

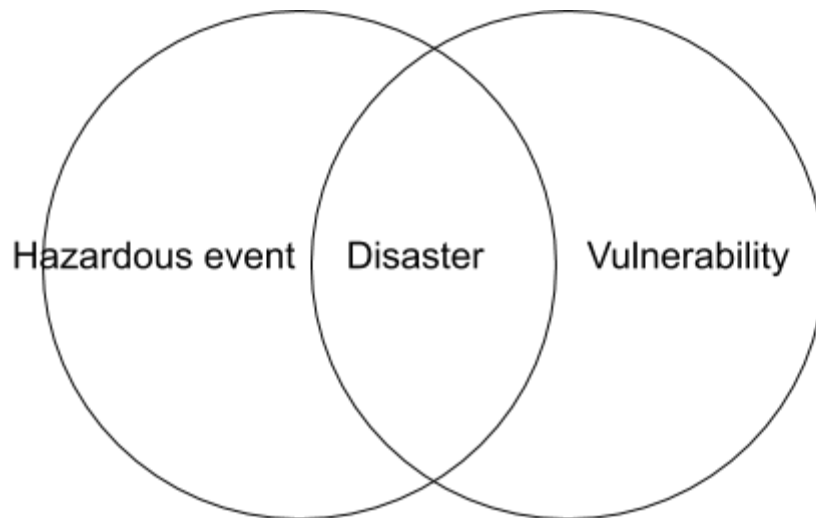
- Basalt
 - An igneous rock with around 50% silica content
- Andesite
 - An igneous rock with a silica content midway between basalt and rhyolite
- Rhyolite
 - An igneous rock with a very high silica content
- Wegner
 - 1930s
 - Mantle convection
 - Convection cells in the asthenosphere from heat in the earth's core pull the plates along
- Hess
 - 1960s
 - Seafloor spreading
 - A process that occurs at mid ocean ridges, new oceanic crust is formed through volcanic activity which gradually moves away from the ridge
- Forsyth
 - 1975
 - Slab pull
 - The pulling force of subduction
- Mercanton
 - 2000s
 - Paleomagnetism
 - Results from the zone of magma striking the earth's magnetic polarity when it cools
- The science behind movement
 - The Wilson cycle
 - The embryonic stage
 - Rift valleys form
 - E.g. The East African rift system
 - The young stage
 - The rift valleys spread to form a narrow, parallel sided sea

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- A fault with 300m of vertical and lateral offset where one plate moves above another
 - Pyroclastic flows
 - a dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed
 - Jokulhlaups
 - A sub glacial outburst flood catalysed by the heat of a volcanic eruption
- List all the primary hazards that volcanoes can produce
 - Pyroclastic flows
 - a dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed
 - Tephra
 - Rock fragments and ash ejected by a volcanic eruption
 - Lava flows
 - A mass of flowing or solidified lava
 - Volcanic gases
 - Gases given off by active volcanoes
- List all the secondary hazards that volcanoes can produce
 - Lahars
 - A destructive mudflow down the slope of a volcano
 - Jokulhlaup
 - A sub glacial outburst flood catalysed by the heat of a volcanic eruption
- Mount St Helens 1980
 - Pyroclastic flow
 - Dead
 - 61
 - Financial loss
 - \$3.9 billion
 - Social loss
 - 200 houses destroyed
 - 15 miles of transport networks destroyed

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- The ability to predict the location of the hazard
 - Dynamic pressures
 - Social structures and processes that can influence how vulnerable communities are to hazards
 - Risk
 - The likelihood of exposure to a hazardous event that may lead to loss of life or livelihood
 - Resilience
 - The ability to resist, absorb and recover from the effects of a hazard
 - Vulnerability
 - The susceptibility of a human society to be damaged
 - Natural hazard
 - A natural event that has the potential to threaten both life and property
 - Natural disaster
 - A hazard that kills 10 or affects 100
- Deggs model
 - Explanation
 - A Venn diagram that shows the interaction between hazards, disasters and human vulnerability in terms of location
 - Diagram



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- Haiti 2010 deggs model
 - Hazardous event

- Regular drills
 - Aseismic buildings
 - Home kits
 - Hazard
 - Hazard
 - 9.0 earthquake
 - Disaster
 - Dead
 - 20,000
 - Are japan vulnerable according to the par model?
 - Not really
- Using the par model as inspiration, explain why haiti had a higher death rate despite having a lower magnitude
 - Because they are more vulnerable as a result of corruption and poverty

1.4 Disaster occurrence can be explained by the relationship between hazards, vulnerability, resilience and disaster.

1.5 Tectonic hazard profiles are important to an understanding of contrasting hazard impacts, vulnerability and resilience.

NOTES

1.6a Inequality of access to education, housing, healthcare and income opportunities can influence vulnerability and resilience.

1.6b Governance (P: local and national government) and geographical factors (population density, isolation and accessibility, degree of urbanisation) influence vulnerability and a community's resilience.

1.6c Contrasting hazard events in developed, emerging and developing countries to show the interaction of physical factors and the significance of context in influencing the scale of disaster.

- Key words
 - Multiple-hazard zones
 - Multiple hazard zones are places where two or more natural hazards occur
 - Focal depth
 - the depth of an earthquake hypocenter
 - Spearman's Rank correlation
 - The Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient is used to determine the strength of a correlation between two sets of data
- Haiti 2010
 - Before the earthquake
 - Access to education
 - Literacy rate 60.7%
 - Access to housing
 - People live in wooden huts with corrugated iron roofs
 - Access to healthcare
 - Most people have no transportation or access to Haitian hospitals
 - Gdp
 - \$19.98 billion
 - Population density
 - 382/km²
 - After the earthquake
 - Economic
 - \$13.9 billion