

Is there a link between explosive volcanism and the Earth's climate? with Suzanne Straub

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First, a few light-hearted looks at how many people view volcanoes.





There are many dark humor volcano cartoons



"YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO SACRIFICE A VIRGIN... NOT A VEGETARIAN...."

Search ID: blnn201

CARTOONSTOCK

ING

One does not simply

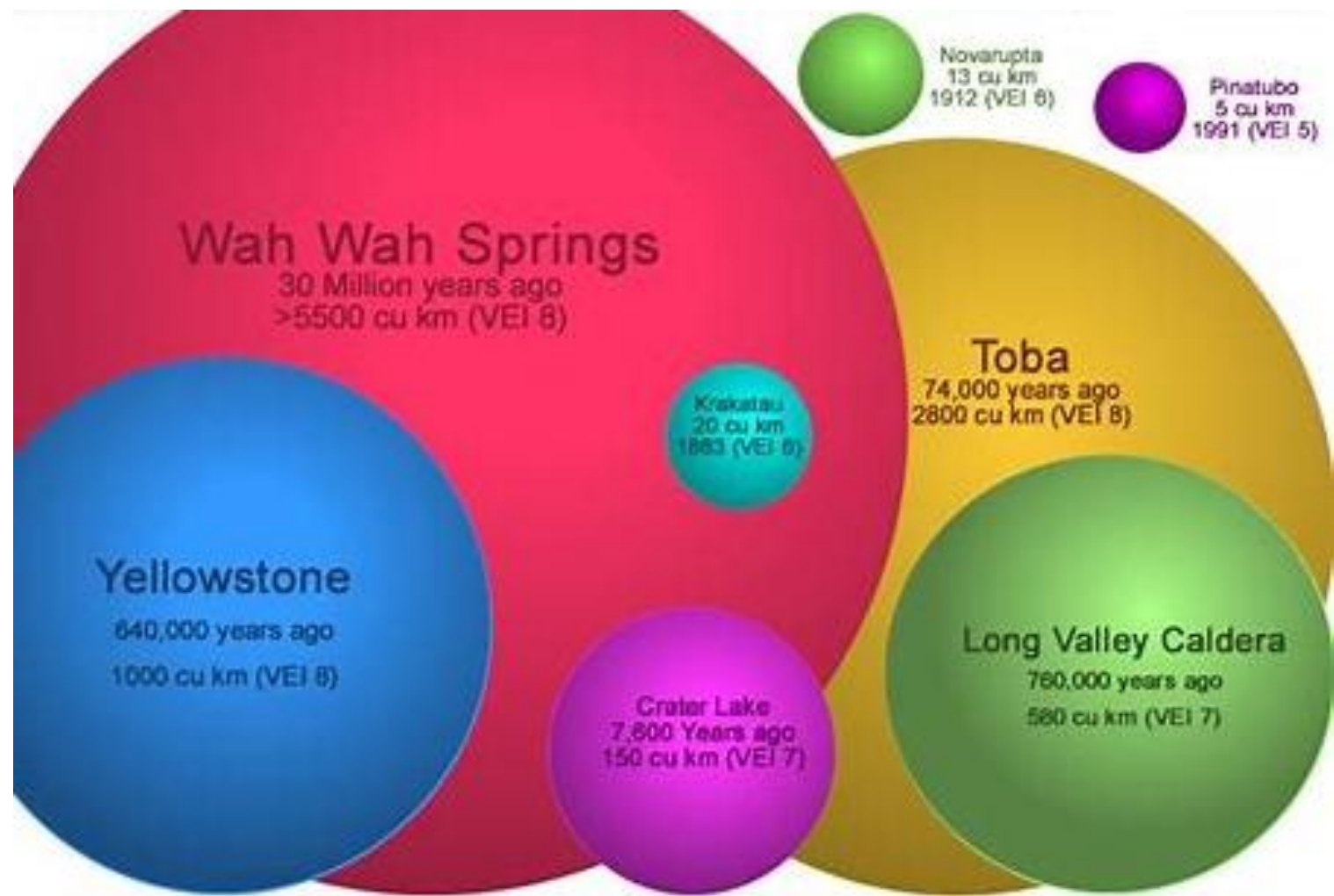


**survive
a supermassive volcanic eruption**

Not everyone who goes into a volcano stays in

- [Woman falls into volcano vent on Oregon's Mount Hood: 'I was terrified' - ABC News](#)
- Woman falls into volcano vent on Oregon's Mount Hood: 'I was terrified'
- Now, let's look at the science behind today's presentation.

- All volcanoes are dangerous, but some are more so. Volcanologists describe the power and effects of an eruption by the Volcano Explosivity Scale (or similar terms).



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<http://www.occipitarity.co.uk>

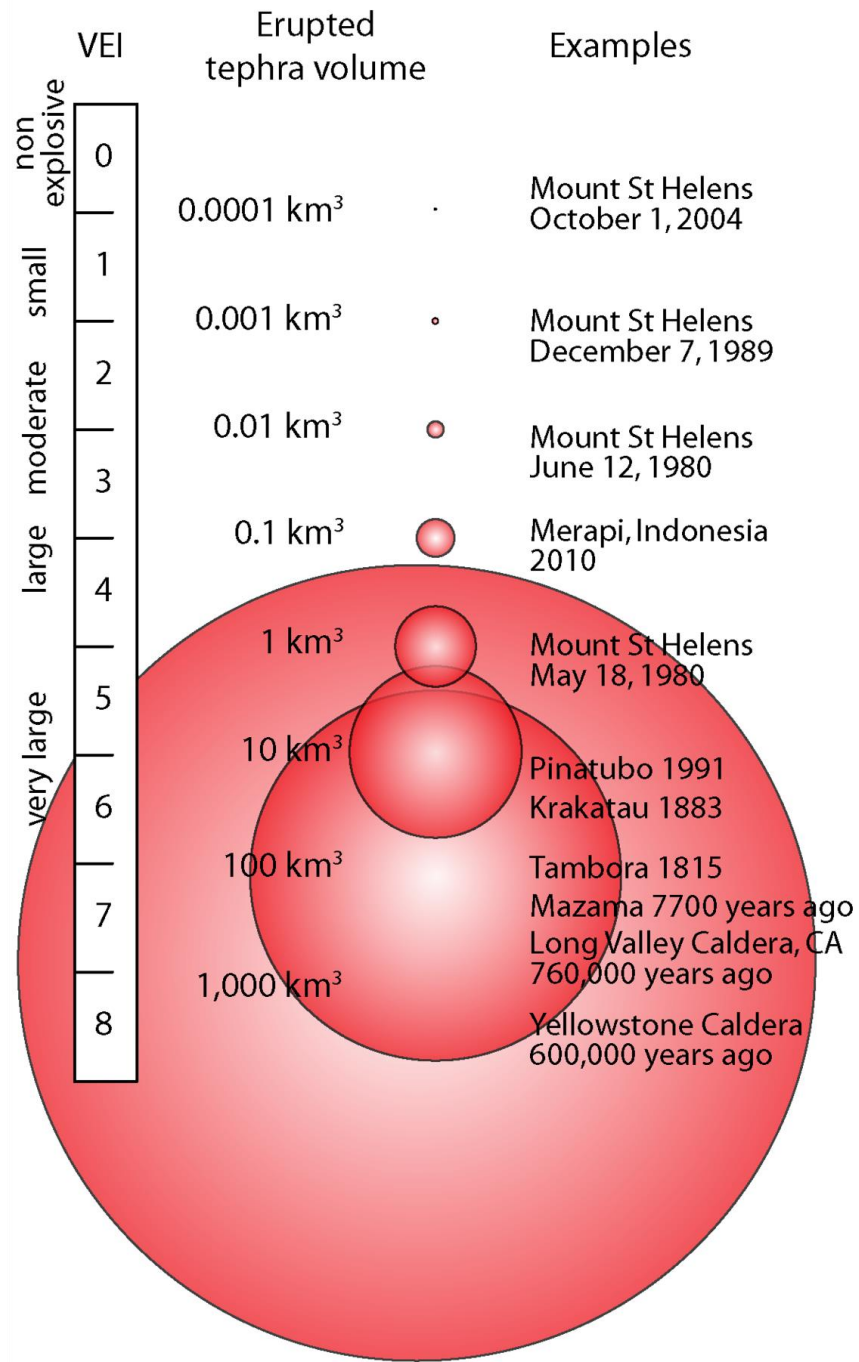
3

VEI 4

VEI 5

Boxes not
proportional – just a
visual indication
that ejecta volume
goes up by the

1	> 0.001 km ³	Hawaiian / Strombolian	gentle	100–1000 m	daily	minor	Nyiragongo (2002)
2	> 0.001km ³	Strombolian / Vulcanian	explosive	1–5 km	weekly	moderate	Mount Sinabung (2010)
3	>0.01 km ³	Vulcanian / Peléan	severe	3–15 km	few months	substantial	Nevado del Ruiz (1985), Soufrière Hills (1995)
4	> 0.1 km ³	Peléan / Plinian	cataclysmic	10–25 km	≥ 1 yr	substantial	Mount Pelée (1902), Eyjafjallajökull (2010)
5	> 1 km ³	Plinian	paroxysmal	20–35 km	≥ 10 yrs	substantial	Mount St. Helens (1980)
6	> 10 km ³	Plinian / Ultra- Plinian	colossal	> 30 km	≥ 100 yrs	substantial	Kilauea (1883), Mount Pinatubo (1991)
7	> 100 km ³	Ultra-Plinian	super-colossal	> 40 km	≥ 1000 yrs	substantial	Tambora (1815)
8	> 1000 km ³	Ultra-Plinian	hyper-colossal	> 50 km	≥ 10000 yrs	substantial	Yellowstone



One result of the
“year without
Summer” (1816)
after Tambora

FRANKENSTEIN ;

OR,

THE MODERN PROMETHEUS.

—
IN THREE VOLUMES.
—

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To mould me man? Did I solicit thee
From darkness to promote me?—

PARADISE LOST.

—
VOL. I.
—

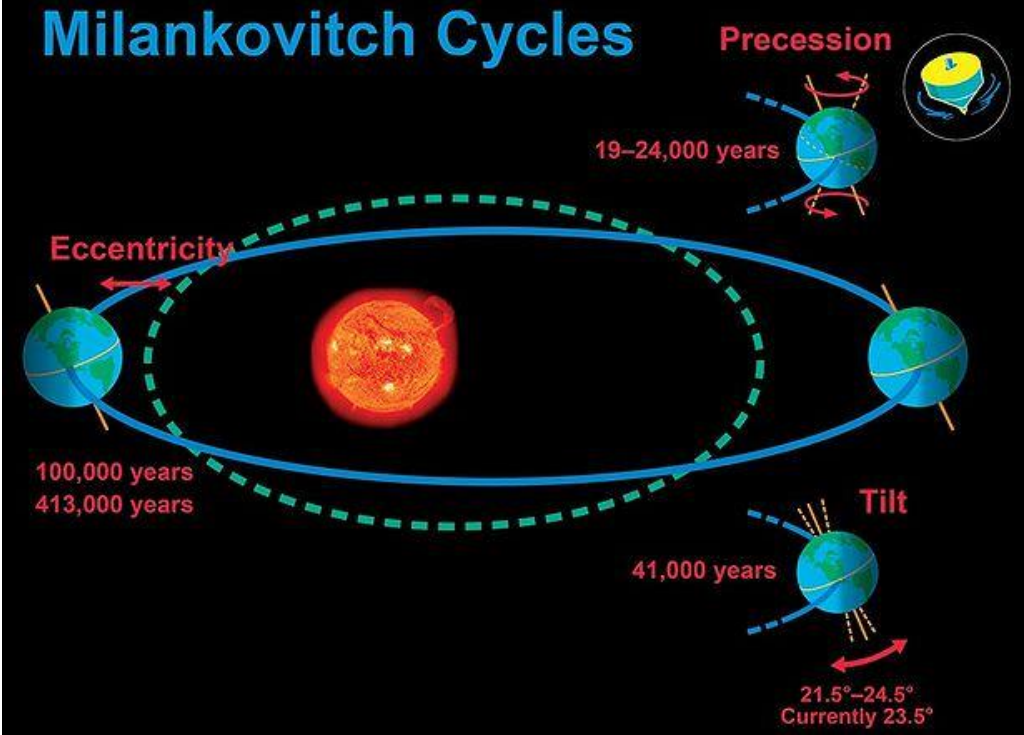
London :

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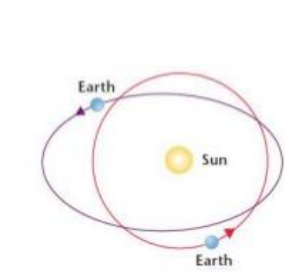
LACKINGTON, HUGHES, HARDING, MAVOR, & JONES,
FINSBURY SQUARE.

—
1818.

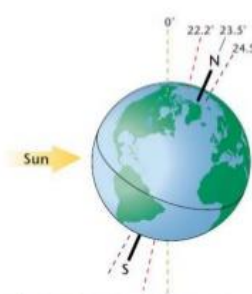
Milankovitch Cycles



Milankovitch Cycle



Eccentricity Earth encounters more variation in the energy that it receives from the sun when Earth's orbit is elongated than it does when Earth's orbit is more circular.

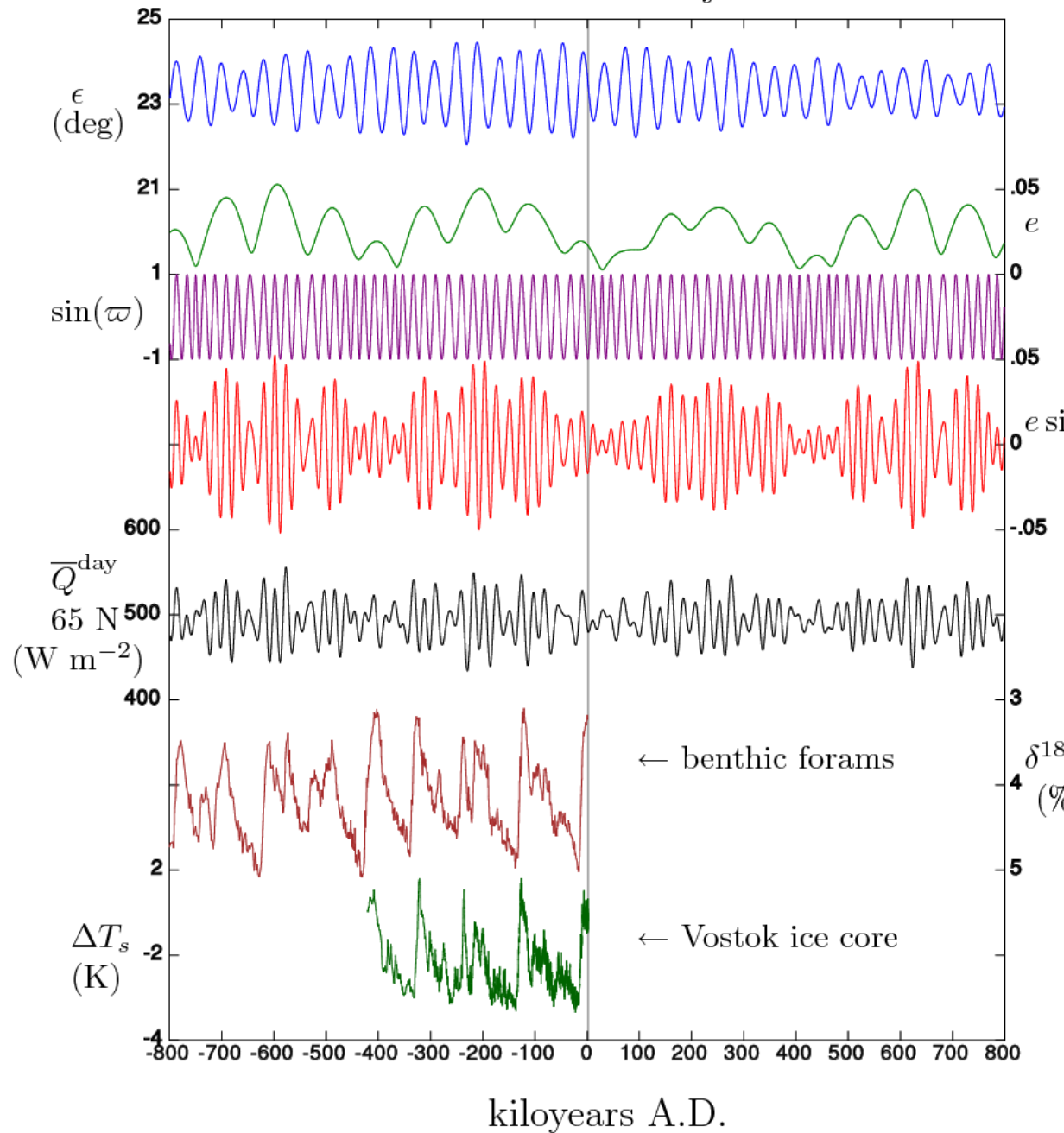


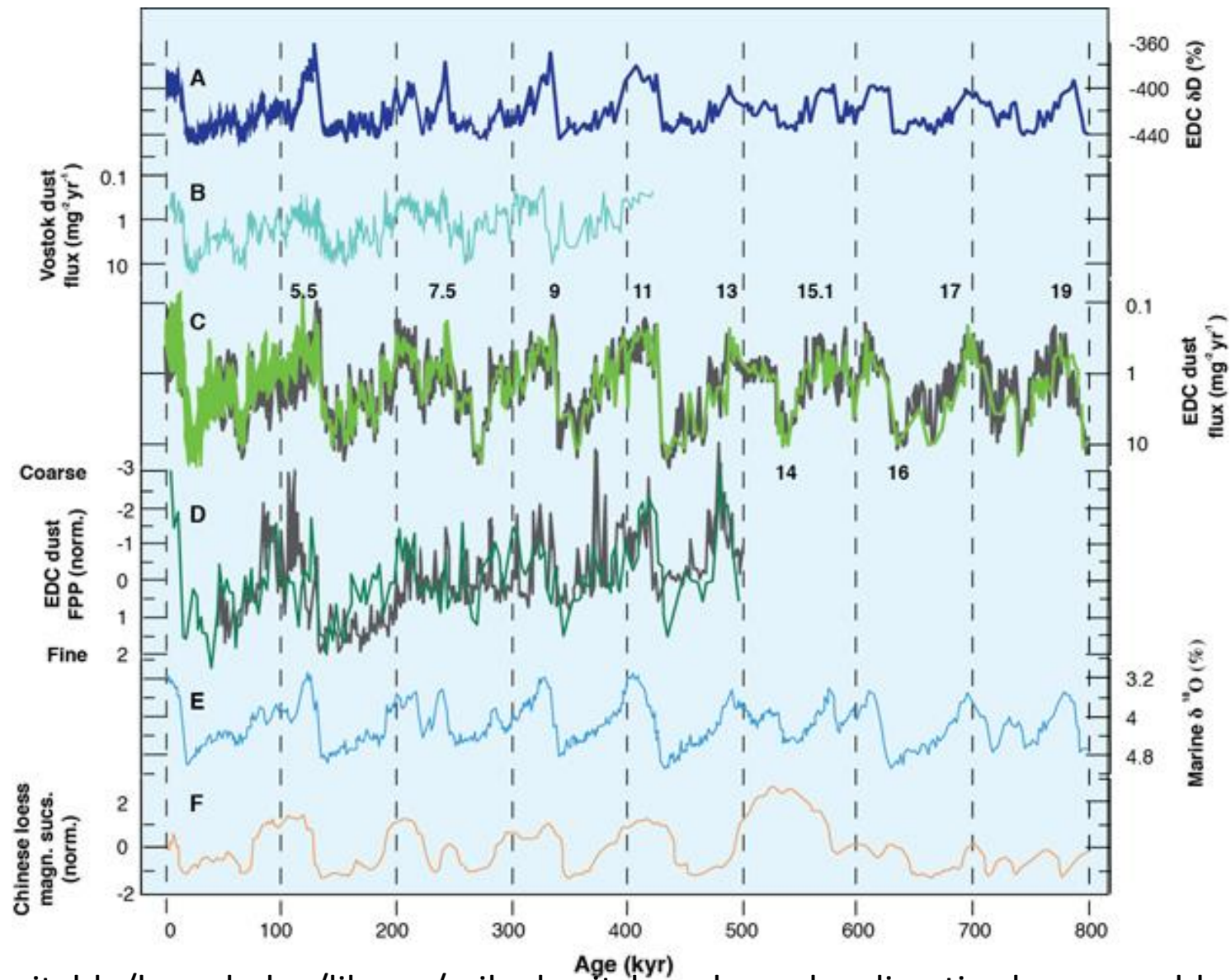
Tilt The tilt of Earth's axis varies between 22.2° and 24.5°. The greater the tilt angle is, the more solar energy the poles receive.



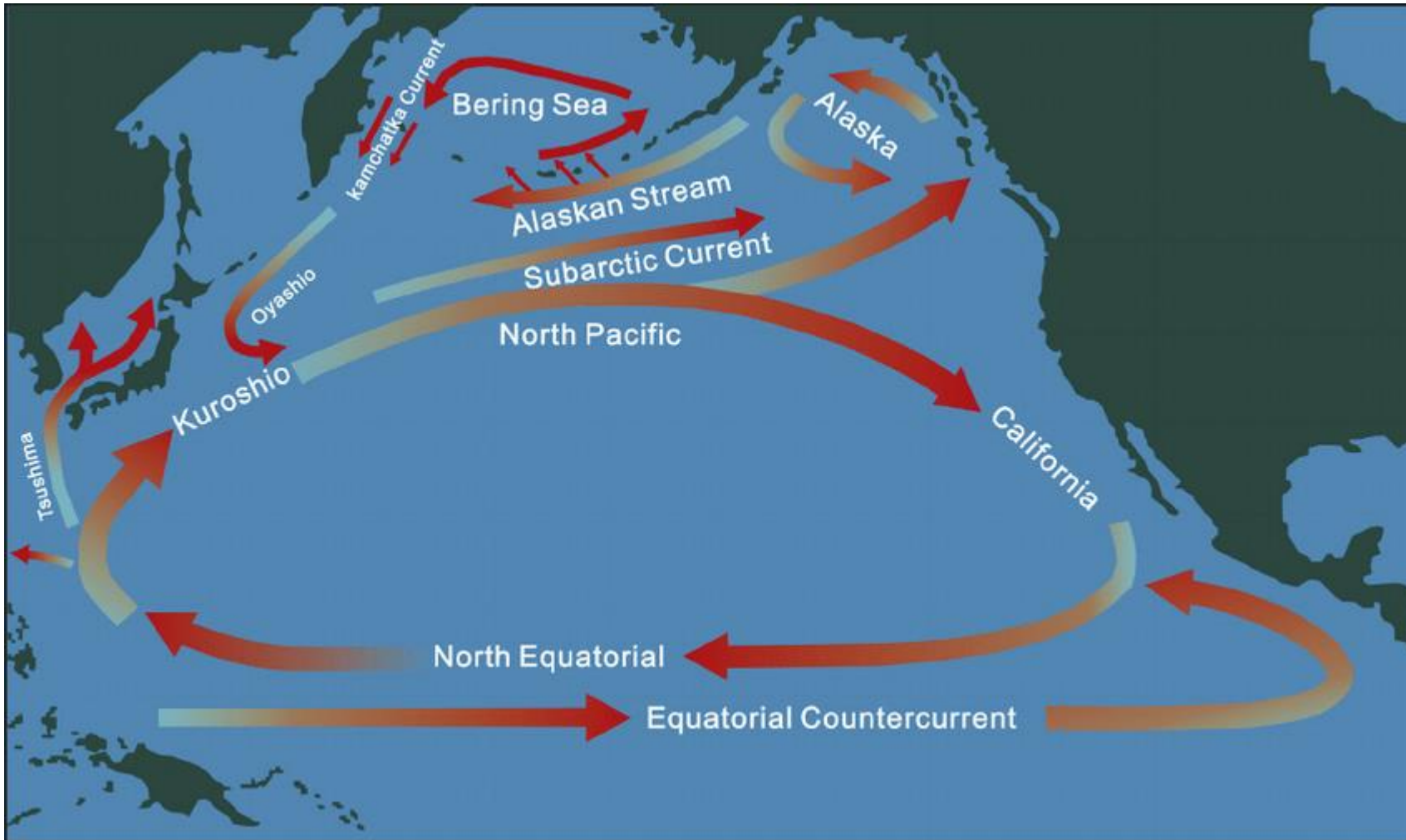
Precession A gradual change, or "wobble," in the orientation of Earth's axis affects the relationship between Earth's tilt and eccentricity.

Milankovitch Cycles





<https://www.nature.com/scitable/knowledge/library/milankovitch-cycles-paleoclimatic-change-and-hominin-evolution-68244581/#:~:text=The%20three%20elements%20of%20Milankovitch,from%20circular%20to%20more%20elliptical.>



https://www.google.com/search?q=north+pacific+ocean+currents&rlz=1C1CHBF_enUS887US887&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=VzuJCgymVBaHgM%252CHoth2ChTa7E9sM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSgqtIMbrhcg2cXWejK23EFP9jF4Q&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjksuL31MhtAhUpneAKHU9xBswQ_h16BAgHEAE#imgrc=VzuJCgymVBaHgM

Scientific Ocean Drilling

- In the interest of time, we won't view this entire video, but go on to the <https://earth2class.org/site> at your convenience and watch
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nydKlpZdIU>
- <http://www-odp.tamu.edu/publications/citations/cite145.html>

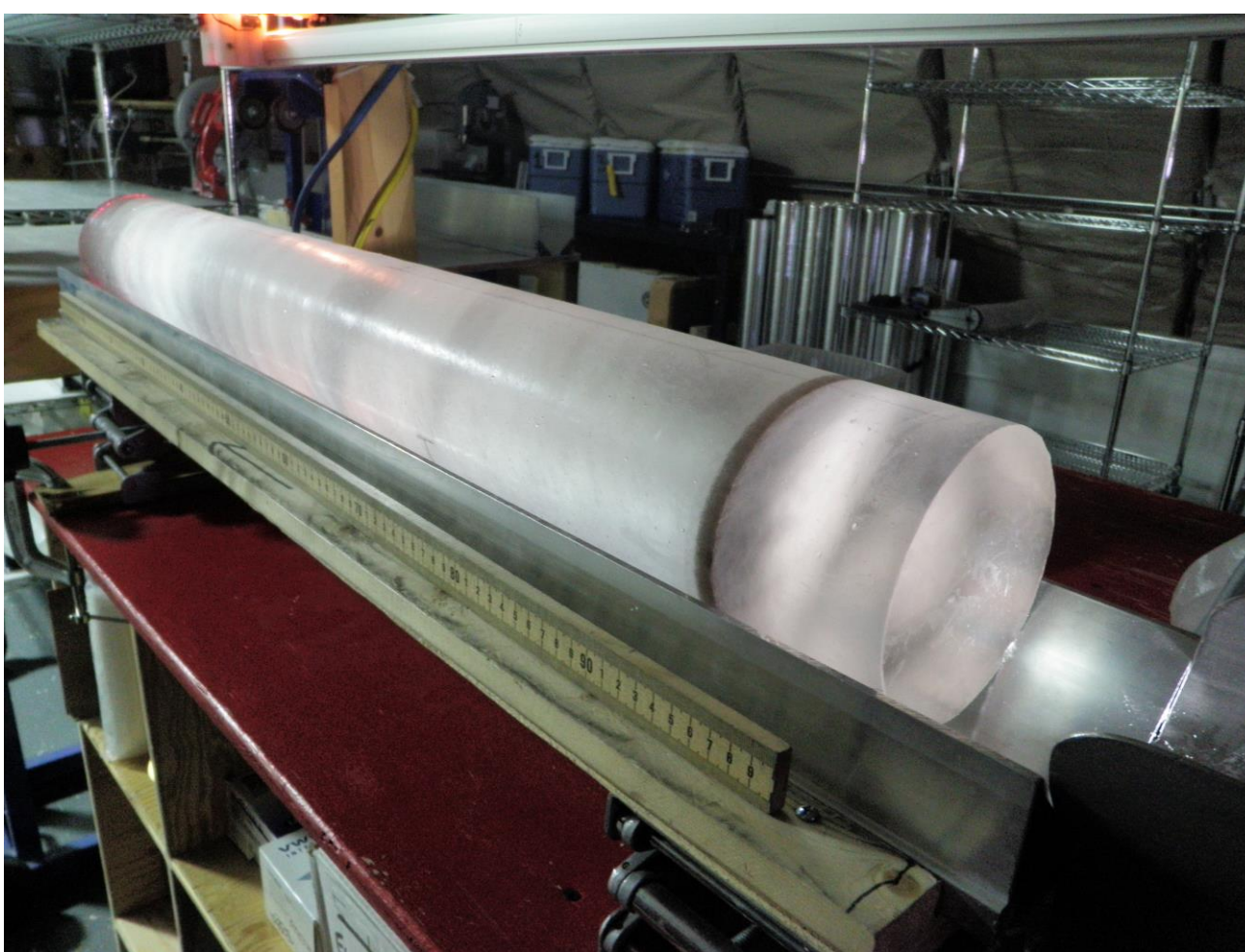
Global Proxies

- Sea level
- Ocean sediment
- Ice cores
 - Layers (varves) in ice cores
 - Gases in ice cores
 - Stable Isotopes: O-16 to O-18 ratio in ice cores
 - Radiometric Isotopes: Carbon dating of sediment in the ice cores or glacial deposits

Proxies

- Corals*
- Tree rings*
- Pollen*
- Fossils*
- Sea level
- Lake ice duration*
- Ocean sediments
- Ice Cores

*indicative more of local climate change than global climate change



<https://icecores.org/about-ice-cores>

Glaciers form as layers of snow accumulate on top of each other. Each layer of snow is different in chemistry and texture, summer snow differing from winter snow. Over time, the buried snow compresses under the weight of the snow above it, forming ice. Particulates and dissolved chemicals that were captured by the falling snow become a part of the ice, as do bubbles of trapped air. Layers of ice accumulate over seasons and years, creating a record of the climate conditions at the time of formation, including snow accumulation, local temperature, the chemical composition of the atmosphere including greenhouse gas concentrations, volcanic activity, and solar activity.



<https://icecores.org/about-ice-cores>

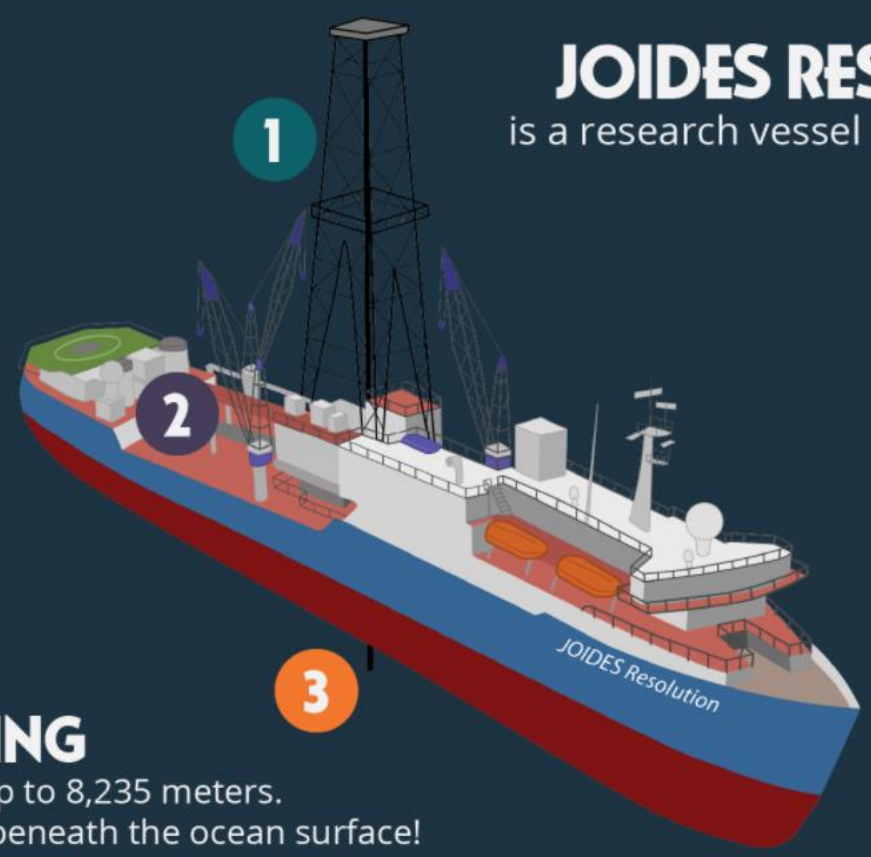
ABOUT THE SHIP

JOIDES RESOLUTION
is a research vessel 143 meters long

1 DERRICK
Is 62 meters above
the water line

2 CATWALK
Where the cores are
sent after drilling.

3 DRILL STRING
Can reach depths of up to 8,235 meters.
that's about six miles beneath the ocean surface!







Barnstead

Barnstead

1. Press 'STRT'
2. Number the
3. Turn the
4. Press 'STRT'

KIMTECH

Dist. H₂O

Dist. H₂O

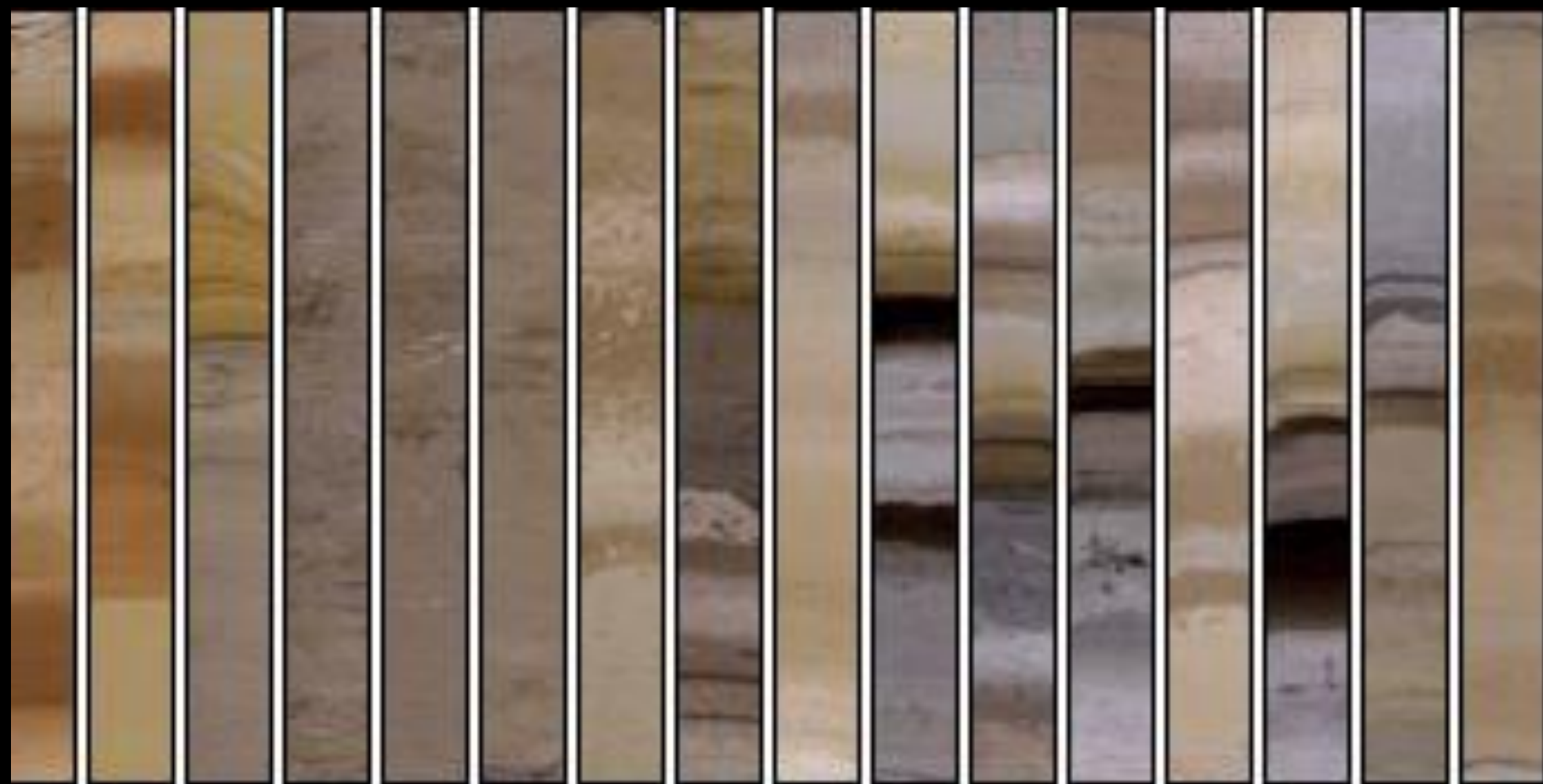
Dist. H₂O

Dist. H₂O









SITE 884 HOLE B CORE 81X

CORED 748.1 - 757.7 mbsf

Meter	Graphic Lith.	Section	Age	Structure	Disturb	Sample	Color	Description
1	[Dotted pattern]	1	Upper Eocene	~ ~ ~	~		10YR 3/2	<p>CONGLOMERATE, CALCAREOUS CHALK and CLAYSTONE</p> <p>General Description: This core contains pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) conglomerate, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) claystone, and grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) calcareous chalk; evidence of redeposition is widespread throughout the core. The conglomerate is matrix-supported, and contains intraclasts of claystone, altered volcanic ash, metalliferous sediments, chalk, and possibly volcanoclastic sandstone, up to 5 cm in maximum dimension. Steeply dipping and intersecting surfaces within the conglomerate are defined by clasts, and the conglomerates generally have sharp upper and lower contacts. These are interpreted as mass-flow deposits. The claystones at Section 1, 29-80 cm and Section 3, 126 cm to Section 4, 40 cm are bioturbated, and may be in place; the claystone at Section 1, 80-95 cm is stratified and exhibits a sharp, steeply dipping color boundary. The chalks are bioturbated and generally exhibit gradational lower contacts, suggesting that they may be in place.</p>
2	[Cross-hatched pattern]	2		◆ ◆ ◆	~	S	7.5YR 6/2	
3	[Horizontal line pattern]	3		~ ~	~		2.5Y 5/2	
4	[Cross-hatched pattern]	3		◆ ◆ ◆	~		7.5YR 6/2	
5	[Dotted pattern]	4		~ ~	~	S	10YR 3/2	
6	[Cross-hatched pattern]	4		◆ ◆ ◆	~		7.5YR 6/2	
	[Dotted pattern]	5		~				
	[Dotted pattern]	CC		◆				

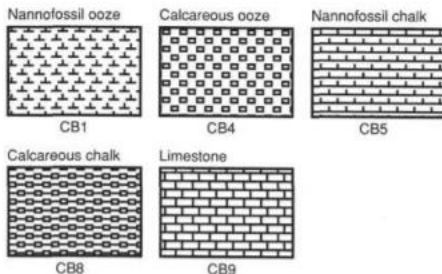
Figure 3. Example of core description form ("barrel sheet") used for describing sediments and sedimentary rocks.

has been specified in terms of meters below sea level (mbsl) and "logic Description" column of the barrel sheet. In an interval compris-

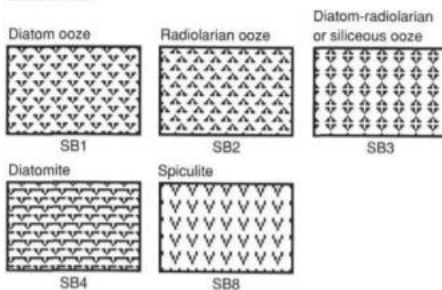
GRANULAR SEDIMENTS

PELAGIC SEDIMENTS

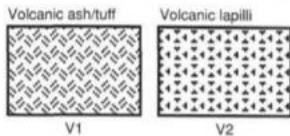
Calcareous



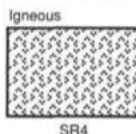
Siliceous



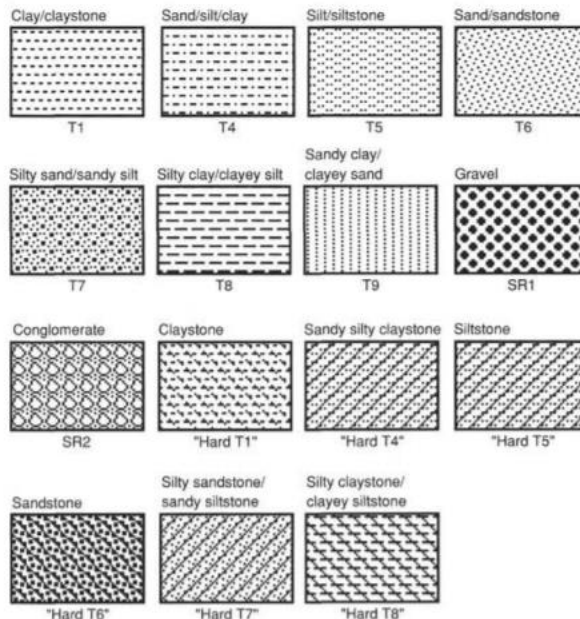
VOLCANICLASTIC SEDIMENTS



SPECIAL ROCK TYPES



SILICICLASTIC SEDIMENTS



MIXED SEDIMENTS

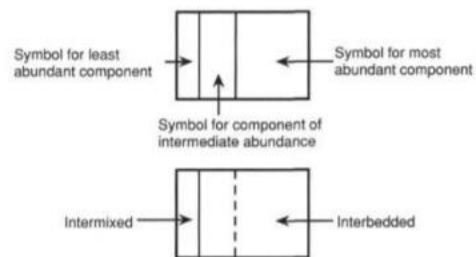
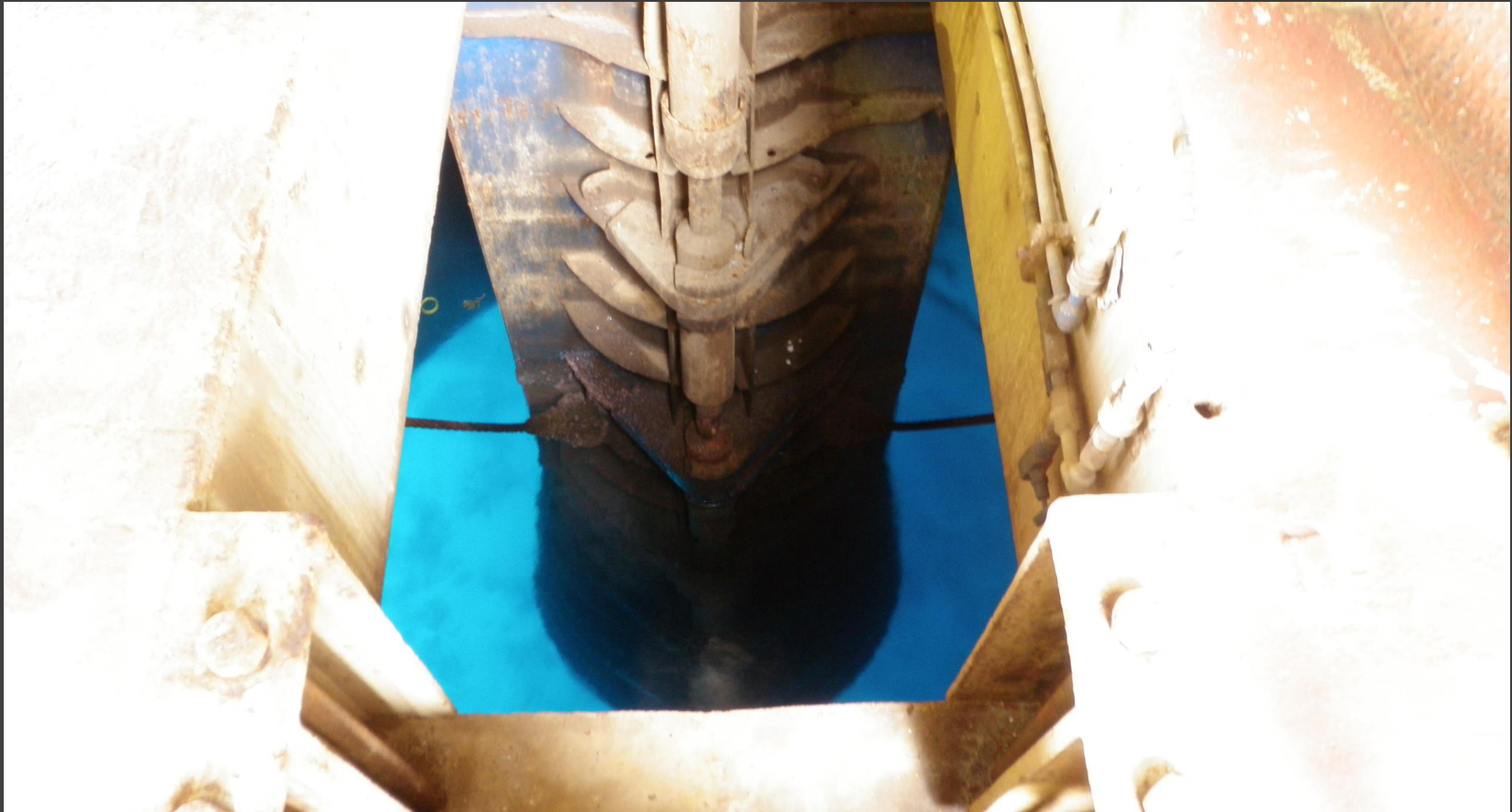


Figure 4. Sediment lithology/lithologic component symbols used in the "Graphic Lithology" column on the core description form shown in Figure 3.





Survey Question 5 - Freq. of incorporation

① Consistent across cohorts

- All reported Specific Times or Often as Possible, none reported Rarely, or Not at All
- Other - informal education (museums, media) (esp. '10)

② Key Differences

- No sign. differences in general totals
- '10 - less than a year between end of program + survey again, different types of participants

③ Shore-based vs. Shipboard

- No sign. diffs. wrt survey results, but discussion about "total immersion" vs. '9-5 + hotel'
- themes of each SOR may influence what is taught
- ? about % of curriculum influenced, amt. of time
- ? amt. of inclusion in middle, high, college



One or two last ones



“FRANKLY, I CAN’T WAIT UNTIL I
EVOLVE INTO A BIRD...”
Search ID: blnn28



How can you tell two geologists are in love?