Chapter 7: VOLCANOES & THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

Lesson 1: FORMULATION OF VOLCANOES

Volcanoes

vents in Earth's crust (the outermost layer)

Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)

 studies and monitors volcanic activities and earthquakes in the country

Pacific Ring of Fire

 series of boundaries where plates collide or move toward each other

Trenches

where plates collide are marked by long, deep depressions

FORMATION

Lithosphere

earth's mechanical outer layer

Tectonic Plates

- the crust
- the uppermost portion of the mantle, is divided into several segments

Asthenosphere

consists of the upper mantle

Convection

Subduction

• the denser (oceanic) plate moves ben each the less dense (continental plate) page 1 of 2

forces it's way through the gap, forming volcanoes

Hot Spot

Oceap

MAJOR PARTS

1. Flanks

- sides of the volcano
- 2. Summit
- the apex or highest point
- 3. Crater
- the mouth
- 4. Conduit
- the pipe or the channel that conveys the magma
- 5. Branch Pipe
- originate from the conduit (secondary pipes)
- 6. Magma Chamber
- from a large underground pool of molten rocks (where magma comes from)

 where rocks melt because of intense heat emanating deep within the mantle

Lesson 2: CLASSIFICATION OF VOLCANOES

BASED ON BEHAVIOR

- i. Active Volcanoes
- have erupted within the last 600 years
- ex: Taal Volcano from Batangas

BASED ON ERUPTIVE PATTERNS & THEIR CHRACTERISTIC FORMS

1. Shield Volcano

 gets its name from its flat, shield-like shape, formed by the eruption of low-viscosity lava

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