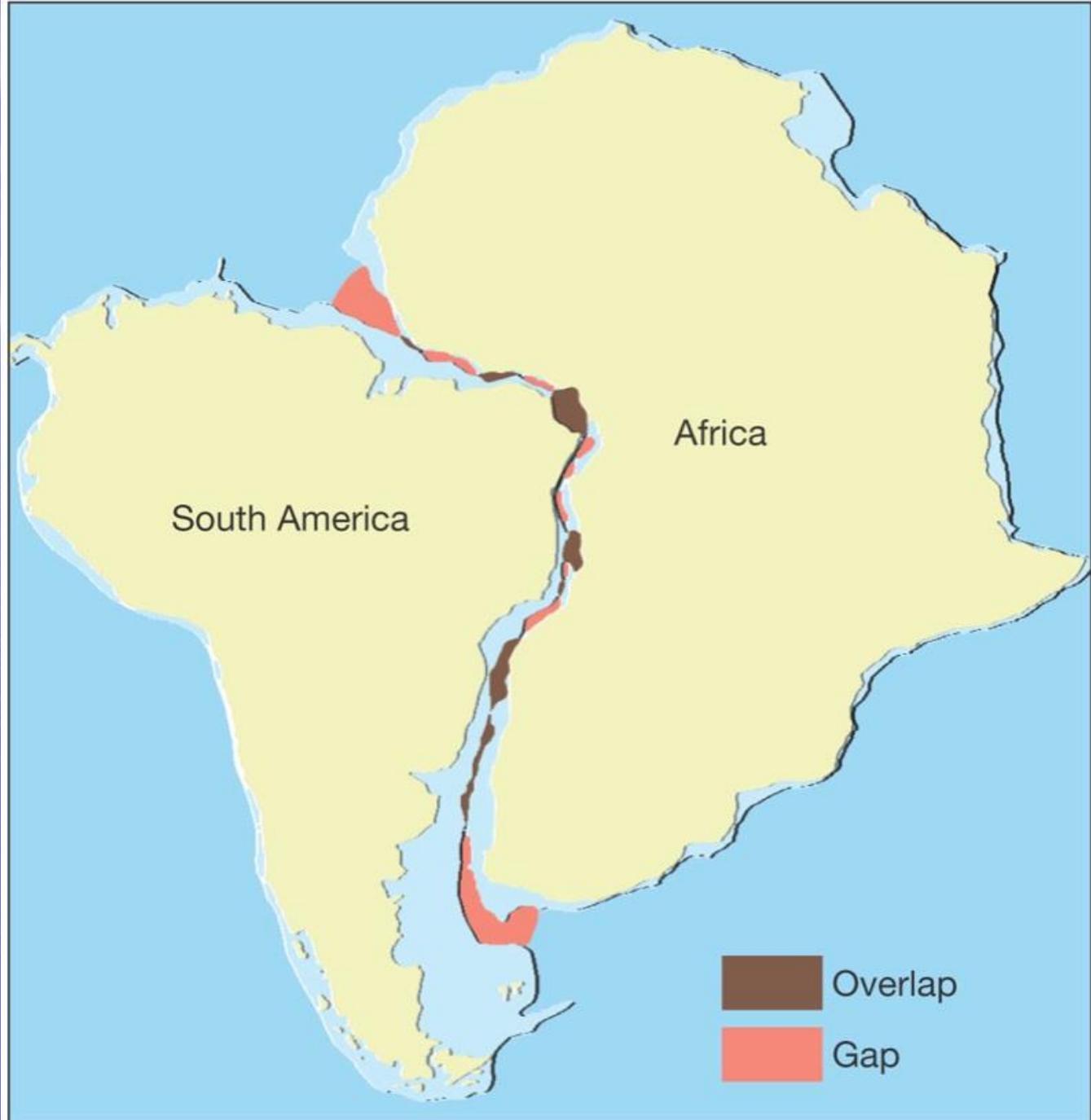
- Manually.
- Mathematically **on continental slope.**

**(Bullard of Cambridge).**

(done by computer at 500 fathom= 927 m not at coastlines) which minimize the degree of misfit.

# Continental Drift: Evidence

Tight fit of  
the continents,  
especially using  
continental  
shelves.



It shows that there are:

**overlaps**

Examples:

Iceland

Niger

Bahame platform

**gaps**

Examples:

Iberian Peninsula

Caribbean Sea

# The Continental Drift Hypothesis

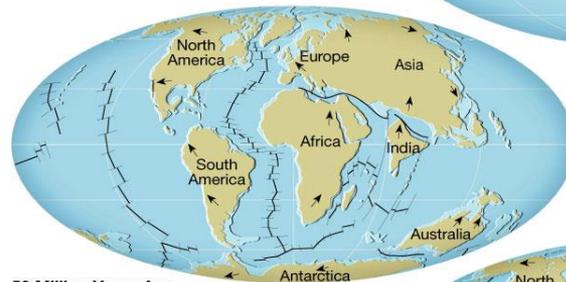
- Proposed by Alfred Wegener in 1915.
- Supercontinent Pangaea started to break up about 200 million years ago.
- Continents "drifted" to their present positions.
- Continents "plowed" through the ocean crust.

# Breakup of Pangaea



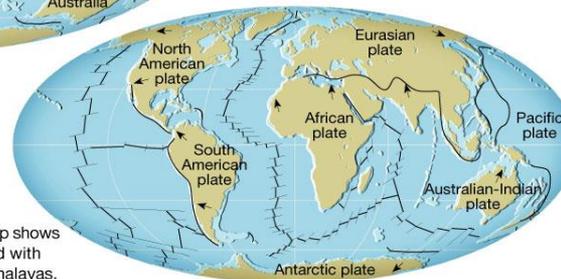
**250 Million Years Ago**  
Pangaea consisted of all the major continents.

**200 Million Years Ago** The rifting that eventually resulted in the Atlantic Ocean occurred over an extended period of time. The first rift developed between North America and Africa.



**50 Million Years Ago**  
Australia began to separate from Antarctica.

**100 Million Years Ago**  
Continued rifting of the southern landmasses sent India on a northward journey.



**Present** A modern map shows that India has collided with Asia, creating the Himalayas.

# Continental Drift: Evidence

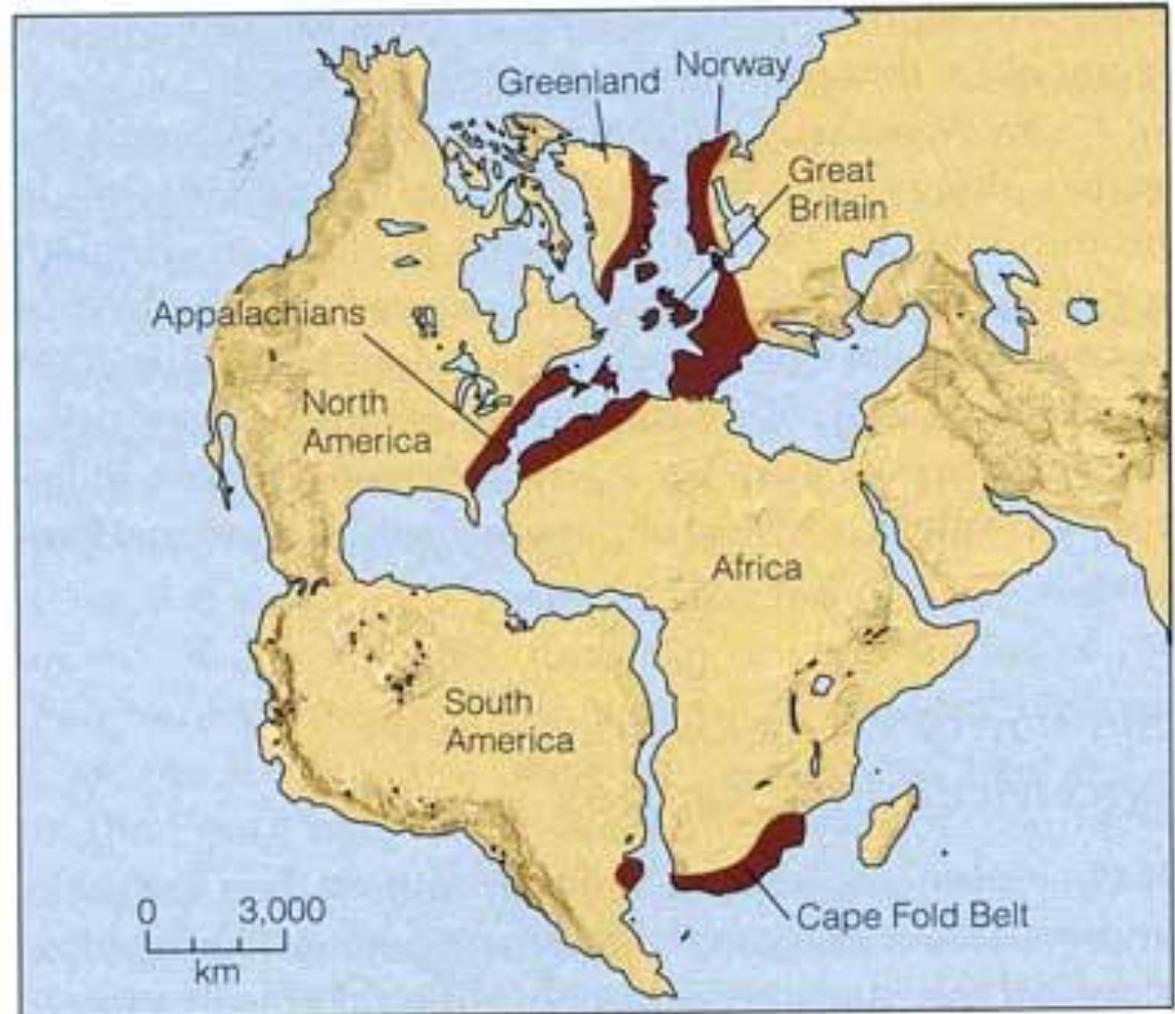
Geographic fit of South America and Africa

Rock types and structures match across oceans

Fossils match across oceans

Ancient glacial features

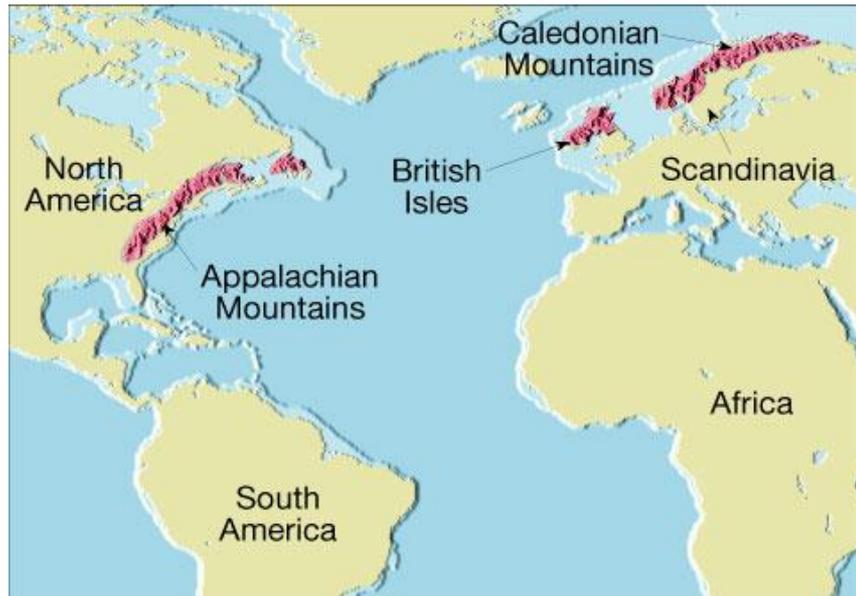
## Fold mountain belts.



■ **Figure 2.5**

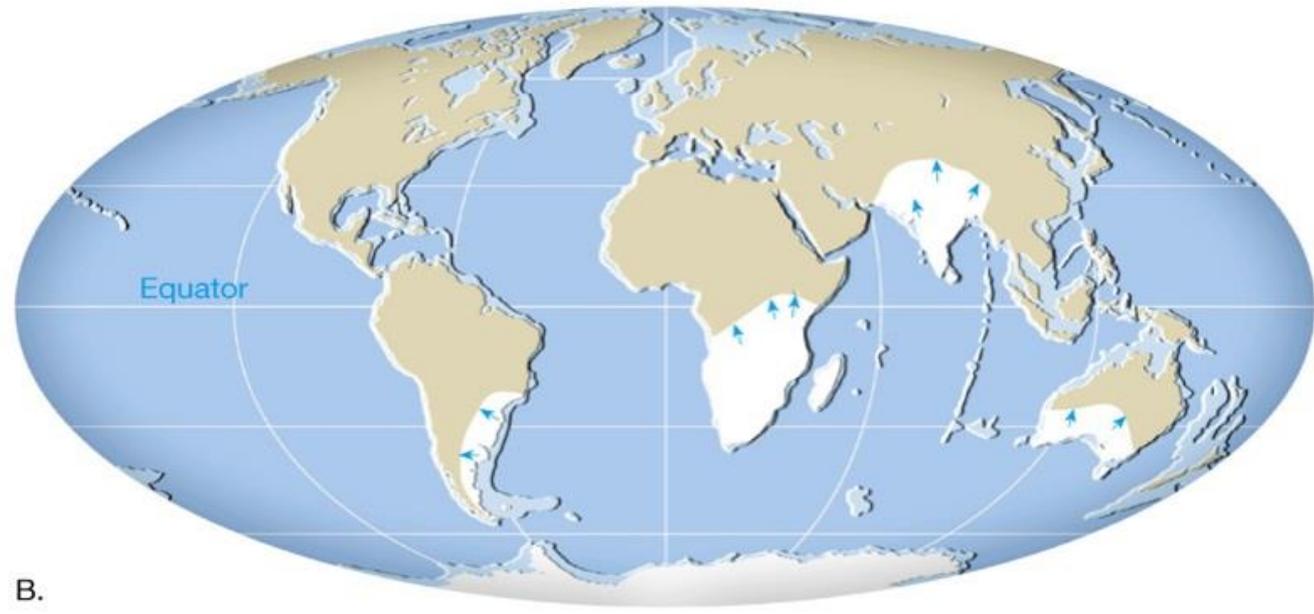
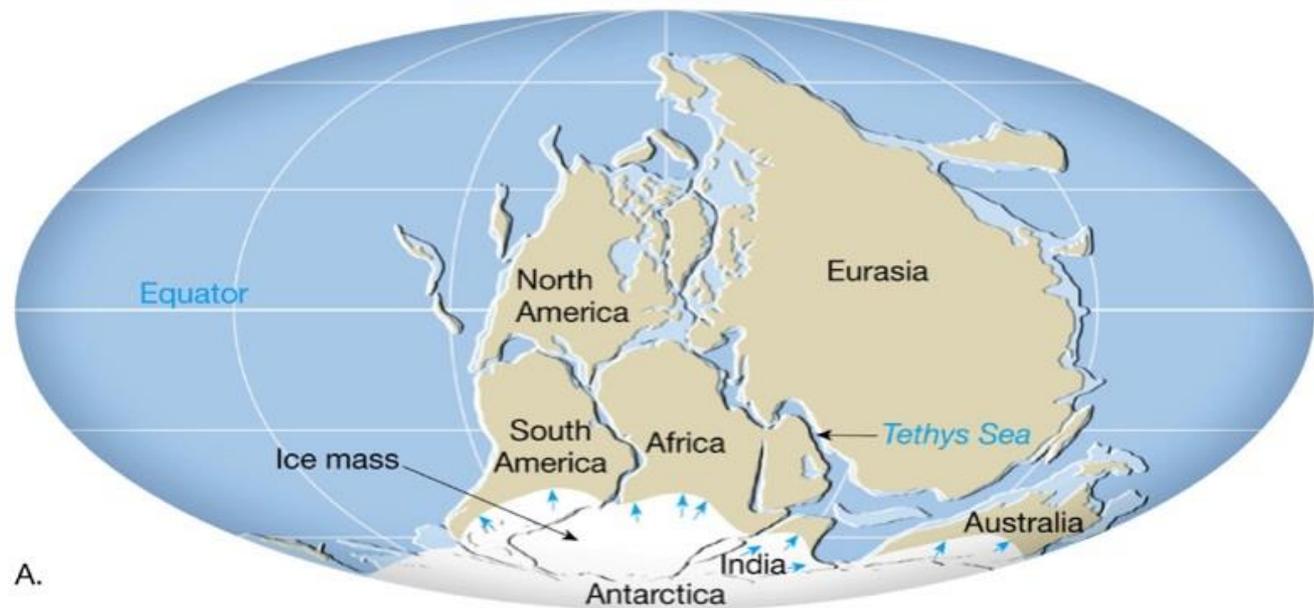
When continents are brought together, their mountain ranges form a single continuous range of the same age and style of deformation throughout. Such evidence indicates that the continents were at one time joined and were subsequently separated.

# Matching Mountain Ranges



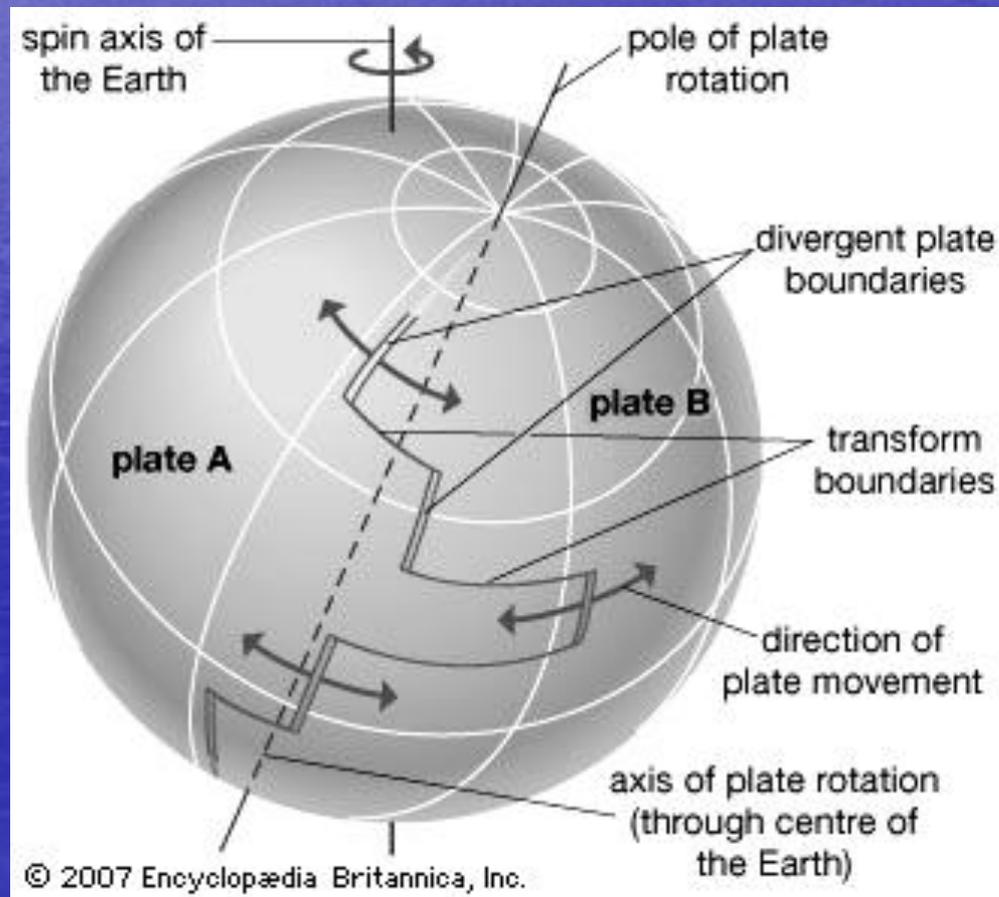
# Continental Drift: Evidence

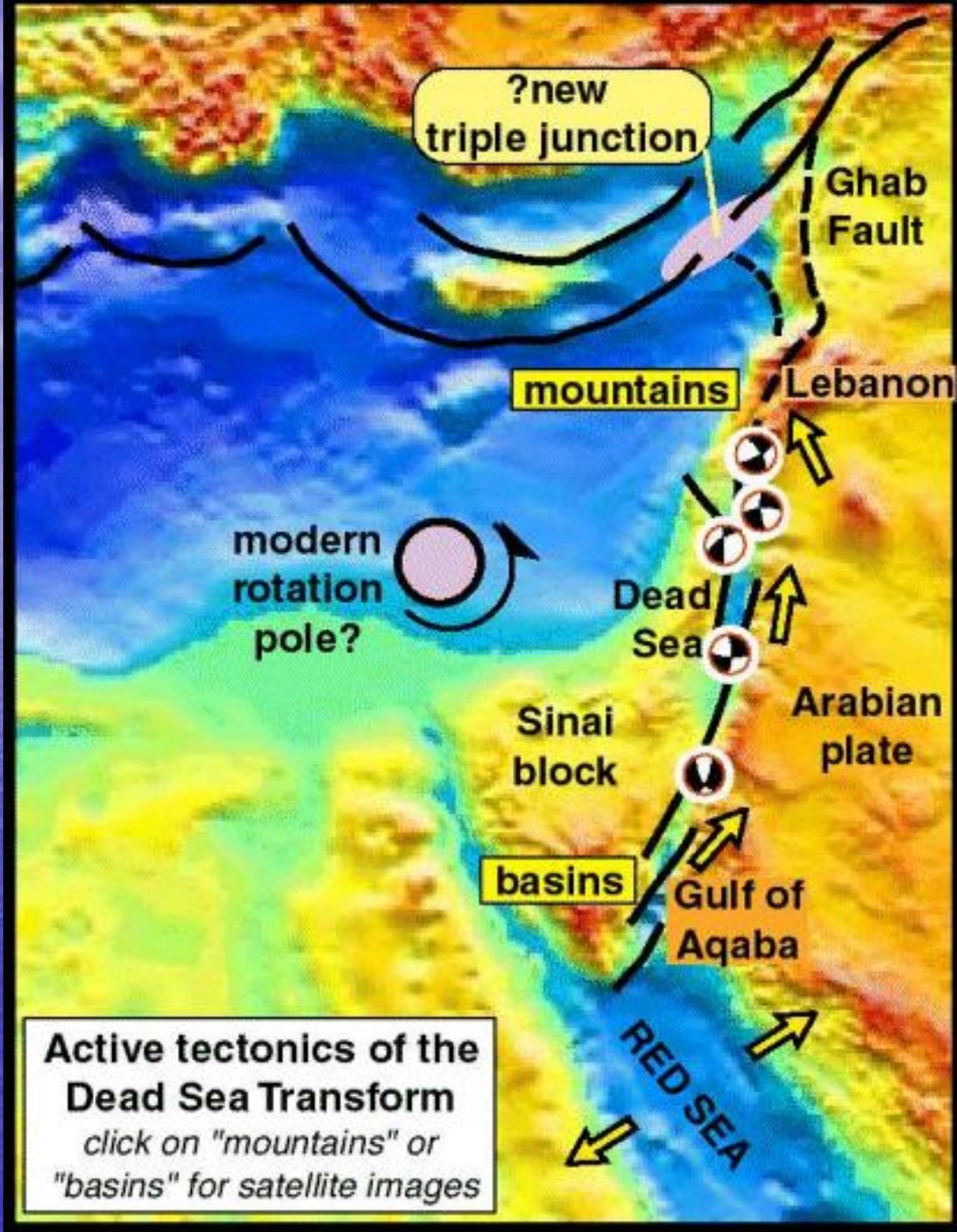
Glacial features  
of the same age  
restore to a  
tight polar  
Distribution  
(300-250M. Y.  
ago).



## 2. Euler's theory

The movement of a portion of a sphere across its surface is defined by a single angular rotation about a pole of rotation (Euler pole of rotation).





- Atlantic Ocean formed before 200 M.y. in early Jurassic.
- It has Different poles of rotation at different ages:
  - 180 M.y. for North Atlantic
  - 130 M.y. for south Atlantic.
  - Before 80 M.y. the two parts have a unified pole of rotation.

### 3. GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES FOR CONTINENTAL DRIFT

- 1- Fold mountain belts.
- 2- Age provinces
- 3- Igneous rock type (province) {Mesozoic dolerite dykes}
- 4- Stratigraphic sections (flora: glossopteris & gangamopteris)
- 5- Metallogenic provinces (manganese; iron ore; gold & tin)

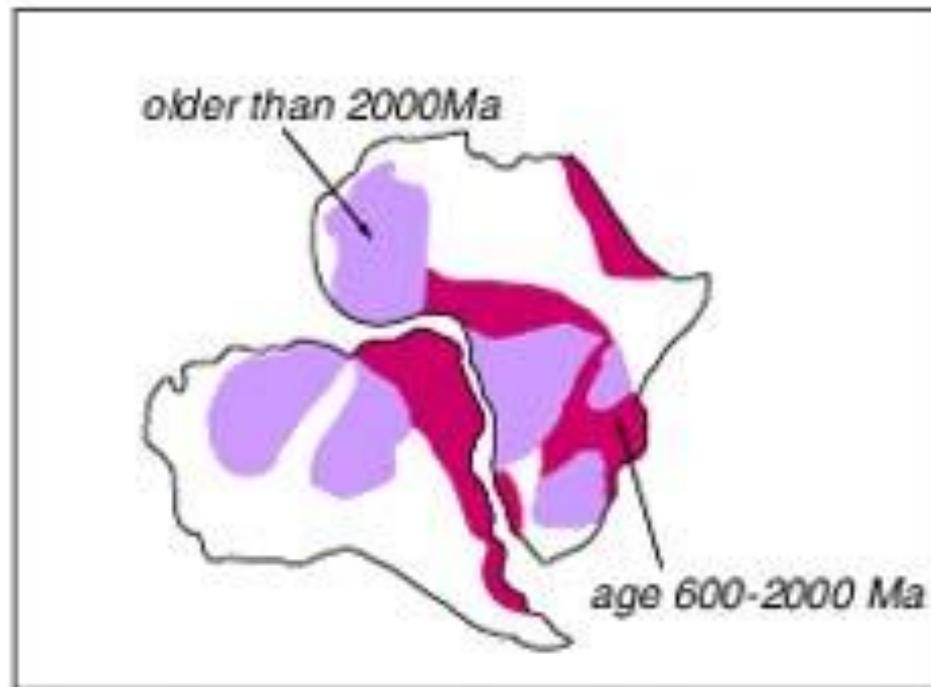
**1- Fold mountain belts.**

Continental  
Drift:  
Evidence

Correlation of  
mountains  
with nearly  
identical  
rocks and  
structures

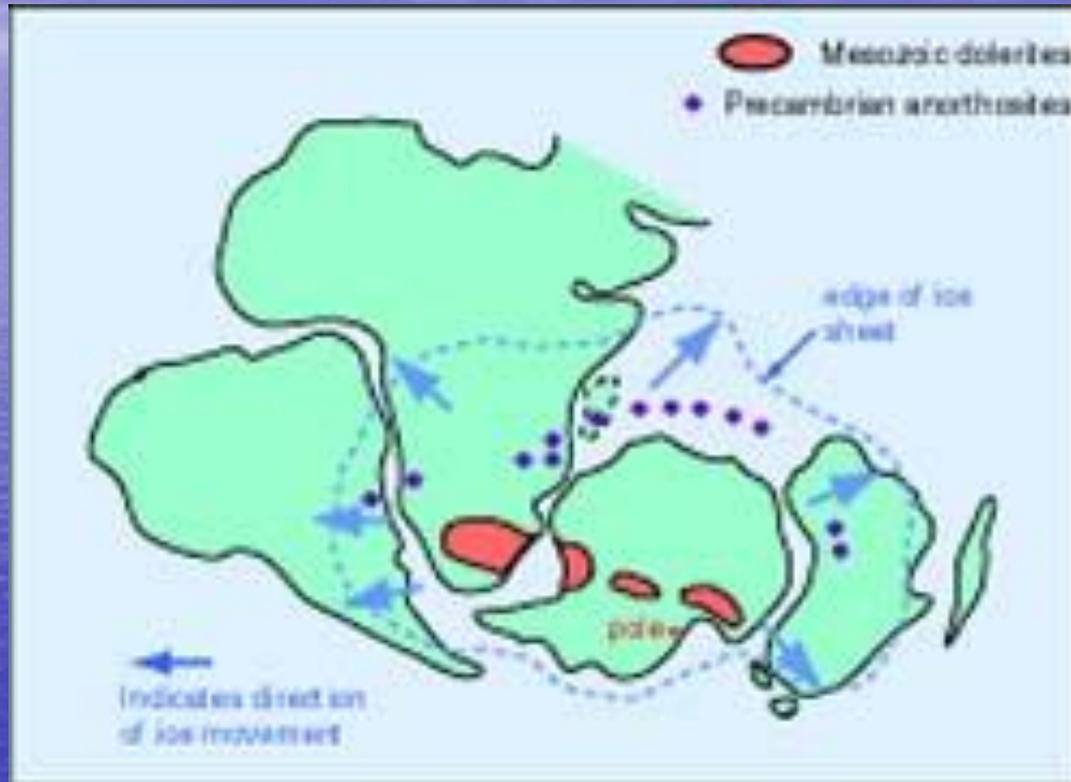


## 2- Age provinces



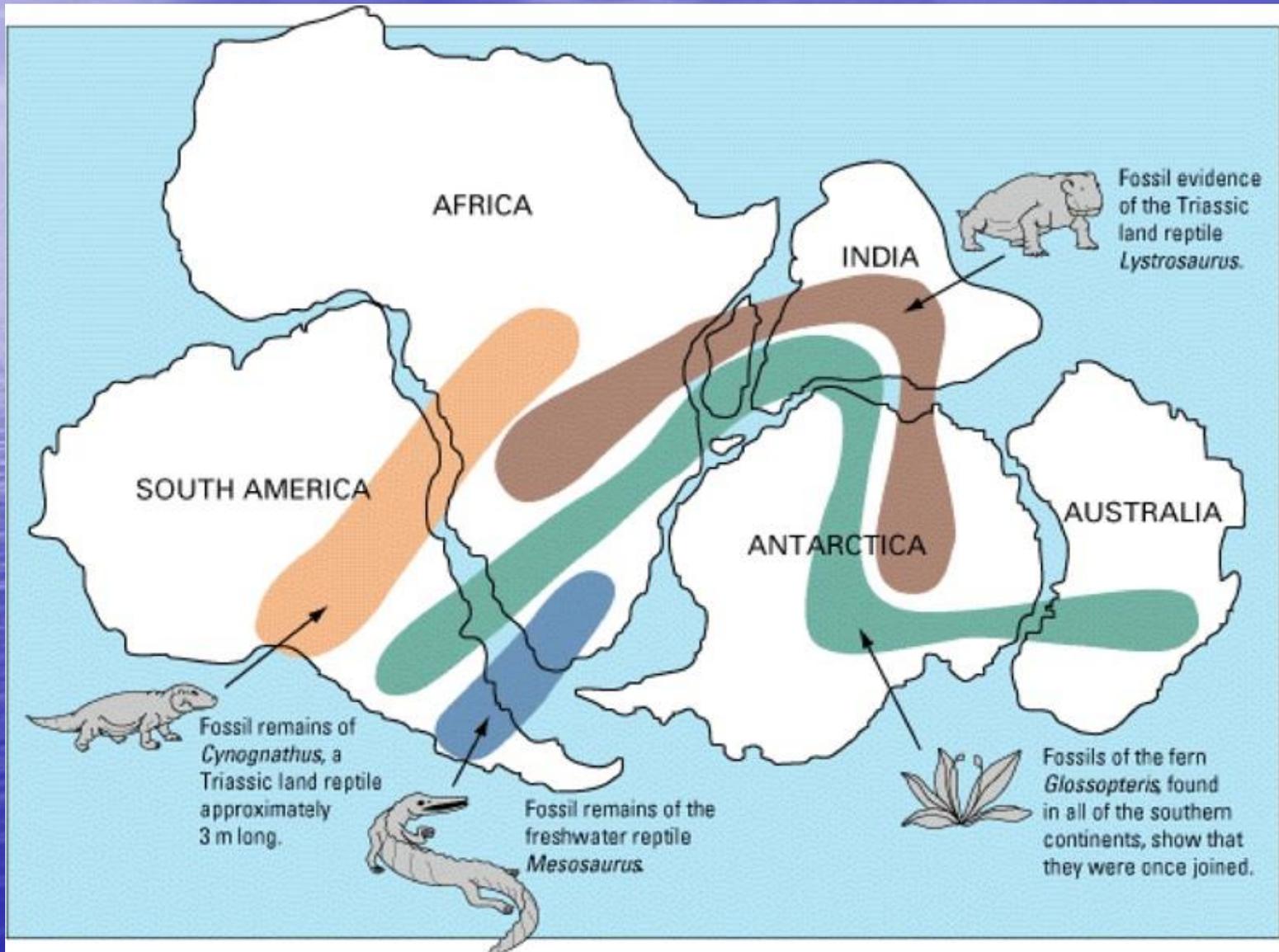
*Match of cratons (purple) and ancient orogenic belts (pink) between South America and Africa*

### 3- Igneous rock type (province) {Mesozoic dolerite dykes}



# Continental Drift: Evidence

## 4. Stratigraphic sections (flora: *Glossopteris* & *Gangamopteris* and fauna .....



Early Permian

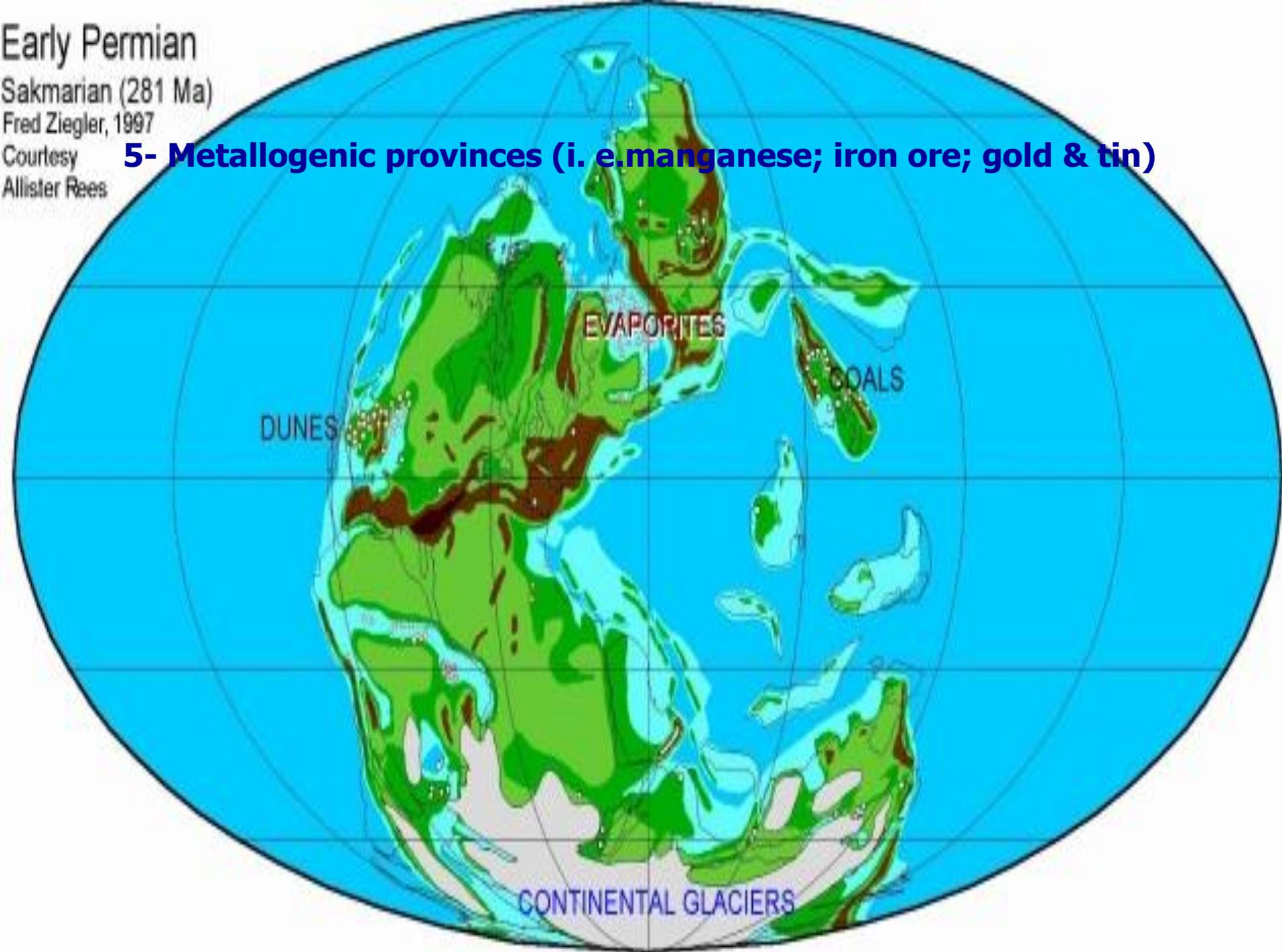
Sakmarian (281 Ma)

Fred Ziegler, 1997

Courtesy

Allister Rees

**5- Metallogenic provinces (i. e. manganese; iron ore; gold & tin)**

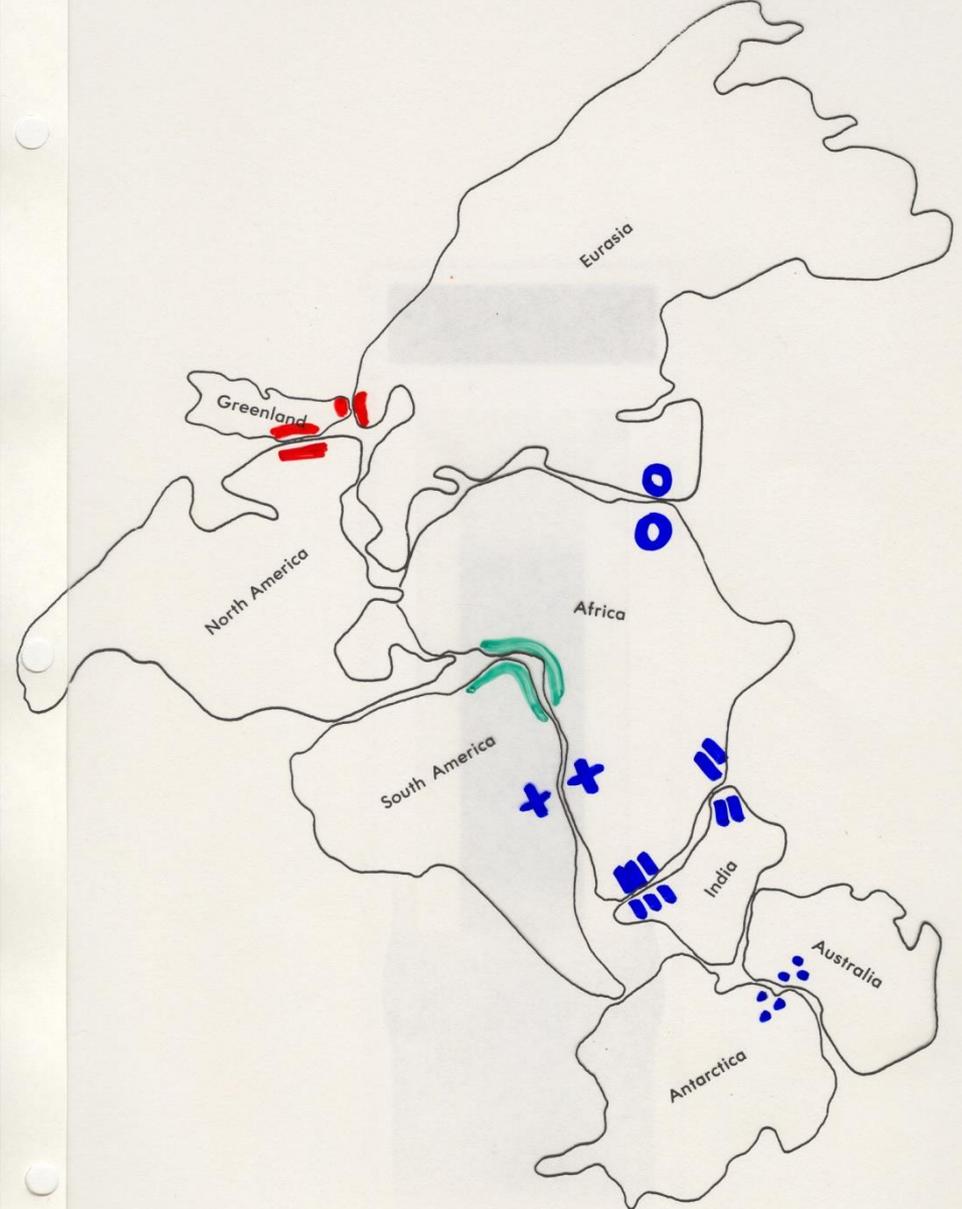


# Continental Drift

## Wegener

proposed the theory that the continents are drifting apart.

This was supported by fossil and rock type evidence; also matching of coastline shapes.



## 4. PALEOCLIMATOLOGICAL EVIDENCES FOR CONTINENTAL DRIFT

- The study of **climatic indicators** in ancient rocks can be used as sedimentological indicator to infer their ancient latitude.

1- Carbonate and reef deposits: (with 28° latitude --warm water 25°-30° C).

2- Evaporates: hot arid conditions (high pressure zone)  
Evaporitisation rate > sedimentation rate  
(Arid subtropical=10°- 40° latitude).

3- **Red bed** (arkosic sandstone, shale, conglomerates and hematite). They indicate:

a- oxidizing agent

b- Supply of iron

c- Hot climate  $<30^{\circ}$  lat.

4- **Coal & Oil**, They indicate

Organic remain degradation, Warm, humid climate,  
 $< 30^{\circ}$  latitudes.

5- **Phosphates** (western margins of continents and indicate shallow marine environment)

a- within  $45^{\circ}$  lat.

b- Upwelling of cold deep water, nutrients rich. (major nutrients P, K, N).

c- in arid zone at low lat. along east-west seaways.

6- **Bauxite deposit** ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ )

a- strong oxidation

b- Tropical to subtropical weathering.

7- **Desert deposits**

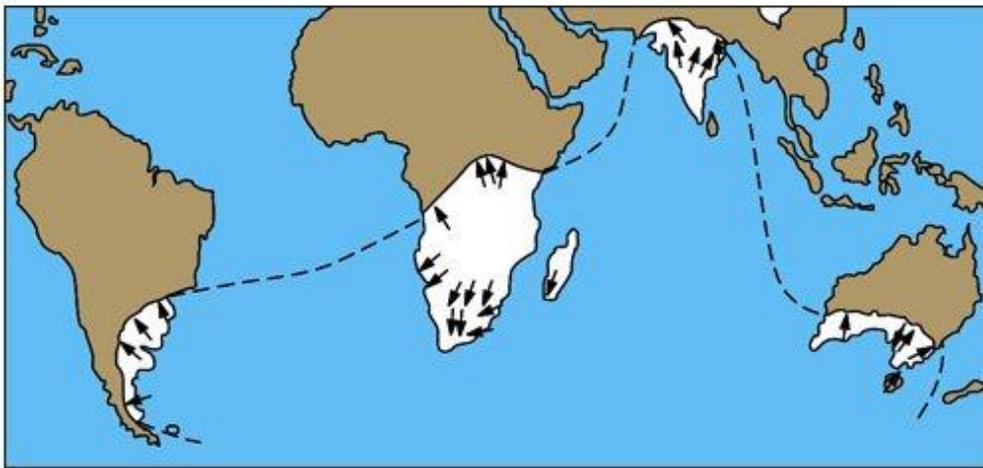
a- dune bedding of desert sandstone

b- Prevailing wind.

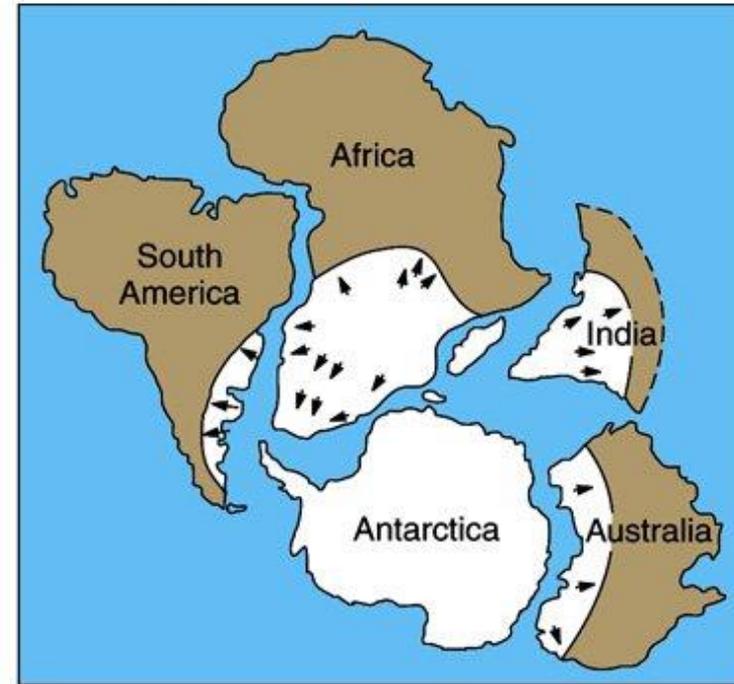
8- **Glacial deposits (tillits)**

30° from the pole (60° lat.).

## Glacial deposits (tillits)



A



B

# 5. CHEMICAL INDICATORS

- Paleotemperature:  
by oxygen isotopes ratio  $O^{18}$ :  $O^{16}$

## 6. PALAEOONTOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

- \* Cont. Drift has affected the distribution of ancient animals and plants through forming **barriers**. An example of that is the forming of a huge ocean between two continents that prevent the migration of:
  - a. Terrestrial life forms: like Mesosaurus which is Permian reptile. It is 15 cm long, live in fresh water.
  - b. animals adapted to live in shallow marine environments.
- \* Most animals have short larval (يرقة) stage which prevents crossing oceans:
  - Jurassic ammonite in India , Madagascar and Africa are similar and live in shallow seas.

## 7. PALAEOBOTANY

\* In Carboniferous Period

-Glossopteris and Gangamopteris that are cold climatic forms that lived in Gondwana.

\* After the separation the life diversified and had separate paths of evolution.

- Diversity was controlled by:

- Climate

- Change in topography by:

- Drifting and plate tectonics

- Geographic position (equator& poles). At equator life diversified 10 times more than poles.

- In Pangaea 20 orders of reptiles.

- After Pangaea 30 orders of mammals:

- Genetic isolation

- Divergence

# Continental Drift: Reactions

Received well in Europe and southern hemisphere.

Rejected in U.S., where scientists staunchly preferred induction (incremental progress built on observation) over what they perceived as speculative deduction.

Lack of a suitable mechanism crippled continental drift's widespread acceptance.

Conflict remained unresolved because seafloors were almost completely unexplored.