

Natural Disasters By Lucas Ebert



Volcanoes

Volcanoes

Active Volcanes

There are 20 active volcanoes in the world. Here are 10 of them.

Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland – Icelandic for “Island mountain glacier”, this volcano is one of the smaller ice caps of Iceland. The ice cap covers the caldera of a volcano with a summit elevation of 1,666 meters (5,466 ft). The 2010 eruption caused enormous disruption to air travel across western and northern Europe. About 20 countries closed their airspace to commercial jet traffic and it affected more than 100,000 travelers.

Mount Vesuvius, Italy – Located just 9 km (5.6 mi) east of Naples, making it the most densely populated volcanic region in the entire world. Mount Vesuvius has a history of activity that makes it one of the world’s most dangerous volcanoes. It last erupted was in 1944, but the most memorable eruption was the massive eruption of 79 AD, when it buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Sakurajima, Japan – An active volcano and a former island. The lava flows of the 1914 eruption caused the former island to be connected with the Osumi Peninsula. The volcanic activity still continues, dropping large amounts of volcanic ash on the surroundings. Earlier eruptions built the white sands highlands in the region.

Mount Merapi, Indonesia – “Fire Mountain” is an active volcano located on the border between Central Java and Indonesia. It is the most active volcano in Indonesia and has erupted regularly since 1548. Thousands of people live on the flanks of the volcano.

Mount Nyiragongo, D.R of Congo – An active volcano located inside Virunga National Park, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The main crater is about two km wide and usually contains a lava lake. Nyiragongo’s lava lake has at times been the most voluminous known lava lake in recent history. Nyiragongo and nearby Nyamuragira are together responsible for 40% of Africa’s historical volcanic eruptions.

Ulawun, Papua New Guinea – Situated on the island of New Britain, it is the highest mountain in the Bismarck Archipelago at 2,334 meters (7,657 ft), and one of the most active volcanoes in Papua New Guinea. Several thousand people live near the volcano. There have been 22 recorded eruptions since the 18th century.

Taal Volcano, Philippines – The second most active volcano in the Philippines with 33 historical eruptions. All of these eruptions are concentrated on Volcano Island, an island near the middle of Taal Lake. Taal Volcano and Lake presents one of the most picturesque and attractive views in the Philippines.

Mauna Loa, Hawaii – One of five volcanoes that form the Island of Hawaii and the largest on Earth in terms of volume and area covered. The Hawaiian name “Mauna Loa” means “Long

Mountain". Lava eruptions from Mauna Loa are very fluid; eruptions tend to be non-explosive and the volcano has relatively shallow slopes.

Galeras, Colombia – It summit rises 4,276 meters (14,029 ft) above sea level. It has erupted frequently since the Spanish conquest, with its first historical eruption being recorded on December 7, 1580. A 1993 eruption killed nine people, including six scientists who had descended into the volcano's crater to sample gases. It is currently the most active volcano in Colombia.

Santa María, Guatemala – Its eruption in 1902 was one of the four largest eruptions of the 20th century and one of the five biggest eruptions of the past 200 years.

The biggest volcano

The biggest volcano in the universe is on Mars

Click this link to see a picture of it.

<https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/177962622748672203/>

It is 26 km tall and 600 km high. The height of it is the same weight of Mt Everest times three. 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

About 80% of tsunamis happen within the Pacific Ocean's "ring of fire." tsunamis are caused by earthquakes that happen under the water. Always try to get high ground after an earthquake because it might go under the water and the tsunami might happen and a huge wave might come and destroy the city.

The Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004 hit 11 countries from Thailand to Africa.

Scientists believe that in the year 1700, a tsunami of magnitude 9 occurred in the Pacific Ocean in the northwest and caused massive flooding and damage in Japan.

Tsunamis can travel as fast as 5000 miles per hour, without being noticed and can cross the entire ocean in less than a day.

A powerful tsunami travelling 800km per hour with 10m-high waves swept over the east coast of Japan, killing more than 18,000 people. The tsunami was spawned by an 9.0 magnitude earthquake that reached depths of 24.4km- making it the fourth-largest earthquake ever recorded!

Only on very few occasions a tsunami is caused by a giant meteor in the ocean.

Tsunami waves can be as huge as 100 feet.

In the last 2,000 years, 50, 000 people have died due to a tsunami in the Pacific Ocean.

Tsunami waves get stronger as they succeed and not usually the first hit is that impactful as the succeeding ones.

Here are 10 of the most destructive earthquakes ever in history.

Sumatra, Indonesia - 26 December 2004

North Pacific Coast, Japan - 11 March 2011

Lisbon, Portugal - 1 November 1755

Krakatau, Indonesia - 27 August 1883

Enshunada Sea, Japan - 20 September 1498

Nankaido, Japan - 28 October 1707

Sanriku, Japan - 15 June 1896

Northern Chile - 13 August 1868

Ryuku Islands, Japan - 24 April 1771

Ise Bay, Japan - 18 January 1586

Tsunamis have become popular only in the recent times, but they have been existing and have caused damages since ages. Tsunami is one of the most dangerous disasters caused from the ocean and can have far reaching consequences like washing out the entire city, taking years to recover and re- build human civilization. Here are some simple tsunami tales to enlighten oneself about this havoc creating disaster.

A Tsunami is not just a single wave but a series of ocean waves called a wave train caused by an underwater earthquake, by a volcanic eruption, landslide, rapid changes in atmospheric pressure, or a meteorite.

Tsunami is also commonly known as killer waves.

The tsunami that occurred in December 2004 in the Indian Ocean is known to be the most powerful earthquake that has occurred till date.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes

How Earthquakes happen

Earthquakes happen when the rubs together or bumps slips and creates a volcano, which we will talk about later. Earthquakes can happen in seconds. It may be tremors but it can kill thousands of people.

The Ring of Fire

The Ring of Fire is from Chile to Australia. There are roughly 20 tectonic plates in the world. 8 earthquakes have happened in the ring of fire. Here are the earthquakes that have happened in the Ring of Fire.

Chile 1960 and 2010

Ecuador - Colombia 1906

Alaska 1964

Andrea of Islands 1957

Rat Islands 1964

Tohoku 2011

What you have to do in an Earthquake

<http://beprepared.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2-Drop-Cover-Hold-On.jpg>.

As you can see in the picture you must drop, cover and hold.

There are about 500,000 earthquakes a year around the world, as detected by sensitive instruments. About 100,000 of those can be felt, and 100 or so cause damage each year. Each year the southern California area alone experiences about 10,000 earthquakes, most of them not felt by people.

Each year the southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes -- the majority of which go unnoticed. However, if there is a large earthquake the aftershock sequence will produce many more earthquakes of all magnitudes for months.