

Volcanoes

A Reading A-Z Level Z Leveled Book

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Volcanoes



Written by Chuck Garofano

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Table of Contents

The Eruption of Vesuvius.....	4
People and Volcanoes	8
Where and Why Volcanoes Form	10
Composite Volcanoes.....	14
Shield Volcanoes.....	18
Cinder Cones and Lava Domes	20
Conclusion	22
Glossary	23



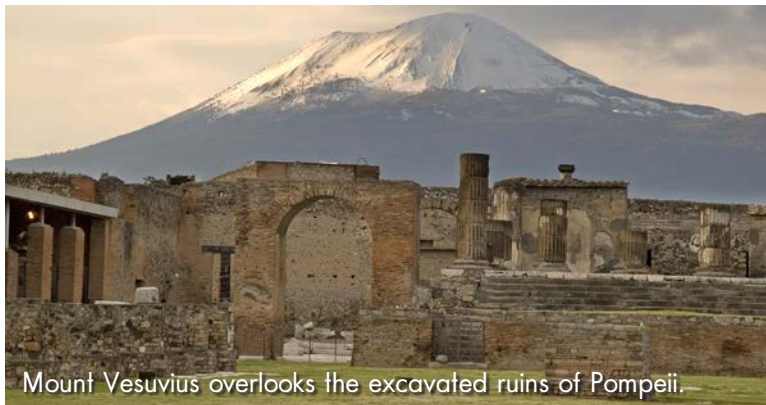
The Eruption of Vesuvius

Few people in the Roman city of Pompeii were alarmed by the earthquakes that began shaking the region in AD 79. They had endured **seismic** activity in the past and had rebuilt their city whenever any significant damage occurred. Usually, though, the earthquakes were minor, and people had grown accustomed to them. The residents of Pompeii loved their beautiful city and would not leave just because the ground occasionally shook or a building fell down.

No one connected the trembling ground with the plume of smoke that steadily hissed from nearby Mount Vesuvius. After all, people had lived in Pompeii for centuries without ever witnessing a volcanic eruption, and the slopes of Mount Vesuvius were **teeming** with life and were covered with trees, flowers, and grass. It had been a thousand years since the volcano had erupted, so most people assumed that it was **dormant**, or even **extinct**.

But everything changed on August 24 around one o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly, a **tremendous** explosion shook the area around the mountain, sending molten rock, ash, and dust spewing from the summit of the volcano and darkening the sky. This dust, ash, and stone (collectively known as *tephra*) rained down on the city, covering the ground as far away as 16 kilometers (10 mi) from the mountain.

By three o'clock, lava gushed from the mouth of the volcano at an alarming rate, destroying everything in its path. By six o'clock, the cloud of dust and ash had ascended to 32 kilometers (20 mi) in height, and the swirling energy inside it generated lightning bolts. The ash continued to blanket the area, covering the ground to a depth of 1 meter (3.3 ft) and causing buildings to collapse under the weight of the falling **debris**.



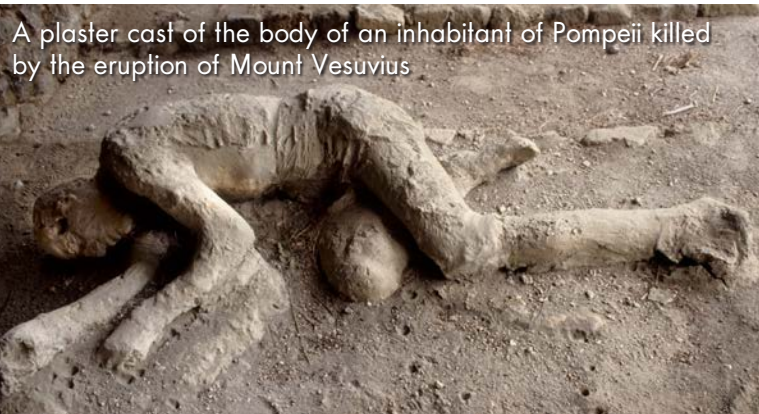
Mount Vesuvius overlooks the excavated ruins of Pompeii.

People in the cities surrounding Mount Vesuvius tried to **evacuate** the area as the volcano demolished their homes and farms. They gathered their valuables and most portable treasures and hurried their families away from the disaster. Some people tried to **traverse** the thick layers of ash that covered the ground, but the ash was so deep and so hot that many people died. Others were struck and killed by stones falling from the dark sky, and some choked and suffocated on the ash- and dust-clogged air.

Around midnight, the crisis grew even worse. The massive cloud of ash, poisonous gases, glowing-hot dust, and smoke had become so dense and heavy that it could no longer remain **airborne**. The cloud collapsed into a **pyroclastic flow**, racing down the mountain at speeds of up to 500 kilometers per hour (310 mph).



Glowing-hot lava bubbles up inside a volcano.



Do You Know?

Pompeii, a city not far from Mount Vesuvius, was completely buried by a surge cloud. As the bodies of victims decayed over time, they left pockets of air in the hardened ash and mud that surrounded them. These air pockets preserved the exact shapes of the bodies they once contained. Archaeologists filled the holes with plaster to make casts showing how the people looked when they died.

This was Mount Vesuvius's first **surge cloud**, which within a few moments scorched and buried the people in the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum as it swept over them like a wave. As more dust and ash **billowed** from the volcano, more surge clouds followed. When the eruption was over, two cities of the Roman Empire were completely buried and wiped off the face of the Earth. They would not be rediscovered for over a thousand years.

What you just read is an account of a real event, but how did it happen, and what could cause such a catastrophic explosion? And if volcanoes are so dangerous, why do people choose to live near them?

People and Volcanoes

People live near volcanoes for a variety of reasons. They often find nutrient-rich soil for farming in these regions or wonderful hot springs where they can take relaxing baths. Still, people have learned over time to respect volcanoes. Long ago, people had no way to predict or understand volcanoes; they told stories to explain the dangerous and sporadic eruptions. For instance, people in Hawaii believed the goddess Pele (PAY-lay) caused the volcanoes to erupt when she was angry. Some types of volcanic glass, such as *Pele's hair* and *Pele's tears*, are named in honor of this goddess.



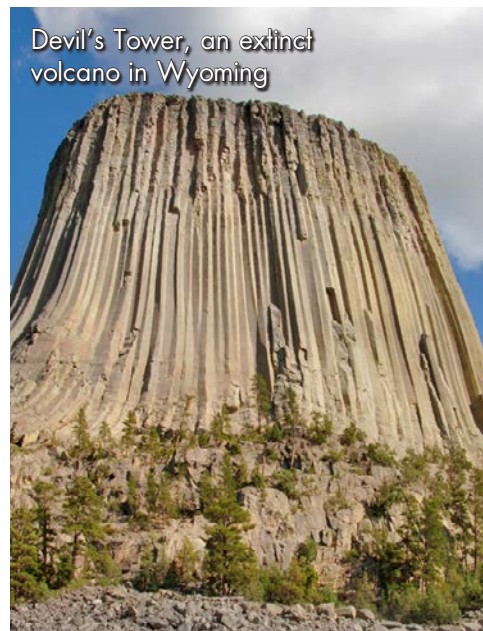
Pele's tears are small drops of lava that cool and become solid while flying through the air.

Native Americans told stories to explain the origin of an extinct volcano in Wyoming known as Devil's Tower. They told how this towering column of rock, so striking in appearance, was created by magic and how its deeply gouged sides were shaped by the claws of an angry bear.

In ancient Rome, people believed that the Roman god Vulcan worked in a blacksmith's **forge** beneath Earth's surface. They saw volcanoes as the chimneys of the underground forge where Vulcan fashioned lightning bolts for use by Jupiter, the king of the gods, and made weapons and armor for Mars, the god of war. The word *volcano* comes from the name *Vulcan*.

Even today, **volcanologists** say that volcanoes smell like a blacksmith's forge.

In Japan, people still climb Mt. Fuji, a volcano that last erupted in 1707, as a form of spiritual practice in both the Shinto and Buddhist traditions.



Today, scientists use a variety of tools and instruments to help them gather information about volcanoes. They understand the forces that create mountains and have equipment that can help them predict when a volcano will next erupt.

Where and Why Volcanoes Form

The first volcanoes appeared about 3.5 billion years ago, covering vast areas with hot lava that spewed from deep within Earth. Earth's hard surface, or crust, is made of many continent-sized sheets of rock called **tectonic plates**. Some plates make up the continents themselves, while others make up the ocean floors. Just under the surface of the plates, the Earth is extremely hot (about 1,200° Celsius or 2,192° Fahrenheit)—so hot that rock melts into a liquid called **magma**.

Sometimes, the magma forces its way up to the surface and seeps out through cracks in the crust, causing volcanoes to form.

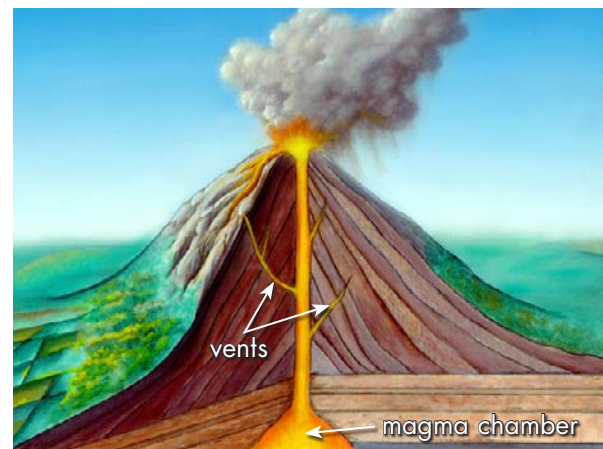
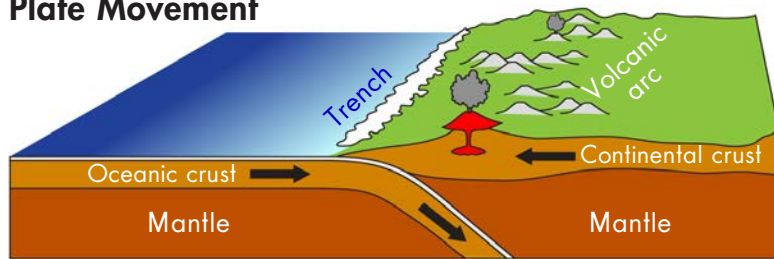


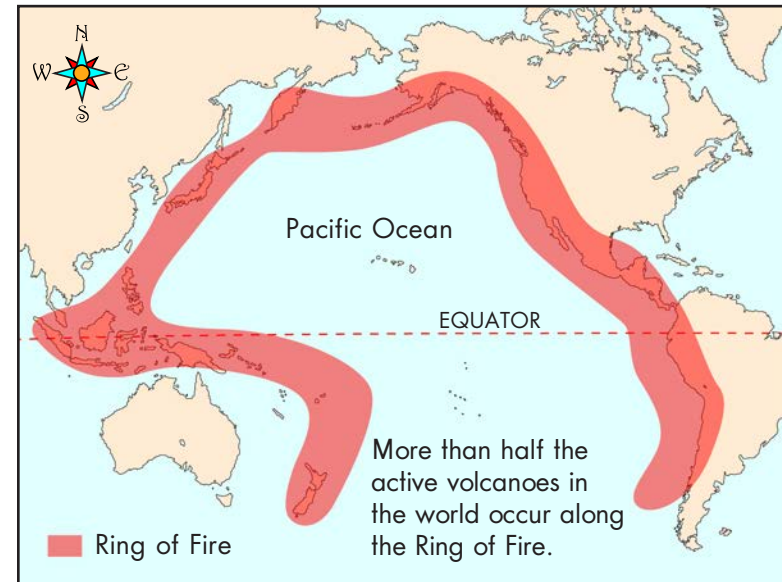
Plate Movement



When an ocean plate crashes into a continental plate, the ocean plate moves down, creating an active volcanic region.

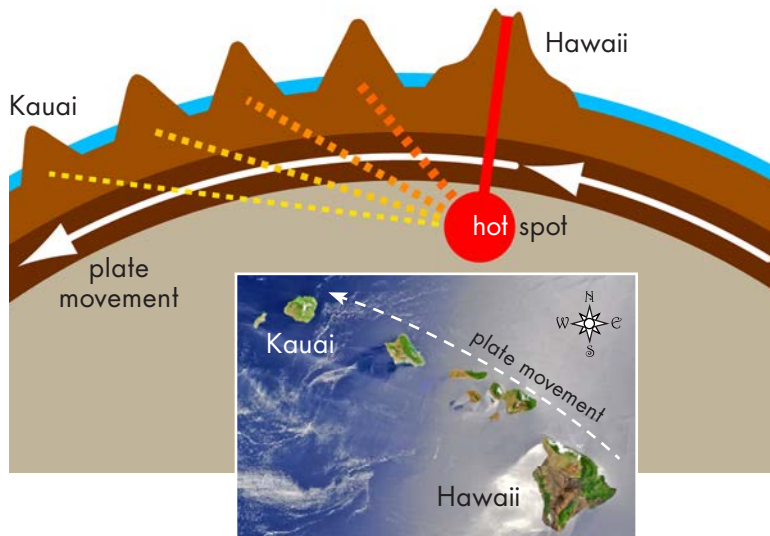
Scientists estimate that more than fifteen hundred different volcanoes have erupted in the last ten thousand years, and every year about thirty-five or forty volcanoes erupt at various places around the world. Sometimes the only sign of volcanic activity is a small amount of smoke or steam emerging from an erupting volcano. Some volcanoes are always erupting slowly, while others, like Vesuvius, can remain quiet for hundreds or even thousands of years between explosive eruptions.

Volcanoes usually form at the edges of tectonic plates, which are slowly floating on the thick, liquid magma underneath them. But the various plates are moving in different directions, and as they move, they can crash into, pull away from, or grind past other plates. As the huge plates slide and rub against each other, their movements create large cracks in the crust where magma can break through to form volcanoes.



There are at least five hundred active volcanoes in the world, most of which are located near the edges of tectonic plates. The edge of the Pacific Ocean plate is a particularly dense volcanic region known as the Ring of Fire. Another notably active volcanic region runs along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which is a mountain chain in the Atlantic Ocean. Two plates are drifting apart in the Atlantic Ocean, allowing magma to seep up through the ocean floor, where it accumulates. Over time, the magma can build up and create mountains so tall that they emerge from the water. The country of Iceland sits atop the summits of large volcanoes in the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

Other volcanoes are located in areas far away from the edges of the plates. For example, the islands of Hawaii are in the center of the Pacific Ocean plate. They are located above a “hot spot,” a place where hot magma sits very close to the surface of Earth’s crust. Sometimes the magma creates a new island, but the process is gradual, taking tens or even hundreds of thousands of years. In Yellowstone National Park, in the middle of the North American plate, an underground hot spot sits directly beneath underground lakes and waterways. The magma heats up the ground and the water in this area like a giant teapot, creating **geysers** and hot springs. You can visit Yellowstone in Wyoming and see water erupting from the ground at geysers such as Old Faithful.



Different volcanoes erupt in different ways, depending on where and why the volcano forms. Some volcanoes erupt gently and gradually, while others suddenly explode with the force of many atomic bombs. Let’s examine different kinds of volcanoes and learn how they erupt.

Composite Volcanoes

Mount Vesuvius, which you read about earlier, is a composite volcano on the west coast of southern Italy. Composite volcanoes are explosive volcanoes—their eruptions can be extremely violent and destructive. Also called *stratovolcanoes*, they are the most common type of volcano. They are usually very large mountains with steep sides and evenly shaped peaks, often with a bowl-shaped **crater** at the top. The crater is a hollow area where the magma, hot gases, and ash come out.



The impressive shape of a composite volcano



Mount St. Helens
before 1980 eruption

Mount St. Helens
after 1980 eruption

Do You Know?

When Mount St. Helens, in Washington State, erupted on May 18, 1980, 63 people died and 311 square kilometers (193 sq mi) of forest were flattened by hot winds that blew down the mountainside.

Most composite volcanoes occur where the magma near the surface is **viscous**—thick and slow moving like syrup. Magma moves toward the surface in tubes called *vents*. When the magma is unusually thick, it can cool and harden inside the vent, plugging the vent and trapping the magma below. Because the heat and gases beneath the plugged vent have nowhere to go, the pressure slowly begins to increase. Eventually the pressure becomes so great that it reaches a critical **threshold**, and the volcano explodes. Sometimes the explosion is so violent that the whole mountain is destroyed in the blast. When Washington State's Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, the entire northern side of the mountain was **obliterated**.

When composite volcanoes erupt, they send massive clouds of ash, dust, smoke, hot gas, and rock into the air. These clouds rise for many kilometers, turning the sky black and raining ash onto the ground. When a cloud of debris becomes too dense to remain in the air, it collapses in a violent surge cloud.

Many composite volcanoes are very tall, and they are often capped with ice and snow. In an instant, an explosion can melt all of the ice and snow on the top of the volcano, sending a flood of water, mud, and rock racing down the mountain at up to 100 kilometers per hour (62 mph). Such a mudslide triggered by volcanic activity is known as a **lahar**.



Melting ice and snow sent a massive lahar racing down the side of this volcano.



Crater Lake is a well-known caldera in Oregon. This huge caldera was formed when the volcano collapsed in on itself.

Do You Know?

The Klamath Indians in southern Oregon used to tell a story about the origin of Crater Lake. In the story, the first coyote fell in love with a star and found a way to join her in the sky. When he fell back to Earth, his impact made a hole that became Crater Lake.

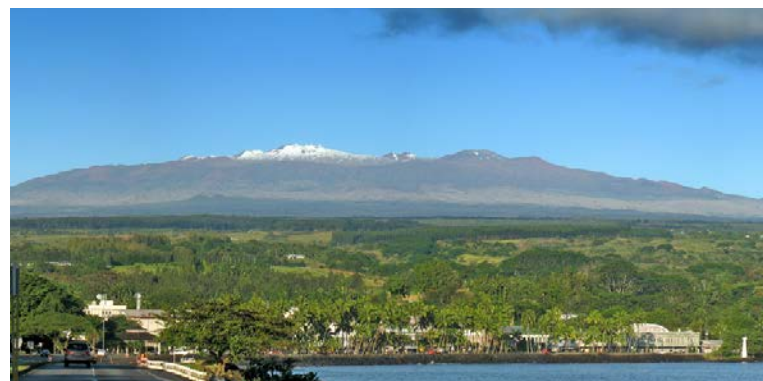
Some volcanic ash clouds are so gigantic that the ash and dust can travel around the world, blocking out sunlight and cooling down the entire planet. After the 1815 eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Indonesia, people living as far away as North America experienced a cold, snowy summer.

Sometimes an entire underground lake of magma can pour out of a composite volcano, leaving a huge empty space below. With nothing to support it, the surface collapses into the empty chamber, leaving a large bowl-shaped basin called a **caldera**. Calderas can measure as much as 100 kilometers (62 mi) from side to side. Over time, they often fill with water, creating large lakes such as Crater Lake in Oregon.

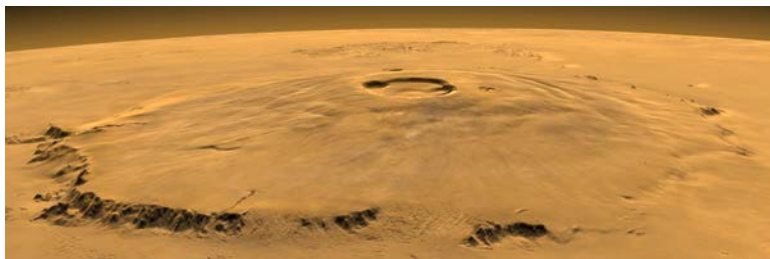
Composite volcanoes can destroy huge forests, bury entire cities, and kill thousands of people. These volcanoes are very dangerous because they often remain quiet for hundreds of years between eruptions. People forget that the volcano might erupt, and they build their homes dangerously close to the mountain.

Shield Volcanoes

You may have seen a video of bright orange lava flowing or spraying from the top of a volcano. The lava, which is very runny, flows smoothly and quickly, moving like water in a stream. The lava spreads out over the land before slowly hardening and building up. This type of lava comes from a shield volcano. Shield volcanoes usually have gentle, smooth mountain slopes in the shape of shields.



Mauna Loa, a shield volcano in Hawaii



Olympus Mons, on the surface of Mars, is the largest volcano in the solar system. It would cover the entire state of Arizona.

Eruptions of shield volcanoes are usually gentle rather than explosive, although the lava flows can still destroy roads, homes, and forests. Sometimes a shield volcano contains hot gases or steam that sprays from the crater, creating a bright lava fountain. Since the paths of the lava flows are stable and predictable, scientists are often able to get very close to study them.

Shield volcanoes can remain quietly active for long periods of time and grow to become extremely large in the process. Mauna Loa on Hawaii is the tallest volcano in the world, rising 9,170 meters (30,080 ft) from its base on the seafloor, making it taller than Mount Everest. If Mauna Loa erupts again, it could grow even taller. However, even Mauna Loa seems tiny when compared to the largest known volcano in our solar system—Olympus Mons on Mars. This enormous Martian shield volcano stands 27 kilometers (17 mi) tall.

Cinder Cones and Lava Domes

Some volcanoes are not active long enough to form large mountains. Instead, they may just spray small bits of lava into the air for brief periods of time. The small lava chunks and bits of ash harden into lightweight black rocks called **cinders**. The cinders pile up around the vent into a cone-shaped hill with a crater at the top. Such hills are called *cinder cones*.

Brand-new volcanoes that suddenly appear often form cinder cones. Other cinder cones pile up inside the craters or calderas of larger, older volcanoes. Most cinder cones erupt only once. Because cinder cones are made of loose rocks, they usually erode quickly in the wind and rain.



Cinder cones at Mauna Kea volcano, Hawaii

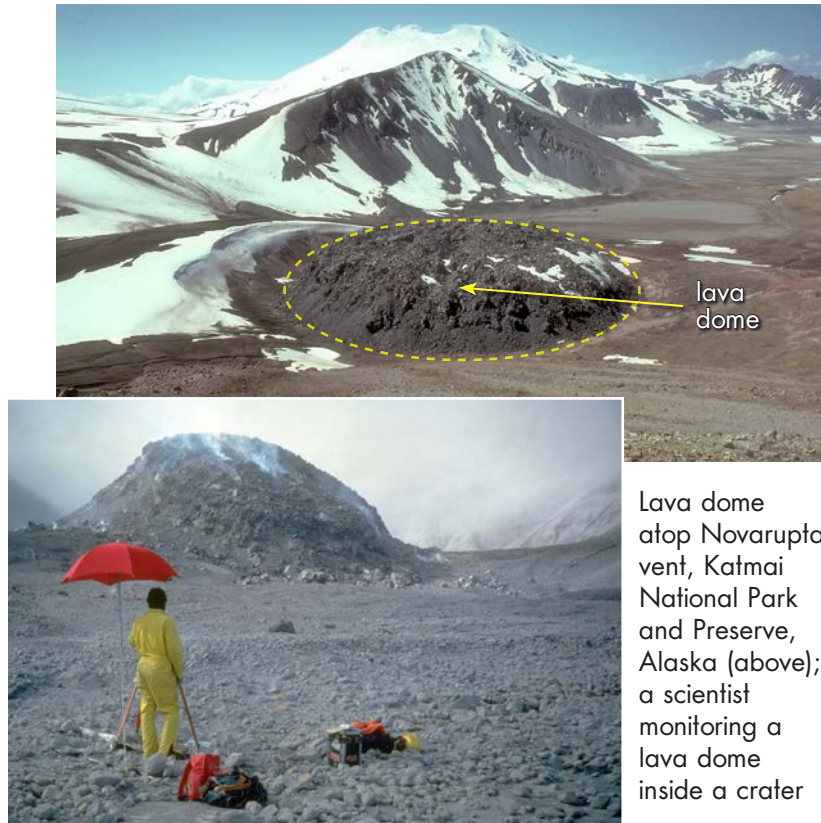
Conclusion

Volcanoes are the most spectacular evidence we have that Earth is a changing planet. Lava pouring from a volcanic vent creates new rock and new land, and volcanic ash makes extremely fertile soil that is useful for farming. In some places, people use the **geothermal** energy from volcanoes to run power plants and produce electricity. Some people even live inside volcanoes. In Rabaul, in the country of Papua New Guinea, volcanoes sometimes erupt inside the town. Volcanic mountains, including Mount Fuji in Japan, Mount Rainier in Washington, and Mauna Loa in Hawaii, are some of the most recognizable and beautiful mountains in the world.



Beautiful Mount Fuji in Japan

It is no wonder that humans often choose to live near volcanoes, but we should always remember that volcanoes can be violent, dangerous places. Volcanoes unleash some of Earth's most powerful forces.



Lava dome atop Novarupta vent, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Alaska (above); a scientist monitoring a lava dome inside a crater

Lava domes also result from small, brief eruptions, but the lava that forms these structures is a thick, pasty liquid that oozes from the vent and quickly hardens. Sometimes, more lava pushes up and expands through the center of the dome, cracking the outside. These domes often form in areas with other volcanic activity. They are often found in the craters and calderas of larger volcanoes. Like composite volcanoes, lava domes often explode violently.

Glossary

airborne (<i>adj.</i>)	carried through the air (p. 6)
billowed (<i>v.</i>)	bulged and swelled out in response to wind (p. 7)
caldera (<i>n.</i>)	a large bowl-shaped basin where the land has collapsed into an empty magma chamber (p. 17)
cinders (<i>n.</i>)	lightweight black rocks or pebbles formed by small pieces of flying lava and ash (p. 20)
crater (<i>n.</i>)	a bowl-shaped hollow area in a volcano where lava, ash, and gases come out (p. 14)
debris (<i>n.</i>)	scattered pieces of something that are left after the rest has gone or been destroyed (p. 5)
dormant (<i>adj.</i>)	quiet for many hundreds of years (p. 4)
evacuate (<i>v.</i>)	to move out of danger (p. 6)
extinct (<i>adj.</i>)	not having erupted in thousands of years and showing no sign of future eruptions (p. 4)
forge (<i>n.</i>)	a very hot fire where metal is melted to be shaped by blacksmiths (p. 9)
geothermal (<i>adj.</i>)	of or related to the heat produced naturally inside Earth (p. 22)
geysers (<i>n.</i>)	springs that periodically shoot out jets of heated water and steam (p. 13)

lahar (<i>n.</i>)	a large mudslide caused by an erupting volcano (p. 16)
magma (<i>n.</i>)	melted liquid rock beneath Earth's surface (p. 10)
obliterated (<i>v.</i>)	completely destroyed (p. 15)
pyroclastic flow (<i>n.</i>)	a hot mixture of rocks, water, and gases that moves rapidly in response to gravity (p. 6)
seismic (<i>adj.</i>)	relating to the shaking of the Earth, as by an earthquake (p. 4)
surge cloud (<i>n.</i>)	a fast, superheated cloud of ash, gas, dust, and rock that moves along the ground (p. 7)
tectonic plates (<i>n.</i>)	the large sheets of rock that make up Earth's crust (p. 10)
teeming (<i>v.</i>)	filled with; swarming (p. 4)
threshold (<i>n.</i>)	the point at which an effect begins to be produced (p. 15)
traverse (<i>v.</i>)	to move through or across an area (p. 6)
tremendous (<i>adj.</i>)	very great in size, amount, strength, or excitement (p. 5)
viscous (<i>adj.</i>)	having a thick, syrupy consistency (p. 15)
volcanologists (<i>n.</i>)	scientists who study volcanoes (p. 9)