



# Salahaddin University- Erbil / College of Science / Earth Sciences and Petroleum Department



## Volcanic Impact on Environment

Lab -5- 4<sup>th</sup> Class B.Sc.  
2022-2023

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[http://scmoodle.su.edu.krd/course/view.php  
?id=862](http://scmoodle.su.edu.krd/course/view.php?id=862)

# What is a volcano?

- During an eruption, melted rock called *magma* leaves the *magma chamber* and moves up the *conduit*. The magma leaves the conduit at the *vent*.
- Magma is called *lava* after it leaves the vent.



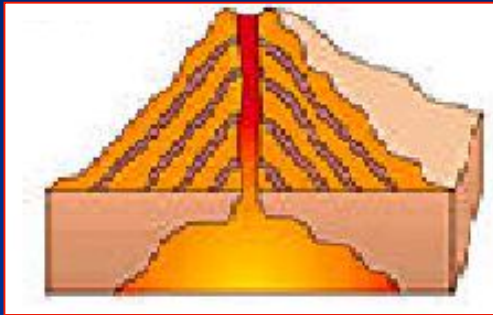
# Volcanoes vary

- The shapes of volcanoes depend on the composition of the magma that formed them.
- Volcanoes can look like wide, flat mounds (shield volcanoes), like tall cones (composite volcanoes), or like a heap of rock bits (cinder cones).

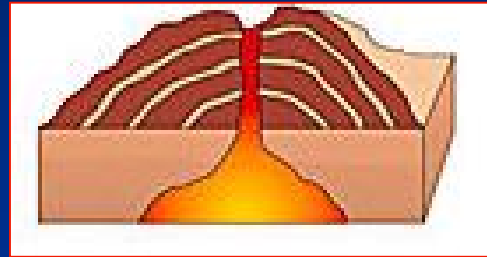


# Classify Volcanoes

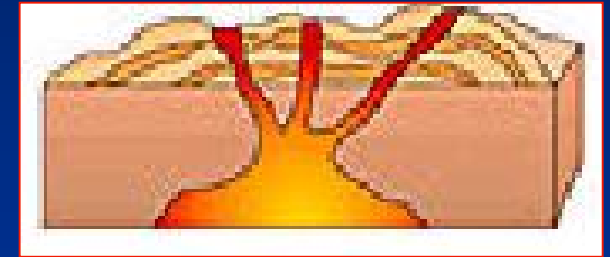
- Composite



- Cinder



- Shield



- Active

Constant

- Intermittent

Regular

- Dormant

Sleeping

- Extinct

Never



# The Ring of Fire

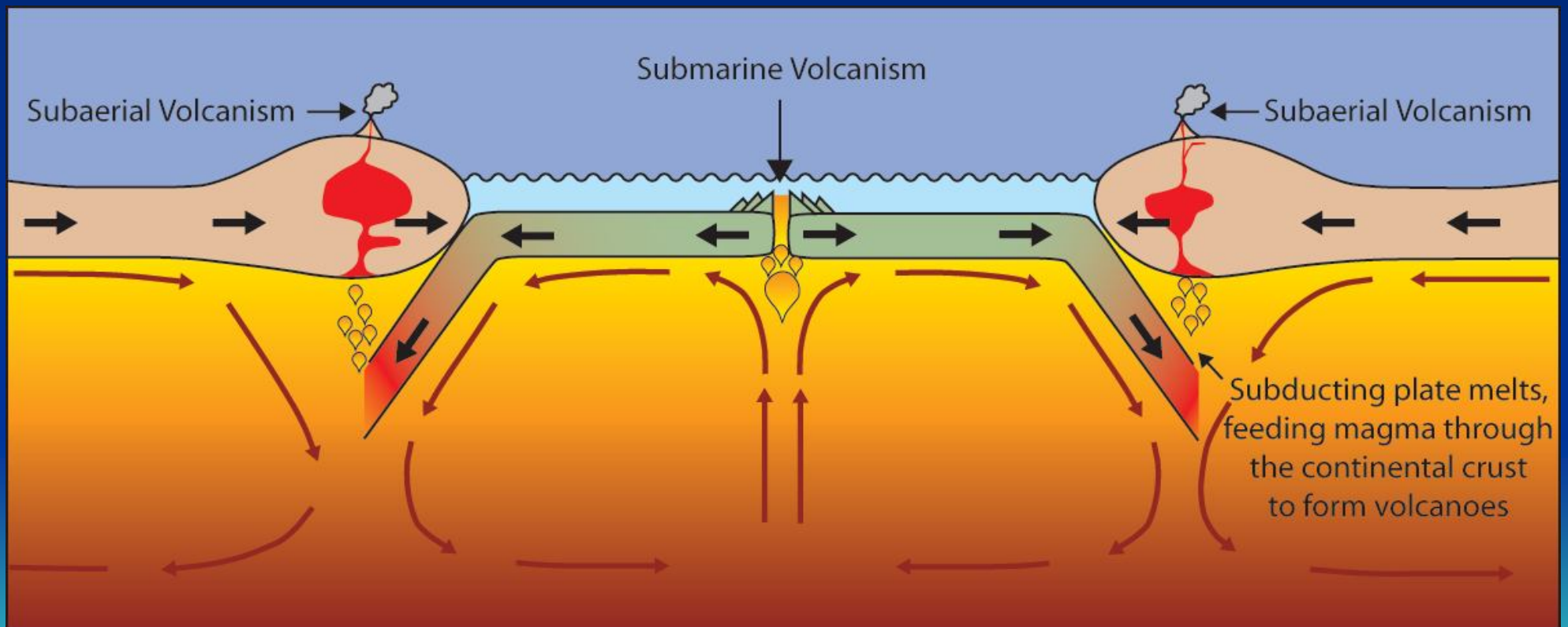
Subduction zones

Name the plate



# Volcanoes are formed by:

- Subduction
- Rifting
- Hotspots



# Where you find volcanoes

- The **Ring of Fire** is found where the oceanic crust of the Pacific Plate is subducting under nearby plates.
- Most volcanoes are located along plate boundaries.
- Volcanoes, like those in Hawaii are also present along divergent boundaries and within plates.



# The Main Volcanic HAZARDS

## Pyroclastic flows

-Lava flows

-Ash falls

-Gases

-Tsunamis

