

**TRAIL OF EXTINCT
AND ACTIVE
VOLCANOES,
EARTHQUAKES
ACROSS EUROPE**

**"Volcanoes in
Turkey"**

**ERASMUS +
PınAR ÖNAL**

DORMANT VOLCANO

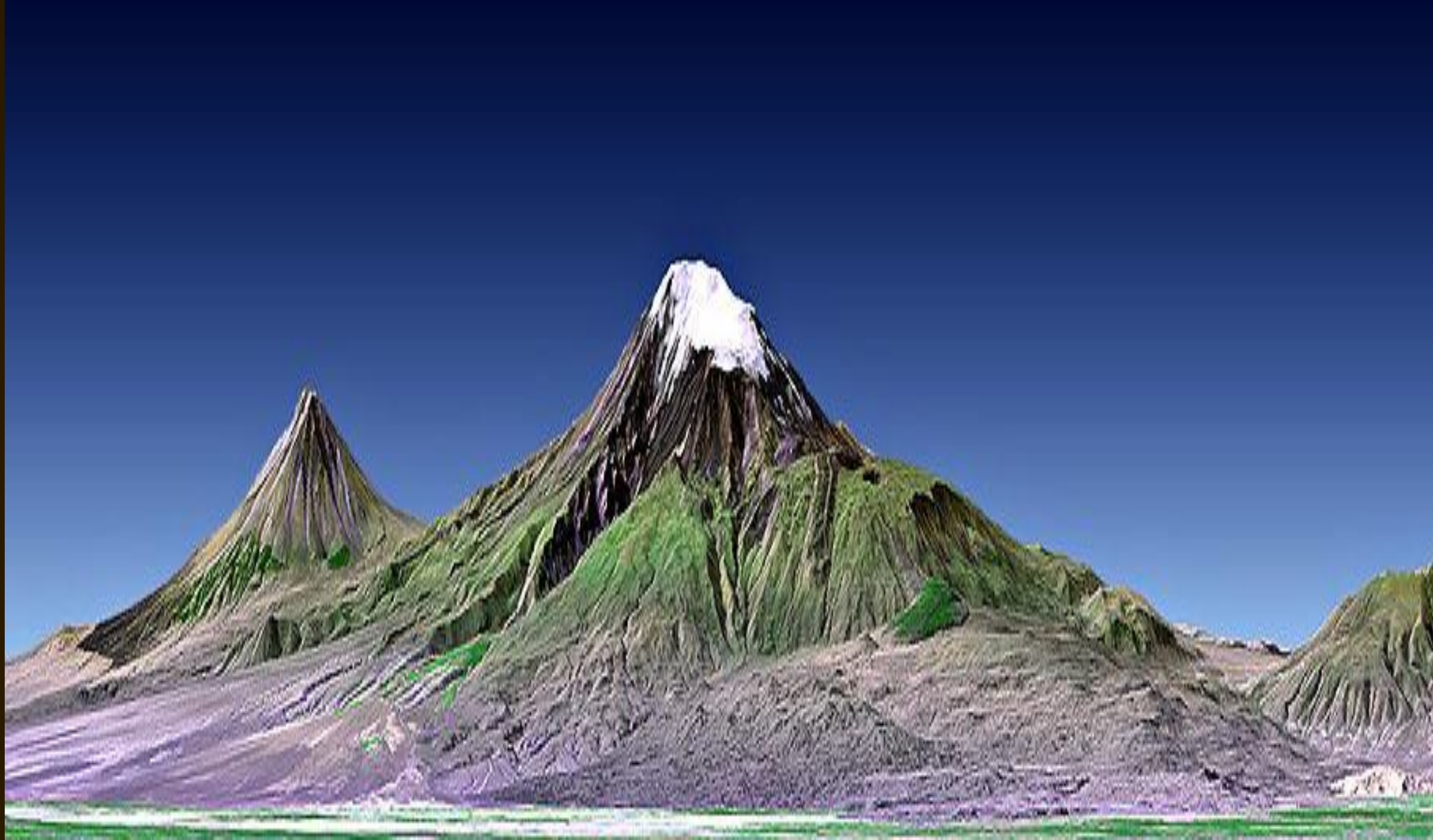
- **Dormant volcanos** are the volcanoes that are quiet, but might possibly erupt again. A dormant volcano is "sleeping," but it could awaken in the future.
- Dormant volcanos include those which have not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
- It is difficult to distinguish active and inactive volcanos.
- For example, some scientists have described Mount Fuji as dormant or inactive. The volcano that has been dormant since its last eruption in 1707, but is also classified as active. According to the Geological Survey of Japan, Mount Fuji is considered among the active volcanoes on the island of Honshu

LAST VOLCANIC ACTIVITIES IN TURKEY

Volcano Nam	Elevation	Last Eruption
Acıgöl-Nevşehir	1689	Holocene
Mount Ararat (Ağrı Dağı)	5137	1840
Mount Erciyes (Erciyes Dağı)	3916	253 BC
Mount Hasan (Hasan Dağı)	3253	620 BC
Mount Nemrut (Nemrut Dağı) (Bitlis)	2948	1692
Mount Tendürek (Tendürek Dağı)	3584	1855

MOUNT ARARAT

- Ararat is located at Ağrı in eastern Turkey near the Armenian and Iranian borders. As the crow flies, it is about 250 kilometers east of Erzurum, 130 kilometers southeast of Kars, and 160 kilometers north of Van. The main road between Turkey and Iran goes from Erzurum through Dogubayazit (just south of Ararat) to Tabriz. The summit of Mt. Ararat is 5,165 meters above sea level. It is highest mountain in Turkey and also It is higher than any mountain in the continental United States except for Alaska or in Europe outside the Caucasus.
- Ararat is a dormant volcano. Mount Ararat consists of two peaks. These 5,137-meter Summit Atatürk (Greater Ararat) and is the 3,898-meter Summit İnönü. (Little Ararat).
- The last eruption was on June 2, 1840. At present the upper third of the mountain is covered with snow all the time; the last hundred meters of snow at the top have turned to ice. For climbers on the mountain, fresh running water is available after the sun has been up a while to melt the snow, but it is cut off in the late afternoon when cold air has overcome the heat of the sun. Below the snow the slopes are covered with great blocks of black basalt rock, some as large as village houses.







KULA (VOLCANO)

- **Kula** is a volcanic field located in western Turkey. Kula field consists of a broad area of cinder cones and maars. It is the westernmost volcano of Turkey. The volcanic character of the area was recognized in antiquity, when it was named Katekaumene (the burned lands) from the appearance of the environment, which was mostly suited for viticulture. Volcanism began in the Miocene and over three stages continued in the Holocene. It is associated with the presence of two neighbouring active (in 1969 last earthquake) graben structures. Most cones are of small size and one of them (Akçakoy Tepe) has its internal structure exposed. Total volume of the volcanic field extrusion is about 2,3 km³ and the lavas are rich in xenoliths. The plant succession on the lava fields and cones was subject of a study in 1974, which found that the vegetation is influenced both by climate factors such as temperature and precipitation and the orientation of the sides of the volcanoes in question. Footprints of prehistoric humans have been found in the area. The area is a Geopark recognized by UNESCO given the universal and scientific value.







MOUNT SÜPHAN

- Süphan is a stratovolcano located in eastern Turkey immediately north of Lake Van. It is the second highest volcano in Turkey, with an elevation of 4,058 metres (13,314 feet), and has the second highest prominence of the Armenian Highland, after Mount Ararat





MOUNT ERCIYES

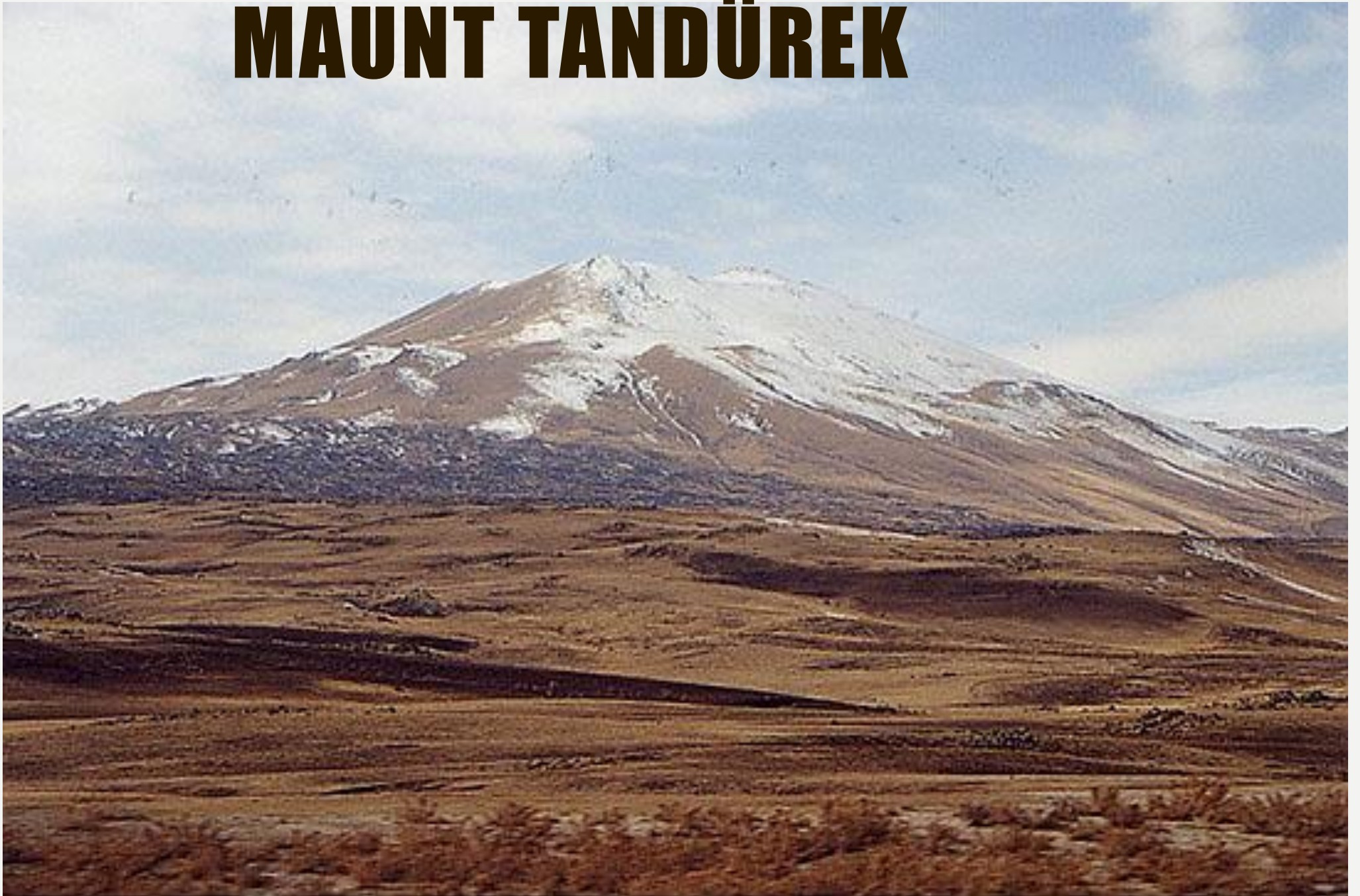
- Erciyes is one of the best mountaineering and winter sports centers in Turkey. This dormant volcano rises south of the city of Kayseri. The first known successful climb was performed by WJ Hamilton on 1837. On the other hand there are some historic writings and symbols on the rocks at the summit. There are two caves around summit tower and one of them was expanded by human work. Agreed truth is monks in historic times are visited this summit several times. It's climate influenced by classical steppe geography of central Anatolia. Erciyes is exposed to every kind of atmospheric movement and winter brings very heavy snowfall on it.

East and northwest faces are mostly used for climb the mountain. Northwest face is quite remote with a permanent small glacier. On this face Sutdonduran Plateu is the right camping place.



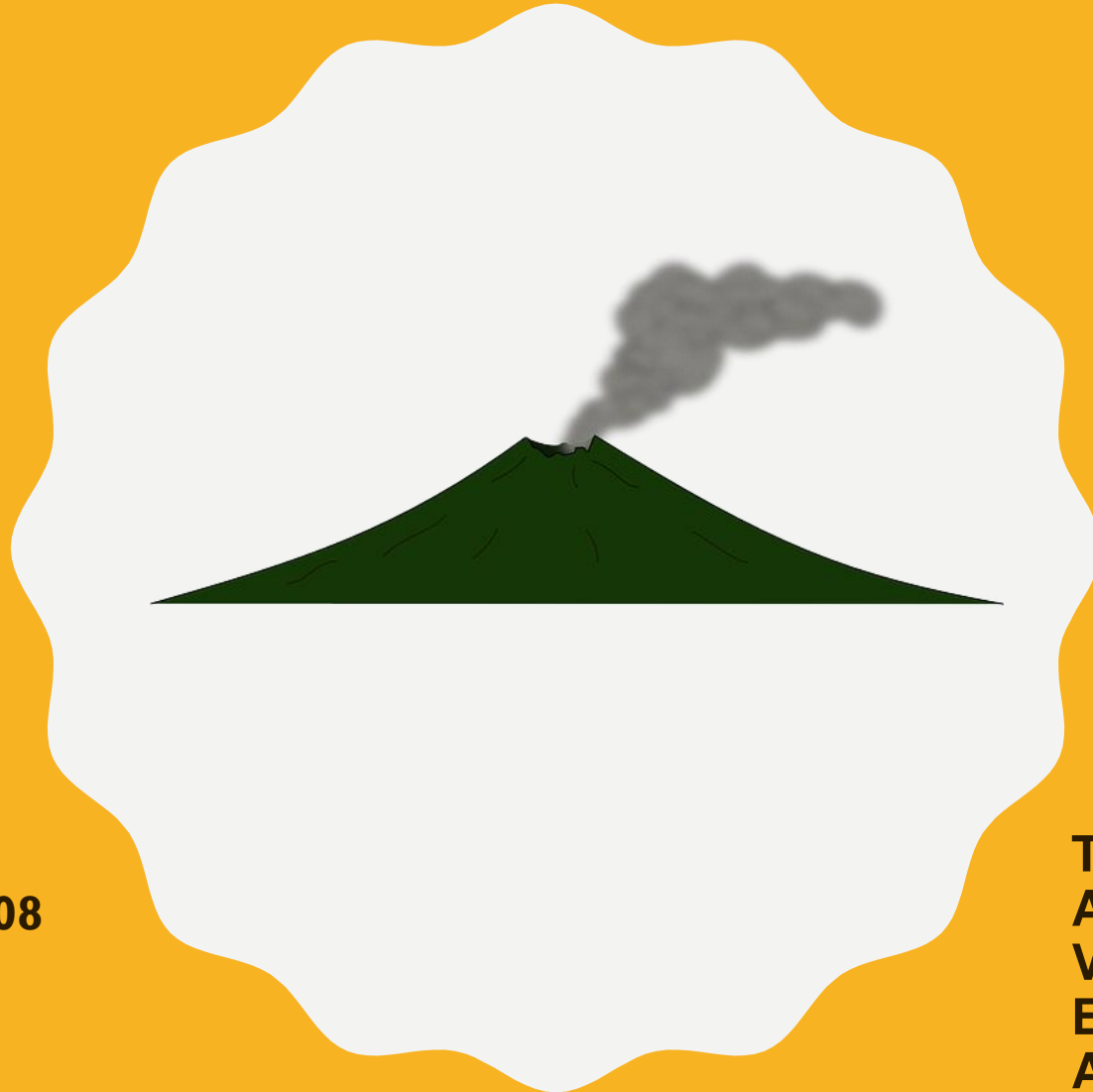


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