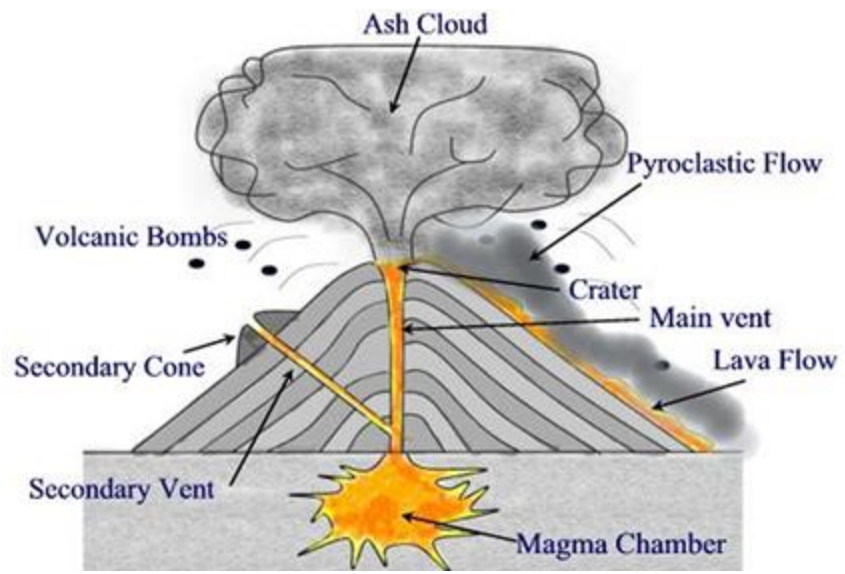
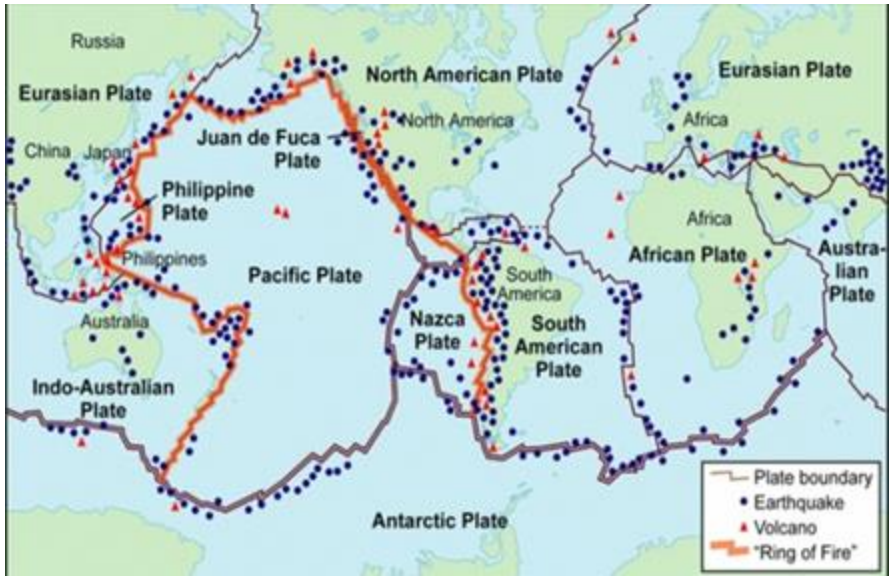
Key term	Meaning
Distribution	The way something is spread over an area
Anomaly	Something that doesn't fit the pattern
Dormant volcano	One that is 'sleeping' and erupts rarely
Extinct volcano	One that is 'dead'., unlikely to ever erupt again
Active volcano	One that erupts frequently
Fertile soils	Healthy soils full of nutrients and good for growing crops
Geothermal energy	Using heat within the Earth to generate steam, that can then be used to generate electricity. It is doesn't pollute and lasts well into the future
Predict / Forecast	An educated guess as to what will happen before an event
Prepare	Plan for the event BEFORE it happens
Super volcano	A large but RARE volcanic eruption that would have an impact of the world's climate and ecosystems e.g. Yellowstone is the USA
Primary impact	Impacts that happen as a direct result of an event e.g. fallen power cables during an earthquake
Secondary impact	Impacts that happen indirectly after the main event e.g. Power supplies cut off BECAUSE of fallen power cables

Features of a volcano



Distribution



GEOGRAPHY VOLCANOES KO

Ormiston Victory Academy

Most volcanic and earthquake activity is located along the edge of the tectonic plates (plate boundaries). This is shown on the map above. There are some exceptions to this where volcanoes are found away from the plate boundaries on HOTSPOTS e.g. The Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean

Why do people live near tectonic hazards?

- Minerals in volcanicash produce fertile soil. Crops will grow well.
- Families have always lived in the area.
- Volcanoes attract tourists. There will be lots of jobs in the tourism industry.

Primary Effects of Volcanoes

- People and animals injured/killed
- Buildings and farm land destroyed
- Water supplies contaminated
- Volcanic ash prevents air travel

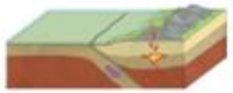
Secondary Effects of Volcanoes

- People are left homeless
- Damaged transport routes prevent aid reaching the area
- Melting ice can cause flooding
- The negative effects to businesses can cause unemployment/ poverty
- Volcanic ash creates fertile farm land
- Tourism can increase
- Crops can be damaged
- Ash contaminates water supplies

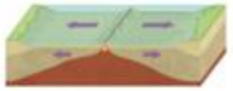
Three tectonic boundaries

There are different types of plate boundaries:

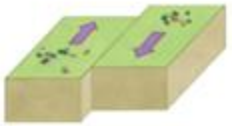
Destructive Margins
Where two plates move towards each other; the oceanic plate will be destroyed as it is forced beneath the continental plate, creating volcanoes and ocean trenches.



Constructive Margins
Where two plates move away from each other. Magma will create new crust.



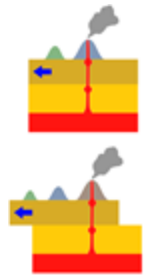
Conservative Margins
Where two plates slide along each other. No crust is created or destroyed. This can cause earthquakes.



Hotspots - mid plate tectonic activity

Sometimes, volcanoes form AWAY from plate boundaries over a hotspot. These are spots where there is an area of hot magma being generated from heat within the core.

The crust travels OVER the hotspot, creating new volcanoes over time



Responses

Immediate Responses	Long Term Responses
• Warnings and evacuation if possible	• Rebuild/repair damage
• Rescue teams search for survivors/ recover bodies	• Restore utilities
• Treat injuries	• Improve building regulations
• Put out fires	• Promote economic recovery
• Provide shelter, food, water and medical supplies	• Rehome homeless people
• Aid from other countries/aid agencies	• Improve monitoring/prediction/ warnings
• Temporary shelters/water/electricity supplies	