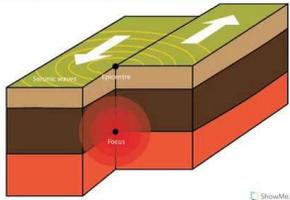


Conservative plate margin

Plate margin where two plates slide past each other.

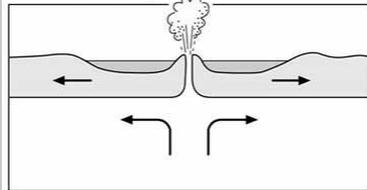
Conservative Plate Figure



Constructive plate margin

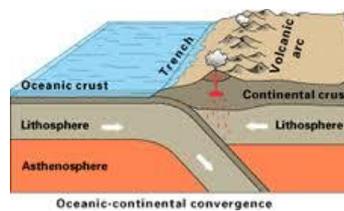
Plate margin where plates are moving apart.

Constructive margin



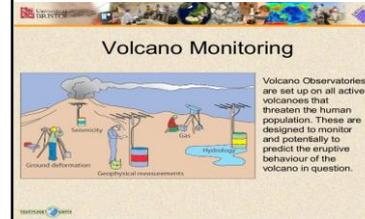
Destructive plate margin

Plate margin where two plates coming together and oceanic plate is subducted.



Monitoring

Recording changes, such as earthquake tremors around a volcano, to help forecast eruptions



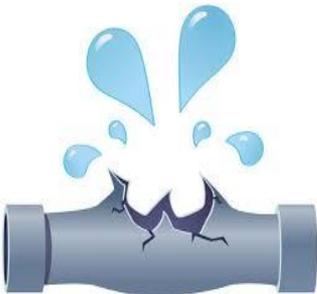
Primary effects

The initial impact of a natural hazard



Secondary effects

The after-effects of a natural hazard



Prediction

Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike.

Prediction and prevention of the effects of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes...



.... By forecasting, the design of buildings and defences, planning and education.

Immediate responses

The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediately afterwards.



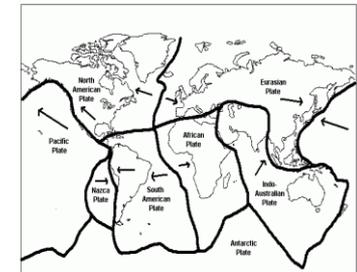
Long-term responses

Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.



Plate margin

The margin or boundary between two tectonic plates.



Tropical storm

(hurricane, cyclone)
Winds moving in a spiral around the eye of the storm. Winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy.



Monitoring

Recording changes, such as tracking a tropical storm by satellite, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.



Planning

Actions to enable people to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters, through measures such as emergency evacuation and warning systems.



Prediction

Forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike. This can be done for tropical storms



Protection

Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design.



Economic impact

The effect of an event on the wealth of an area or community.



Social impact

The effect of an event on the lives of people or community.



Primary effects

The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, for instance buildings being destroyed by a tropical storm.



Secondary effects

For instance impact on access to clean water can lead to spread of disease.



Extreme weather

This is when a weather event is especially severe or unseasonal. A severe snow blizzard or heat wave are two examples of extreme weather in the UK.

