Volcanic Eruption: Explosive

Very high viscosity magma prevents the release of volcanic gases; gases accumulate, and the magma pressure builds up... until it is blasted out in an explosion!





dust, gas and pyroclastic material up to 20 km into the atmosphere.

Explosive Eruption Diagram



Volcanic Eruption: Non-explosive

 Most volcanoes erupt <u>basalt</u>, a fluid low viscosity lava that erupts *effusively* (quietly) and forms *flows* with occasional *fountains*.











Lava: magma that reached the surface!

Lava ("the liquid") is mostly molten rock:

- <u>Pahoehoe</u> lava basaltic lava, low viscosity (flows easily), allows gases to escape.
- <u>Aa</u> lava (pronounced "aa-aa") basaltic lava, higher viscosity; solidifies flowing, forms angular pieces.
- <u>Pillow</u> lava -

lava extruded *underwater*; cools and contracts, forms spherical masses; found at the ocean floor.





Viscosity of lava is mostly determined by the amount of silica in it.



Ash and pyroclastic material ("the solid") is <u>airborne material</u> ejected by a volcano:

• Volcanic ash

< 0.06 mm to 2 mm; composed of rock, mineral, and volcanic glass

• Cinders

2 mm to 64 mm; composition same as ash hazardous when falling!





Bombs

> 64 mm, shapes vary; formed by molten rock solidifying in the air



Volcanic Ash Fall Zone



Volcanic Gases



Significance? Determines <u>violence</u> of an eruption: High gas = violent eruptions!

• Volatiles (substances that easily boil and evaporate)

H ₂ S – Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ O – Water vapor	Effect on global	climate
SO_2 – Sulfur dioxide CO_2 – Carbon dioxide	 ← block sunlight ← greenhouse gas 	
N ₂ – Nitrogen HCI – Hydrochloric Acid		

Volcanoes and Climate

Mt. Tambora, Indonesia •

Largest observed eruption in *recorded* history; 1816 "Year Without Summer"







Mt. Pinatubo, Philippines
 Second largest equation of the

Second largest eruption of the 20th century, June 1991.