

# VOLCANOES

The intense heat and pressures in the mantle turn solid rock into liquid **magma**. Magma comes out through the surface of the crust to form volcanoes. The type of volcano formed and the style of eruption depends on the silica content, and therefore, the **viscosity** of the magma.

The "Ring of Fire" is a series of volcanoes that indicates tectonic plate boundaries and contains about 75% of the world's active volcanoes. The "Ring of Fire" marks the boundary of the Pacific Ocean basin.

#### **Volcanoes and Plate Boundaries**





The ash and rock that is extruded by explosive volcanoes is called **pyroclastic material**. A mudflow of mixed water and volcanic ash can travel very, very quickly down a volcano and cause widespread destruction. This volcanic mudflow is called a **lahar**.



Sometimes lava flows out of a long crack in the crust rather than through a hole. When this happens, extremely thick layers of lava can cover thousands of square miles. These thick, extensive layers of lava are called **lava plateaus**.

> Lesson Checkpoint: How did the Hawaiian Islands form?



### **Volcanic Eruptions and Properties of Magma**

The type of a volcanic eruption is determined by the physical properties of the magma extruded by a particular volcano. In short, non-explosive volcanoes extrude lava that has lower viscosity (in other words, it is runnier). By comparison explosive volcanoes extrude pieces of hot rock because the lava has a high viscosity (in other words, it is very, very sticky).



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The igneous rock type that flows from non-explosive volcanoes is basalt. Different names are given to the types of lava that pours from a non-explosive volcano. **Pahoehoe** lava is ropy-looking because the outer crust hardens but underneath the liquid lava continues to flow. Here is a picture of pahoehoe lava.



PREVIEW

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When lava pours out of mid-ocean ridges onto the ocean floor, it cools rapidly from contact with the very cold water of the deep ocean. The result is the accumulation of rounded masses of basalt. This is called **pillow basalt**. Pillow basalts found on dry land indicate that that land was, at one time in geologic history, under an ocean and volcanically active.

Lesson Checkpoint: What is obsidian?



## **Three Types of Volcanoes**

Volcanoes can also be classified based on their shape. The three categories are cinder cones, shield volcanoes and stratovolcanoes.

Cinder cones are relatively small volcanoes formed by the accumulation of pyroclastic material. The sides of cinder cones are steep. Shield volcanoes are wide, flat volcanoes formed by the nonexplosive flow of lava onto the surface. The largest shield volcano in our solar system is Olympus Mons on Mars. Stratovolcanoes are the most common type of volcanoes. They are formed by the alternating of layers of pyroclastic material and lava flows. Below are pictures of each type of volcano.



Mauna Loa, a shield volcano, in Hawaii





Mt. St. Helens, a stratovolcano, erupted in 1980 in Washington State





### What Causes Hot Springs and Geysers?

In special situations, magma reservoirs occur very near the surface. The intense heat from the magma heats the groundwater. Hot groundwater can come to the surface in a number of interesting and spectacular ways.

**Geysers** are fountains of hot water that spray out of the ground at regular intervals. The water is heated and when it reaches a certain pressure it shoots out of the ground until the pressure is relieved. Then new water percolates through the rock, is heated and will eventually spray out of the ground. Old Faithful is a famous geyser in Yellowstone National Park.

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