Andean-Type

Convergence of oceanic plate and continental plate with leading edge resulting in subduction, continental volcanic arc, and compressional features. The accretionary wedge grows as sediments are scraped from the subducting plate and accreted against continental block

Deformation

Folds - a response to compressive stress
- **Anticline** - upward fold (hill)
- **Syncline** - downward fold (valley)

Faults fracture in the crust involving displacement of rock
- **Normal faults** - stretching and thinning (longer valleys, lower hills)
- **Reverse faults** - shortening and thickening (steeper hills and valleys)
- **Transform fault** - lateral shift (diverging in opposite directions horizontally)

Aleutian-Type

Convergence of two oceanic plates forming an island volcanic arc, building units of continental crust. Arc shape is the result of convex curvature of subducting plate under compression

Continental Collision

Orogeny occurs when plate motion compresses the plate margin causing the plate to crumple and uplift to form mountain range(s). Two lithospheric plates carrying continental crust collide then the crust fuses and thickens.