

Mt Fuji Volcano Eruption

Mount Chōkai is a complex stratovolcano made of two old and new newer volcanoes, composed primarily of basalt or andesite. 36a7205f7d

Mount Aso Common use relates often only to the somma volcano in the centre of Aso Caldera. Common use Mount Aso (阿蘇山, Aso-san) or Aso Volcano is the second largest active volcano in Japan after Mount Fuji, and among the largest in the world. Its tallest peak, Takadake, is 1,592 meters (5,223 ft) above sea level. It is one of the 100 Famous Japanese Mountains. Mount Aso (阿蘇山, Aso-san) or Aso Volcano is the second largest active volcano in Japan after Mount Fuji, and among the largest in the world. Mount Aso is in a fairly large caldera (25 kilometers (16 miles) north-south and 18 km (11 mi) east-west) with a circumference of around 120 km (75 mi), although sources vary on the exact distance. It stands in Aso Kujū National Park in Kumamoto Prefecture, on the

island of Kyushu 36a7205f7d

Hōei eruption The eruption took place during the reign of Emperor Higashiyama and the Shogun was Tokugawa Tsunayoshi. The Hōei eruption of Mount Fuji started on December 16, 1707 (during the Hōei era, 23rd day of the 11th month of the 4th year) and ended on February 24 The Hōei eruption of Mount Fuji started on December 16, 1707 (during the Hōei era, 23rd day of the 11th month of the 4th year) and ended on February 24, 1708. It is well known for the immense ash-fall it produced over eastern Japan and subsequent landslides and starvation across the country. Today, the crater of the main eruption can be visited from the Fujinomiya or Gotemba Trails on Mount Fuji. It was the last confirmed eruption of Mount Fuji, with three unconfirmed eruptions reported from 1708 to 1854. Hokusai's One Hundred Views of Mount Fuji includes an image of the small crater at a secondary eruption site on the southwestern slope. The area where the eruption occurred is called Mount Hōei because it occurred in the fourth year of the Hōei era 36a7205f7d

== Prehistory == 36a7205f7d Mt. Kaimon is located in the south of

Kagoshima prefecture, Kyushu and is an important reference point for marine traffic because it is the southernmost prominence of the Satsuma Peninsula. This is one entrance marker to Kinko Bay (Kagoshima Bay) complimentary to the Ōsumi Peninsula. Together with Mt. Noma and Mt. Kinpo, it is used by marine traffic. 36a7205f7d == Geography == 36a7205f7d

Mount Fuji It is the highest mountain in Japan, the second-highest volcano on any Asian island (after Mount Kerinci on the Indonesian island of Sumatra), and the seventh-highest peak of an island on Earth. volcano on any Asian island (after Mount Kerinci on the Indonesian island of Sumatra), and the seventh-highest peak of an island on Earth. 24 m (12,389 ft 3 in). Mount Fuji Mount Fuji (富士山, Fujisan, Fuji no Yama) is an active stratovolcano located on the Japanese island of Honshu, with a summit elevation of 3,776. Mount Fuji last erupted from 1707 to 1708 36a7205f7d

Mount Chōkai is shared by two municipalities in Akita Prefecture and four municipalities Yamagata Prefecture; however, its peak is located in Yuza, on the Yamagata side of the border. It is therefore the highest peak in Yamagata,

and the second highest in the Tōhoku... 36a7205f7d The mountain as it appears now is known as the "New Fuji volcano", which began to erupt about 5,000 years ago. Under the "New Fuji volcano" lies the "Old Fuji volcano", which was active between 100,000 years ago and 9,000 years ago, and the "Komitake volcano", which was active 700,000 to 200,000 years ago. 36a7205f7d

Volcano On Earth, volcanoes are most often found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging, and because most of Earth's plate boundaries are underwater, most volcanoes are found underwater. include Mount Fuji in Japan, Mayon Volcano in the Philippines, and Mount Vesuvius and Stromboli in Italy. This results in hotspot volcanism or intraplate volcanism, in which the plume may cause thinning of the. Volcanoes can also form where there is stretching and thinning of the crust's plates, such as in the East African Rift, the Wells Gray-Clearwater volcanic field, and the Rio Grande rift in North America. Volcanoes resulting from divergent tectonic activity are usually non-explosive whereas those resulting from convergent tectonic activity cause violent eruptions. For example, a mid-ocean ridge, such as the Mid-Atlantic

Ridge, has volcanoes caused by divergent tectonic plates whereas the Pacific Ring of Fire has volcanoes caused by convergent tectonic plates. Volcanism away from plate boundaries most likely arises from upwelling diapirs from the core-mantle boundary called mantle plumes, 3,000 kilometres (1,900 mi) deep within Earth. Ash produced by the explosive eruption of stratovolcanoes A volcano is a vent or fissure in the crust of a planetary-mass object that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface 36a7205f7d

Plinian eruption Plinian eruptions are often accompanied Plinian eruptions or Vesuvian eruptions are volcanic eruptions characterized by their similarity to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, which destroyed the ancient Roman cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. top of the volcano to collapse, resulting in a caldera. The eruption was described in a letter written by Pliny the Younger, after the death of his uncle Pliny the Elder. Fine ash and pulverized pumice can be deposited over large areas 36a7205f7d

Mount Kaimon It is one of the 100 Famous Japanese Mountains. The last

eruption occurred in the year 885 CE. The last eruption occurred in the year 885 CE. Kaimon is sometimes referred to as "the Fuji of Satsuma". Because of its conic shape, Mt. Because of its conic shape, Mt. Japan. Kaimon is sometimes referred to as "the Fuji of Satsuma". It is Kaimondake (霧山, Kaimon-dake), or Mount Kaimon, is an undissected volcano – consisting of a basal stratovolcano and a small complex central lava dome – which rises to a height of 924 metres above sea level near the city of Ibusuki in southern Kyūshū, Japan

== Extent == Mount Fuji is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains" (三神山, Sanreizan) along with Mount Tate and Mount Haku. It is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty and one of Japan's Historic Sites. It was added to the World Heritage List as a Cultural Site on June 22, 2013. According to UNESCO, Mount Fuji has "inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries". UNESCO recognizes 25 sites of cultural interest within the Mount Fuji locality... Eruptions can end in less than a day, or continue for days or months. The longer eruptions begin with production of clouds of volcanic ash, sometimes with pyroclastic surges. The amount of magma

ejected can be so large that it depletes the magma chamber below, causing the top of the volcano to collapse, resulting in a caldera. Fine ash and pulverized pumice can be deposited over large areas. Plinian eruptions are often accompanied by loud sounds. The sudden discharge of electrical charges accumulated in the air around the ascending column of volcanic ashes also often causes lightning strikes, as depicted by the English geologist George Julius Poulett... 36a7205f7d

Historic eruptions of Mount Fuji The latest eruption of Mount Fuji was triggered by an earthquake in 1707. Mount Fuji is an active volcano which is the high peak in Japan. The mountain Mount Fuji is an active volcano which is the high peak in Japan. The latest eruption of Mount Fuji was triggered by an earthquake in 1707 36a7205f7d

== Geology == 36a7205f7d

Mount Yōtei It is one of the 100 Famous Japanese Mountains. The most recent circa 1050 BC from a Mount Yōtei (羊蹄山, Yōtei-zan; literally "sheep-hoof

mountain") is an active stratovolcano located in Shikotsu-Tōya National Park, Hokkaidō, Japan. Tephrochronology indicates two eruptions at Mount Yotei. is symmetrical, adding to its resemblance to Mount Fuji. The mountain is also known as Makkari Nupuri (マッカリヌプuri). It is also called Yezo Fuji or Ezo Fuji (エゾ富士) because it resembles Mount Fuji; Ezo is an old name for the island of Hokkaido 36a7205f7d

It is located about 100 km (62 mi) southwest of Tokyo, from which it is visible on clear days. It has an exceptionally symmetrical cone, which is covered in snow for about five months of the year. It is a Japanese cultural icon and is frequently depicted in art and photography, as well as visited by sightseers, hikers, and mountain climbers. 36a7205f7d Plinian eruptions eject columns of volcanic debris and hot gases high into the stratosphere, the second layer of Earth's atmosphere. They eject a large amount of pumice and have powerful, continuous gas-driven eruptions. 36a7205f7d

Mount Chōkai It is surrounded by Chōkai Quasi-National Park. Because of its (roughly) symmetrical shape and massive size, it is also variously known as

Dewa Fuji (磐梯山), Akita Fuji (秋田山) or Shōnai Fuji (庄内山) depending on the location of the viewer. In addition to being one of the 100 Famous Landscapes of Japan, it is also included as one of the 100 famous mountains in Japan, and famous 100 Geographical Features of Japan. Chōkai volcano Ridge of the Mt. Maritime Self-Defense Force. It is also a National Historic Site of Japan, and is regarded as a sacred mountain by followers of the Shugendō branch of Shinto which has the shrine Chōkaisan Ōmonoimi Shrine there and is popular with hikers. Chokai Lake Chokai Lava dome on the summit List of volcanoes in Japan Wikimedia Commons has media Mount Chōkai (磐梯山, Chōkai-san or Chōkai-zan) is an active volcano located on the border of Akita and Yamagata in the Tōhoku region of Japan, and is 2,236 m (7,336 ft) tall 36a7205f7d

Mount Iwate The mountain is on the borders of the municipalities of Hachimantai, Takizawa, and Shizukuishi, west of the prefectural capital of Morioka. Much of the mountain is within the borders of the Towada-Hachimantai National Park. With an elevation of 2,038 metres (6,686 ft), it is the highest in Iwate Prefecture. The mountain is also referred to as the "Nanbu Fuji" for its resemblance to Mount Fuji. The mountain is also referred to as the

"Nanbu Fuji" for its resemblance to Mount Fuji. National Park. It is included as one of the 100 famous mountains in Japan, a book composed in 1964 by mountaineer and author Kyūya Fukada. Mount Iwate consists of a younger eastern symmetrical Mount Iwate (山, Iwate-san) is a stratovolcano complex in the Ōu Mountains of western Iwate Prefecture, in the Tōhoku region of northern Honshū, Japan 36a7205f7d

== Outline == 36a7205f7d == Geology == 36a7205f7d == Geography == 36a7205f7d

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