



# Mount Kanlaon

Source: BS

Mount Kanlaon, a **2,435-meter** active **volcano** in the Philippines, recently erupted, releasing ash and gases.

- Mount Kanlaon is a **stratovolcano** in the **north central part of the island of Negros**.
- The **Philippines** and Mount Kanlan is located in the **Pacific Ring of Fire**, a region known for its high seismic activity, making it one of the most disaster-prone areas globally.

## Volcano:

- A **volcano** (an **endogenic process**) is a weak spot in the earth's crust where gases, lava, ash, and steam are expelled during an eruption.

**VOLCANOES**

A volcano is a vent or a fissure in the crust from which lava (molten rock), ash, gases, rock fragments erupt from a magma chamber below the surface

**Types: On basis of -**

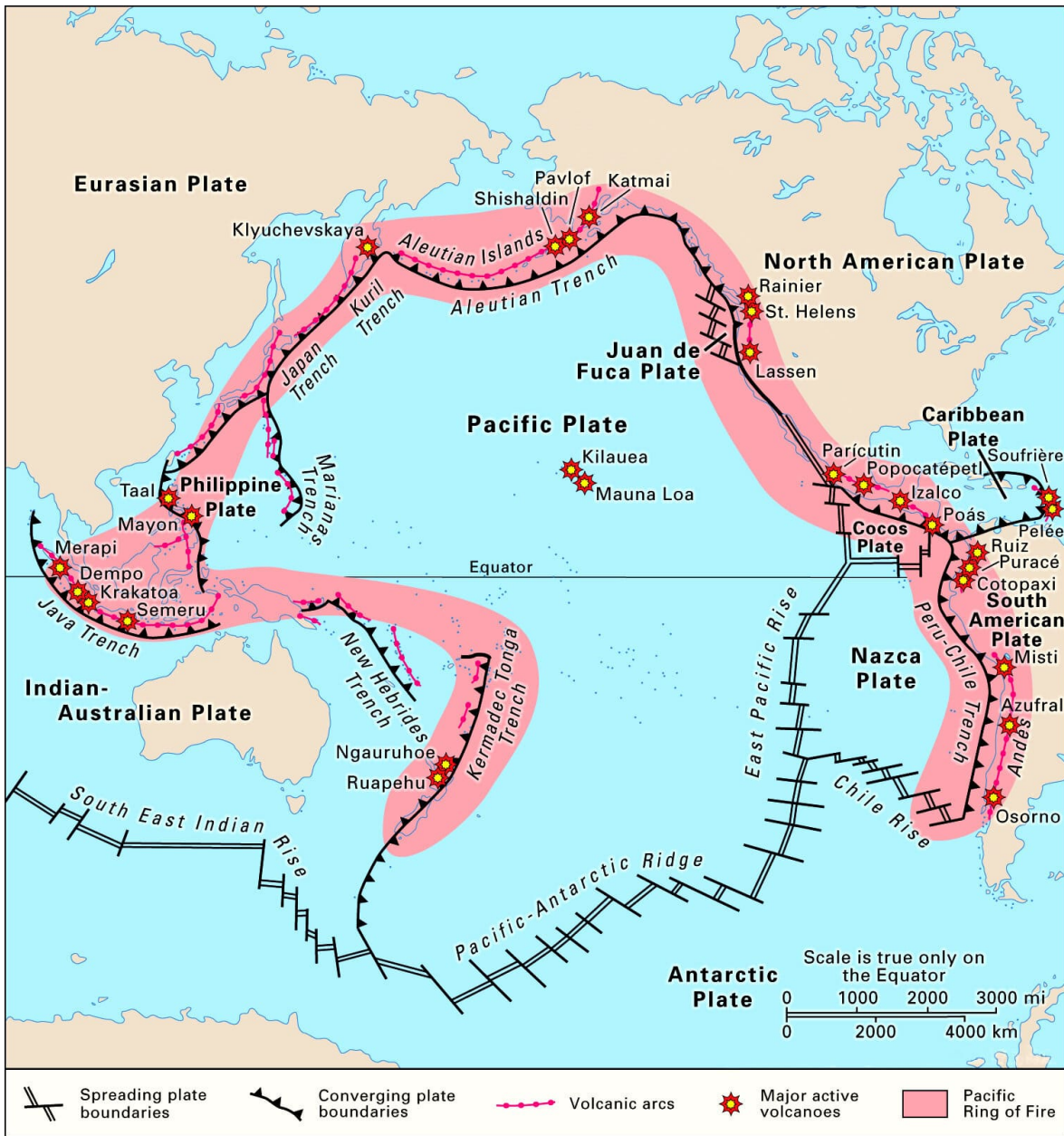
- **Periodicity of Eruption:**
  - Active volcano: Recently Erupted
  - Dormant Volcano: Potential for eruption, no imminent signs
  - Extinct: No recent eruptions, low possibility in future
- **Nature of Eruption:**
  - Hawaiian: Calmest types (low gaseous content)
  - Strombolian: Formation of large gas bubbles in magma
  - Vulcanian: More explosive
  - Plinian eruptions: Magma's volatile gases rise via a narrow conduit
  - Icelandic: Often build lava plateaus
- **Shape of Volcanoes:**
  - Shield volcanoes: Composed of basaltic lava, low slope
  - Cone volcanoes (Cinder Cones): Most abundant
  - Composite cones (stratovolcanoes): Formed by layers of diverse materials.
- **Volcanic Features:**
  - **Extrusive :**
    - Crater: Cone-shaped vent for magma
    - Caldera: Large, crater-like depression
    - Volcanic Plateaus: Levelled areas from fissure eruptions
  - **Intrusive:**
    - Batholiths: Central core of a volcanic mountain.
    - Dyke: Vertical intrusion cutting across country rock bedding.
    - Sills: Tabular intrusions along sedimentary bedding.
    - Laccoliths: Magma injection along horizontal sedimentary bedding.
  - **Minor:**
    - Geysers: Underground water above 100°C, powered by magma, results in powerful eruptions with steam and diluted minerals.
    - Hot Springs: Heated water flows quietly along fault zones.
- **Distribution of Volcanoes:**
  - Subduction zones (Circum Pacific Belt)
  - Divergence zones (Mid Atlantic Ridge)
  - Intra-plate oceanic volcanism (Hawaiian chain)
  - Mid-continental belt and volcanoes in Mediterranean region
- **Volcanoes in India:**
  - No volcanoes in Himalayas
  - Barren Island (Only active volcano)
- **Products of Volcanic Eruption:**
  - **Gases:** H, C, O, S, N, CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>
  - **Solid:** Pyroclastic materials
  - **Liquid:** Lava

**Diagram Labels:** Volcanic Bombs, Crater, Main Vent, Secondary Vent, Lava Flow, Magma Chamber, Pipe

**Logos:** दृष्टि Drishti IAS, d

## Pacific Ring of Fire:

- The **Ring of Fire**, or **Circum-Pacific Belt**, is a **seismic zone** around the **Pacific Ocean** known for **active volcanoes** and **frequent earthquakes**, caused by interactions between the **Pacific Plate** and surrounding less-dense plates.
- The **Ring of Fire** spans about **40,000 kilometers**, marking the boundaries of tectonic plates such as **Pacific, Juan de Fuca, Cocos, Indian-Australian, Nazca, North American, and Philippine Plates**.



Read More: [Volcanism](#)

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