

06.15.a.2



◁ Rock 1: Glassy igneous rock with abundant vesicles and with bands produced by flow when the rock was molten.

06.15.a.3



△ Rock 2: Igneous rock that includes small crystals of quartz and flattened pieces of light-colored pumice. It does not seem to be a recently formed rock.

06.15.a.4



△ Rock 3: Unit consisting of angular pieces of a light- to dark-gray igneous rock in a matrix of powdery volcanic ash and broken rock pieces. Many of the pieces are glassy, vesicular, and somewhat banded. The volcanic deposit has baked (heated up) the underlying soil.



Following is a newspaper account:

**Volcano Erupts!**

The Juanannita volcano began erupting in early September of 1952, and dozens of small eruptions have occurred since that time. For 10 years before the eruption, plumes of white steam were often observed rising from the summit of the crater. In the summer of 1952, the inhabitants reported an increase in

the output of steam and an increased smell of sulfur.

The first eruption was a single explosive burst that lasted about three hours and that was accompanied by clouds of ash that rose thousands of meters into the air. Heavy ash fell around the volcano, and a light dusting of ash was reported on adjacent islands up to 20 kilometers away. The eruption melted snow and ice high on the crater forming a mudflow that moved along stream channels and inundated many areas

in valleys downstream from the volcano. After the main eruption, a lava dome started growing in the crater.

All subsequent eruptions have been smaller and of a different style. They have been similar to one another. In each eruption, a cloud of ash and rocks moves rapidly downhill and is mostly restricted to stream channels. After each eruption, geologists noted that one side of the dome in the crater had collapsed into a pile of ash and rocks.