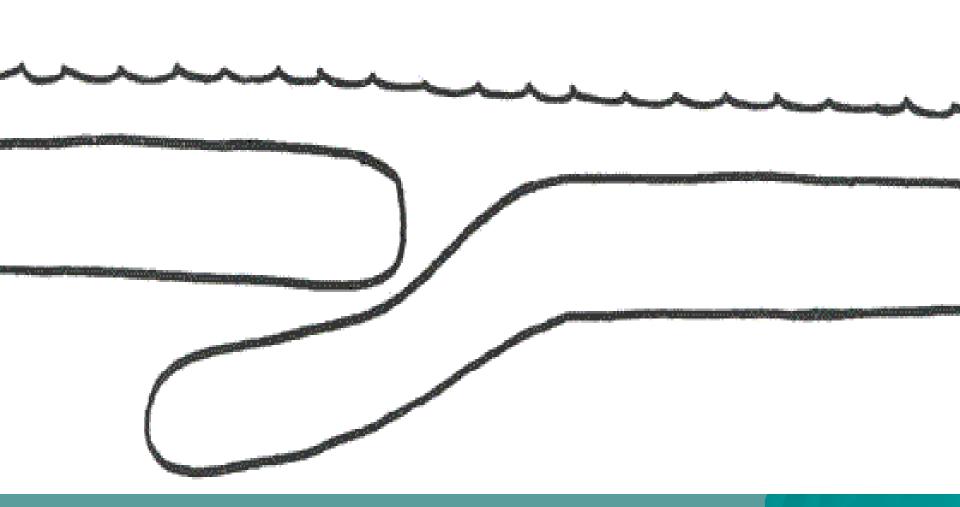
VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

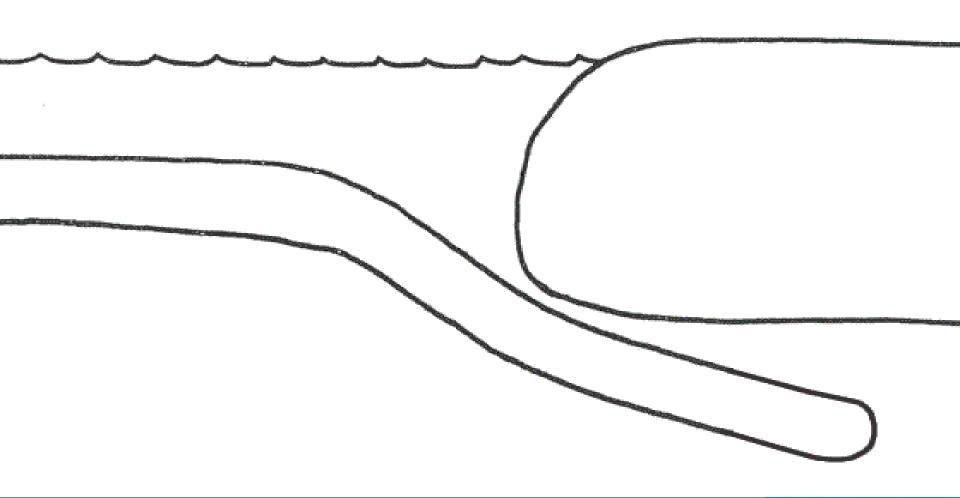
Unit 2 - Ch 10

Convergent Oceanic-Oceanic



Volcanic Island Arcs

Convergent Oceanic-Continental



Subduction Zone; Trench; Continental Volcano

Volcanic Activity

◆80% - *Convergent* boundaries

◆15% - <u>Divergent</u> boundaries

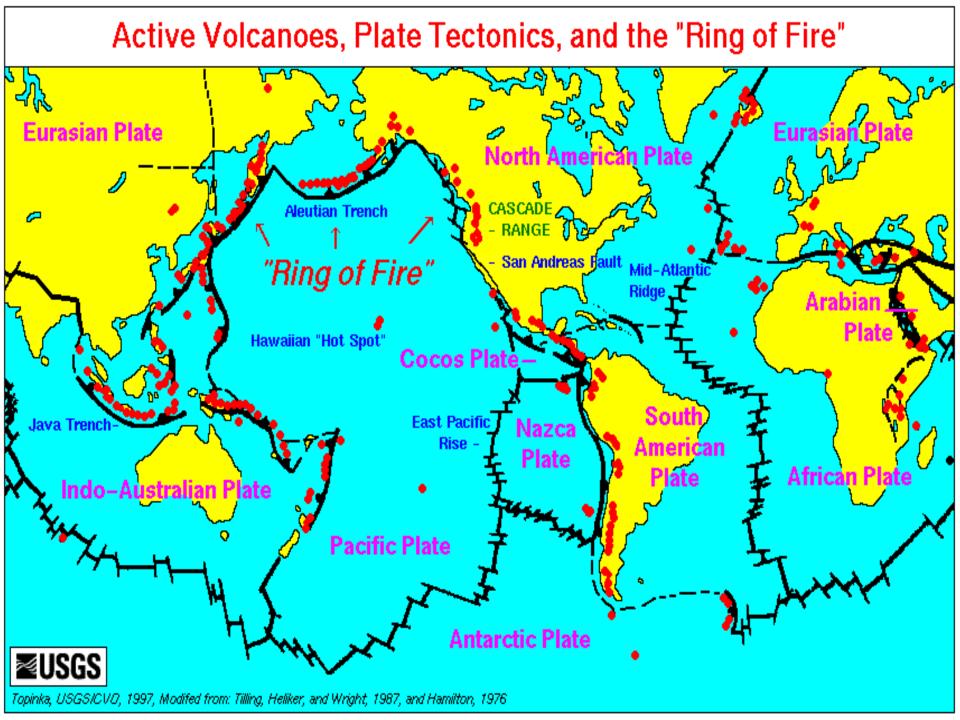
- ◆5% Intraplate activity: <u>hot spots</u>
 - -Hot mantle plumes rising within plate
 - -Ex: Hawaiian Islands

"Ring of Fire"

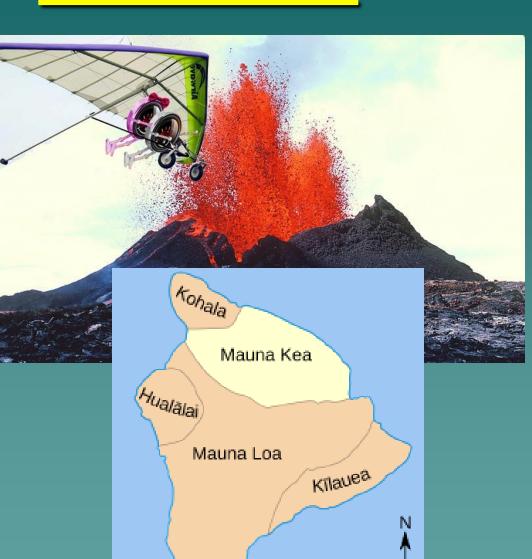
 Horseshoe-shaped belt of volcanoes circling Pacific Ocean

 Formed from subduction (convergent) of Pacific Plate on all sides

- ♦ Home to 452 volcanoes (350 active)
- 90% of world's earthquakes occur here (89% of largest EQ)



Shield Volcanoes



20 MILES

30 KILOMETERS

Broad, gently sloping

♦ Nonexplosive

◆Ex: Hawaiian
Islands

Cinder-Cone Volcanoes

◆Small and steep (cone) sides

◆ Explosive cinders

◆Ex: Izalco – El Salvador



Composite Volcanoes



Also known as <u>stratovolcanoes</u>

Large; cone-shaped; very steep slopes

Violently explosive with <u>alternating</u> lava
 ash layer

Ex: Mount St HelensWA, USA

Eruptive Power Factors

◆<u>Temperature</u> of magma

◆<u>Composition</u> of magma

Amount of <u>dissolved gas</u> in magma

Pyroclastic Material

- Pyroclastic Cloud of ash and lava/rock fragments <u>EJECTED</u> from crater during eruption
 - Lahar Flow <u>Mudflow</u> of molten rock, debris, and water down side of volcano; <u>NOT</u> pyroclastic
 - 1) <u>Ash</u> <u>Dissolved gases</u> in magma that expand and <u>eject</u> violently
 - 2) <u>Cinders</u> Extrusive *igneous rocks* with many cavities and very low-density ejected
 - 3) Lapilli Molten lava rock fragments ejected
 - 4) <u>Lava/Volcanic Bombs</u> <u>Large</u> lava rocks ejected

