

Volcanoes in north Taiwan

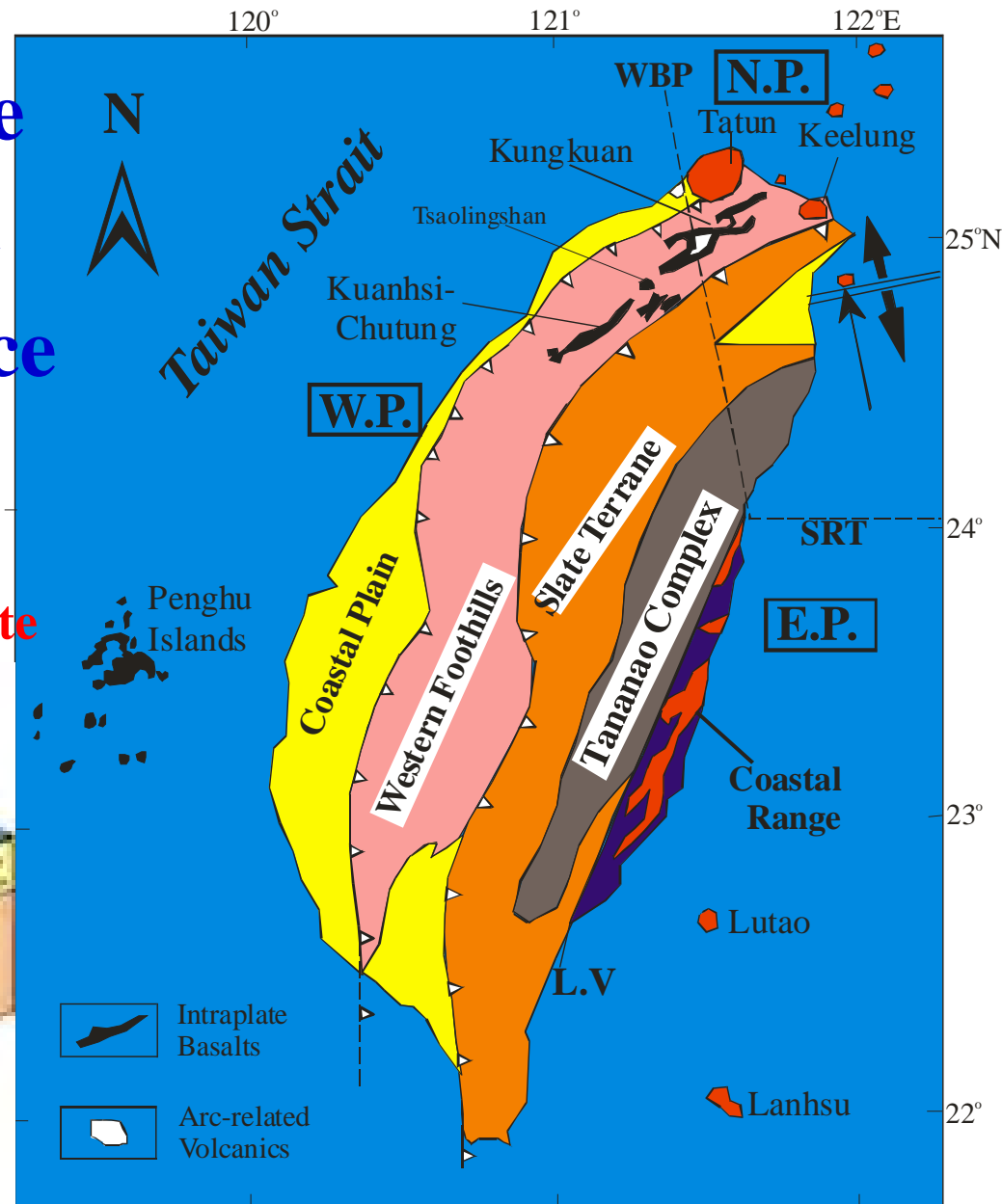
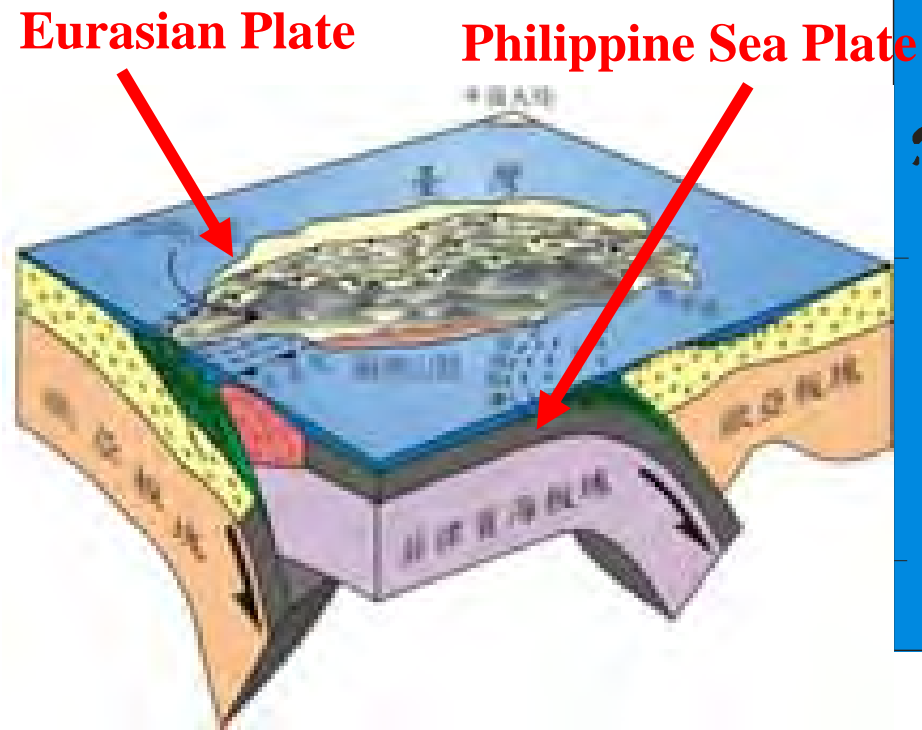


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National Taiwan University*

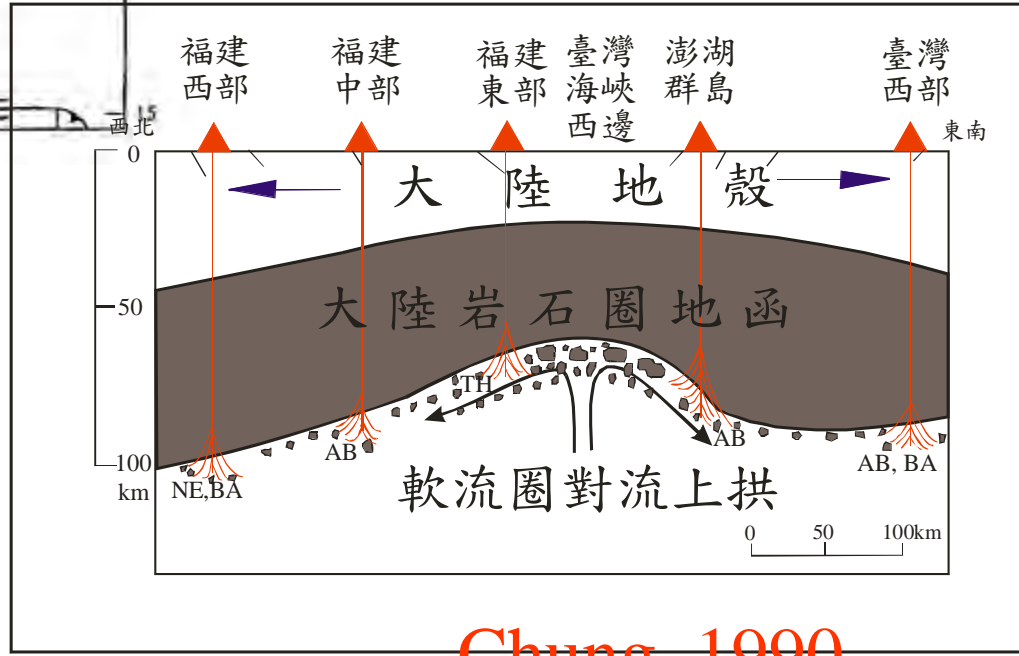
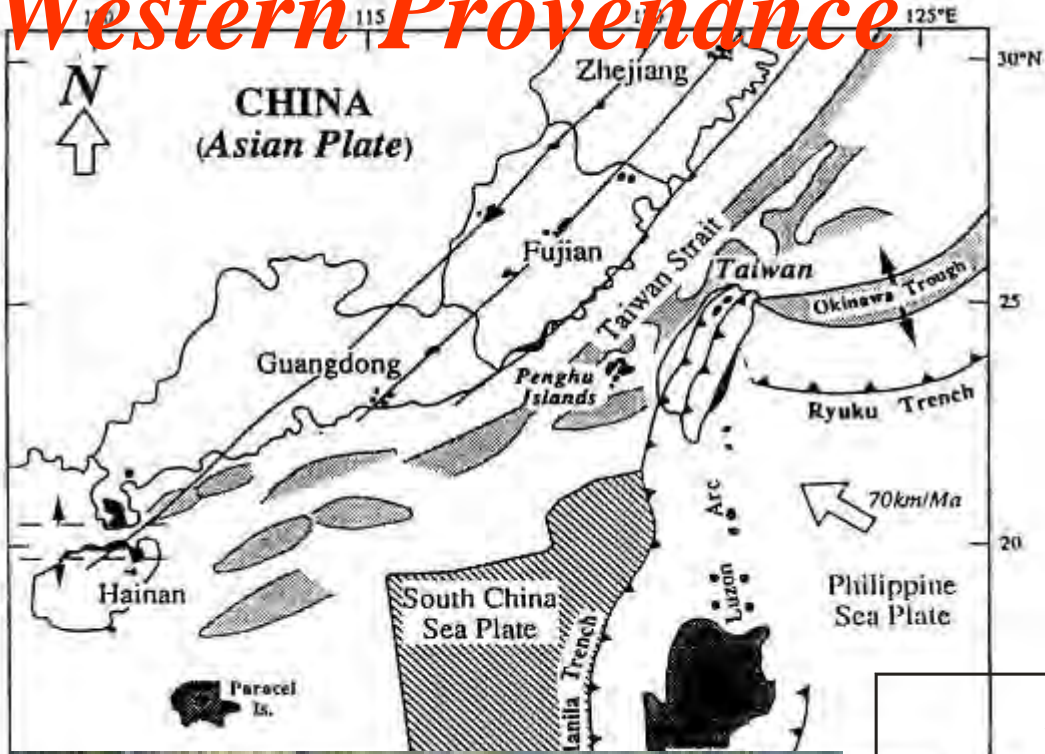
Volcanic Provenance of Taiwan

- 1、Western Provenance
- 2、Eastern Provenance
- 3、Northern Provenance
- 4、Kueishantou



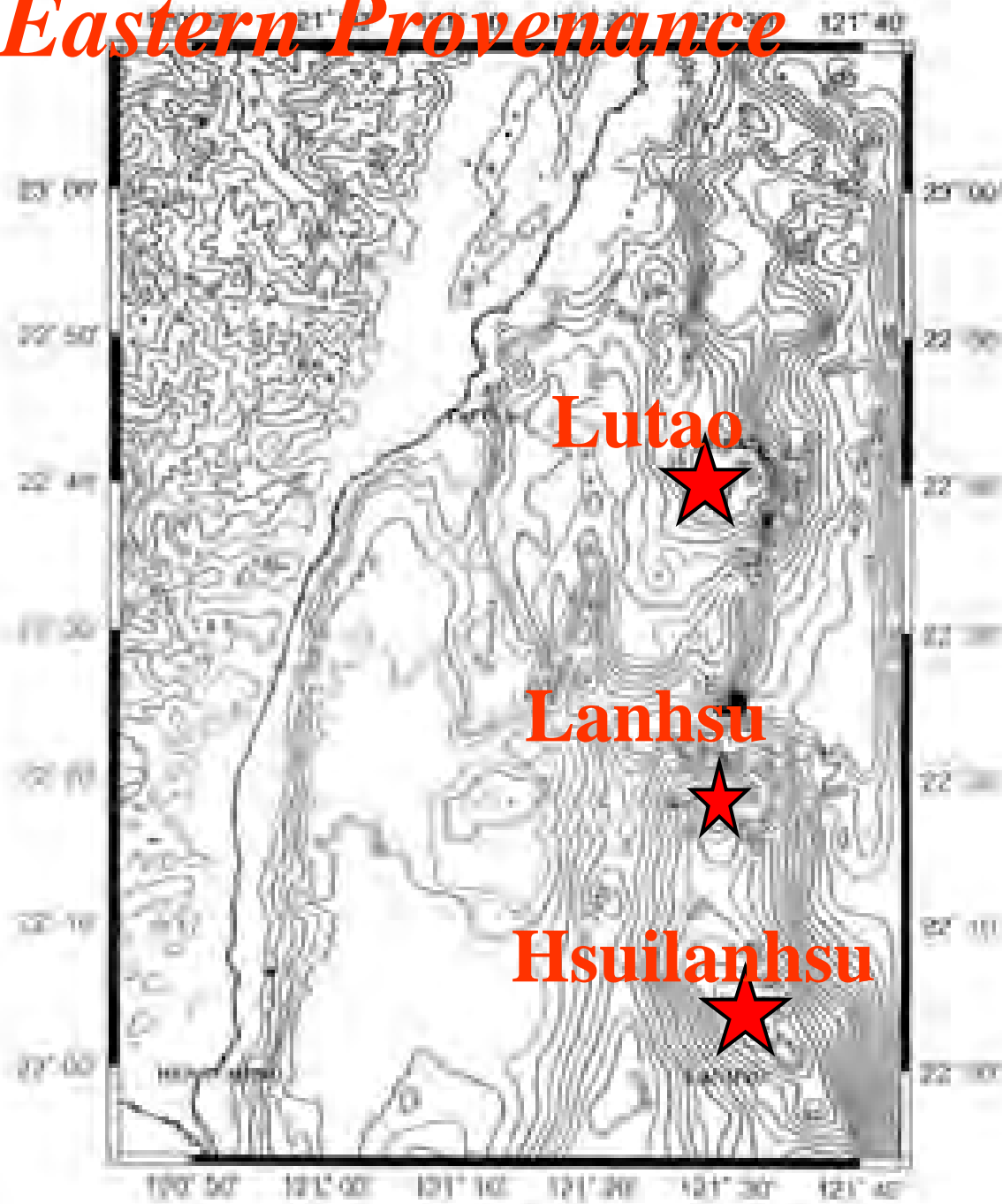
Chung et al., 1994

Western Provenance

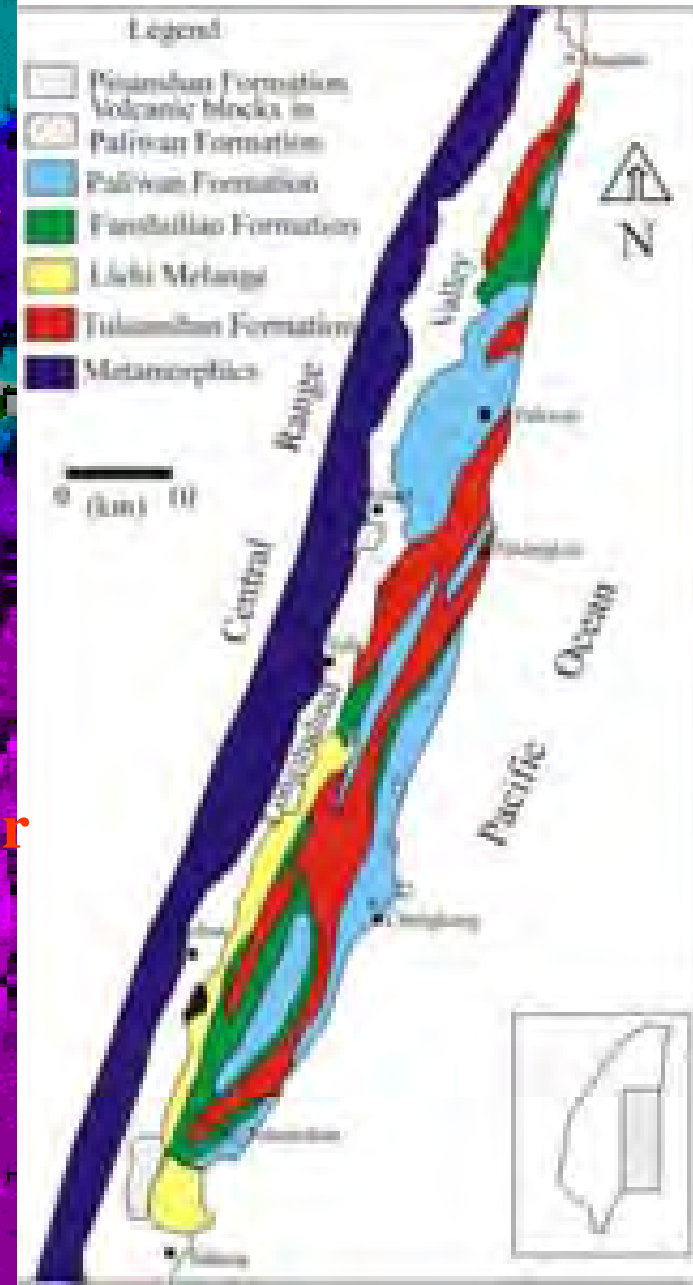


Chung, 1990

Eastern Provenance



Coastal Range of east Taiwan

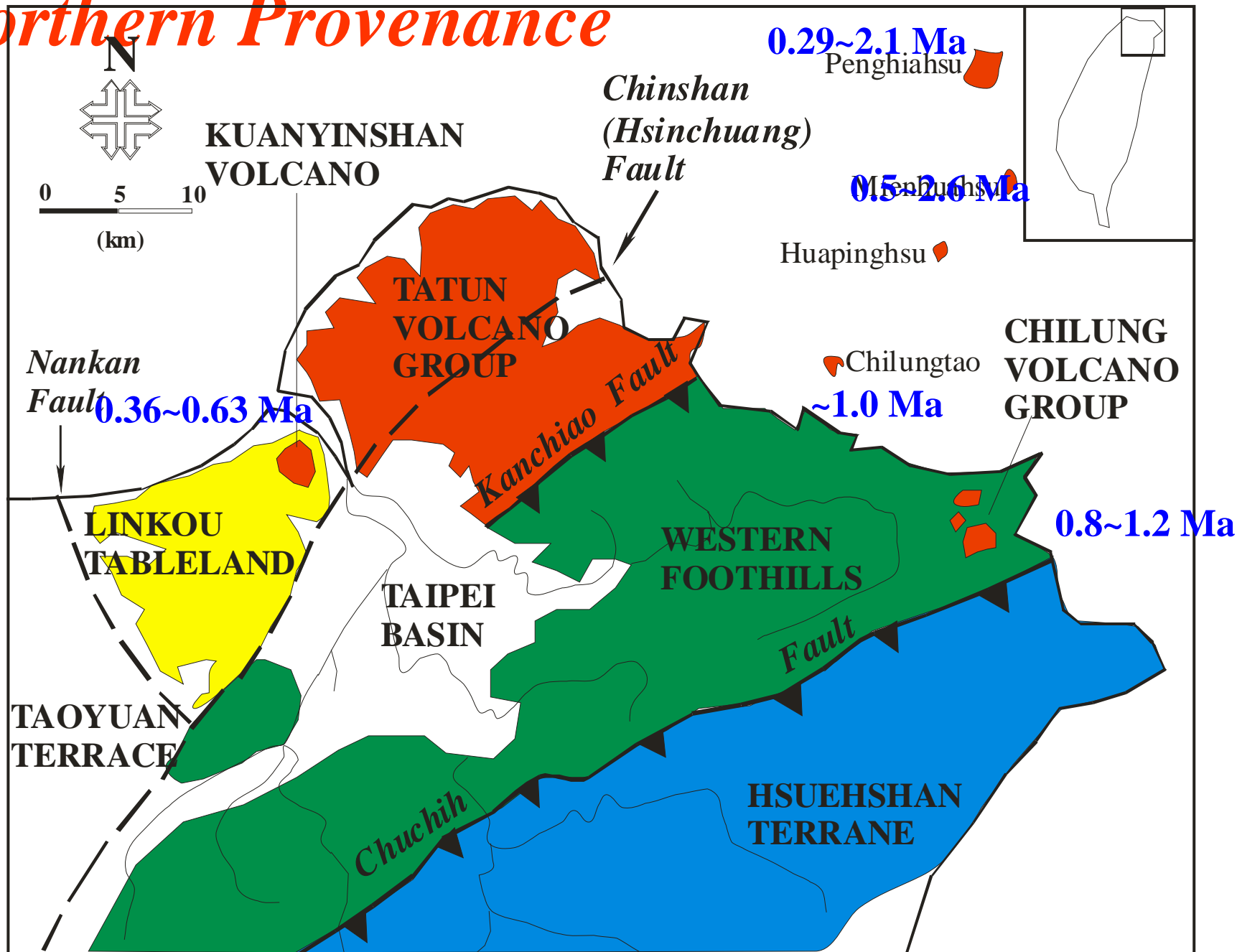


Hsiulanhsu

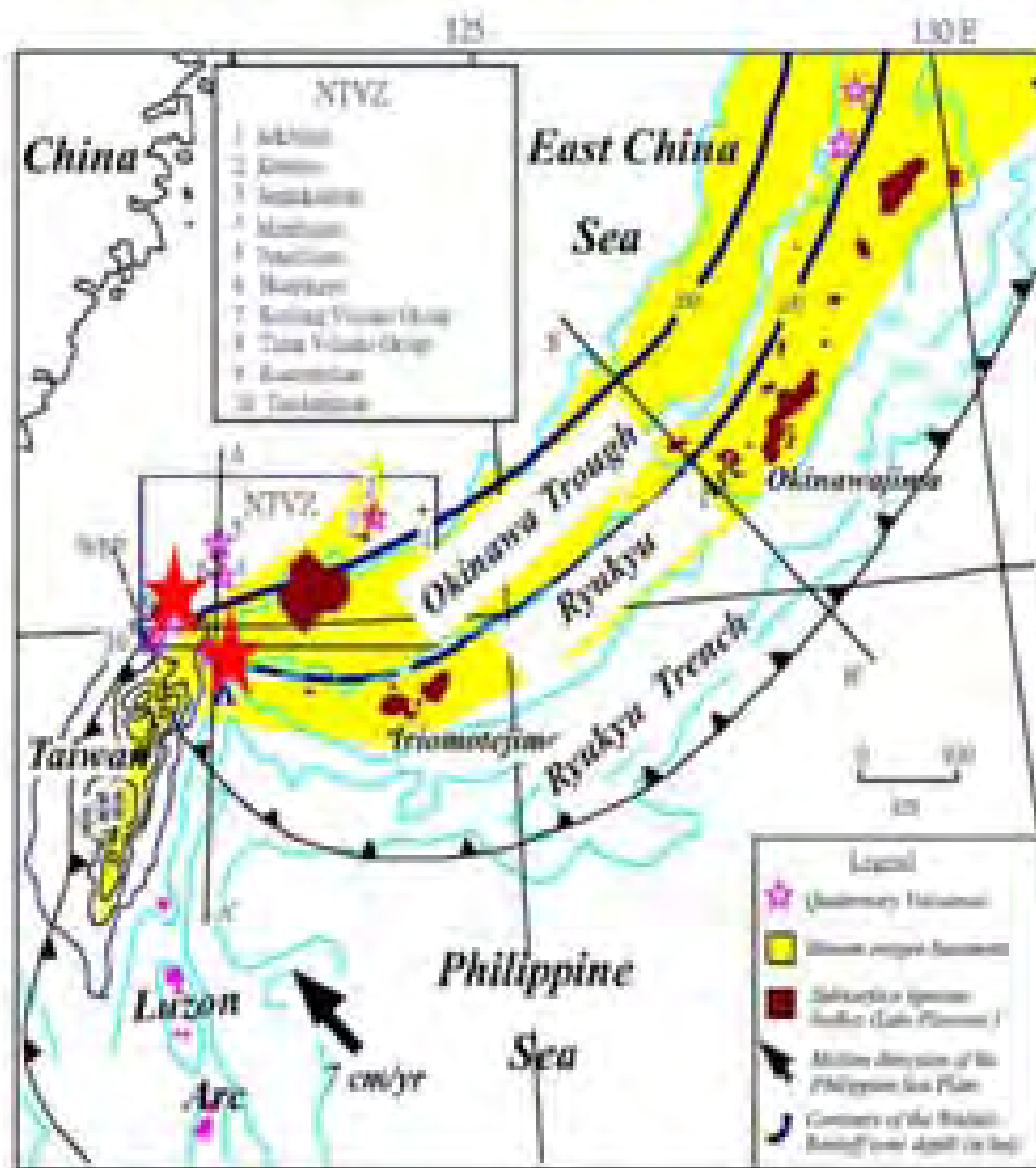


~1000-1300 BP

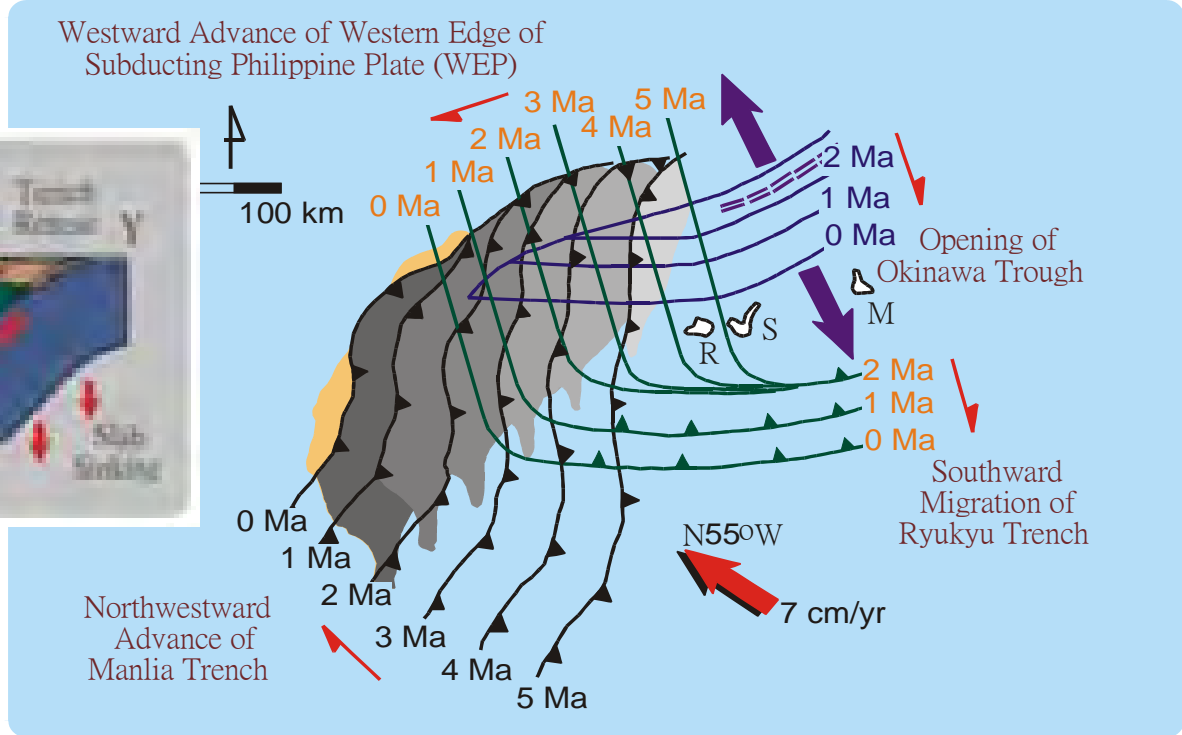
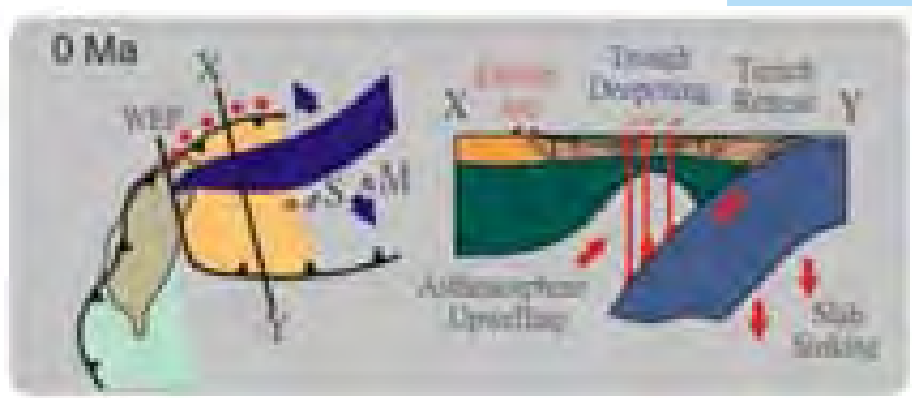
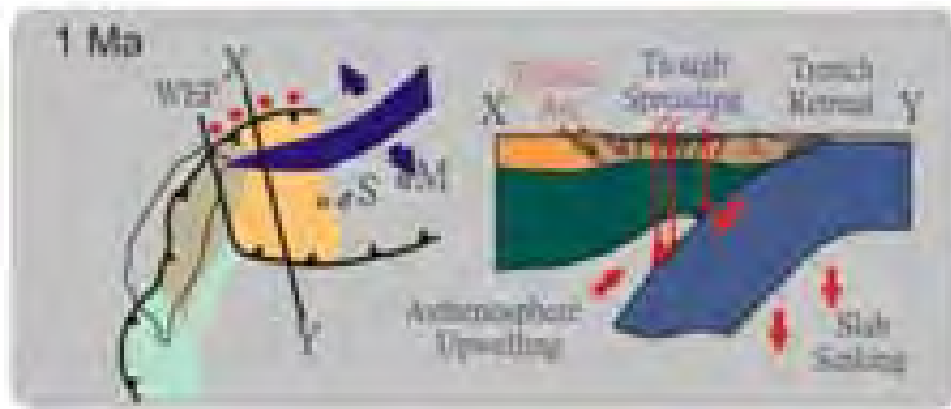
Northern Provenance



Active volcanoes in Taiwan

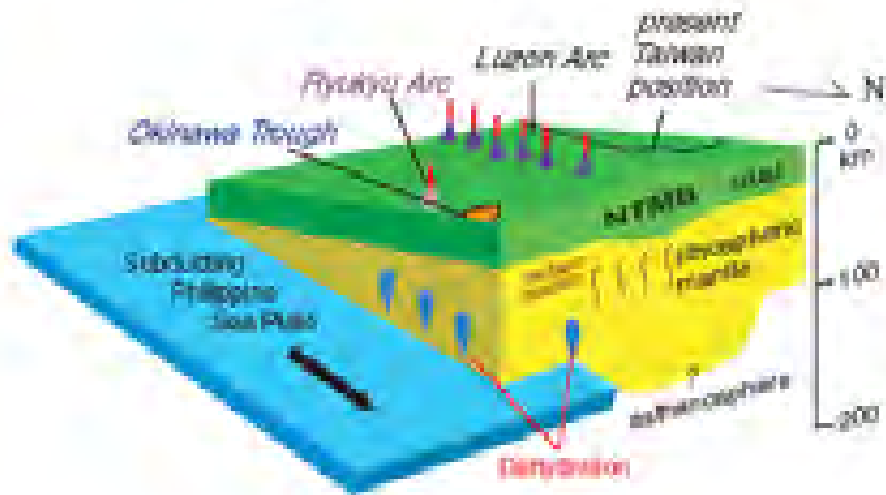


Evolution of volcanism in northern Taiwan

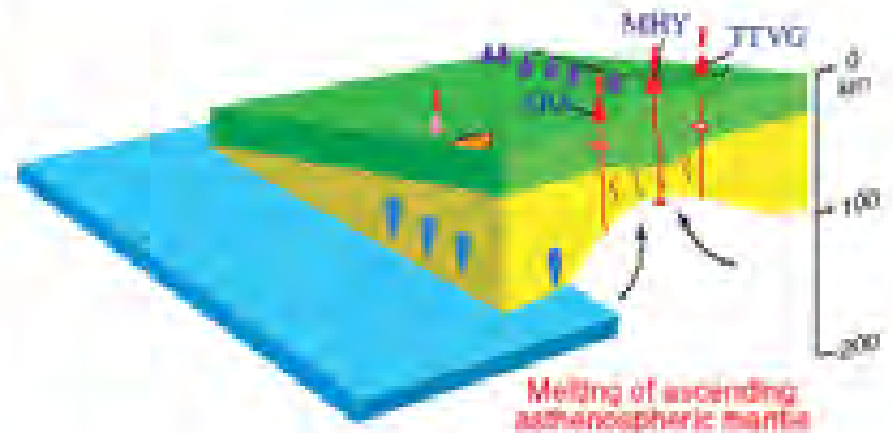


Teng (1996)

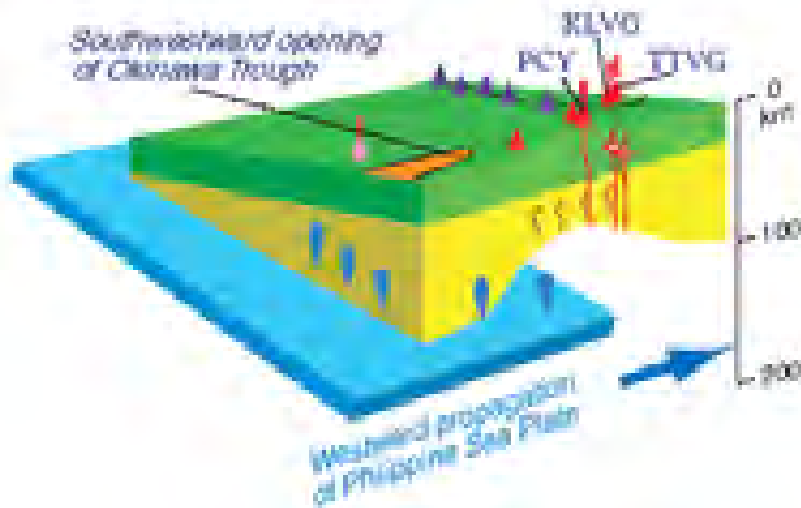
(a) ~6-2.6 Ma
Luzon Arc-Eurasian continent collision



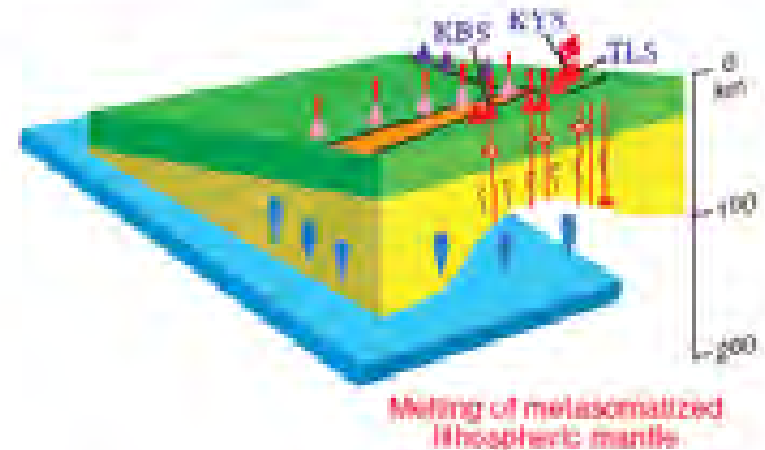
(b) ~2.6 Ma
Extensional collapse of Northern Taiwan Mountain Belt



(c) 2-1 Ma
After extensional collapse

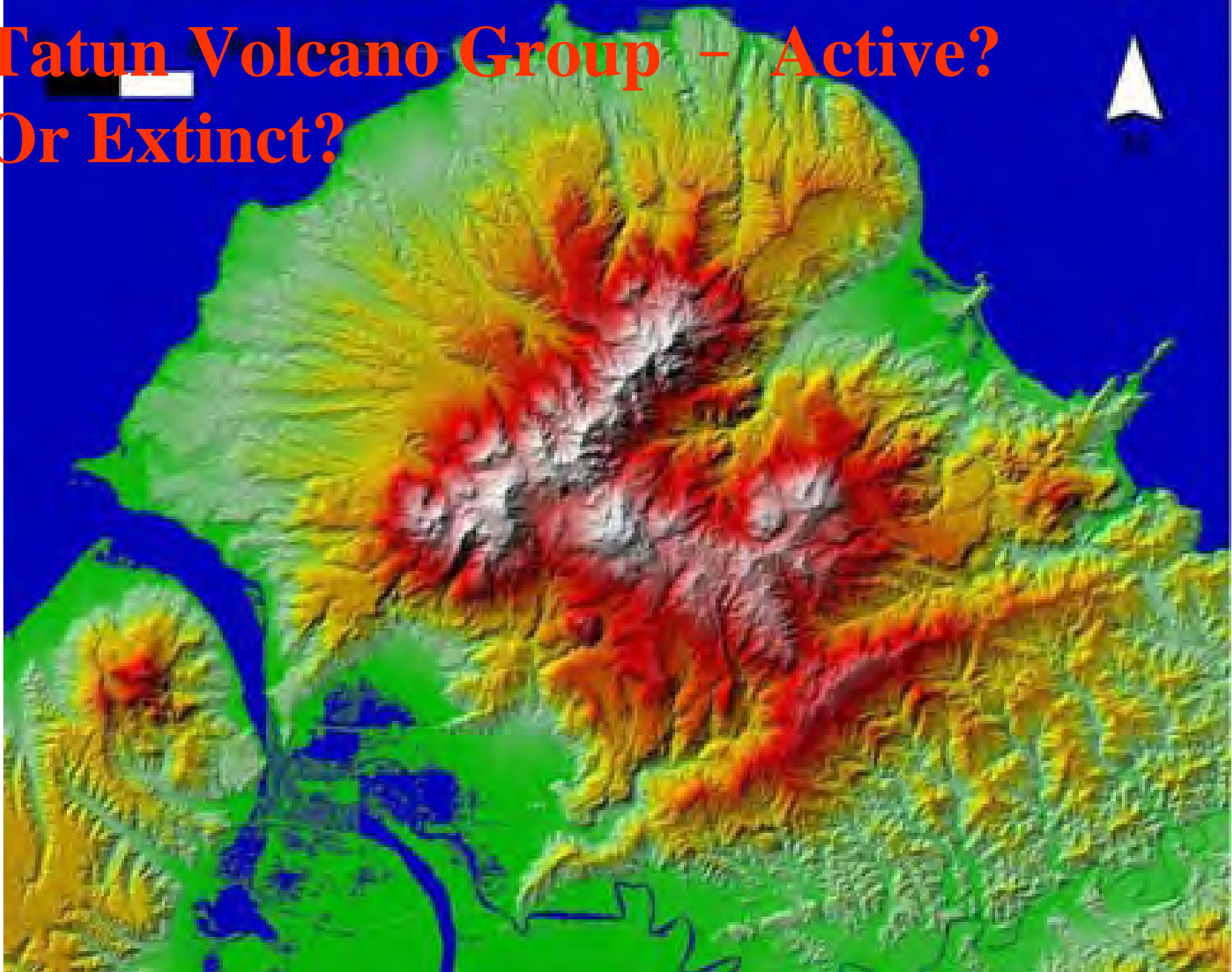


(d) 1Ma-
Present-day



Wang et al., 2004

Tatun Volcano Group - Active? Or Extinct?

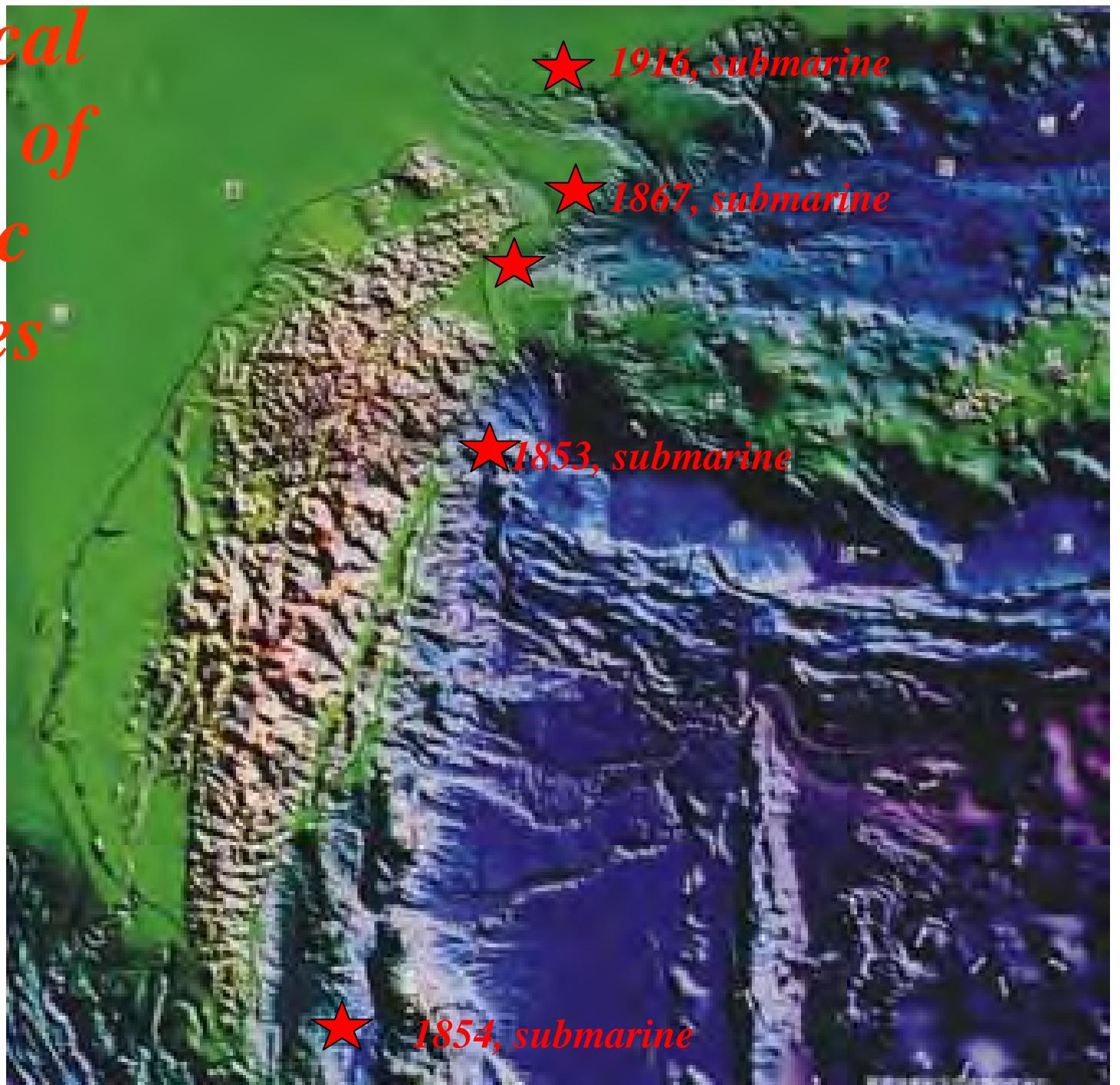


Two definitions of active volcano

Empirical Definition

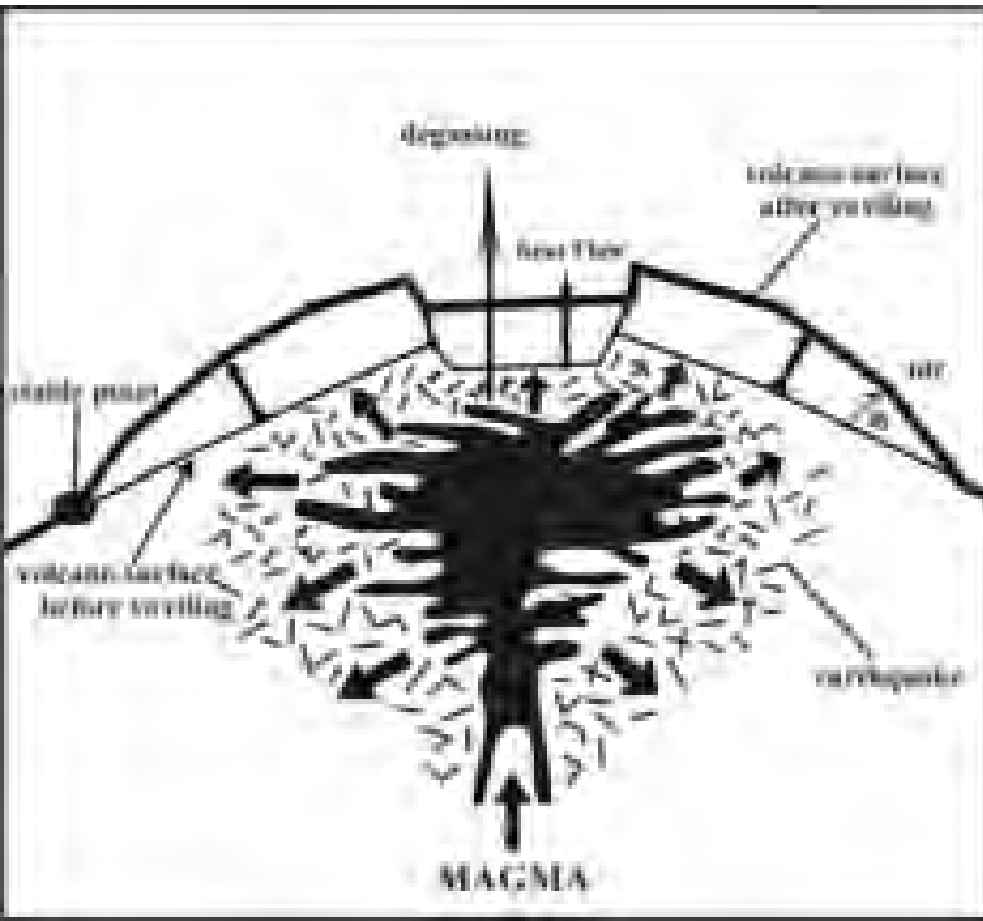
1. historical documented eruptions
(Smithsonian Institution, 1989)
- 2 . A volcano is termed active if it has erupted at least once during the last 10000 or, alternatively, 5000 or 2000 years as demonstrated by any scientific method (Szakacs, 1994)
3. A set of time conditions according to volcano topology (Szakacs, 1994)
4. A quantitative ad-hoc rule: a thorough statistical study of the long-term eruptive patterns of volcanoes and a good knowledge of the eruptive history of individual volcanoes (Szakacs, 1994).

Historical records of volcanic activities



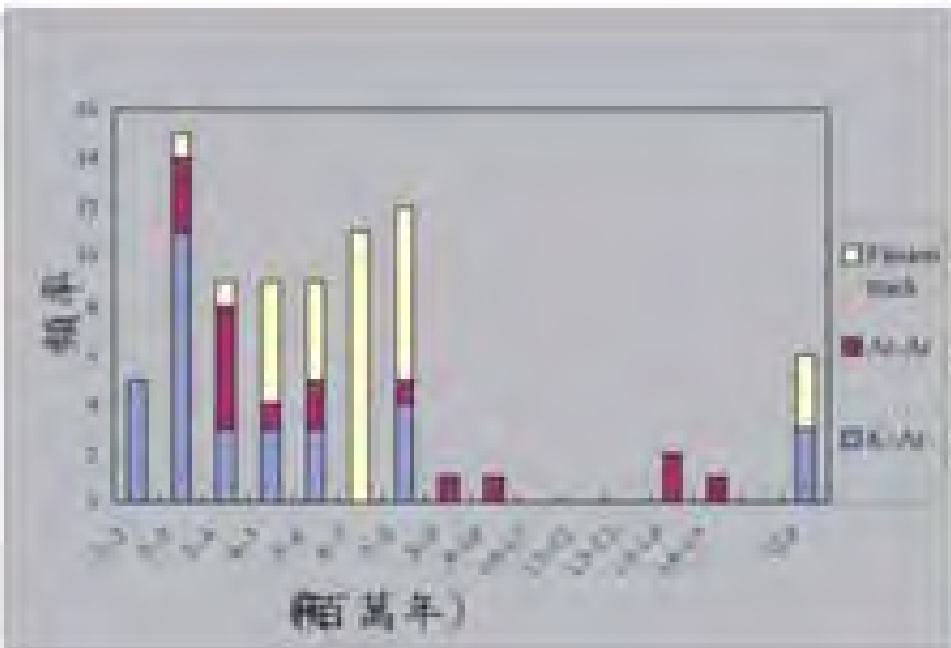
Phenomenological Definition

A volcano should be considered active if its magmatic plumbing system is still working:

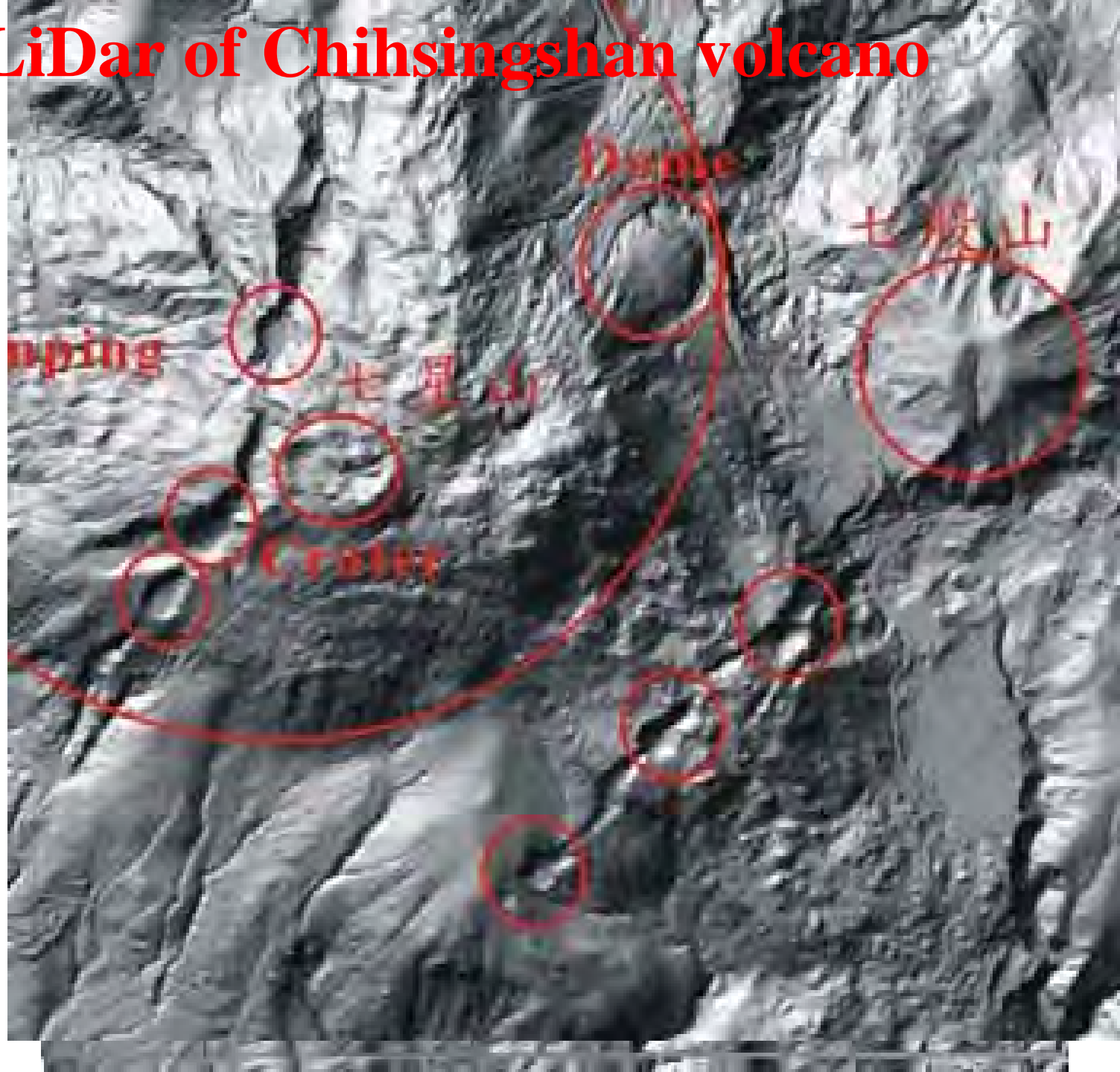


volcano-monitoring networks
————→ the existence of possible
“active “ magma chamber

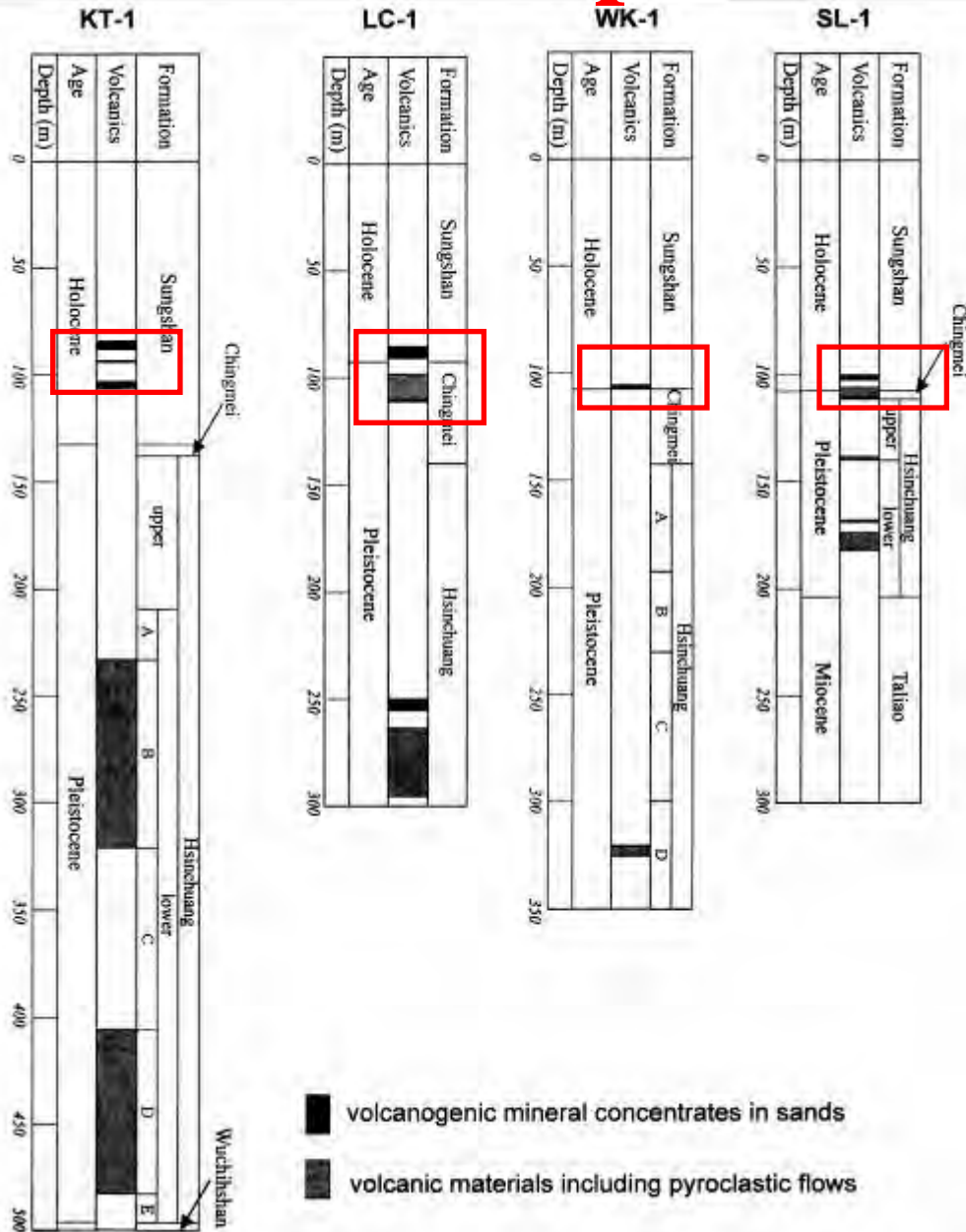
Volcanic landforms



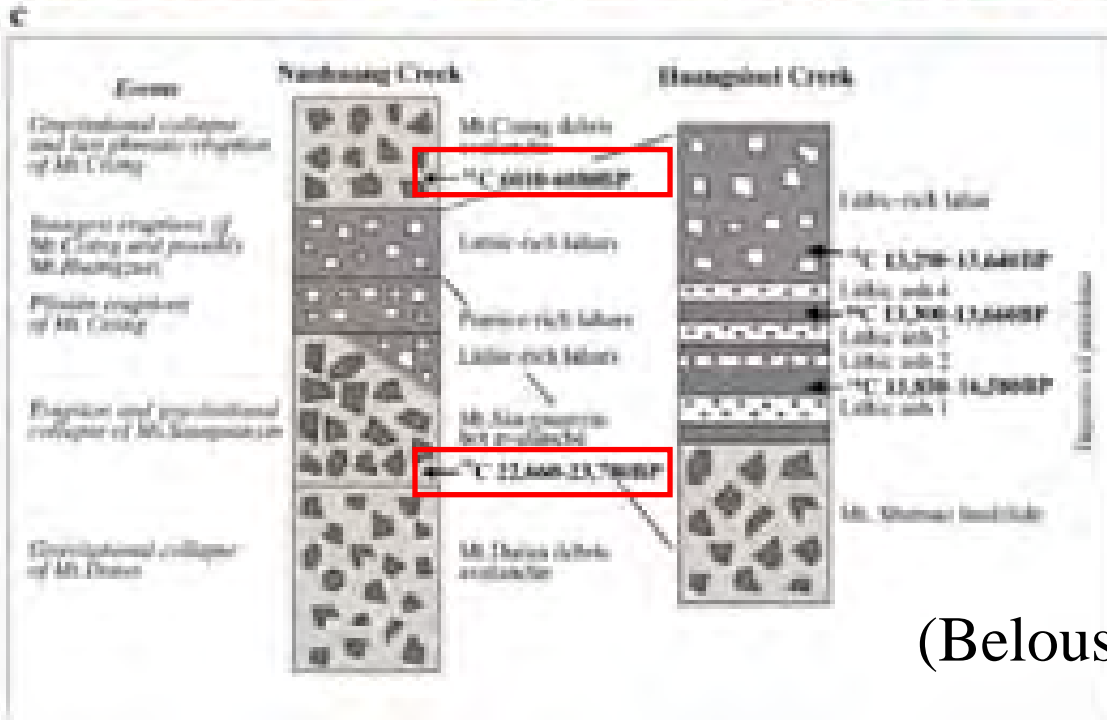
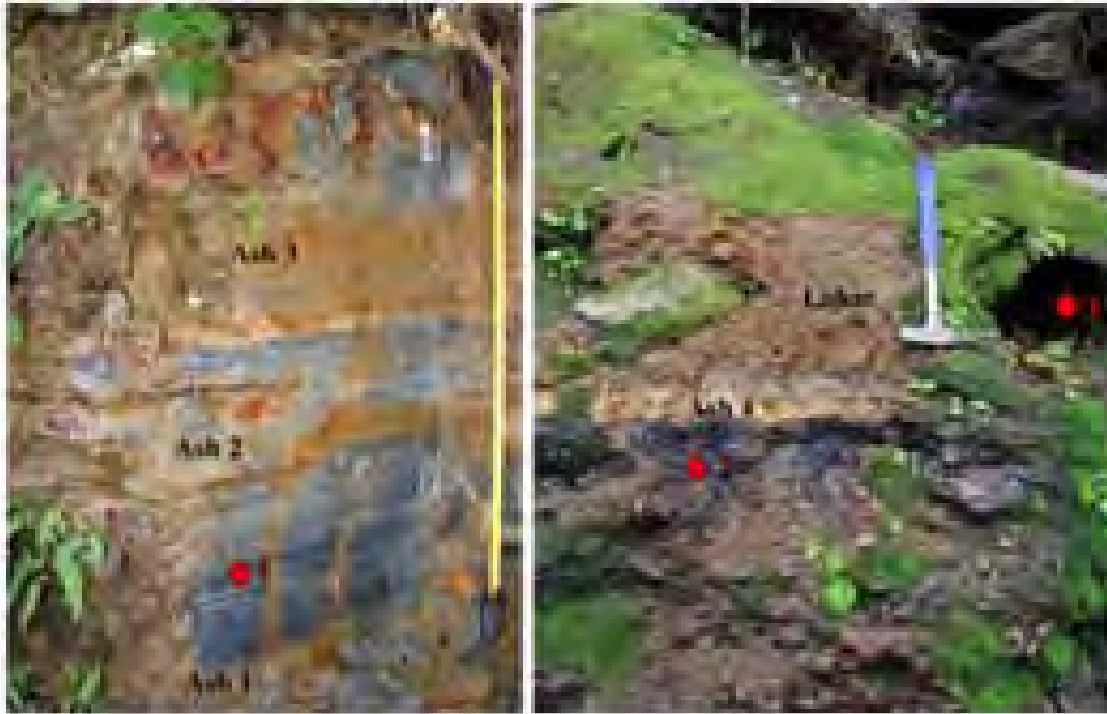
2 m LiDar of Chihshingshan volcano



Ash deposits in Taipei Basin



(Chen and Lin, 2000)



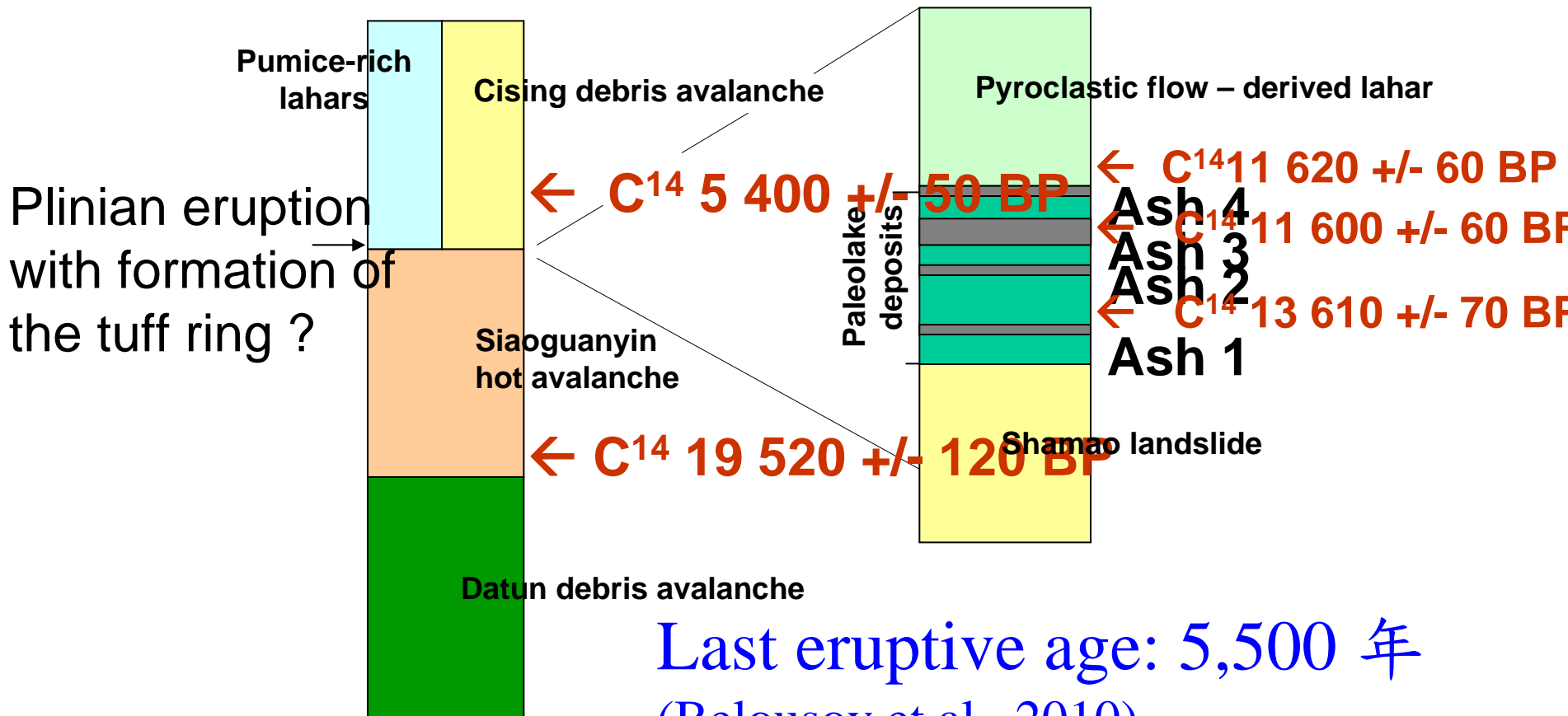
(Belousov et al., 2010)

Stratigraphic relations of the most recent volcanic deposits in TVG

W-SW foot of Mt. Cising

Siahu Creek

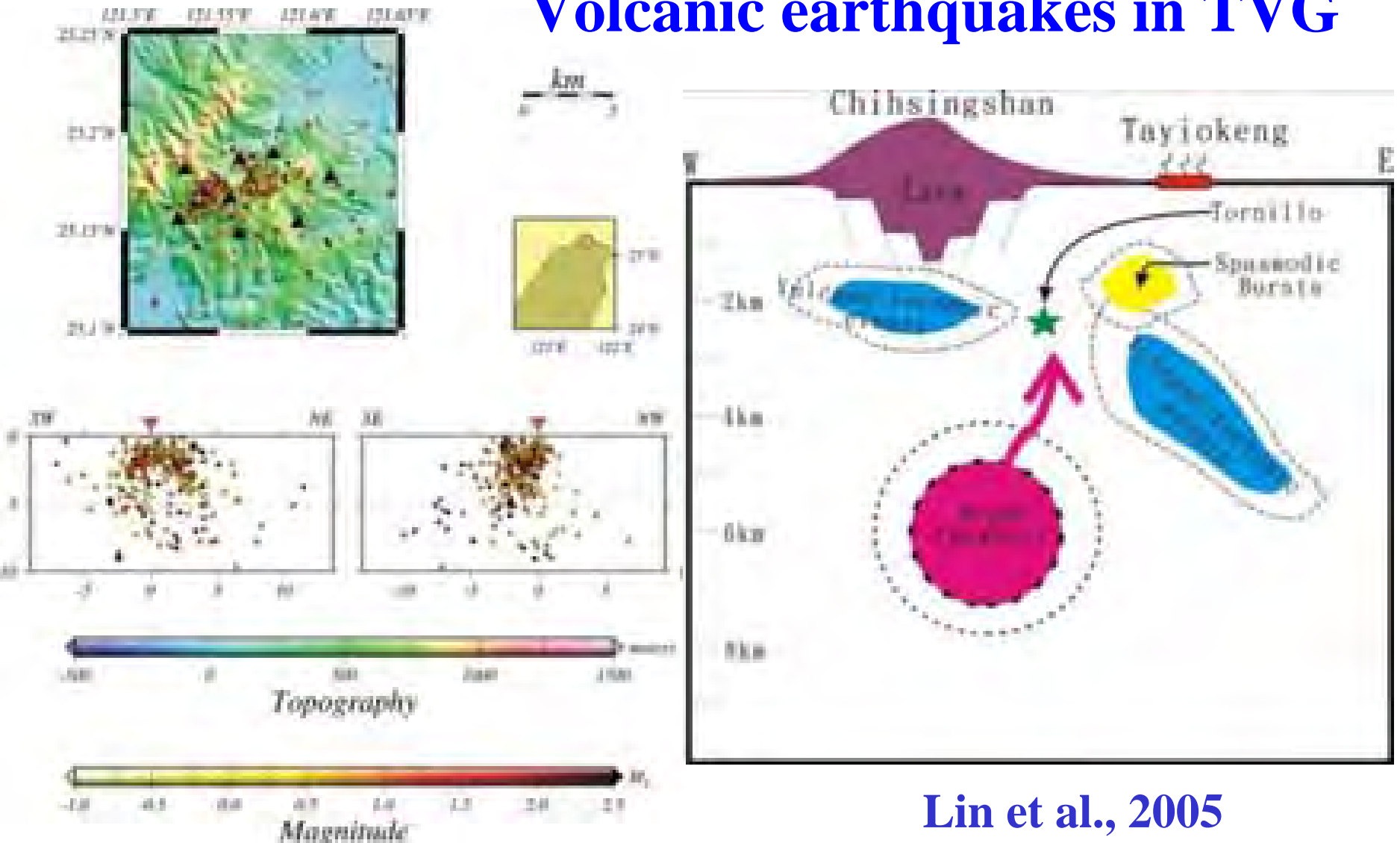
Huangssinei Creek



Last eruptive age: 5,500 年
(Belousov et al., 2010)

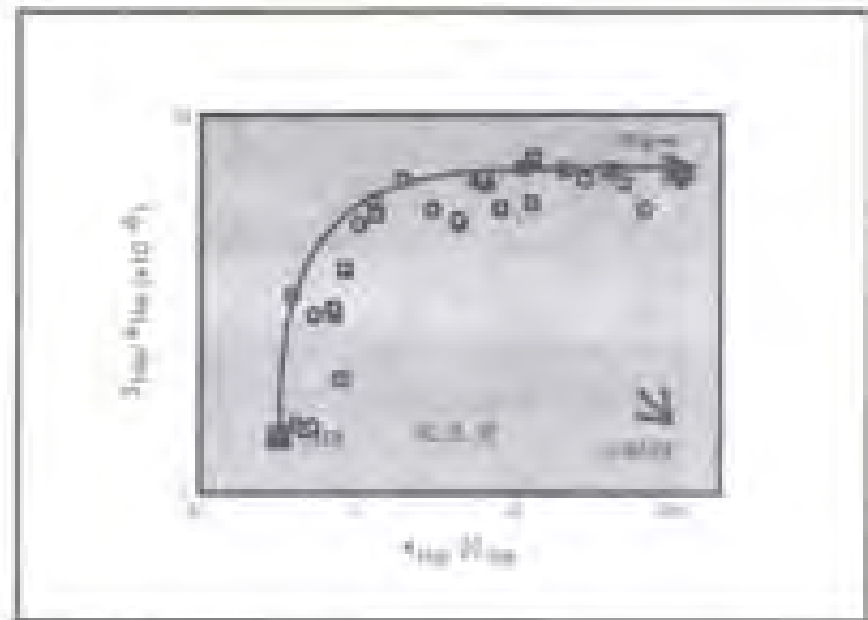
Evidence of active volcano -- Phenomenological Definition

Volcanic earthquakes in TVG



Lin et al., 2005

Evidence of active volcano



圖二十七

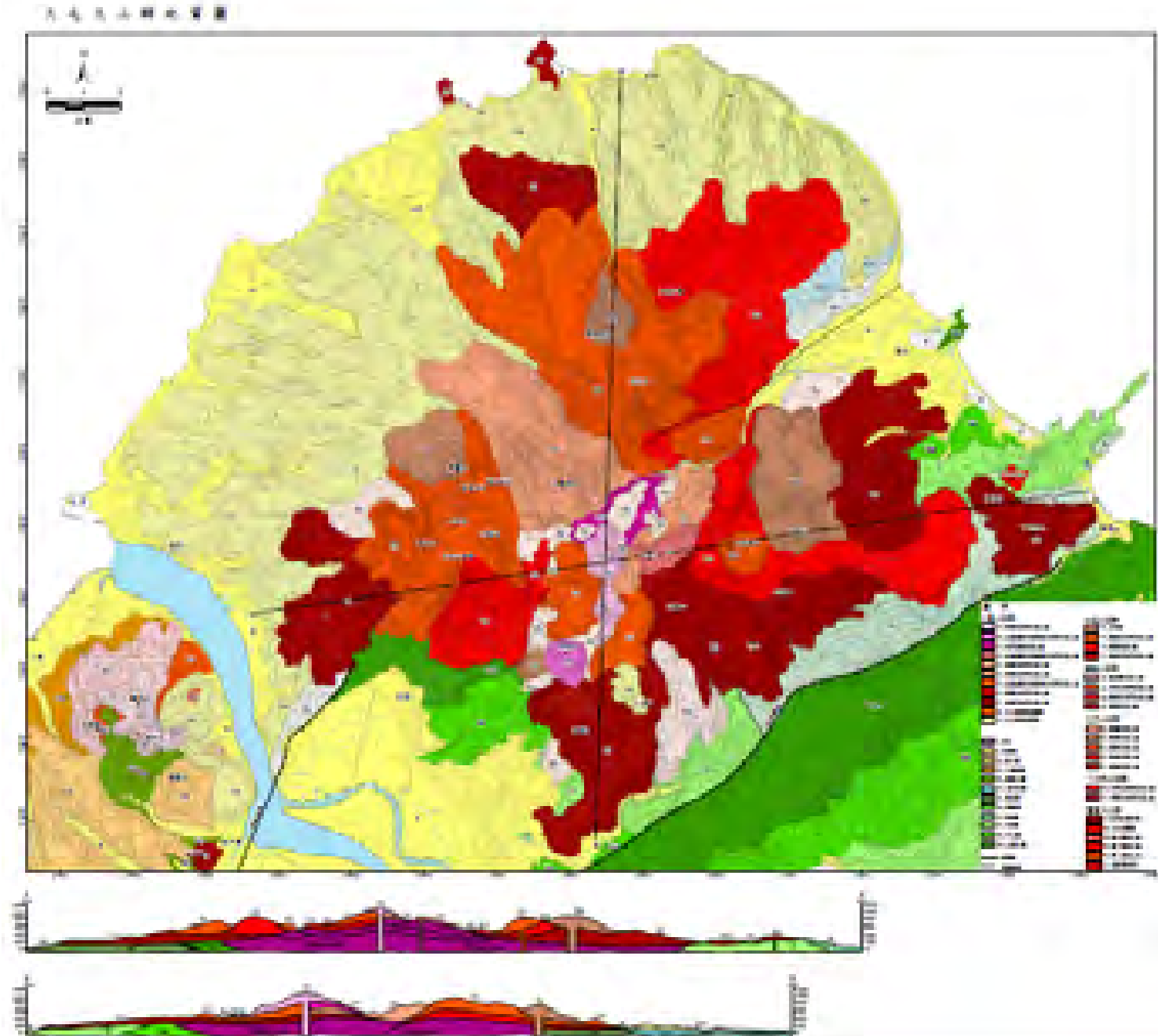
台灣各地之平均地殼厚度

圖十七： ${}^3\text{He}/{}^4\text{He}$ 對 ${}^3\text{He}/{}^{20}\text{Ne}$ 作圖

Magnitude

(Yang et al., 1999)

Characteristics of volcanic rocks



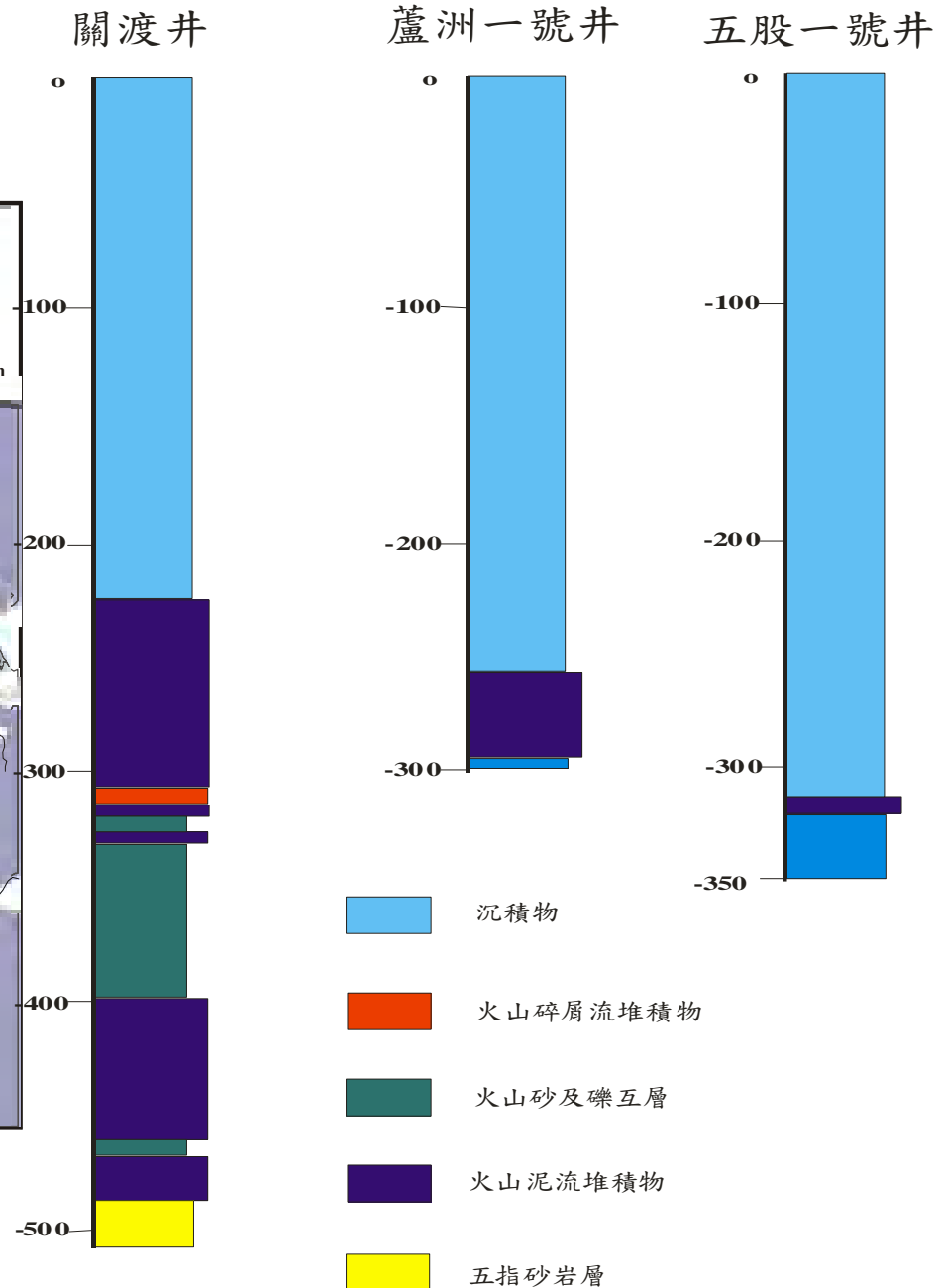
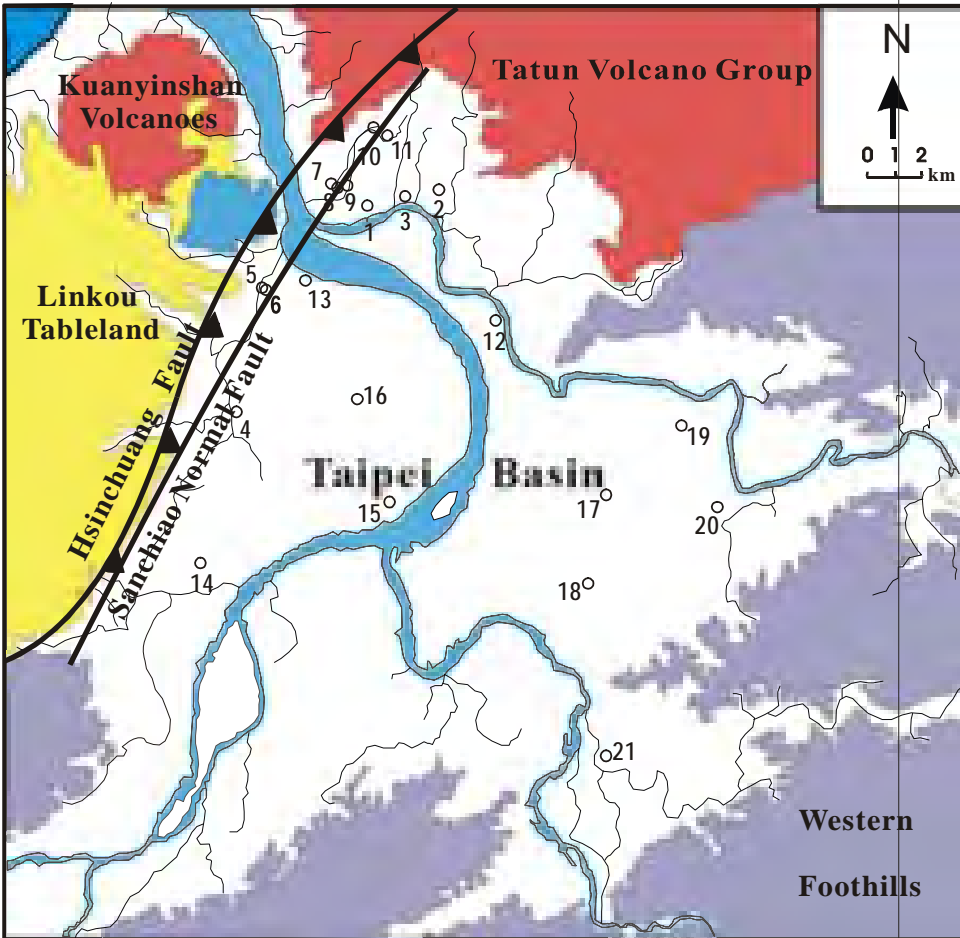
Potential volcanic hazards

Mt. Unzen

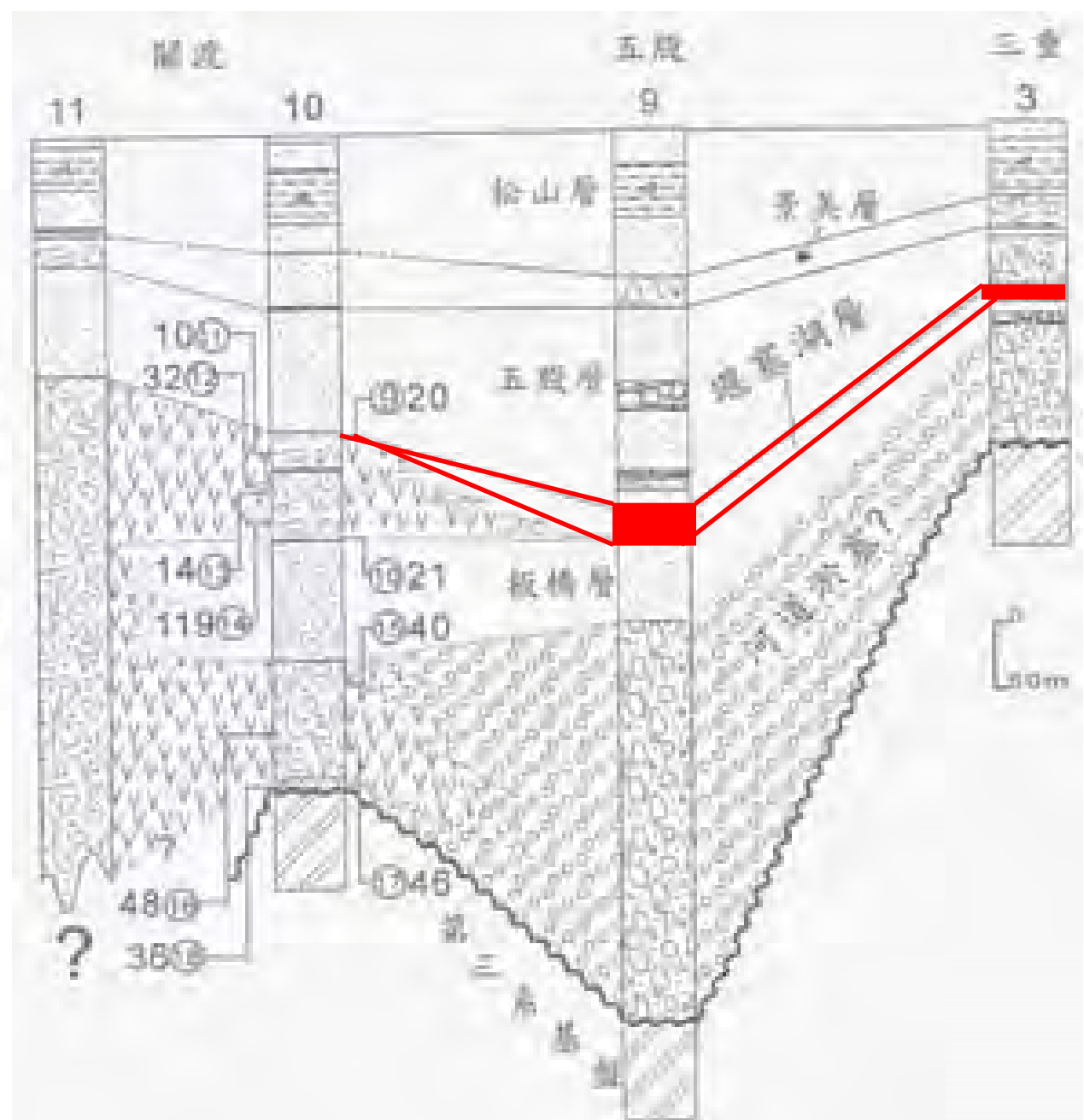
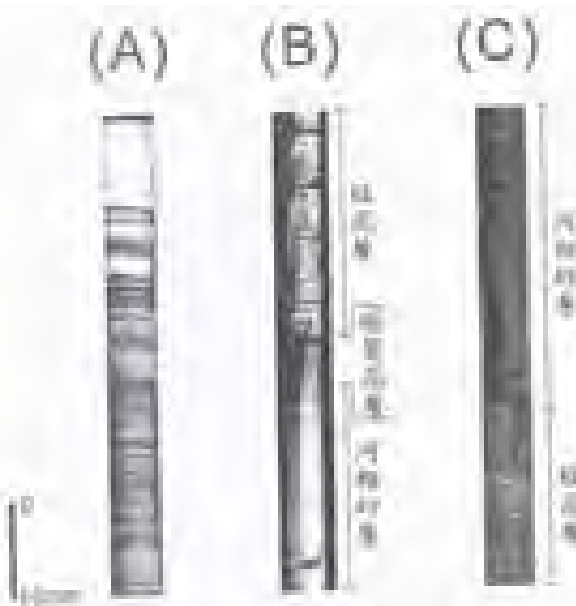


Lahar deposits in Taipei Basin

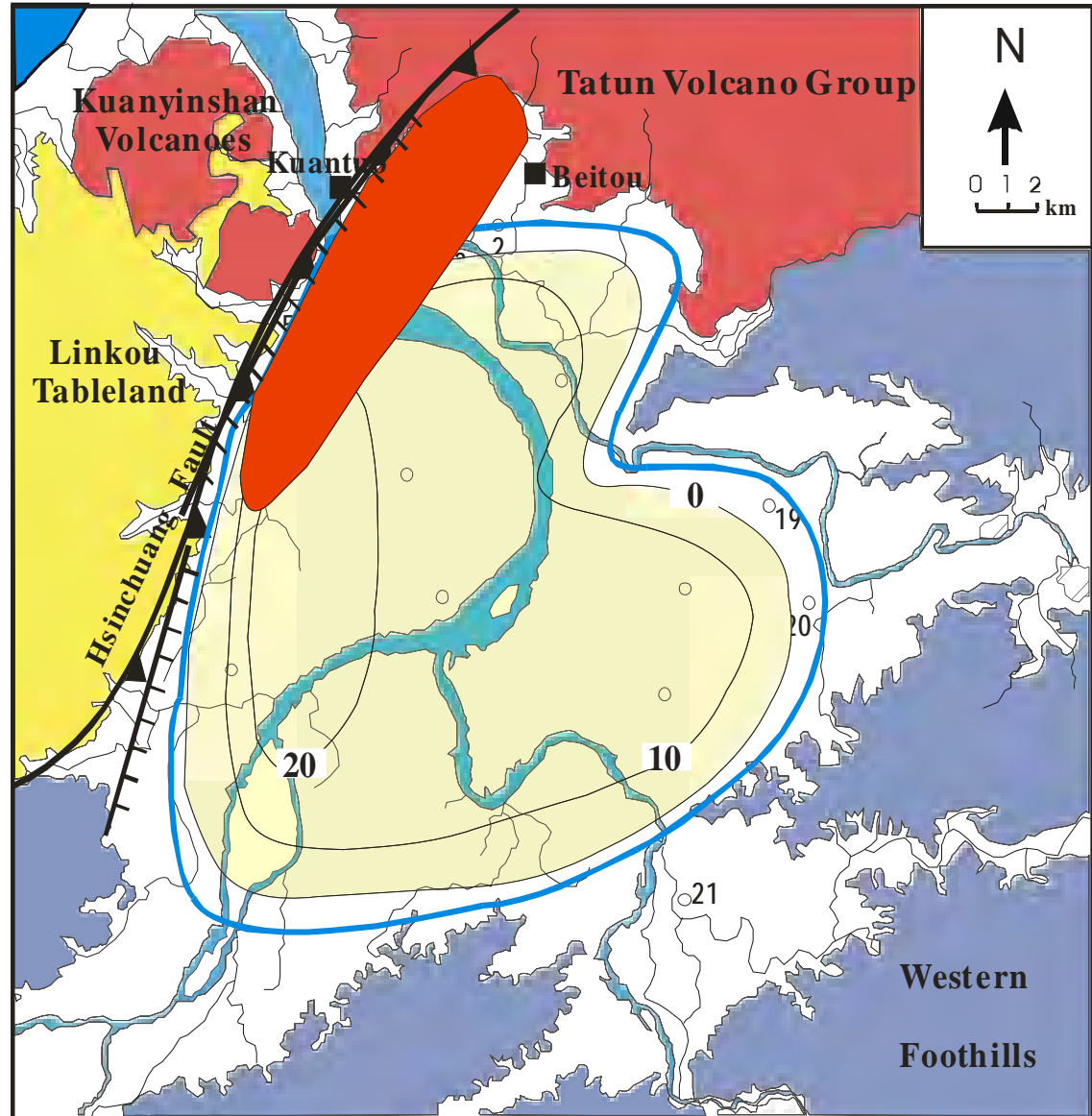
台北盆地井下岩性柱狀圖



Dam lake



Distribution of dam lake

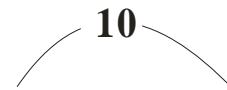


Lahar deposits

Varve

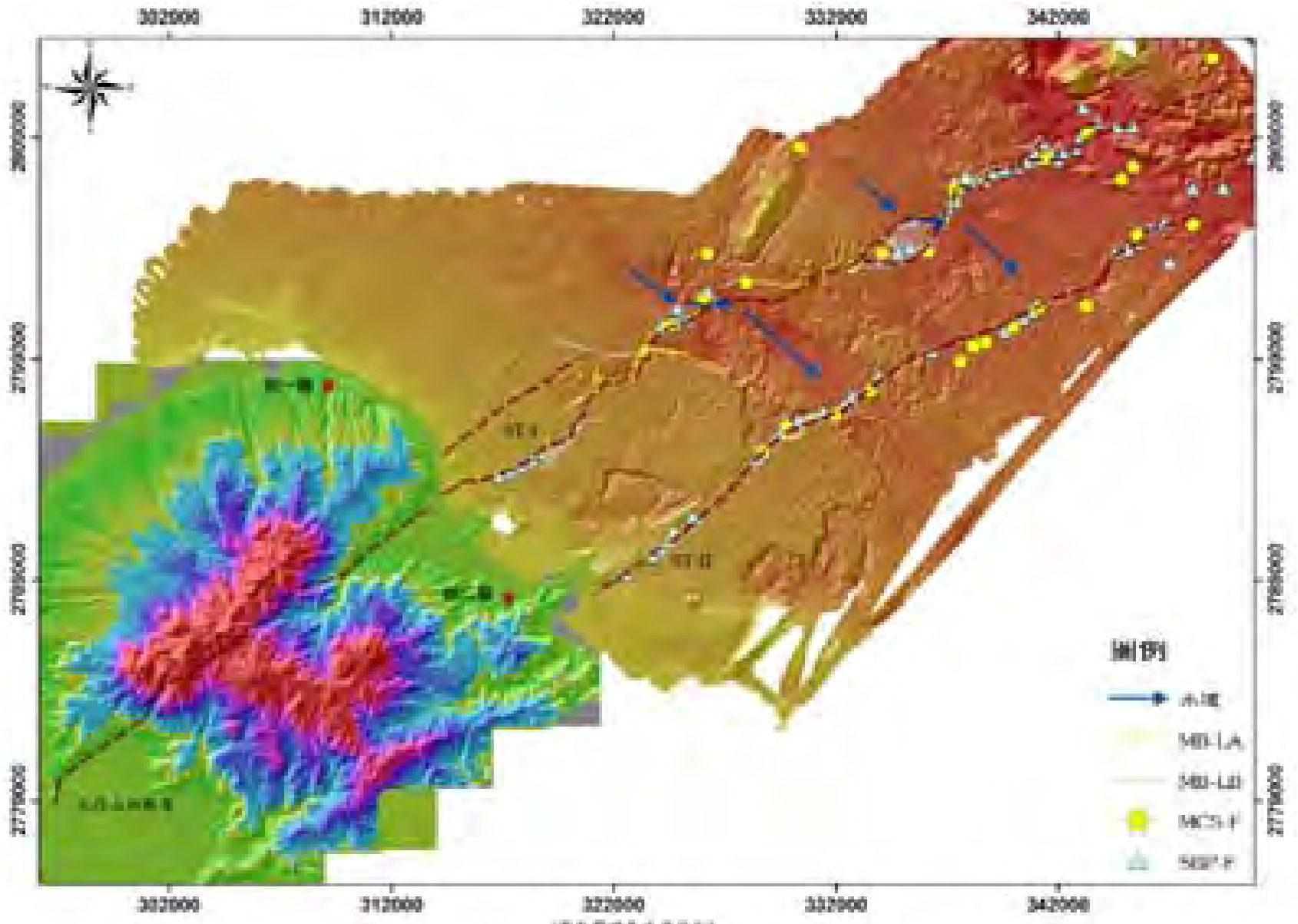


Shanchiao Fault

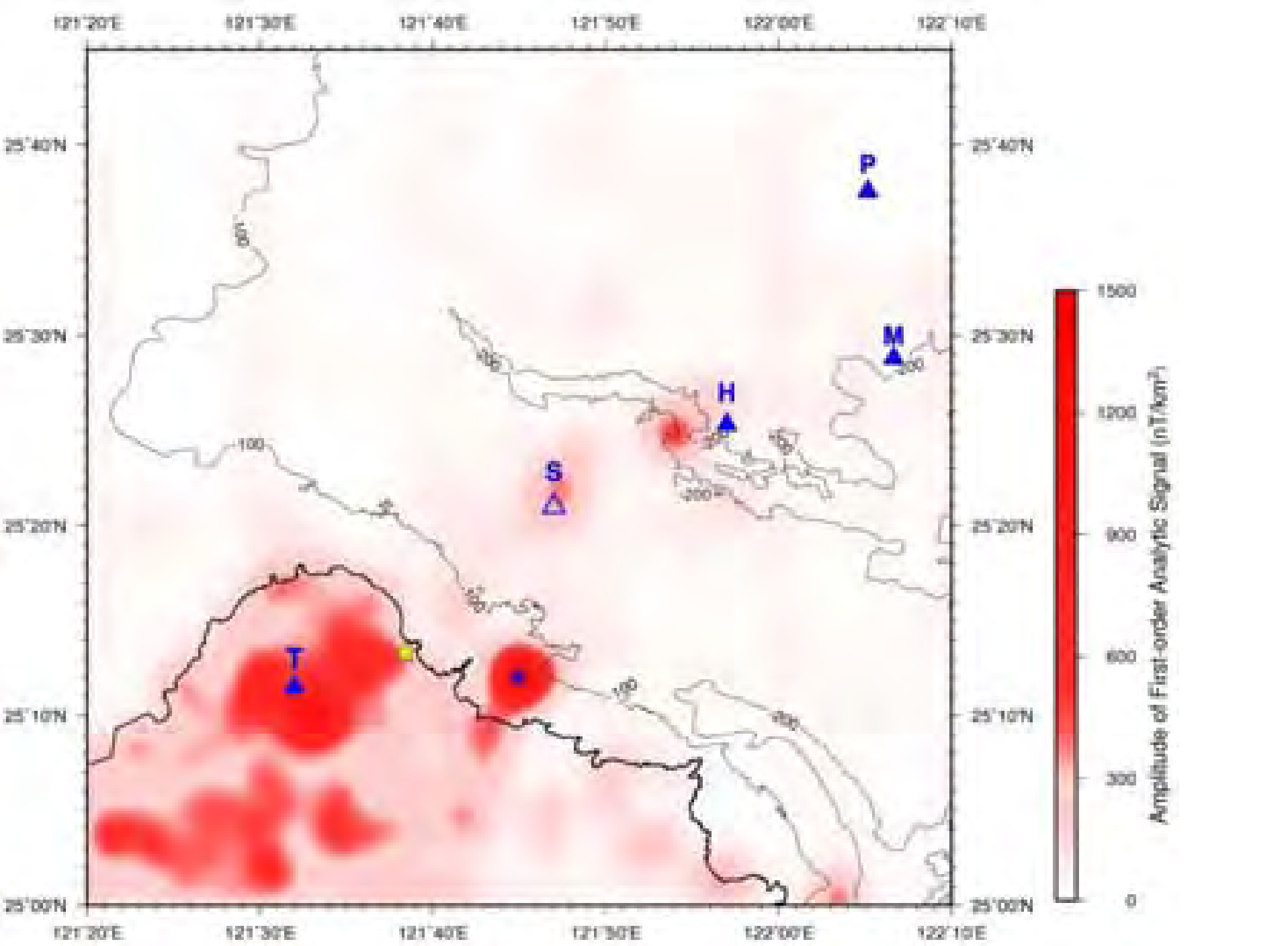


Isopach

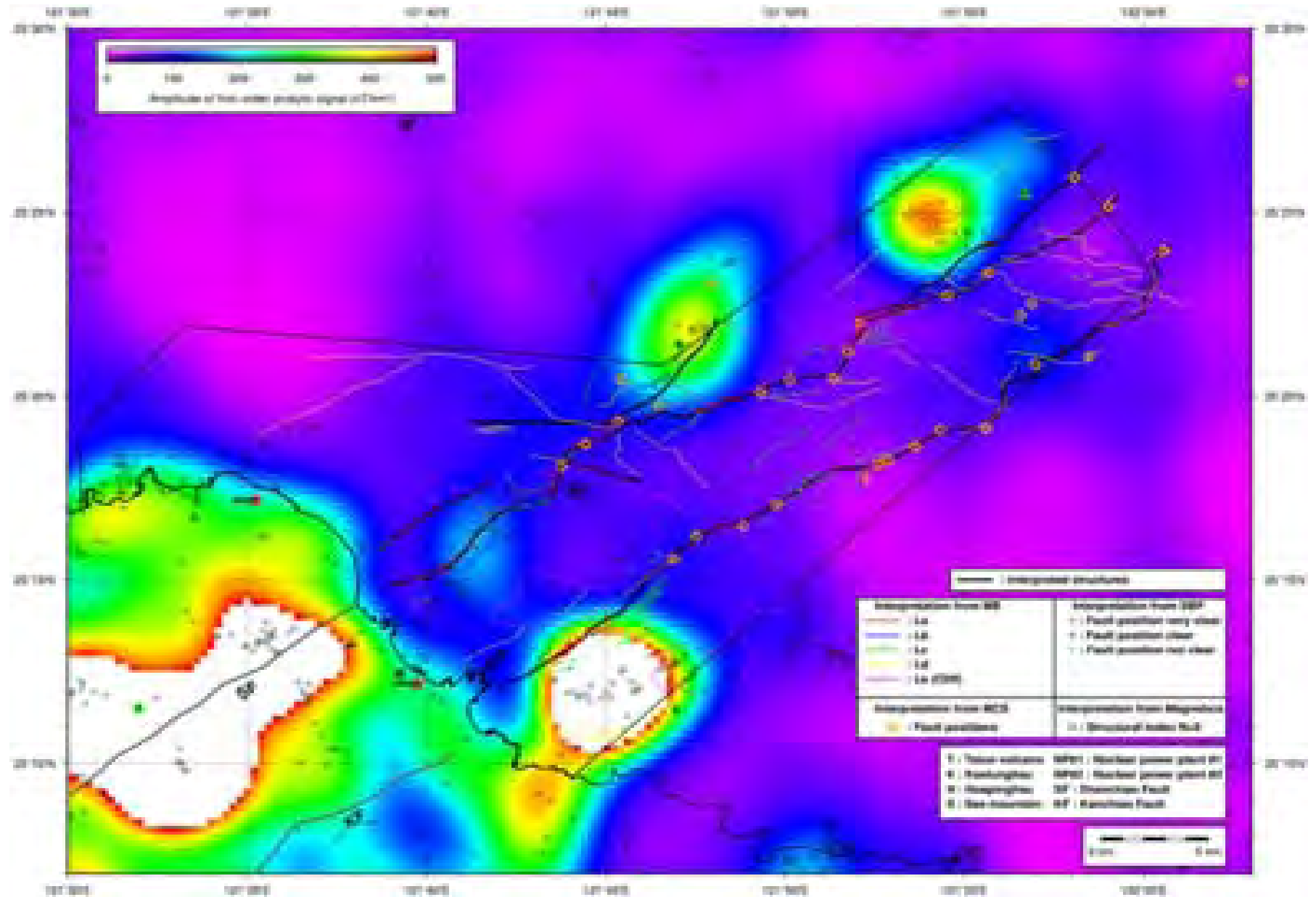
Recent survey on offshore of north Taiwan

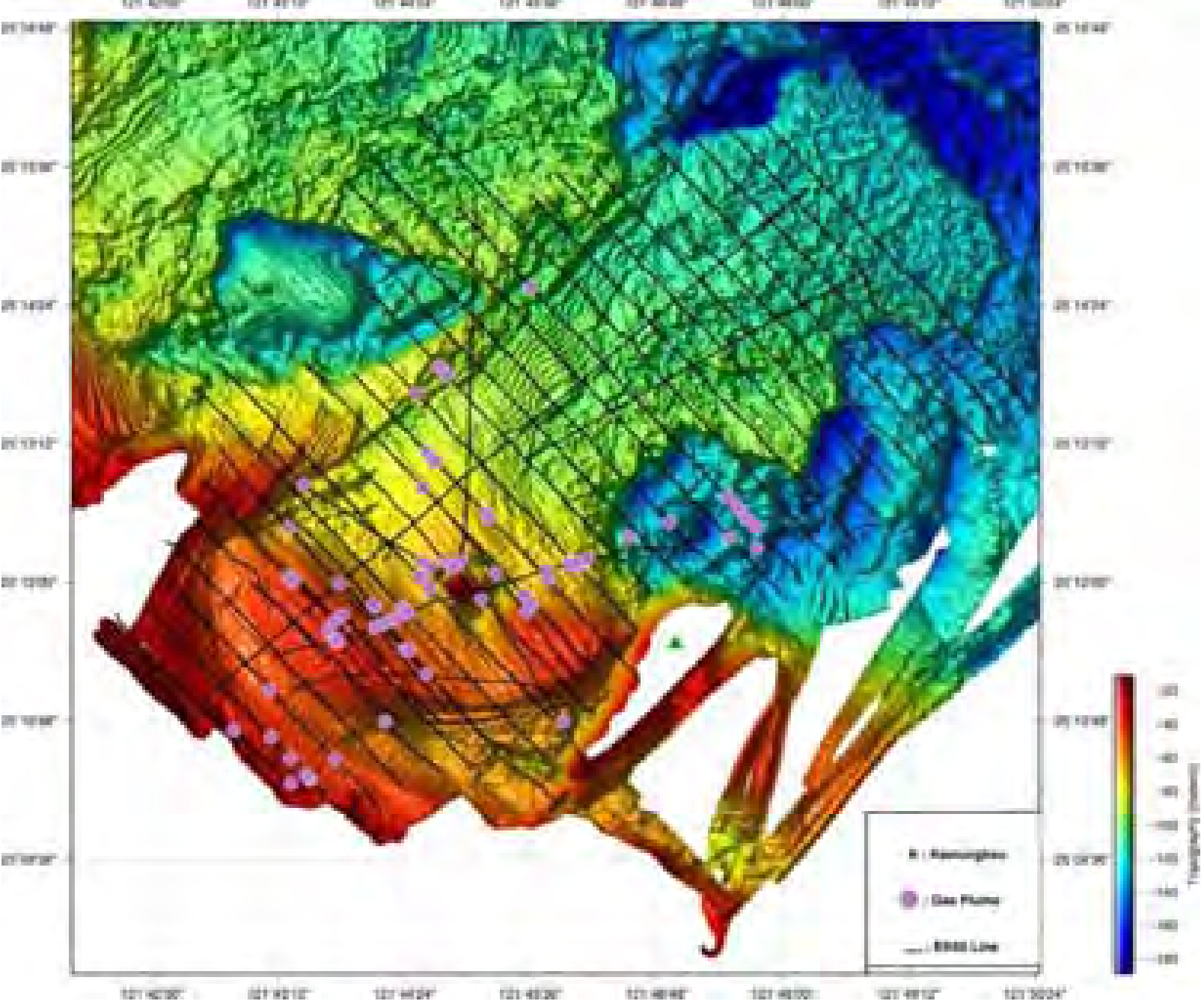


(圖名) 臺灣北部 offshore 地質圖
 圖 4.8.7.2 臺灣北部 offshore 地質圖之圖例

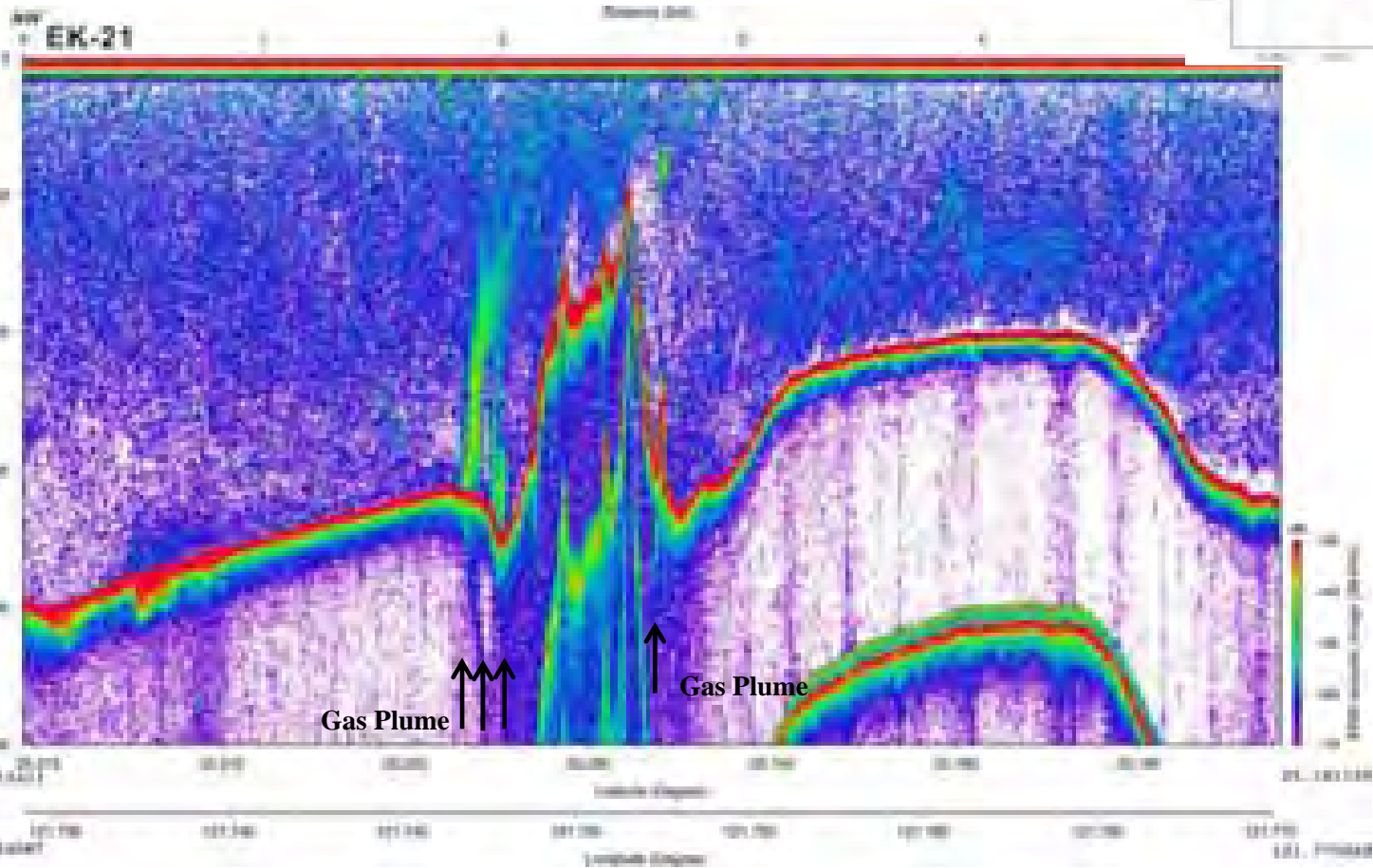
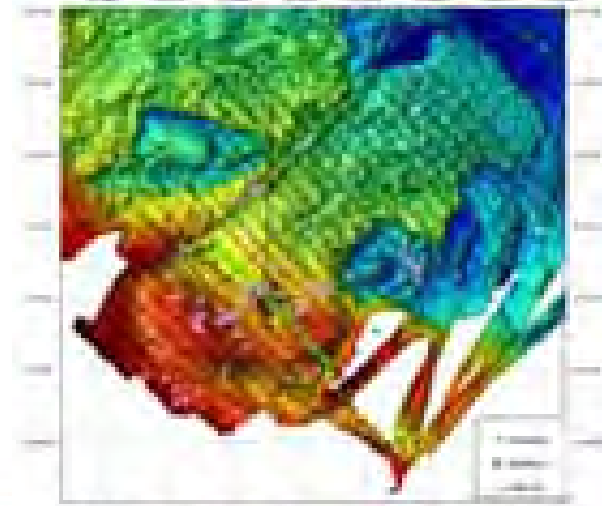


Volcanoes in offshore of north Taiwan

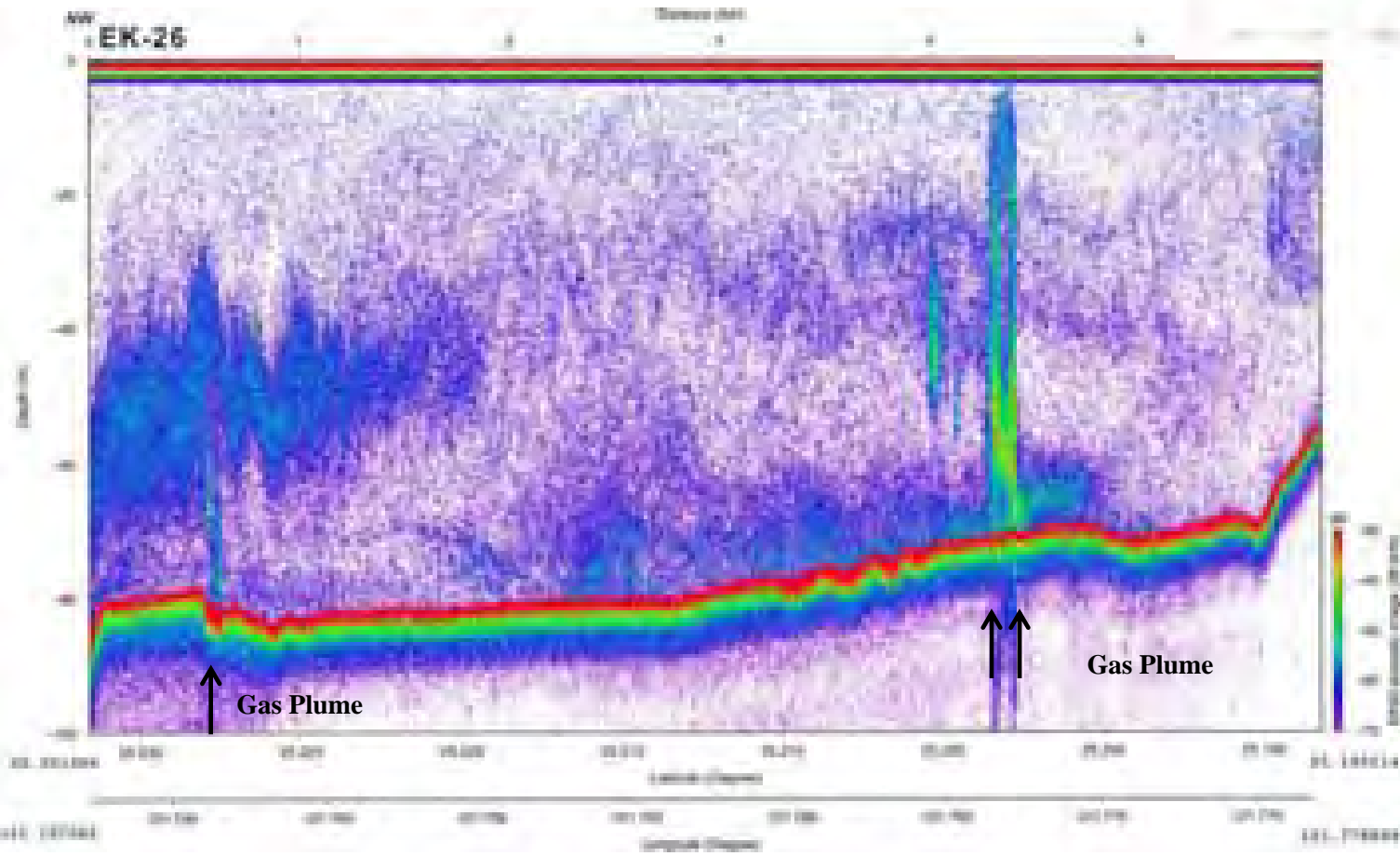
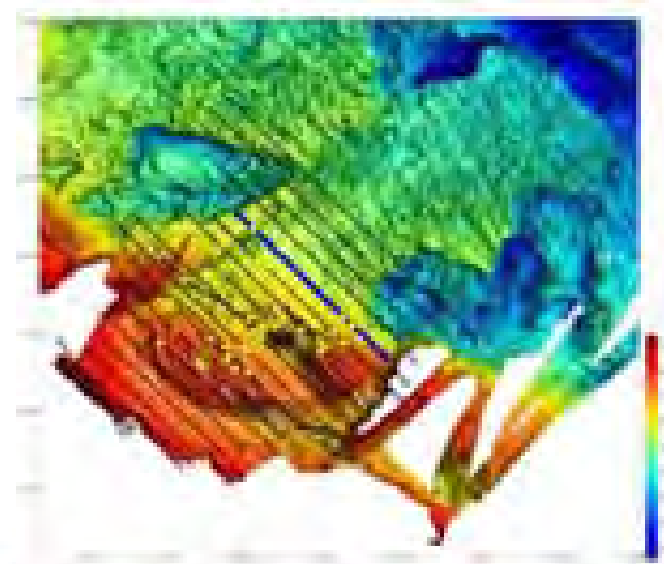




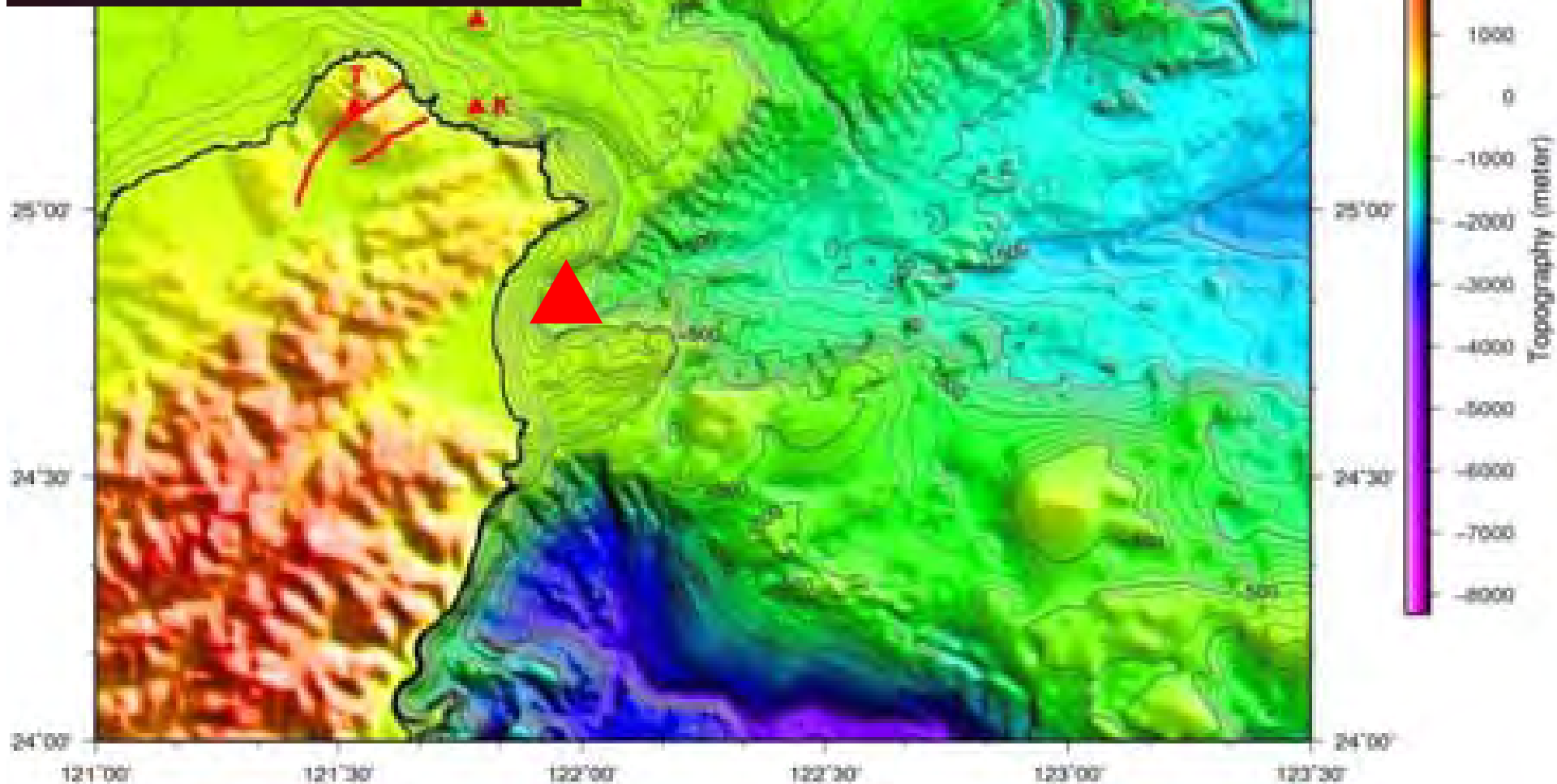
Gas plume in the offshore -- EK60 acoustic images



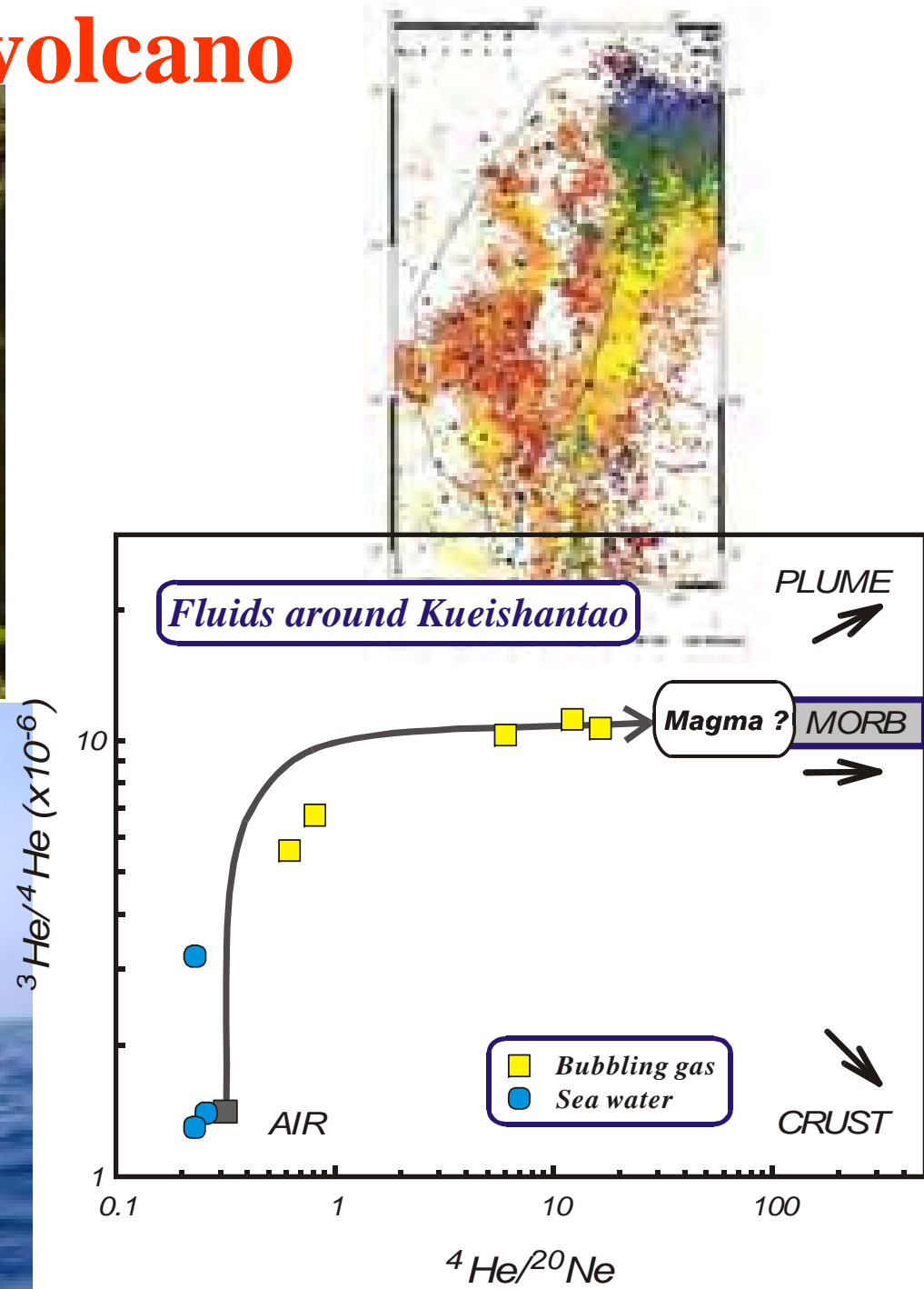
Gas plume in the offshore -- EK60 acoustic images



Kueishantou volcano

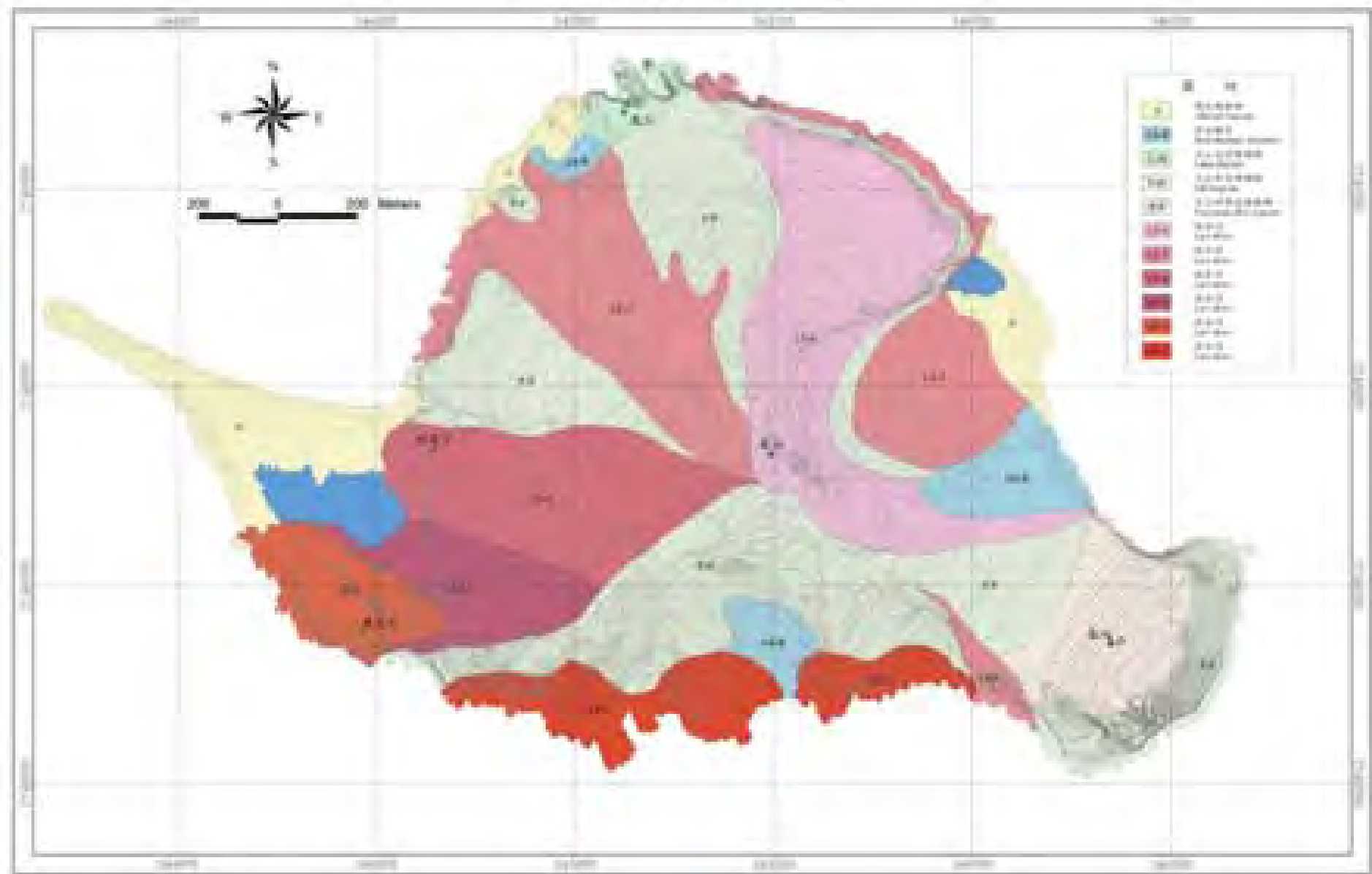


Evidence of active volcano

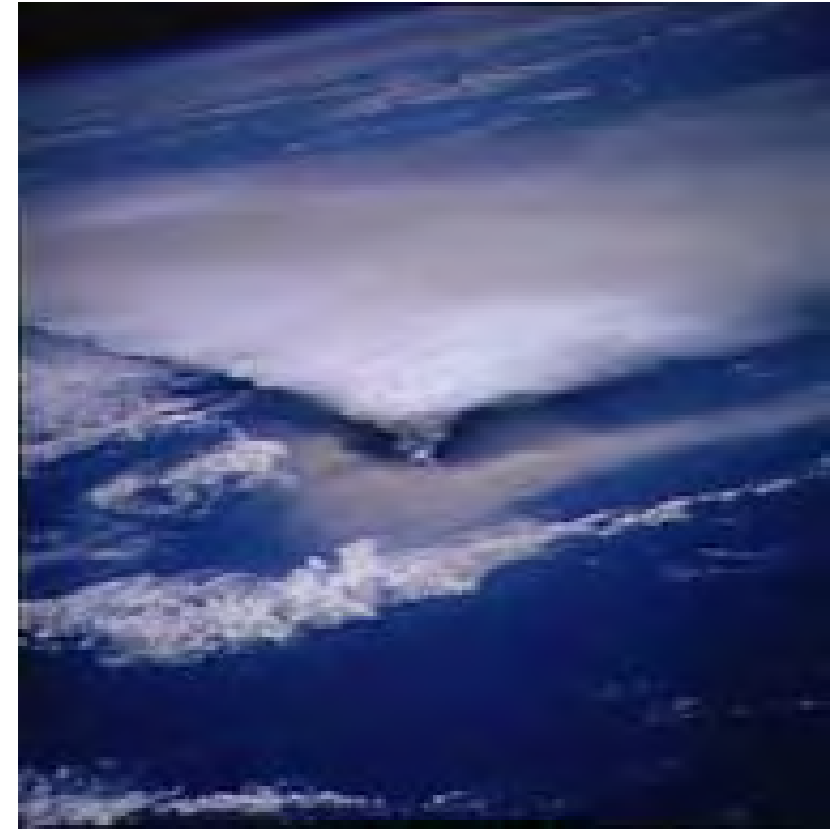
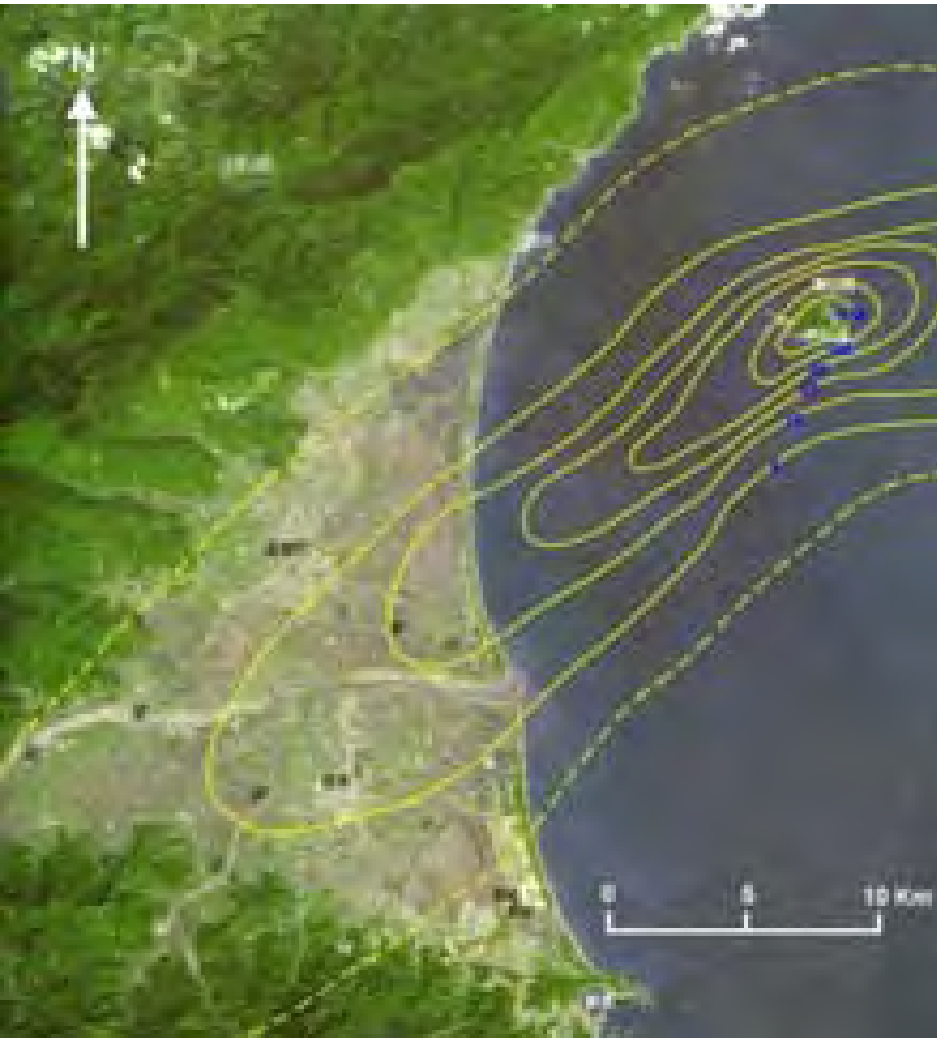


Mapping

龜山島地質圖



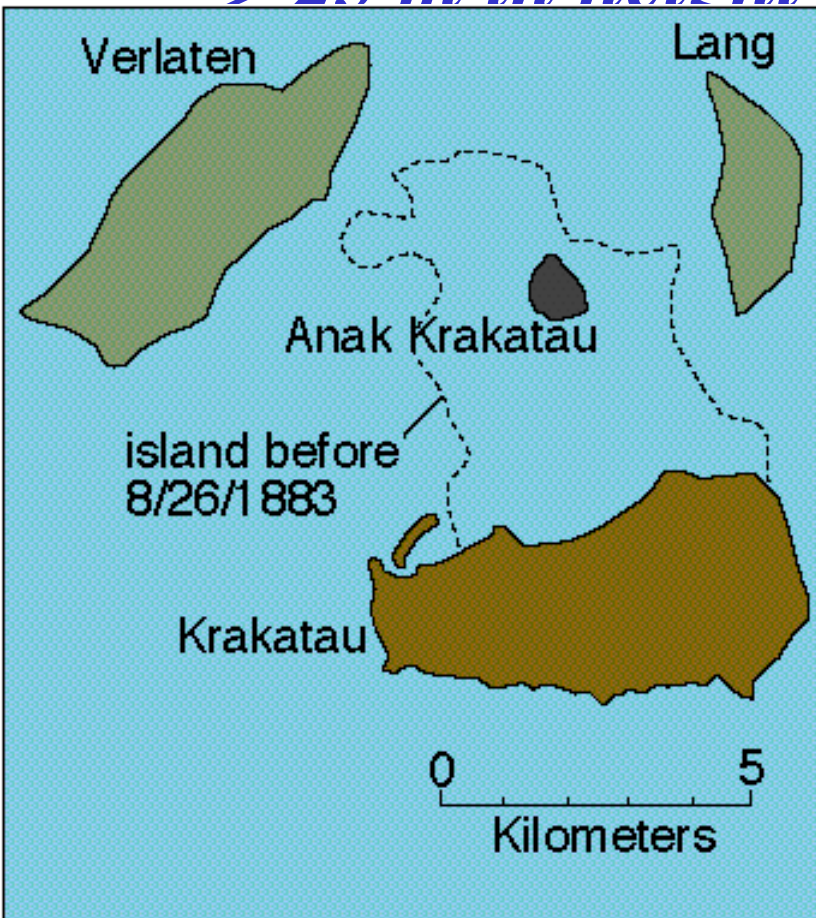
Potential volcanic hazards in Kueishantou



Krakatau Volcano, Indonesia

Santorini Volcano, Greece

> 30 m in height of wave
> 25 m in height of wave



From Simkin and Fiske, 1983



Collapse of volcanic body

NE--SW



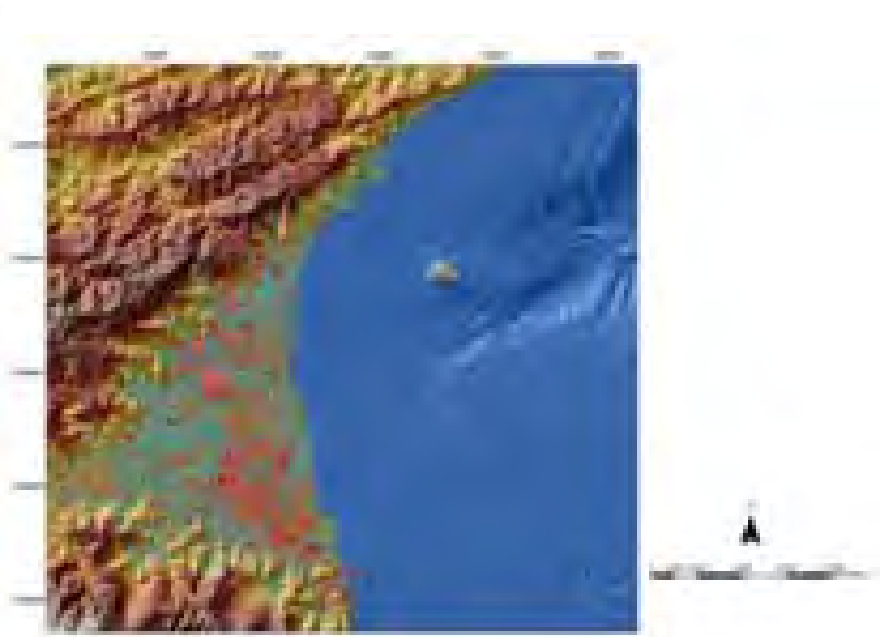
NE--SW



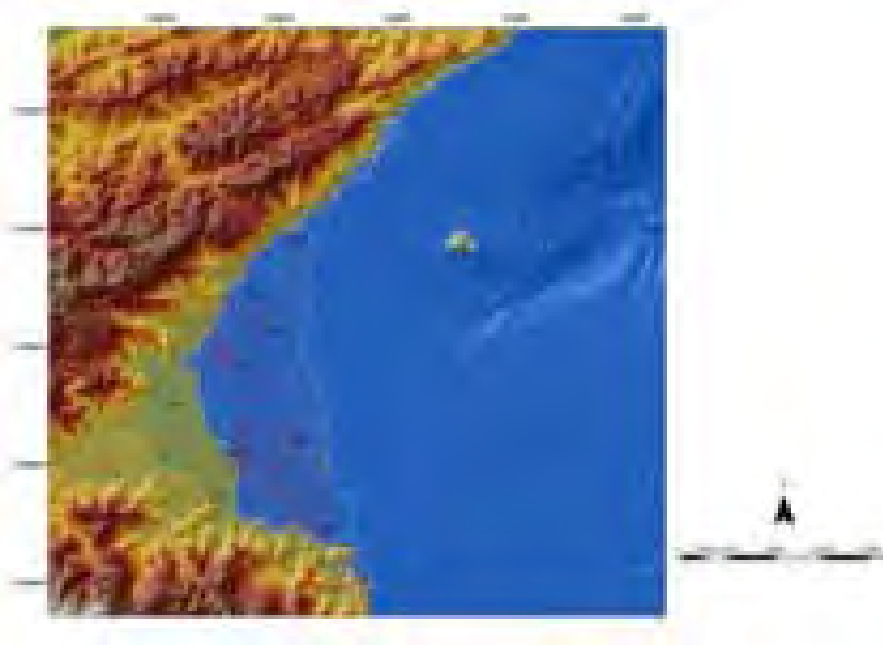
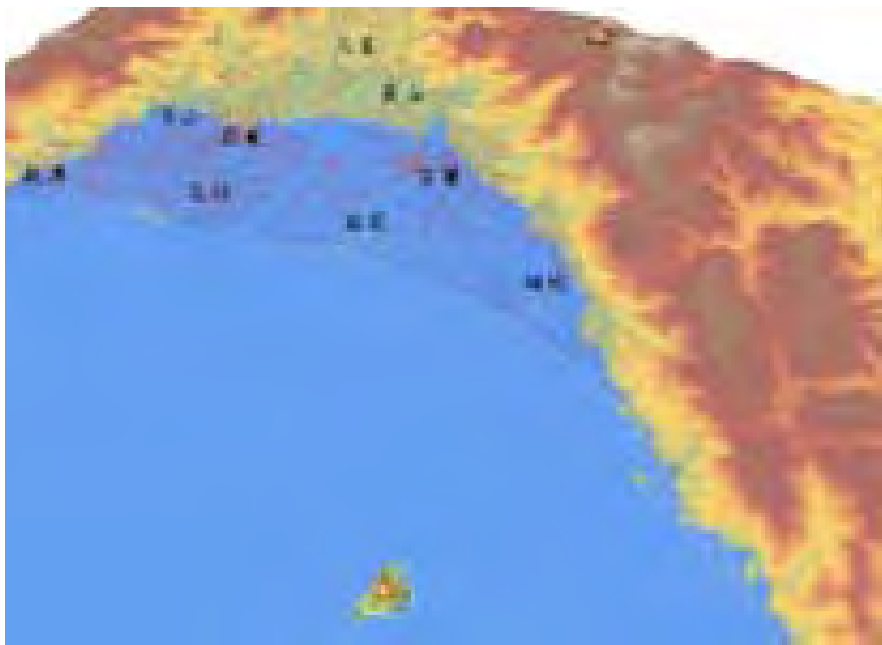
Unzen Volcano, 1792



Location of Ilan Plain and Kueishantou



Covered flood area of 5 m rising sea level



Thanks!

16 5 2001