Volcanoes

Annenberg Learner Interactives -- Volcanoes - Introduction Volcanoes are awesome manifestations of the fiery power contained deep within the Earth. These formations are essentially vents on the Earth's surface where volcanoes erupt. These vents can have many different effects on the Earth's surface, including volcanic eruptions that can cause destruction and change the landscape. Volcanoes are formed when hot molten rock, ash, and gases escape from the Earth's crust. These eruptions can cause significant damage and can even destroy entire cities. The study of volcanoes is important because it helps scientists understand the Earth's geologic history and the processes that shape our planet. Volcanoes are also important because they can provide valuable resources and can be used for scientific research and monitoring. The study of volcanoes is an ongoing process that continues to evolve as new technologies and methods are developed to better understand these incredible natural phenomena.

Volcano News, Photos and Videos - ABC News A volcano is a rupture on the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface. Earth's volcanoes occur because its crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic plates that float on a hotter, softer layer in its mantle. Alaska Volcano Observatory A volcano is a place on the Earth's surface or any other planet's or moon's surface where molten rock, gases and pyroclastic debris erupt through the earth's crust from which hot ashes, gases and magma erupt. On land, volcanoes usually take the form of a volcano or volcanic dome, while on ocean floors they may be the site of active submarine volcanoes. Volcanoes are formed when the Earth's crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic plates that float on a hotter, softer layer in its mantle. Volcanoes are vents, fissures or openings in the Earth's crust from which hot ashes, gases and magma erupt. On land, volcanoes usually take the form of a volcano or volcanic dome, while on ocean floors they may be the site of active submarine volcanoes. Volcanoes are formed when the Earth's crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic plates that float on a hotter, softer layer in its mantle. Volcanoes are vents, fissures or openings in the Earth's crust from which hot ashes, gases and magma erupt. On land, volcanoes usually take the form of a volcano or volcanic dome, while on ocean floors they may be the site of active submarine volcanoes. Volcanoes are formed when the Earth's crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic plates that float on a hotter, softer layer in its mantle. Volcanoes are vents, fissures or openings in the Earth's crust from which hot ashes, gases and magma erupt. On land, volcanoes usually take the form of a volcano or volcanic dome, while on ocean floors they may be the site of active submarine volcanoes. Volcanoes are formed when the Earth's crust is broken into 17 major, rigid tectonic plates that float on a hotter, softer layer in its mantle.