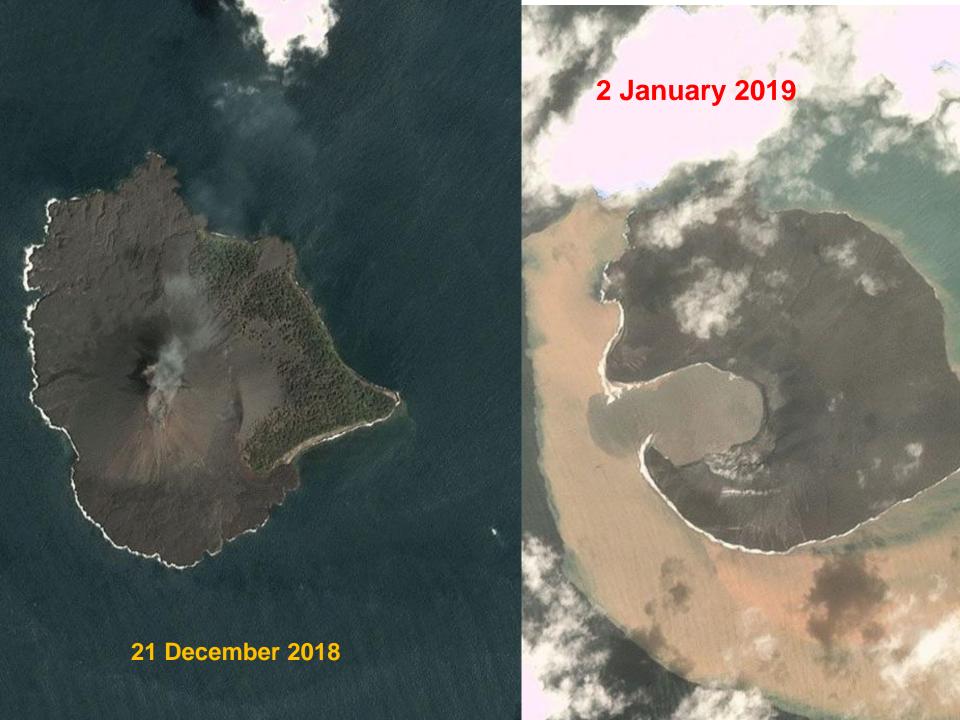
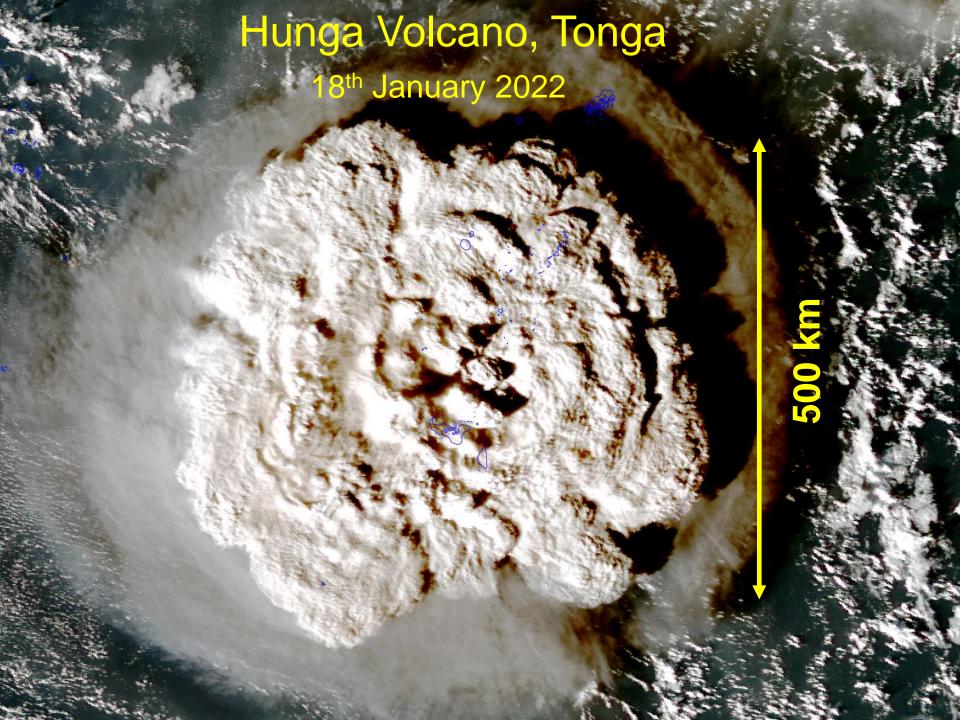


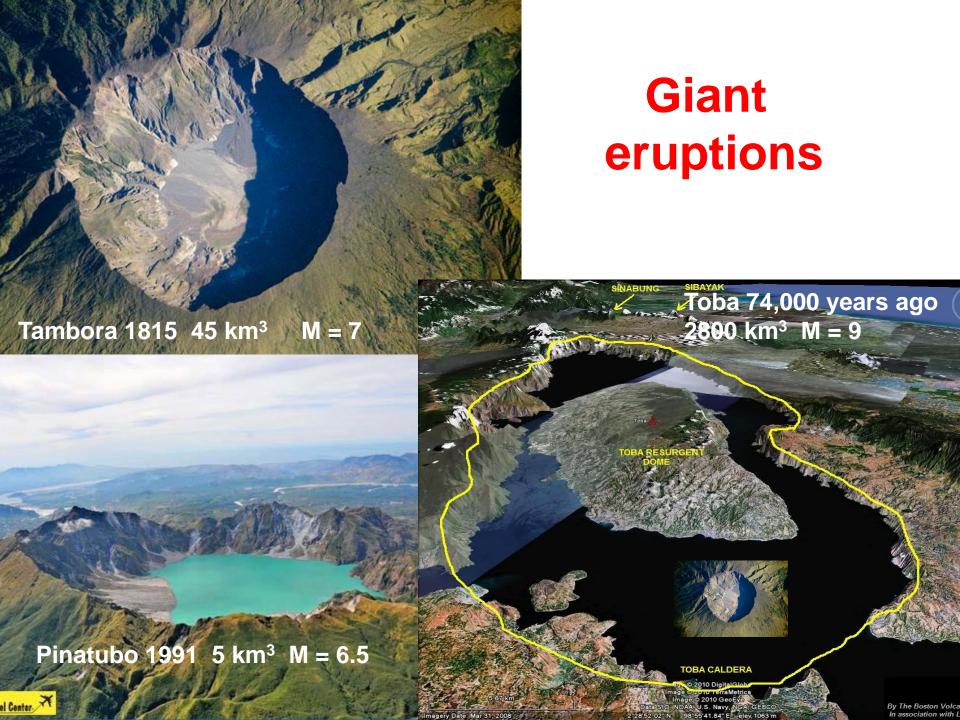
Professor Steve Sparks
University of Third Age, Great Malvern, 16 December 2022





Cordon Caulle, Chile 2005



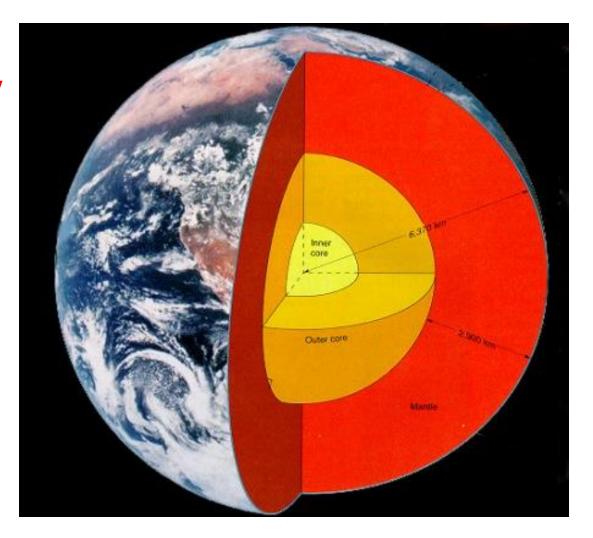


The Earth is very hot inside!

BUT THE MANTLE IS SOLID

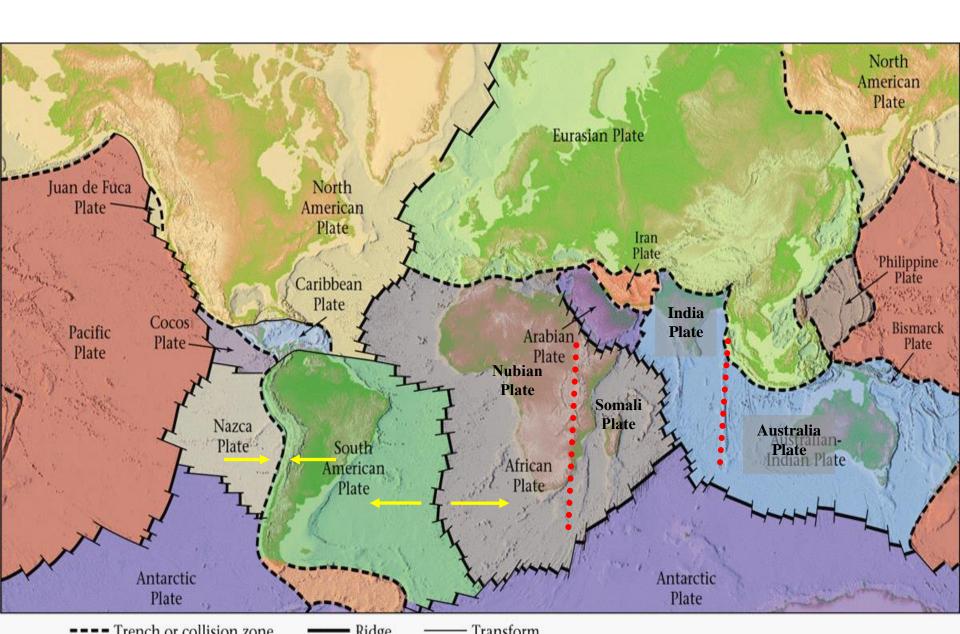
100 km below Geneva its 1200°C

Centre of Earth 5200°C

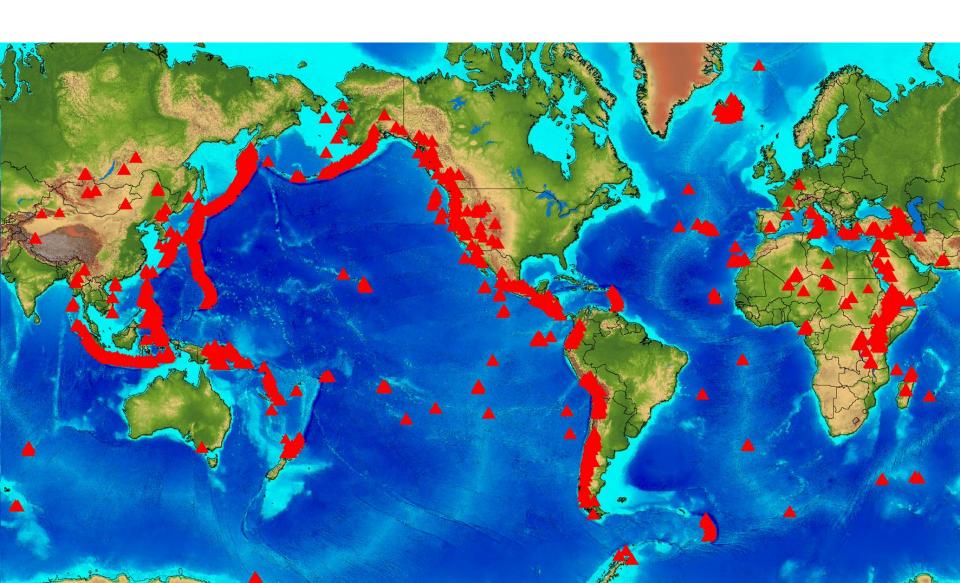


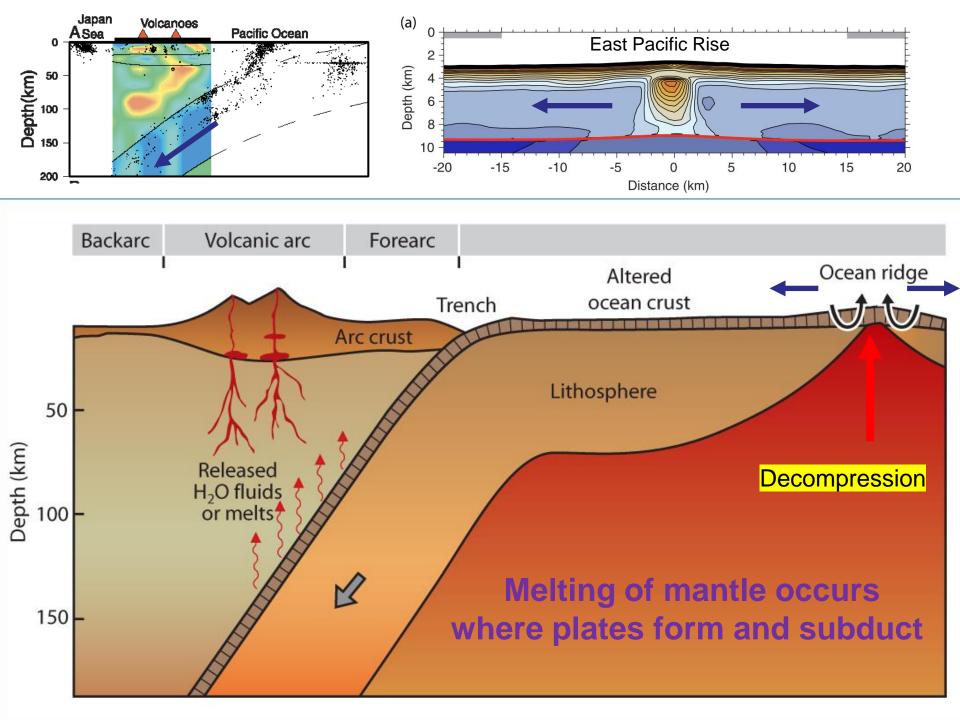
Why Volcanoes?

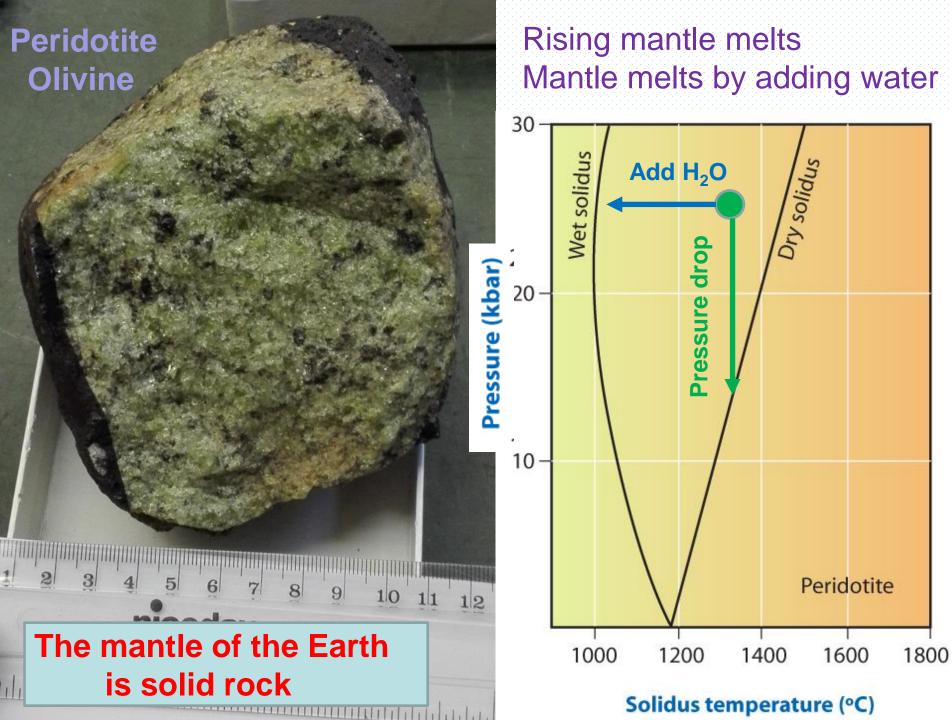
Why Volcanoes on Earth? Tectonic Plates



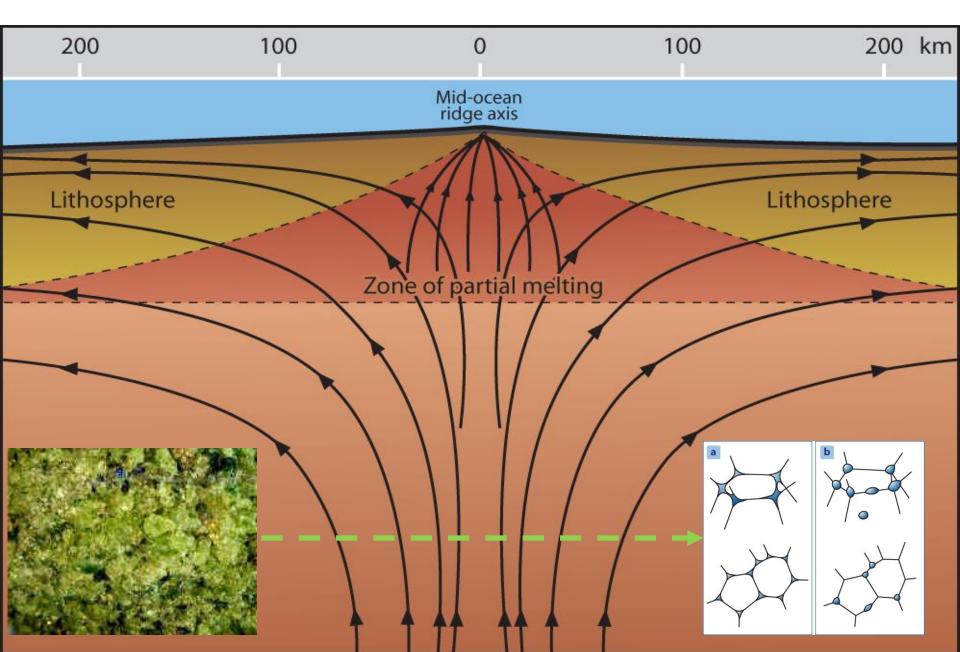
Most volcanoes are at plate boundaries

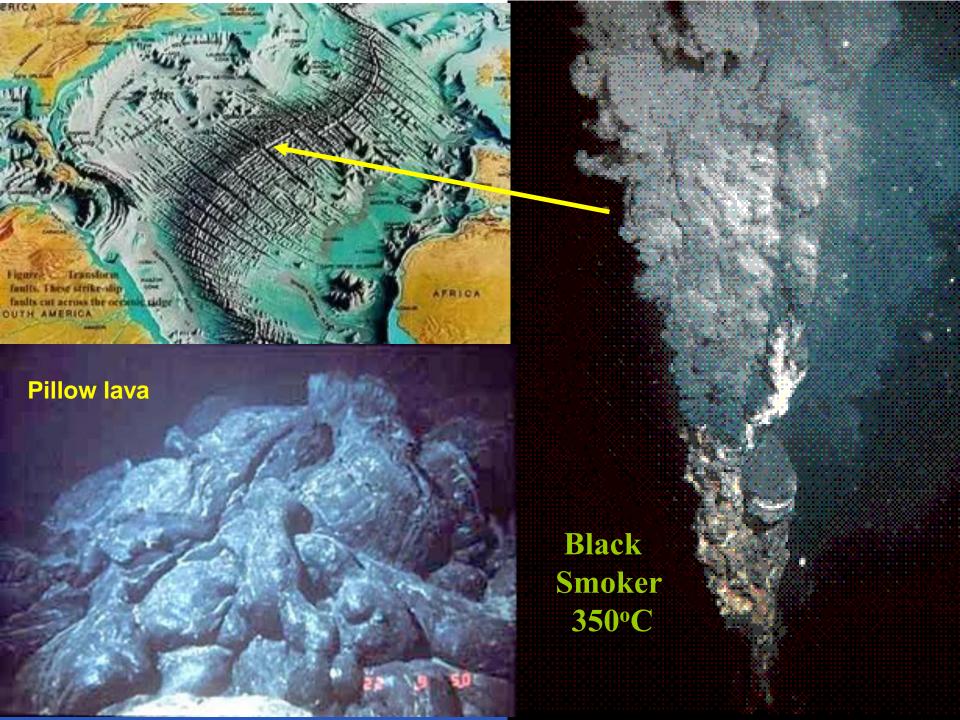


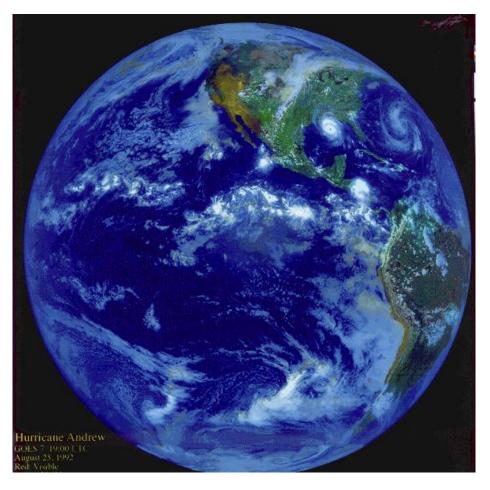




Many volcanoes at crest of mid-ocean ridge







551 historically active volcanoes

~ 1500 Quaternary volcanoes

~ 50 eruptions per year

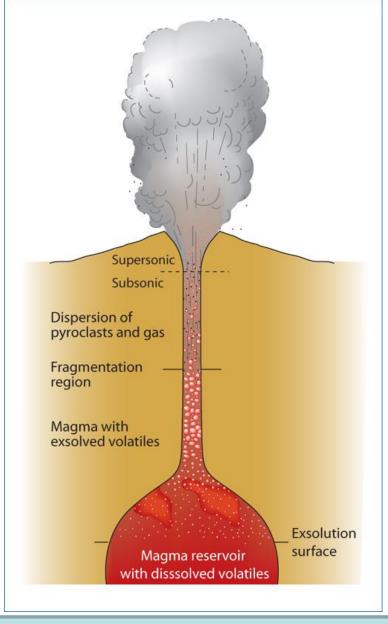
Large eruptions effect global climate

Global vulnerability increasing (population and infrastructure)

Global Volcanism

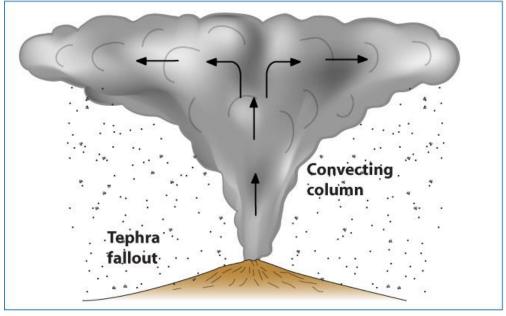


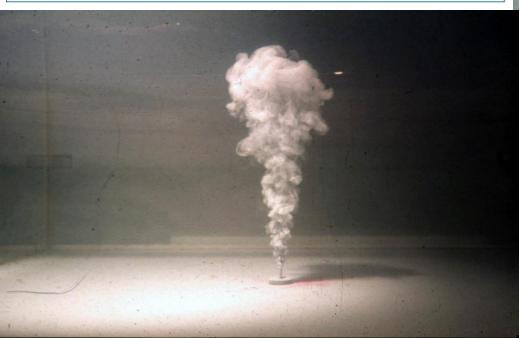
Gas dissolves in magma under pressure
Gas bubbles form in erupting magma
Pressures in bubbles exceed magma strength
Magma explodes



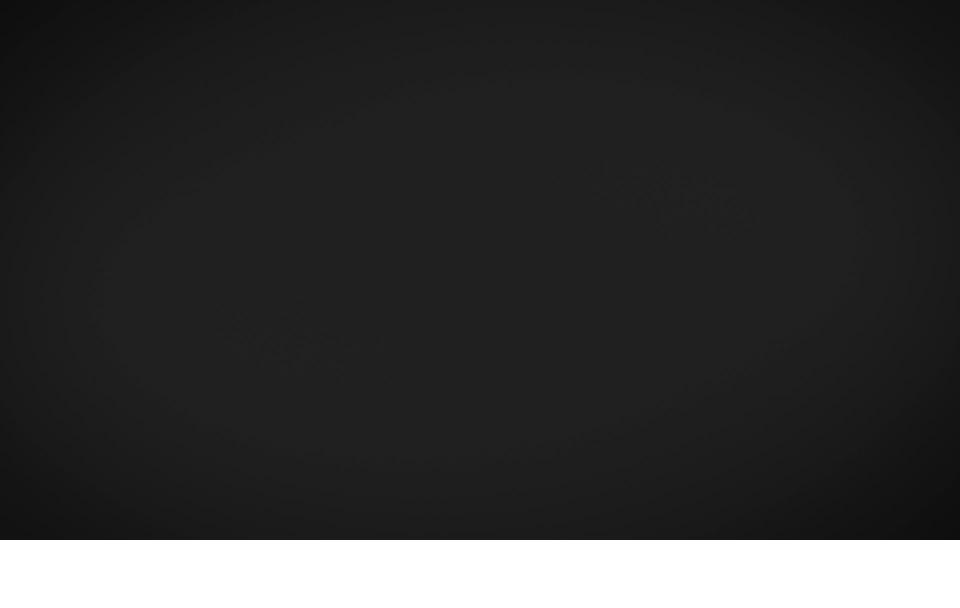
Why do volcanoes explode?

Volcanic plumes



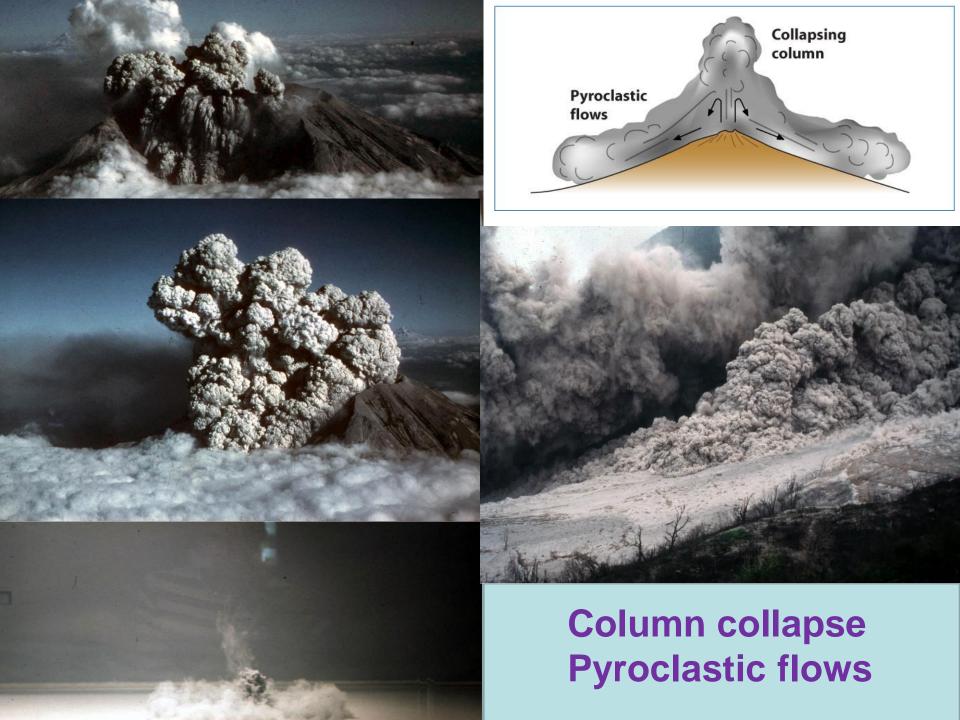


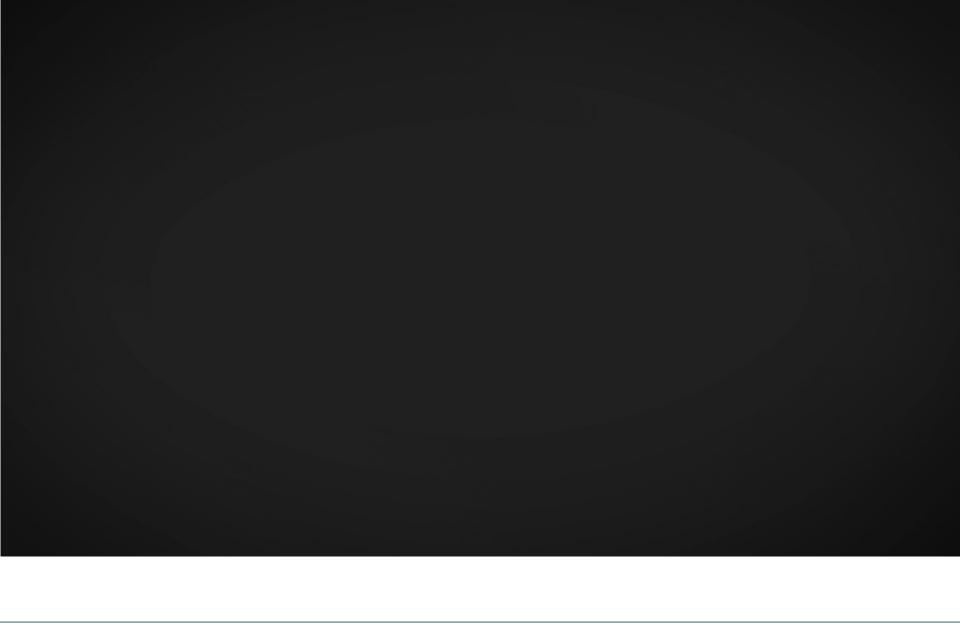




Download from web:

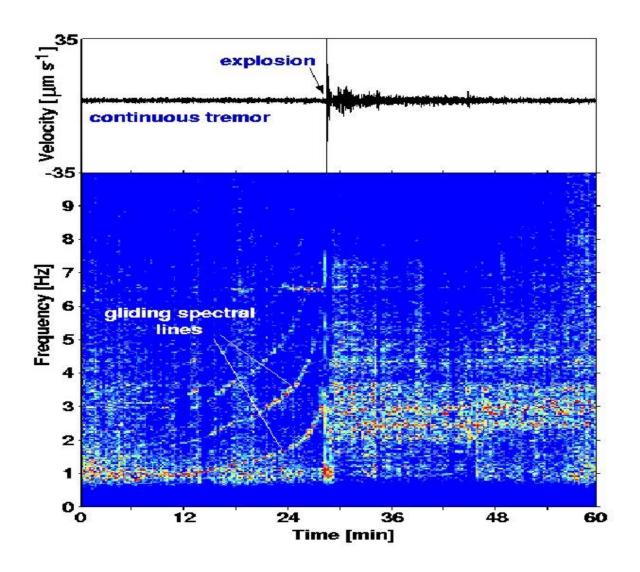
https://vimeo.com/volfilm/videos

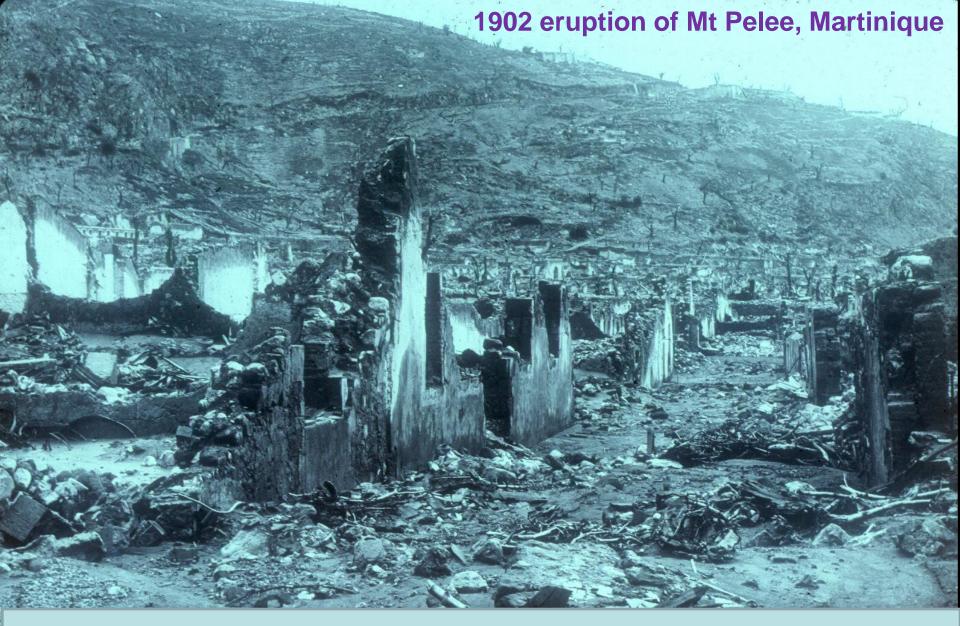




Download from web:

https://vimeo.com/volfilm/videos



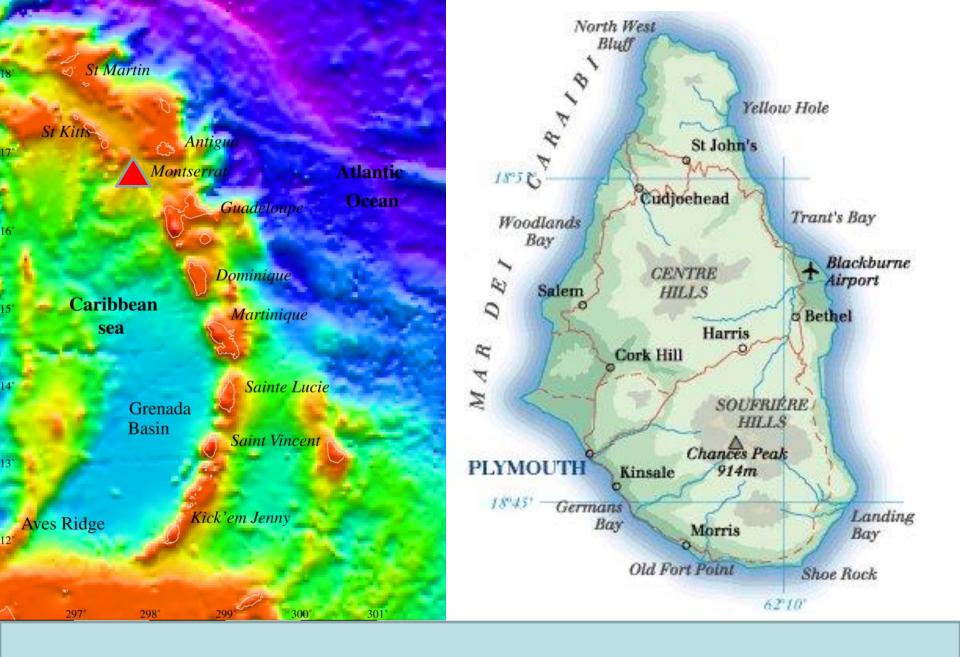


29,000 people die when political priorities take precedence over public concerns

Lahar at Almero, Colombia 1985: 23,000 deaths



Soufriere Hills Volcano Montserrat 1995-2010

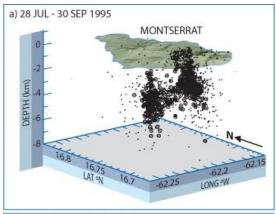


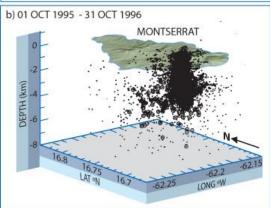
Monstserrat is part pf the Lesser Antilles Volcanic arc

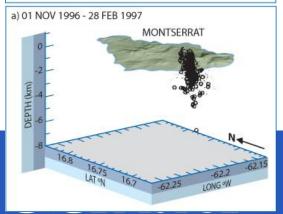


Soufriere Hills Volcano, Montserrat

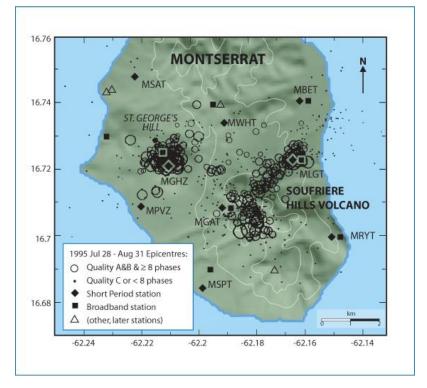
Monitoring volcanoes and magma transport

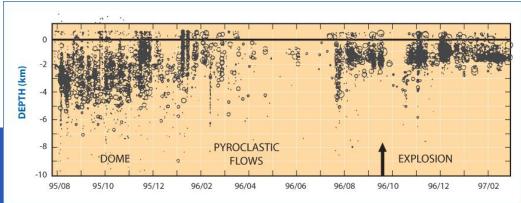






Earthquakes

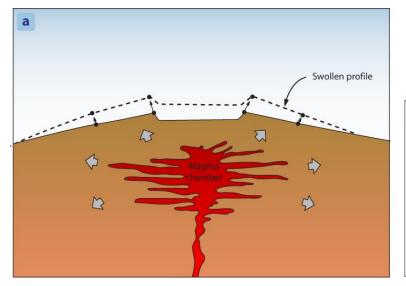


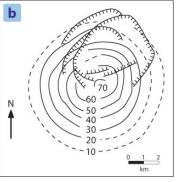






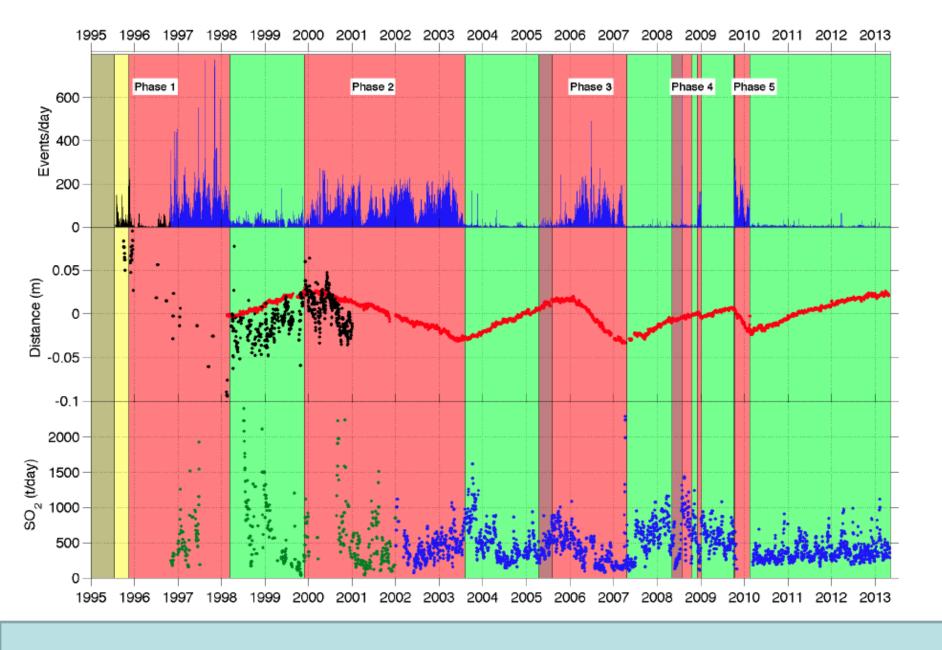




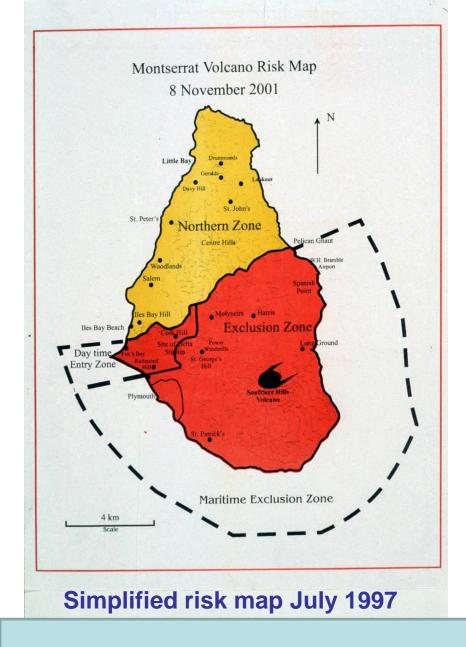


Ground Deformation

Monitoring volcanoes and magma transport



Monitoring establishes systematic patterns to allow forecasting





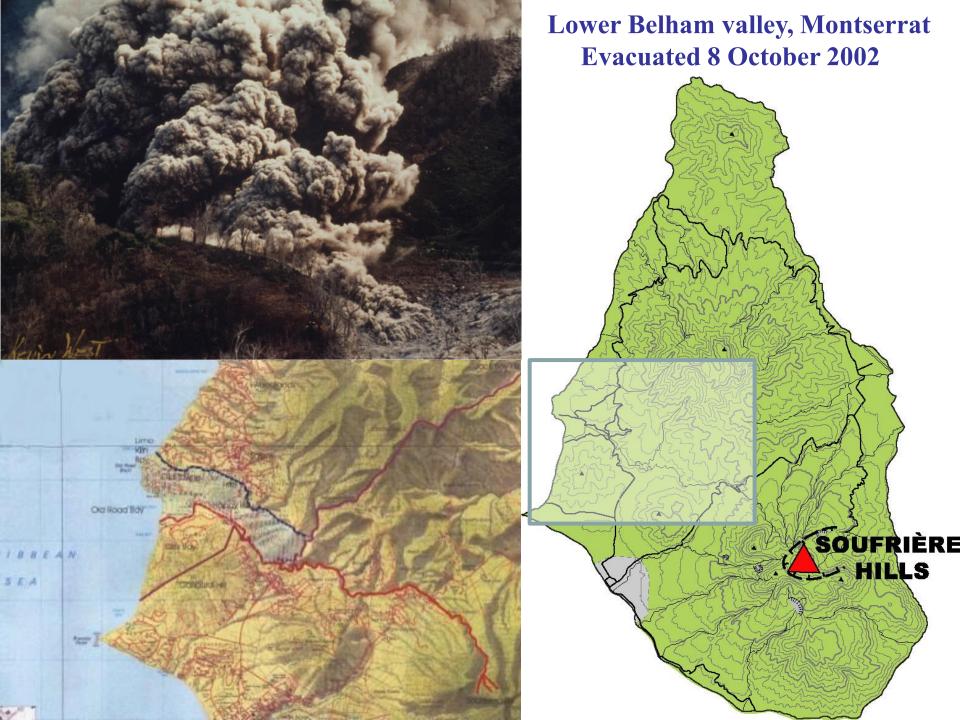
Volcanic Risk Management



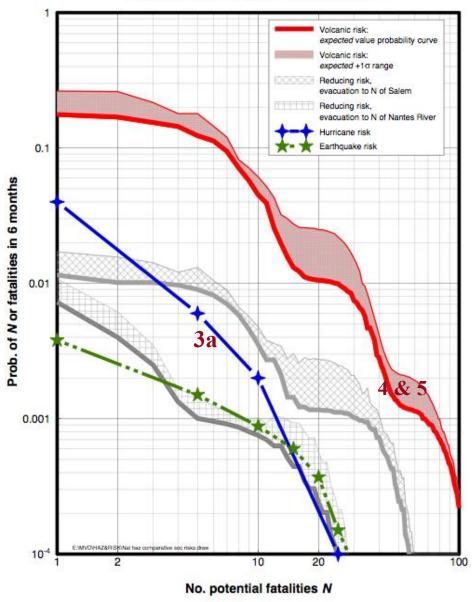
What is the chance that a village 6 km NW of the volcano will be inundated by a pyroclastic flow?

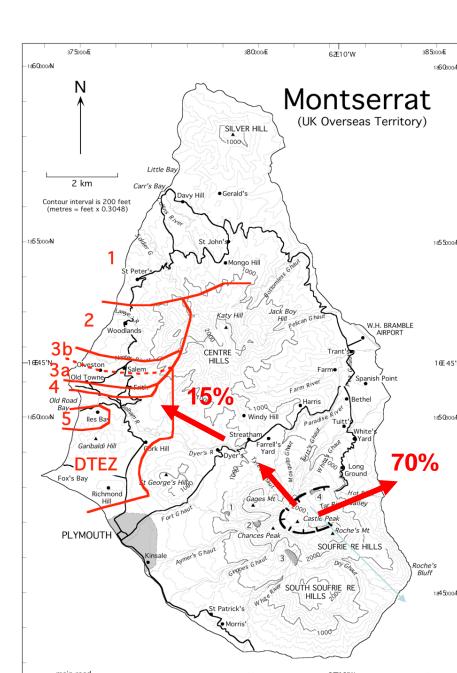
Assessing risk and uncertainty: probabilistic approach





Comparative societal risk exposure



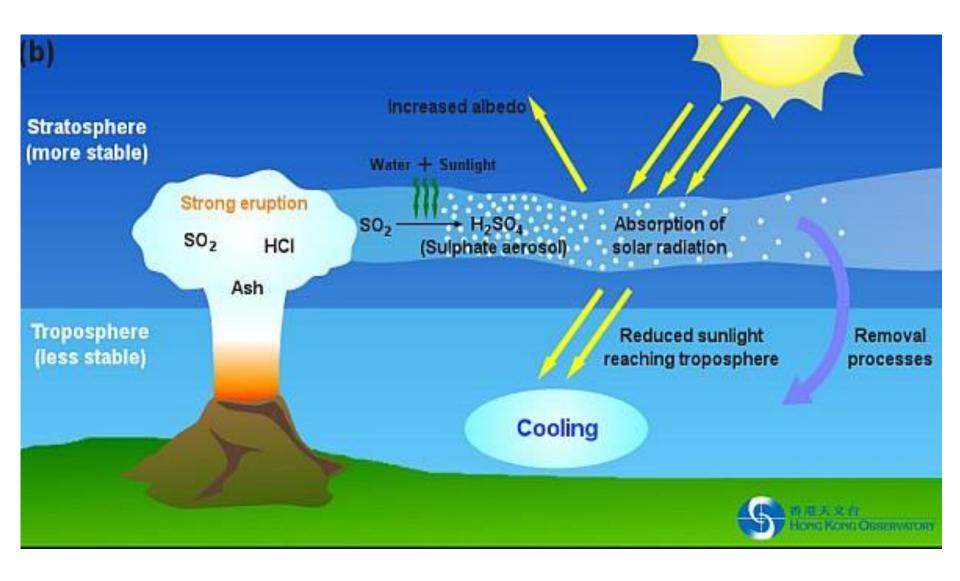




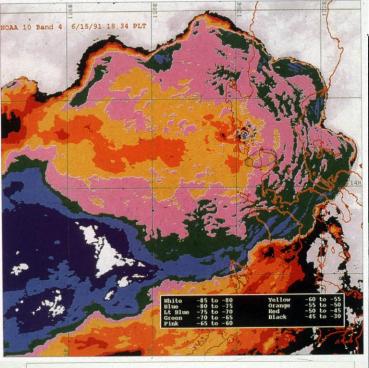
Largest historic dome collapse (210 million cubic metres) on 12th July 2003

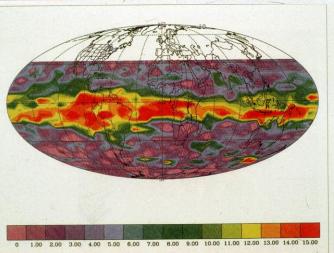
13th July 2003
Risk reduced!
People moved back

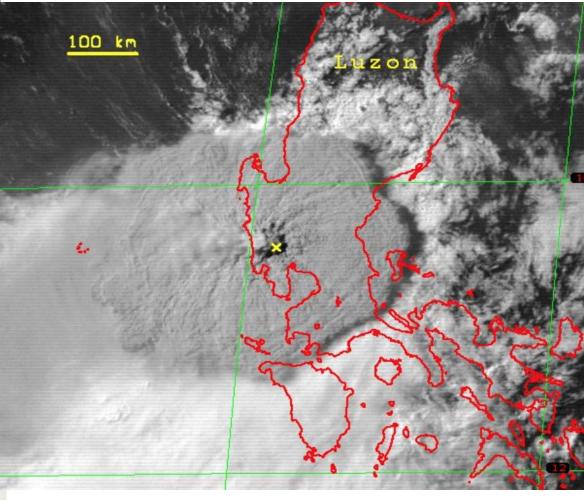




Impact of large volcanic eruptions on climate

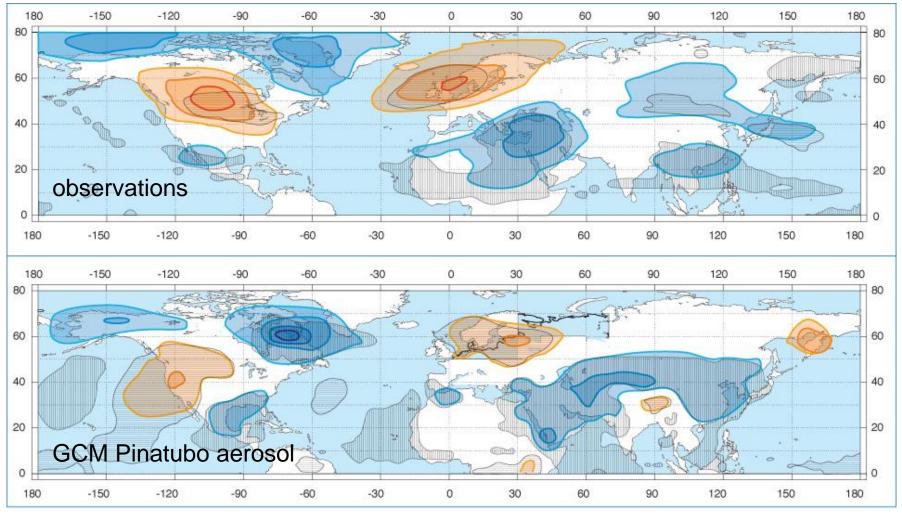






Atmospheric pollution; global scale

June 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, Philippines (5 km³)





Temperature anomalies in the northern-hemisphere winter of 1991-1992 after the Pinatubo eruption.

Comparison of climate model and Pinatubo observations



Great Famine of 1816

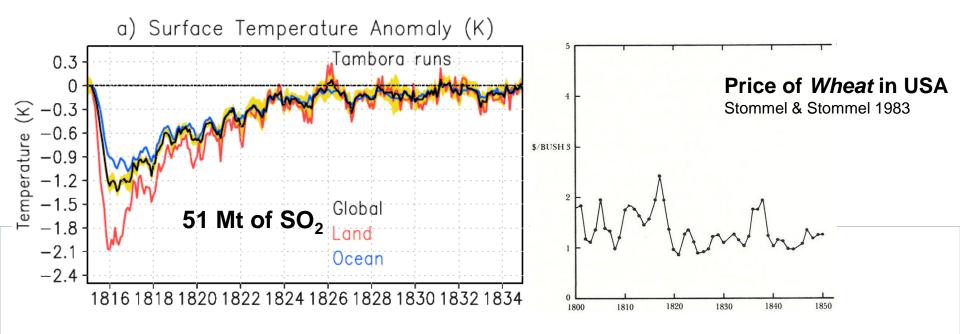
'Coldest July in a 192 years record.' (Lancashire Plain, UK)

'Coldest summer in 1753-1960.' (Geneva, Switzerland)

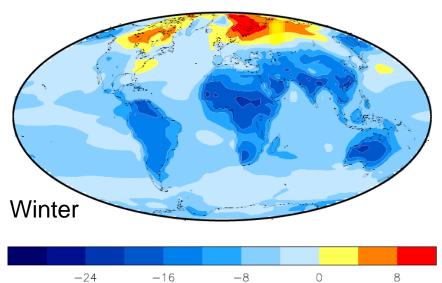
'Great frost [in June] – we must learn to be humble.' (Branford, USA)

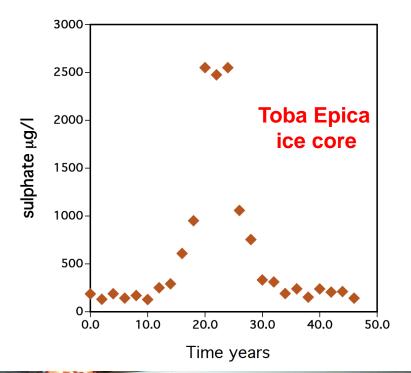
'In July ice froze as 'thick as window glass". (Maine, USA)

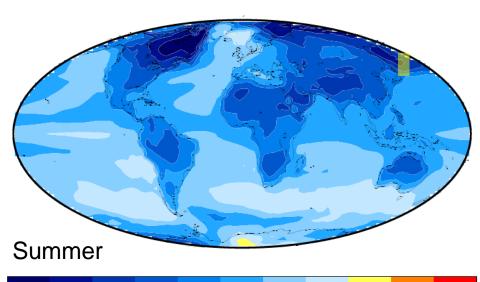
".. for the harvest entirely failed from the badness of the weather." (Ireland)



Global effects of super eruption







-8

0

8

-24

-16



