What are the consequences of the tectonic plates' movement?

- Landscape formation
- Volcano formation

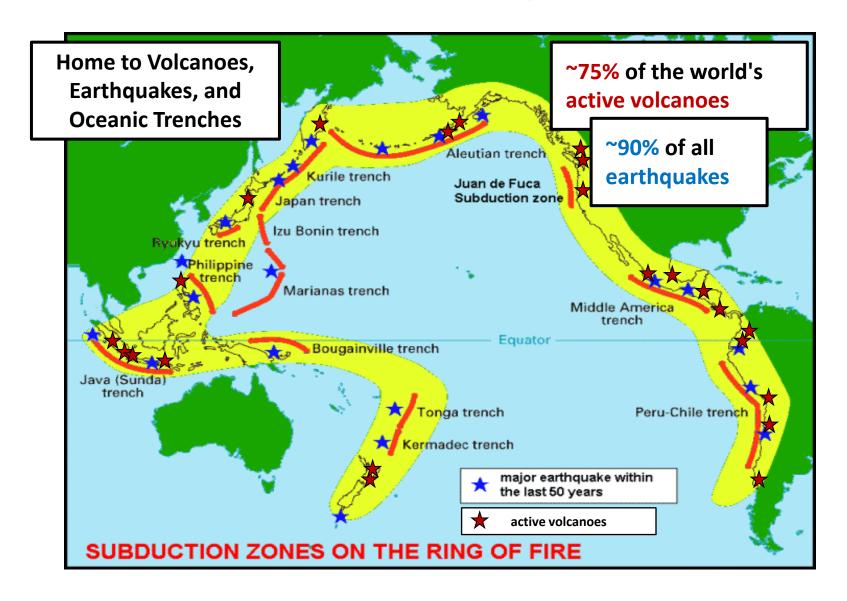
Orogeny (mountain formation)

Earthquakes

Tsunami formation



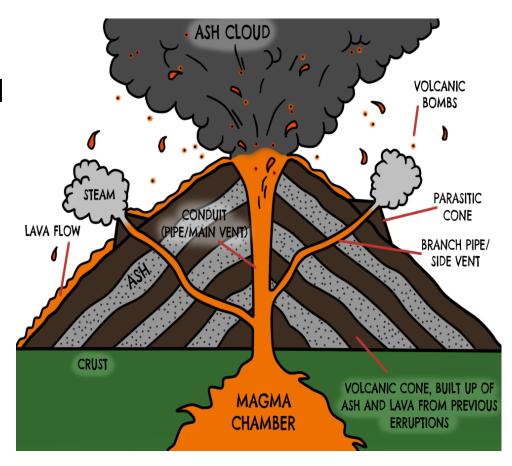
The Pacific Ring of Fire





A **Volcano** is a <u>mountain</u> that forms when magma reaches the Earth's surface.

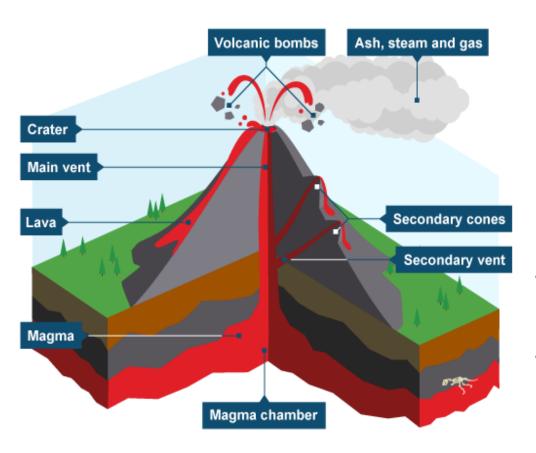
- Magma develops and collects in areas called magma chambers.
- Magma is <u>less dense</u> than the solid rock around it.
- Magma can also easily <u>migrate</u> (flow) if a structural zone allows movement.



 When a <u>rupture on the crust</u> is present, magma rises to the surface and escapes, resulting in volcanism.

Parts of a Volcano

1. <u>VENT</u> - the vent is the opening from which lava flows.



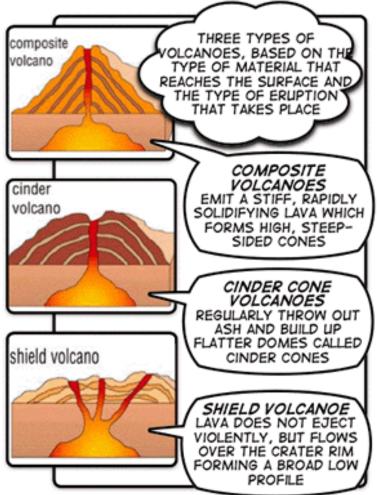


- A volcano can have several vents.
- Dust, ash, and rock particles can also be thrown out of the vent!

Parts of a Volcano

2. VOLCANIC CONE - the pile of lava, dust, ashes, mud, and rock around the vent.





It can be found in different shapes!

Parts of a Volcano

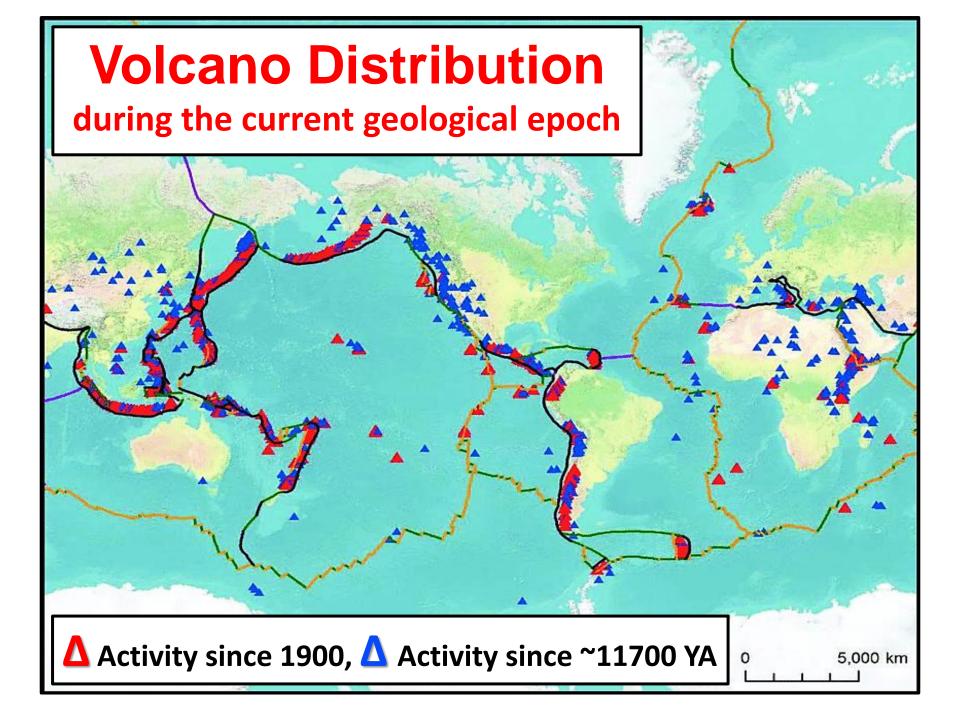
3. <u>CRATER</u> - the top of the volcano.



This funnel-shaped pit is formed when the material is ejected out of the vent!







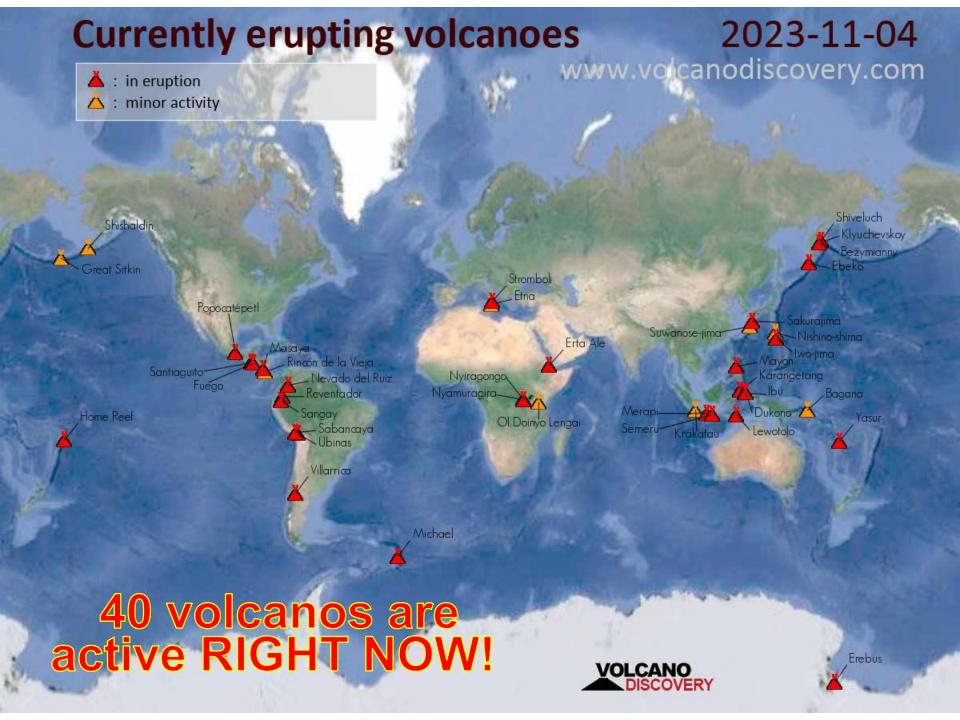
Volcanic Activity

- Active activity present in the last few centuries:
 - Mauna Loa, HI (1984)
 - Mt. St. Helens, WA (1980)
- Dormant "quiet" for the last hundreds to thousands of years, but still have potential to erupt:
 - ➤ Mt. Elbrus, Russia (~2000 years ago)
- Extinct no eruption in historical times, unlikely to erupt again, no longer have magma supply:
 - Castle Rock, Edinburgh, Scotland (~350 million years ago)









Notable Volcanoes

Mt. Etna, Italy
Continuous eruption
for almost 110 years!









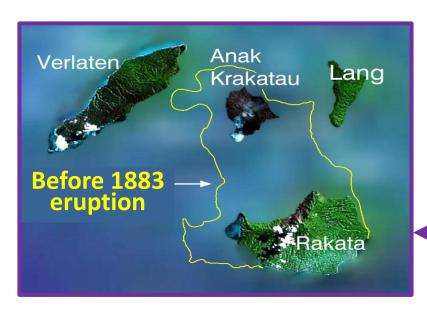


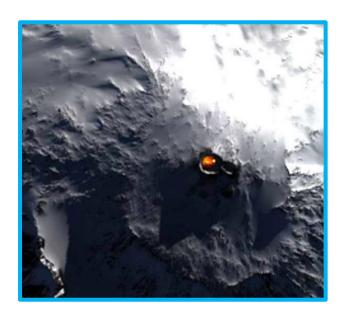


Notable Volcanoes

Mt. Erebus, Antarctica

Southernmost active volcano on Earth.





NOW

THEN

Krakatoa, Indonesia

1883 explosive eruption produced huge tsunamis as well as loudest sound ever heard in modern history.

