

CONTENTS

PREFACE	ix	2.2 Temperature	19
LIST OF TABLES	xix	2.3 Density	20
CHAPTER ONE		2.4 Viscosity and yield strength	21
<i>An introduction to facies analysis in volcanic terrains</i>	3	2.5 Factors controlling viscosity in magmas	23
Initial statement	3	2.5.1 Pressure	24
1.1 Introduction	4	2.5.2 Temperature	24
1.2 The facies concept	5	2.5.3 Volatile content	24
1.3 Description of facies	6	2.5.4 Chemical composition	26
1.3.1 Geometry	6	2.5.5 Crystal content	26
1.3.2 Lithology	8	2.5.6 Bubble content	26
1.3.3 Sedimentary structures	10	2.6 Strength	27
1.3.4 Sediment movement patterns	11	2.7 Fluid flow character	27
1.3.5 Fossils	11	2.8 Further reading	30
1.4 Facies analysis and interpretation – the importance of associations of facies	11	CHAPTER THREE	
1.5 Summary	12	<i>Volcaniclastic deposits: fragmentation and general characteristics</i>	33
1.6 Further reading	12	Initial statement	33
CHAPTER TWO		3.1 Introduction	33
<i>Some properties of magmas relevant to their physical behaviour</i>	15	3.2 Fragmentation due to magmatic explosions	34
Initial statement	15	3.2.1 Explosive fragmentation from a sealed, near-surface magma chamber or conduit	35
2.1 Magmas – an introduction to their diversity and character	16	3.2.2 Explosive fragmentation of a vesiculating magma erupting from an open vent	36
2.1.1 Classification	16	3.3 Magma mixing as a means of triggering explosive eruptions	40
2.1.2 Magmatic associations	19		

3.4	Phreatic or steam explosions and phreatomagmatic eruptions	42	4.10.3	Surface features	85
3.4.1	Interaction with ground water	43	4.10.4	Growth and internal structure	87
3.4.2	Interaction with surface water	45	4.11	Subaqueous silicic lavas	88
3.4.3	Lava flowing into water or over water-saturated sediment	45	4.12	Komatiites – peculiarities of the Archaean	89
3.4.4	Pyroclastic flows moving into water or over water-saturated sediment	46	4.13	Further reading	91
3.4.5	Magma rising into a hydrothermal system	47			
3.5	An introduction into the products of pyroclastic eruptions	47	CHAPTER FIVE		
3.5.1	Juvenile fragments	47	<i>Three types of pyroclastic deposits and their eruptions: an introduction</i>		
3.5.2	Crystals	54	93		
3.5.3	Lithic fragments	54	Initial statement		
3.6	Quench- or chill-shatter fragmentation	54	93		
3.7	Flow fragmentation (autobrecciation) and its products	55	5.1 Introduction		
3.8	Epiclastic fragmentation	56	93		
3.9	Further reading	57	5.1.1 Pyroclastic fall deposits: definition		
			94		
			5.1.2 Pyroclastic flow deposits: definition		
			96		
			5.1.3 Pyroclastic surge deposits: definition		
			98		
			5.2 Eruptions producing pyroclastic falls		
			98		
			5.2.1 Explosive eruption columns		
			98		
			5.2.2 Ash clouds accompanying pyroclastic flows		
			103		
			5.3 Pyroclastic fall deposits: types and description		
			104		
			5.4 Pyroclastic flow-forming eruptions		
			105		
			5.4.1 Lava-dome or lava-flow collapse		
			107		
			5.4.2 Eruption column collapse		
			108		
			5.5 Pyroclastic flow deposits: types and description		
			110		
			5.5.1 Block- and ash-flow deposits		
			111		
			5.5.2 Scoria-flow deposits		
			111		
			5.5.3 Pumice-flow deposits or ignimbrites		
			114		
			5.6 Origins of pyroclastic surges		
			114		
			5.6.1 Surges associated with phreatomagmatic and phreatic eruptions		
			114		
			5.6.2 Surges associated with flows		
			117		
			5.6.3 Surges associated with falls		
			120		
			5.7 Pyroclastic surge deposits: types and descriptions		
			120		
			5.7.1 Base-surge deposits		
			120		
			5.7.2 Ground-surge deposits		
			125		
			5.7.3 Ash-cloud surge deposits		
			126		

CHAPTER FOUR

Lava flows 59

Initial statement 59

4.1 Introduction 59

4.2 Size and form of subaerial lava flows 60

4.3 Factors affecting the morphology of subaerial lavas 62

4.3.1 Effusion rate 62

4.3.2 Physical properties 64

4.3.3 Slope 64

4.4 Eruption of subaerial basaltic lavas 64

4.5 Features of subaerial basaltic lava flows 65

4.5.1 Pahoehoe and aa lavas 65

4.5.2 Flood basalts 71

4.5.3 Plains basalts 73

4.6 Submarine basaltic lavas 73

4.7 Subaerial basaltic lavas flowing into water 75

4.8 Subaerial andesitic and dacitic lavas 76

4.9 Eruption of subaerial rhyolite lava flows 79

4.10 Features of subaerial rhyolite lava flows 81

4.10.1 Shape 81

4.10.2 Lithology 83

5.8	Accretionary lapilli	126	7.2	Fluidisation	179
5.9	Further reading	126	7.3	Pyroclastic flow units and grading	186
CHAPTER SIX			7.3.1	Thickness	187
<i>Modern pyroclastic fall deposits and their eruptions</i>		129	7.3.2	Basal layers	188
Initial statement		129	7.3.3	Vertical grading	188
6.1	Introduction	129	7.3.4	Gas segregation structures	190
6.2	Terminal fall velocity and muzzle velocity	131	7.3.5	Lateral grading	193
6.3	Hawaiian–strombolian	133	7.3.6	Compositionally zoned pumice flow units	194
6.3.1	Characteristics of the deposits	133	7.4	Theoretical modelling of the transport of pumice flows	194
6.3.2	Mechanisms and dynamics	134	7.5	Form of moving pyroclastic flows: head, body and tail deposits	197
6.3.3	Classification	140	7.6	Pyroclastic surges as low particle concentration flows	203
6.4	Plinian	140	7.7	Energy sources and initiation of surges	203
6.4.1	General characteristics	141	7.7.1	Base surges	203
6.4.2	Internal and lateral changes	144	7.7.2	Ground surges	204
6.4.3	Mechanisms and dynamics	148	7.7.3	Ash-cloud surges	205
6.5	Sub-plinian	151	7.8	Transportation and grain-support processes in surges	205
6.6	Ultraplinian	152	7.9	Depositional processes in surges	207
6.7	Vulcanian	153	7.10	Facies characteristics of surge deposits	209
6.8	Surtseyan and phreatoplinian	156	7.10.1	Geometry	209
6.8.1	Surtseyan activity and deposits	157	7.10.2	Grainsize	209
6.8.2	Phreatoplinian activity and deposits	158	7.10.3	Sorting	210
6.8.3	Mechanisms	162	7.10.4	Shape and vesicularity	210
6.9	Distal silicic air-fall ash layers	163	7.10.5	Composition	211
6.9.1	Whole-deposit grainsize populations	163	7.10.6	Depositional structures	211
6.9.2	Secondary thickening and bimodality	164	7.11	Surges compared with turbidity currents	217
6.10	Welded air-fall tuffs	165	7.12	Pyroclastic surges and pyroclastic flows – relationships	217
6.10.1	Characteristics and examples	166	7.13	Further reading	219
6.10.2	Conditions of formation	168	CHAPTER EIGHT		
6.10.3	Thermal facies model	172	<i>Ignimbrites and ignimbrite-forming eruptions</i>		223
6.11	Further reading	174	Initial statement		223
CHAPTER SEVEN			8.1	Enigma of ignimbrites	224
<i>Transport and deposition of subaerial pyroclastic flows and surges</i>		177	8.2	Occurrence, composition and size	225
Initial statement		177	8.3	Eruption sequence and column collapse	229
7.1	Subaerial pyroclastic flows as high particle concentration flows	177	8.4	Source vents	233
			8.4.1	Linear fissure vents	233
			8.4.2	Ring fissure vents	234

8.4.3	Vent system for the Fish Canyon Tuff	235
8.4.4	Central vents	237
8.5	Co-ignimbrite breccias	237
8.6	Co-ignimbrite ash falls	242
8.7	Depositional facies model	244
8.7.1	Bandelier tuffs and model	244
8.7.2	Rio Caliente and Taupo ignimbrites	246
8.7.3	Ignimbrite facies and eruption rate	249
8.8	Palaeocurrent indicators	250
8.9	Secondary deposits	250
8.10	Welding and post-depositional processes	251
8.10.1	Welding	251
8.10.2	Vapour-phase crystallisation	258
8.10.3	Devitrification	258
8.11	Chemical analyses?	258
8.12	The great Taupo AD 186 eruption	260
8.12.1	Early air-fall phases	261
8.12.2	Taupo ultraplinian fall deposit	262
8.12.3	Taupo ignimbrite	264
8.12.4	Overview	265
8.13	Further reading	265

CHAPTER NINE

Subaqueous pyroclastic flows and deep-sea ash layers 269

Initial statement	269	
9.1	Introduction	269
9.2	Types of subaqueous pyroclastic flow	270
9.2.1	Subaqueous pyroclastic flow deposits	271
9.2.2	Ash turbidites	275
9.3	Hot subaqueous pyroclastic flows and subaqueous welding of ignimbrites	276
9.4	Submarine eruption of pyroclastic flows?	284
9.5	A model for the passage of pyroclastic flows into subaqueous environments	285
9.6	Deep-sea ash layers	286
9.7	Subaqueous base surges?	290
9.8	Further reading	290

CHAPTER TEN

Epiclastic processes in volcanic terrains 293

Initial statement	293	
10.1	Introduction	293
10.2	Importance of erosion and sediment transport in volcanic terrains	294
10.3	Epiclastic sediment transport	297
10.3.1	Sediment transport not dependent on an interstitial medium	298
10.3.2	Sediment transport involving ice as an essential interstitial medium	305
10.3.3	Sediment transport involving water as an essential interstitial medium	308
10.3.4	Sediment transport in which air is an essential interstitial medium	329
10.4	Further reading	330

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Crystal-rich volcanoclastics – pyroclastic or epiclastic? 333

Initial statement	333	
11.1	Introduction	333
11.2	Three types of ash and tuff	334
11.3	Possible fragmentation and transportation modes for crystal-rich volcanoclastic deposits	335
11.4	Factors influencing high crystal concentrations	337
11.4.1	Eruption of highly crystallised magmas	337
11.4.2	Eruption-related crystal concentration processes	338
11.4.3	Epiclastic crystal concentration processes	340
11.5	Several 'crystal tuff' deposits and their interpretation	341
11.5.1	Crystal tuffs of pyroclastic origins	341

14.3.4	Hydraulic fracturing	420	15.4	Intraplate oceanic volcanism	452
14.3.5	Diagenesis	421	15.5	Intraplate continental volcanism	452
14.3.6	Metamorphism	422	15.6	Continental rift volcanism	453
14.3.7	Deformation	422	15.6.1	Narrow linear rift zones	453
14.3.8	Relationship between deformation and alteration	422	15.6.2	Broad continental rift zones	455
14.4	Recognition of pumice in the rock record	423	15.7	Young island arc volcanism associated with oceanic trench subduction zones	456
14.5	Facies as diagnostic indicators of palaeoenvironments and palaeoenvironmental conditions	423	15.8	Microcontinental arc volcanism associated with oceanic trench subduction zones	458
14.6	A suggested approach to facies analysis	424	15.9	Continental margin arc volcanism associated with oceanic trench subduction zones	460
14.7	Facies models – what they represent and their uses	425	15.10	Igneous rock-types as indicators of basement	460
14.8	Facies models for volcanic successions	426	15.11	Volcanism related to regional tectonic regimes and local stress field conditions	462
14.8.1	Continental basaltic successions	427	15.12	Igneous rocks as palaeostress indicators in the crust and lithosphere	465
14.8.2	Continental stratovolcanoes	427	15.13	An approach to evaluating the tectonic context of ancient successions	466
14.8.3	Continental silicic volcanoes	429	15.14	Further reading	467
14.8.4	Submarine basaltic rift volcanism	432			
14.8.5	Oceanic basaltic seamounts	432		APPENDIX I.	
14.8.6	Marine stratovolcanoes	433		<i>Methods used in studying modern pyroclastic deposits</i>	469
14.8.7	Submarine felsic volcanoes and volcanic centres	435			
14.8.8	Deep-marine facies derived from shallow marine–subaerial silicic volcanic centres	436	I.1	Physical analysis	469
14.8.9	Intraglacial basaltic and rhyolitic volcanism	437	I.1.1	Thickness	469
14.8.10	Precambrian volcanism	440	I.1.2	Maximum grainsize	470
14.9	Summary	441	I.1.3	Grainsize distribution	471
14.10	Further reading	442	I.1.4	Proportions of components	474
			I.1.5	Crystal content of pumice	475
			I.1.6	Density and porosity	476
			I.2	Stratigraphic analysis	477
				APPENDIX II	
				<i>Grainsize-textural classes of volcanoclastic rocks, some possible origins, and suggested diagnostic characteristics</i>	479
				REFERENCES	487
				ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	513
				INDEX	519

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

Volcanism and tectonic setting 445

Initial statement 445

15.1 An introduction to volcanism in the modern global tectonic framework as a guide to the tectonic settings of ancient volcanic successions 446

15.2 Mid-oceanic ridge volcanism and the geology of the crust and lithosphere 446

15.3 Oceanic back-arc basin, interarc basin, marginal sea spreading volcanism and its geological context 450