Physical Geology 1330 116-S&R 1 Lecture 7: Volcanism Dr. Mike Murphy mmurphy@mail.uh.edu 333-S&R-1

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# **Today's Outline**

- Where Do Volcanoes Occur?
- Nature of Volcanic Eruptions
- Materials Extruded During an Eruption
- Types of Volcanoes and other Landforms
- Plutonic Igneous Activity

# Where Plutonic and Volcanic Activity Occur

- (1) Convergent Margins within the Volcanic Arc
- (2) Divergent Margins at the Mid-Ocean Ridge
- (3) Hotspots

Composition	Silica Content	Viscosity	Gas Content	Tendancy To Form Pyroclastics	Volcanic Landform
Mafic (Basaltic) magma	Least (~50%)	Least	Least (1-2%)	Least	Shield Volcanoes Basalt Plateaus Cinder Cones
Intermediate (Andesitic) magma	Intermediate (~60%)	Intermediate	Intermediate (3-4%)	Intermediate	Composite Cones
Felsic (Granitic) Magma	Most (~70%)	Greatest	Most (4-6%)	Greatest	Volcanic Domes Pyroclastic Flows

# **Definition of Viscosity -**

# **Factors Affecting Viscosity**

- (1) Composition
- (2) Temperature
- (3) Amount of Dissolved Gases

# **Materials Extruded During An Eruption**

Lava Flows -

# Basaltic Lava flows (Hawaiian-Type) 2 Types

- (1) Pahoehoe flows –
- (2) Ah-Ah Flows –

Lava Tube –

Skylight –

Gas Content
Least Most

Basaltic Magma (1-2%) Andestitic Magma (3-4%) Rhyolitic Magma (4-6%)

# **Pyroclastic Material- Ejected Material**

**Ash Fall-** fragments ejected into the air. Fragments range in size from dust-size to meters in diameter. Fragments of molten rock that are ejected into the air are referred to as bombs. They have a projectile (stream-like) shape to them.

**Pyroclastic Flows -** (nuee ardente) - swiftly moving, turbulent flow composed of gas, and rock fragments

**Mudflow (Lahar)** – Landslide or mudflow composed of pyroclastic material.

# **Three Types of Volcanoes**

- 1. Shield Volcanoes
- 2. Composite Volcanoes
- 3. Cinder Cones

Cinder Cone – built from ejected fragments of lava.
Composite Volcano (also known as Stratovolcanoes) Composed of alternating layers of pyroclastic deposits and lava flows
Shield Volcano - a large, broad, slightly domed volcano composed of low viscosity basaltic lava flows, with minor amount of pyroclastic material.
Calderas – a crater larger than 1 kilometer in diameter. They usually form by collapse following an explosive eruption.