Types of Magma



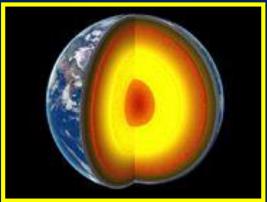
Essential Standard 2.1: Explain how processes and forces affect the lithosphere

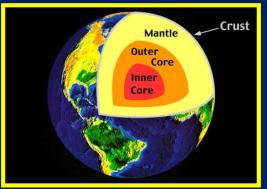
Objective 2.1.1: Explain how the rock cycle, plate tectonics, volcanoes, and earthquakes impact the lithosphere.

Magma

All volcanoes are fueled by magma deep beneath Earth's surface.

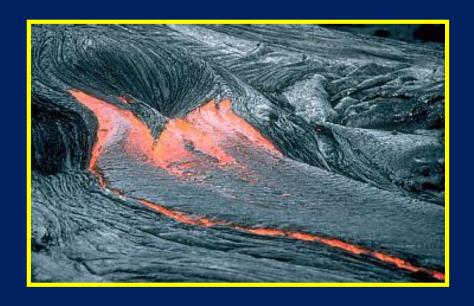






Molten Rock

Magma is a mixture of molten or melted rock, suspended mineral grains, and dissolved gases.



Rocks become molten when subjected to temperatures between 572°F and 1,292°F.

When magma cools, it hardens and becomes rock.

Lava

When magma is on the surface of Earth it is called lava.



Viscosity

One property that differentiates magma is viscosity or the resistance to flow.





The higher the viscosity, the slower it flows

Viscosity

The viscosity of magma is dependent upon the amount of silicon dioxide, SiO₂, present in the magma





The more SiO₂ there is, the higher its viscosity.

Basaltic Magma

There are three major types of magma based on its mineral content:

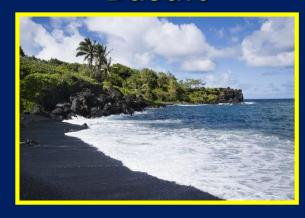
Basaltic Magma has a low silica content



Associated with volcanoes in Hawaii



Basalt



Basaltic Magma

Volcanoes that contain basaltic magma are found in or near the ocean, contain low amounts of SiO₂, and have a low viscosity.



Not very explosive





Andesitic Magma

Andesitic Magma has a medium amount of silica



Associated with volcanoes found in the Cascade Mountains on the west coast of the United States.



Andesite



Andesitic Magma

Volcanoes that contain andesitic magma are found along continental margins associated with subduction zones, contain a moderate amounts of SiO₂, and have a medium viscosity rate.

Somewhat Explosive



Rhyolitic Magma

Rhyolitic Magma has a lot of silica.



Associated with the very explosive volcanoes found in South America.



Granite



Rhyolitic Magma

Volcanoes that contain rhyolitic magma are found inside continents, contain high amounts of SiO₂, and have a high viscosity.



Very Explosive

The End