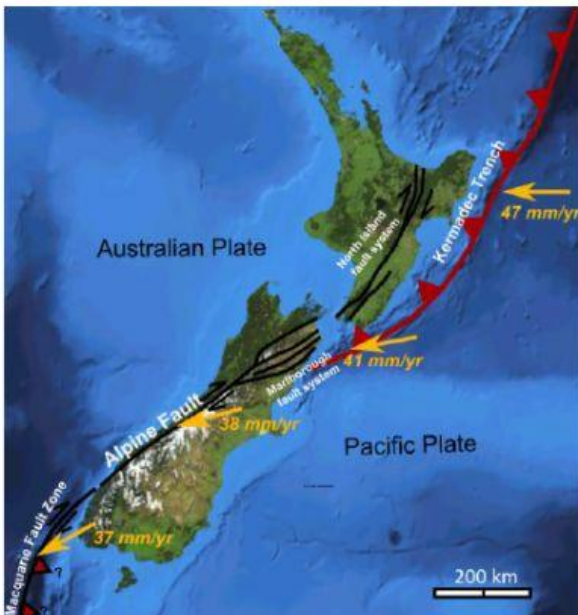
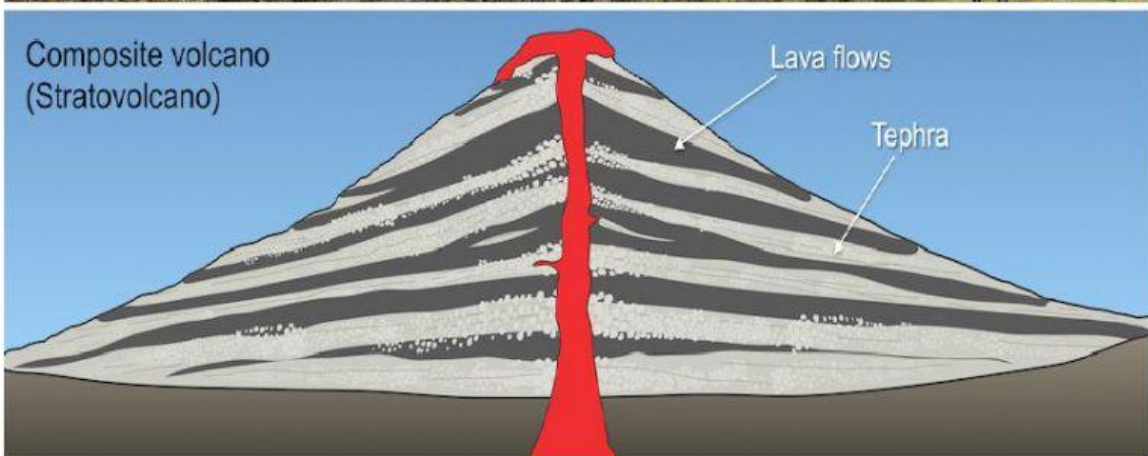


7.9 Supervolcanoes



VOLCANOES

Throat

Flank Vent

Lava Flow

Streams of molten rock from 1,292°F to 2,192°F

1983

Kilauea (Shield volcano), Hawaii
One of the world's most active volcanoes, has been erupting for over 30 years

Ash Cloud
A violent eruption, can be thick enough to block sunlight

Strata Layers

1,300° to 2,400°F
Magma Chamber

The temperature range of most volcanic magma

Time



SHIELD

Liquid lava emitted from central vent; large; sometimes has a collapsed caldera



CINDER

Explosive; small; emitted from central vent. Long eruptions may build up a shield volcano



COMPOSITE

More intense lavas, much explosive debris; large; emitted from a central vent



CALDERA

Very large composite volcano that has collapsed after an explosive period

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WEATHER UNDERGROUND

Sources: Wikipedia, USGS.gov

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What is the composition of supervolcano eruptions? Why are these eruptions so massive?
2. What is the source of volcanism for the supervolcano at Yellowstone?
3. How could a supervolcano eruption change the course of life on Earth?

1. What is one of the Earth's largest volcanoes? Where is it found?
2. Why is Yellowstone considered a supervolcano?
3. How many times has Yellowstone erupted? When was the most recent?
4. When was the last supervolcano eruption?
5. What effect do scientists think the last supervolcano eruption had on climate?