What is a natural hazard?

Give 4 examples of tectonic hazards.

Give two factors that affect the risk from natural hazards.

Give three pieces of evidence to support the theory of plate tectonics.

Give three facts about the global distribution of volcanoes.

Identify the three main plate margins.

Draw a labelled diagram of a destructive plate margin.

What is the difference between a primary and secondary effect of a tectonic hazard?

What is the difference between an immediate and long-term response to a tectonic hazard?

Give three reasons why people live in areas at risk of tectonic hazards.

How can the risks from volcanoes be reduced?

How can the risks from earthquakes be reduced?

Scan me

Tectonic Hazards

internet geography

A natural hazard is a natural event (for example flood, volcanic eruption, earthquake, tropical storm) that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death.

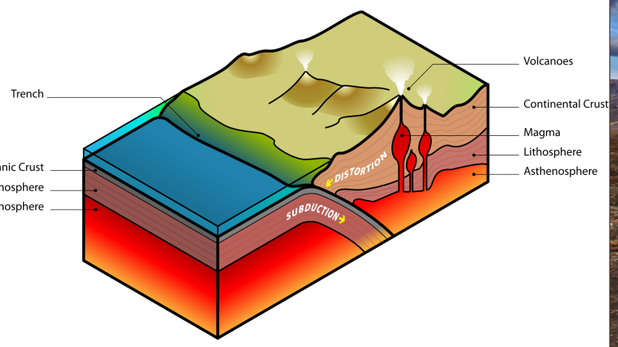
Volcanic eruptions and ash fall
Earthquakes
Tsunamis
Landslide due to tectonic activity
Avalanches in mountainous areas

- Urbanisation - densely populated areas are at greater risk of natural hazards
- Level of economic develop in the area affected by the tectonic hazard - higher income countries (HICs) are better equipped to cope with natural hazards than lower income countries (LICs).
- Geographical location - some places are more at risk of natural hazards because of where they are.

- The same types of fossilised plants and animals are found in South America and Africa;
- The west coast of South America fits the east coast of Africa like a jigsaw puzzle;
- Rock formations and mountain chains match in South America and Africa;
- similar mineral deposits and natural resources such as coal exist along the east coast of Africa and the west coast of South America.

- The majority of the world's volcanoes are found around the Pacific Ring of Fire;
- Volcanoes are found along the mid-Atlantic ridge;
- Volcanoes are typically found along destructive and constructive plate margins;
- Volcanoes also occur at hotspots such as those on Hawaii;

Constructive, conservative (passive) and destructive.



Primary effects are those things that happen immediately as the result of an earthquake is whereas secondary effects are the things that happen in the hours, days and weeks after the initial tectonic hazard.

Short-term or immediate responses occur in the days and weeks immediately after a disaster has happened. These responses mainly involve search and rescue and helping the injured. Long term responses go on for months and years after a disaster. It often involves rebuilding and kick-starting the local economy.

- Geothermal energy
- Jobs are created for people in the tourism industry
- Mining for minerals such as gold, silver and diamonds
- Volcanic areas often have rich, fertile soil, ideal for farming

- Monitoring - tilt meters / GPS to detect changes in the shape, gas monitoring
- Prediction - monitoring changes in the shape of a volcano enables scientists to make predictions
- Protection - evacuation of people
- Planning - evacuation plans, education and creating exclusion zones.

- Monitoring and prediction - Radon gas detection, seismometers to measure foreshocks.
- Protection - constructing buildings to withstand earthquakes
- Planning - preparing emergency aid supplies, earthquake drills and training people to respond e.g. how to turn off gas and electric supplies

Scan me

Tectonic Hazards

internet geography