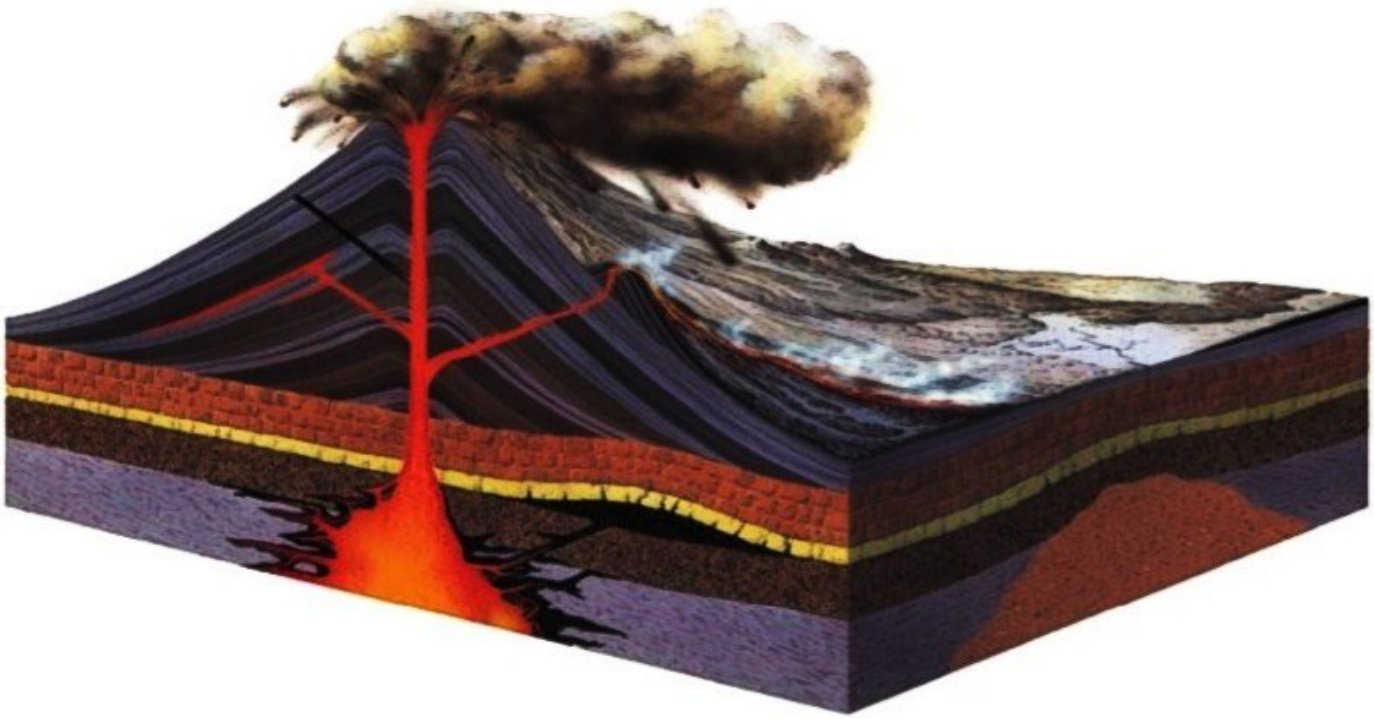
Q \ How rocks formed on the earth?

Volcanoes

They are cracks in the earth's crust that allow the exit of lava, volcanic ash, or the emission of vapors and gases from magma chambers located in the depths of the earth's crust. This occurs through craters or cracks. Molten materials accumulate or flow according to their type to form different ground shapes, including conical hills or high volcanic mountains such as those in Yellowstone National Park in North America and there are about 500 active volcanoes in the world, three-quarters of which are found in the so-called Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean, and the highest active mountains in the American continent It is Mount Aconcagua in Argentina, with a height of nearly 7 thousand meters.

The origin of the word burkan is not found in the dictionaries of the ancient Arabic language for the word burkan with the addition of the ba. Rather, the volcano was described as fire, the name may have come more than a thousand years ago when they got to know Sicily and lived there for a few centuries, as they called it the country of volcanoes, i.e. Sicily, meaning that the Italian word vulcano, which means (burning mountain) or from Vulcanus, was Arabized. Latin is the name of the Roman god of fire.



Q What is Types of volcanoes

The types of volcanoes are:-

1- Cone volcanoes or scoria

A conical volcano represents the most famous types of volcanoes or the most common types of volcanoes, so always when the word volcano is mentioned, the conical image appears directly in the mind, and the cone consists of erupting lava that accumulates on the sides and hardens forming a cone, and usually a conical volcano has one opening located at the top of the cone Like a bowl, the cone is oval or circular in shape.

The cone formation sequence is as follows, the eruption of the volcano takes place forming the hole and then the lava flowing and rocks forming the cone, an example is the Paricutin volcano that destroyed the city of San Juan, Mexico, and it may be over a period of 9 years as the cone of the volcano covered nearly 160 square kilometers and reached a height of Approximately 366 meters long.

2- Strato volcanoes or composite volcanoes

Strato volcanoes are types of volcanoes that consist of several layers produced from lava, ash, and non-molten rocks that alternate in their eruption, and we find this type of volcanoes with a main opening or a group of openings, as there can be cracks on the sides of the cone that form the volcano.

The formation and strength of the volcano's body structure depends on a channel through which lava rushes from the interior of the magma or the smelting chamber. Shasta in California, the formation and strength of the structure of the volcano's body depends on a channel through which lava rushes from the inside of the magma or the smelting chamber. It is also characterized by its high altitudes, as it can reach more than 2000 meters. The most prominent examples of this type of volcanoes are Mount Fuji in Japan and Mt. Cotopaxi in Ecuador and Mount Shasta in California.

3- Shield volcano or shield volcanoes

Shield volcanoes are characterized as a type of huge volcano, as it is characterized by a base of large diameter, a central opening and a summit that slopes gently, which helps the shape of the volcano to appear closer to the shield of the knight, and Hawaii has the largest and most active of these volcanoes, Mauna Loa volcano.

4- Domed volcanoes or lava domes

This type of volcano is formed through lava with a high degree of viscosity, which makes it more weak in launching or erupting, so it gathers and continues to gather, forming what looks like a dome as a result of inflation or swelling that it causes in the outer crust and with time the surface begins to cool and solidify and occur It has cracks that lead to the leakage of lava or lava, as if it were excess liquids that were needed in a bowl, as it flowed down the sides.

We find this type of volcano formed in the craters or on the sides of strato volcanoes, and the most famous examples of these are the Novarupta Dome at Katmai Volcano in Alaska, the Lassen and Mono domes, and the dome in Montpellier.