PLATE TECTONICS TENNIS BALL GLOBE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Color the plates on your copy of the Simplified Plate Tectonics Map such that no adjacent (sharing a boundary) plates are the same color. Some planning will be needed depending on how many different colors you are using. Notice that most plates contain continents and oceans.
    - Which plates look the largest to you?

2. Now turn to your Plate Tectonics Tennis Ball Globe handout.
    - List three divergent boundaries not including the example. Example: There is a divergent boundary between the Nazca and Pacific plates.

    - List two convergent boundaries.

    - Give an example of a transform plate boundary.

3. Color all the plate boundaries on your Plate Tectonics Tennis Ball Globe handout in black. Use your Simplified Plate Tectonics Map as a guide. As you color, notice which boundaries are divergent, convergent, and transform.
    - Are all the plate boundaries easy to see? Compare your two maps to the This Dynamic Planet map. What boundaries are not as obvious as other boundaries?

4. Color the plates on your Plate Tectonics Tennis Ball Globe following your Simplified Plate Tectonics Map such that no adjacent plates are the same color.
    - Which plates look the largest to you?

    - How are the plates near the north and south poles different on your Plate Tectonics Tennis Ball Globe map than on your Simplified Plate Tectonics Map?

    - What do your observations tell you about making maps?

5. Carefully cut out your Plate Tectonics Tennis Ball Globe.
6. Apply glue across the back of the equator. Press the equator of your map to the center of the tennis ball making sure both poles cover the ball.
7. Carefully brush glue on a flap and press down to ball. Repeat to cover the globe.
8. Cut out the base. Glue the ends together to form a ring. When dry, rest globe on base.
    - Compare the This Dynamic Planet Map with your globe. Where are the majority of the earthquakes and volcanoes?