

Natrual Diasasters



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Earthquakes

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The Ring of fire is from Chile to Australia. The Ring of Fire is where earthquakes happen the most. Earthquakes happen on tectonic plates. There are roughly 20 tectonic plates. For skyscrapers some have rubber shock absorbers under them. They also have a birdcage steel frame around them. They have humungous weights at top. They also have an identification number. If inside it is best to stay inside. If outside don't go near trees or any pole? In countries where earthquakes are popular people have survival kits. Earthquakes happen when tectonic plates bump, slide away from each other or go up and down. At school stay under desks. Anywhere in a building avoid glass, go under tables or in doorways. Earthquakes are popular in Japan, Assam (Tibet) 1950, Kamchatka 1952, Ecuador-Chile 1906. Earthquakes are very popular in Sumatra, there have had 3 earthquakes since 2004, they had an earthquake in 2004, 2005, 2012. In Chile there 1960, 2010.

In Britain we haven't had an earthquake for fifty million years!

Volcanoes

VOLCANOES

There are 4 types of volcanoes :

Caldera,

Strata volcanoes,

Cinder cone,

Shield volcanoes

FAMOUS VOLCANOES

<http://mountxvesuvius.yolasite.com/resources/00mountisn.JPG>

There are a lot of famous volcanoes in the world perhaps the most famous volcano is Mount Vesuvius, it erupted in 1879, it erupted in Pompeii, Italy, there was poisonous ash cloud that killed everyone and they were enveloped in rock. On 10 April 1815, Tambora produced the largest eruption known on the planet during the past 10,000 years. The volcano erupted more than 50 cubic kilometers of magma and collapsed afterwards to form a 6 km wide and 1250 m deep caldera. The eruption produced global climatic effects and killed more than 100,000 people, directly and indirectly. Minor lava domes and flows have been extruded on the caldera floor at Tambora during the 19th and 20th centuries. The largest volcano in the Solar System and the largest mountain in the Solar System are one in the same: Olympus Mons on Mars.

Olympus Mons is a shield volcano that towers to an amazing 26 km. That makes it 3 times the height of Mt. Everest. Unlike Everest, Olympus Mons has a very gentle slope. It is up to 550 km at its base. The edge of the volcano's base is marked by a basal cliff that is 6 km high in some places, but has been eradicated by the overflow of lava in the Martian past.

Olympus Mons is the result of many thousands of basaltic lava flows. The extraordinary size of the volcano has been attributed to the lack of tectonic plate movement on the planet. The lack of movement allows the Martian crust to remain fixed in place over a magma hotspot allowing repeated, large lava flows. Many of these flows have levees along their edges. The cooler, outer margins of the flow solidify, forming the levees and leaving a central trough of molten, flowing lava. In images of the volcano you can see partially collapsed lava tubes seen as chains of pit craters. Broad lava fans formed by lava emerging from intact, subsurface tubes are easily visible as well. Some areas along the volcano's base show lava flows spilling out into the surrounding plains, forming broad aprons, which are burying the basal escarpment. Crater counts taken by the high resolution images returned by the Mars Express spacecraft in 2004 seem to show that flows on the northwestern flank range in age from 2 million years old to 115 million years old. Since these flows are geologically young, it may indicate that the volcano is still active.

Tsunamis

Tsunami's are arguably the world's most traumatising natural disasters! They happen when tectonic plates move together, move away from each other or rub. They are underwater earthquakes. Tsunami's are giant waves that can crush whole cities at a time. Tsunami's most often occur in the Pacific Ocean and Indonesia! They happen there a lot because the rim bordering the Ocean has a lot of active submarine earthquake zones. However, tsunamis have also occurred recently in the Mediterranean Sea region and are expected in the Caribbean sea! Tsunamis also commonly happen in Japan. They are very hard to spot, when they are approaching they just look like big waves. Some tsunamis are so powerful they can capsize boats and smash cars! When tsunamis come you have to get to higher ground so you don't drown!