

Volcanoes - The power of a major volcanic eruption

Figure 10-2. In some eruptions, the mountaintop collapses into the empty portions of the magma chamber beneath the mountain, forming a **caldera**.

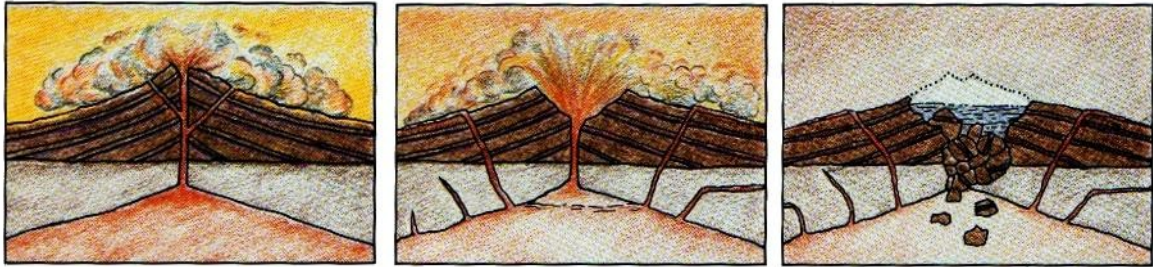


Figure 10-3. **Crater Lake** is located in a caldera that formed after a violent eruption of Mount Mazama. How long ago did that eruption occur?



Figure 10-5. The bleak landscape of the **Mount St. Helens** blast area is a grim reminder of the death-dealing nature of volcanoes.

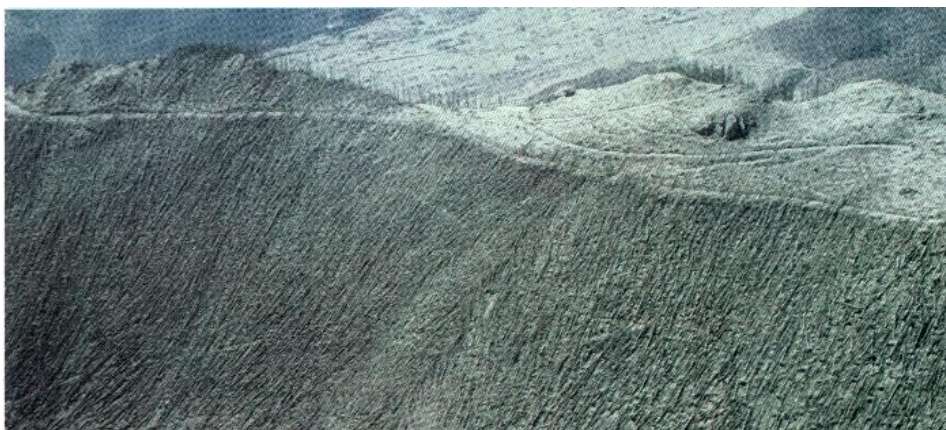


Figure 10-6. These erosion patterns were photographed in **the Valley of the 10,000 Smokes, Alaska**. How and when was this valley formed?

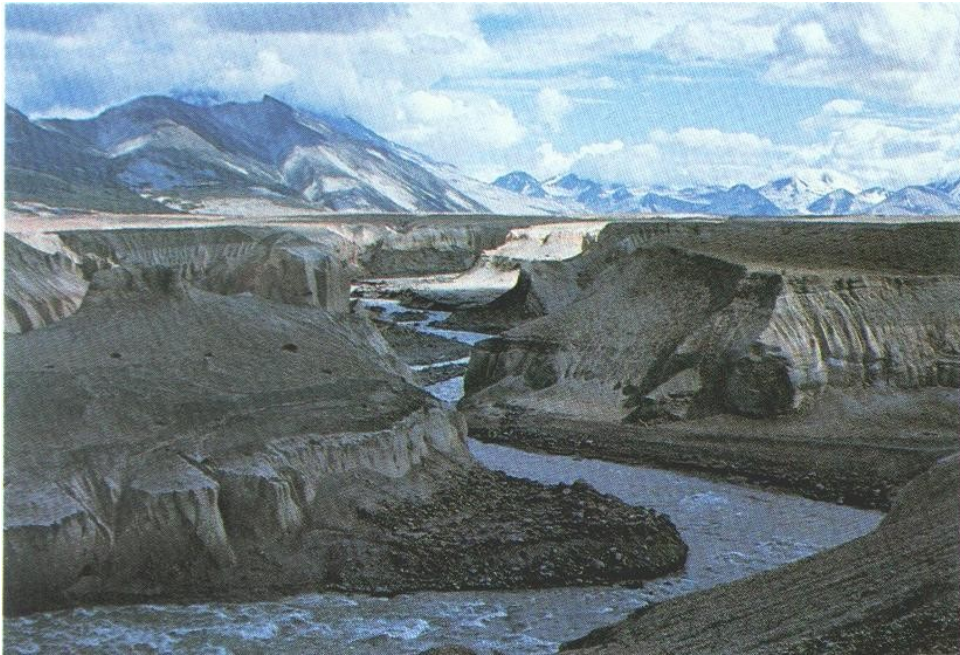


Figure 10-7. (A) Mauna Kea, Hawaii, **shield cone**.
(B) **Cinder cone** in a volcanic field near Sonora, Mexico.
(C) Mount Fuji, Japan, **composite cone**.

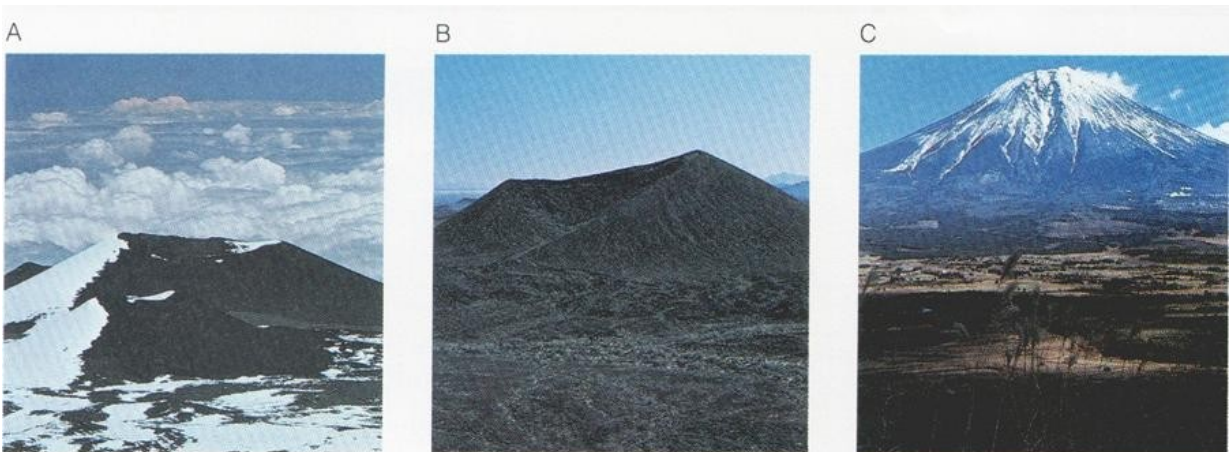


Figure 10-8. Many volcanoes are located around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and form what is called the Circum-Pacific Ring of Fire. Where are many volcanoes of the Atlantic Ocean?

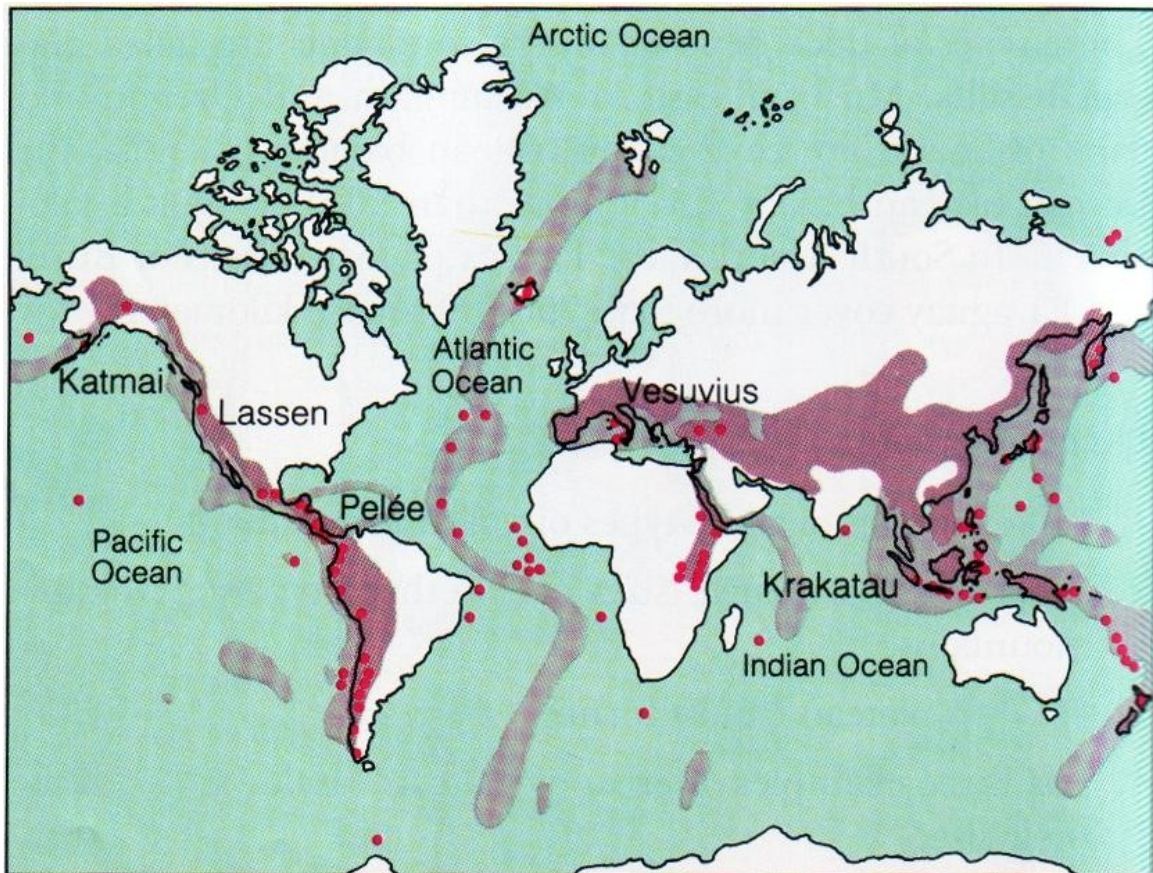
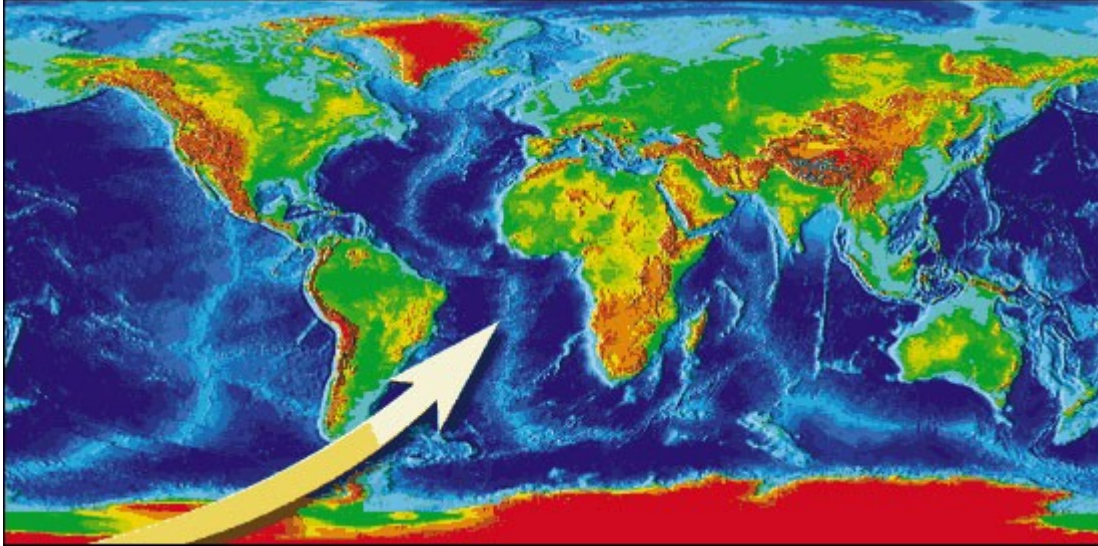


Figure 10-9. Surtsey, off the southern coast of Iceland, is located along the mid-ocean ridge, a site of much volcanic activity.



Mid-Ocean Ridges

The Mid-Ocean Ridge system, snaking its way between the continents, is more than 56,000 kilometers long. This series of mountains and valleys marks where the Earth's crustal plates are moving apart.



<http://www.platetectonics.com>