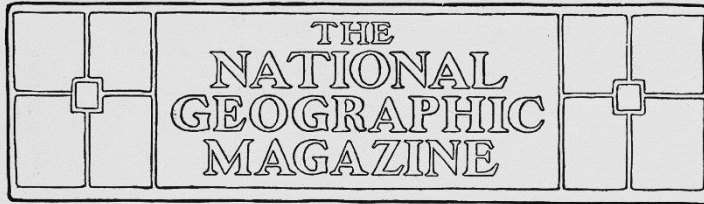


Climate throughout geologic time has been controlled primarily by the balance between abrupt warming caused by voluminous effusive eruptions of basaltic magma over months to hundreds of thousands of years and abrupt cooling caused by major explosive eruptions of evolved magmas over hours to days

**Peter L. Ward, US Geological Survey, retired
peward@wyoming.com**





THE RECENT ERUPTION OF KATMAI VOLCANO IN ALASKA

An Account of One of the Most Tremendous Volcanic Explosions Known in History

BY GEORGE C. MARTIN

Mr. Martin is the geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey who directed the National Geographic Society Alaska volcano researches in 1912

THE volcanic eruption of Mount Katmai, Alaska, of June, 1912, was undoubtedly one of the most recent eruptions of historic times.

This volcano was one of the least known of the many Alaskan volcanic cones, and had been so long dormant there were apparently not even local legends of its former outbreaks. No definite warnings of its renewed activity were given other than copious steaming and minor earthquakes. These attracted attention even among the few dwellers on the thinly settled land, for dozens of volcanoes along the Alaskan coast have been known to erupt from time to time. The Katmai is usually hidden in the clouds, and the earthquakes are so frequent as to require little comment.

Other people than the few local residents and the comparatively few whalers who have had occasion to sail through the Bering Strait, the very existence of the Katmai Volcano was doubtless unknown to the world.

Without warning, on the 6th of June, 1912, the Katmai Volcano produced a violent eruption. All the world knew of the event at the beginning of the first mighty

explosion carried down the coast as far as Juneau, 750 miles away, and was even heard across the Alaska Range at Dawson and Fairbanks, distant 650 and 500 miles respectively.

THE FIRST ERUPTION

Those who did not hear the sound of this first blast, or did not feel the accompanying earthquakes, did not have to wait long for another form of announcement. The column of steam and ash rose several miles in the air and was immediately seen as far away as Clark Lake and Cook Inlet. This cloud of ash was carried eastward by the wind and within a few hours had shed a shower of ash over all the east end of the Alaska Peninsula, the east half of Kodiak Island, and all of Afognak Island (see map page 132).

Intense darkness accompanied the eruption of ashes. Midnight blackness in the time extended as far east as the Alaska Peninsula. Darkness lasted for several hours at Kodiak, 100 miles from the volcano. Dust fell as far away as Juneau, Alaska, and the Yukon Valley, distant 900, and 600 miles. The furthest reported from points as remote

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER

SIMON WINCHESTER

THE DAY THE WORLD EXPLODED: AUGUST 27, 1883

Krakatoa

HARPER'S WEEKLY

INDONESIA

618



VOLCANO OF KRAKATOA, STRAIT OF SUNDA, SUBMERGED DURING THE LATE ERUPTION.—[See Page 614.]

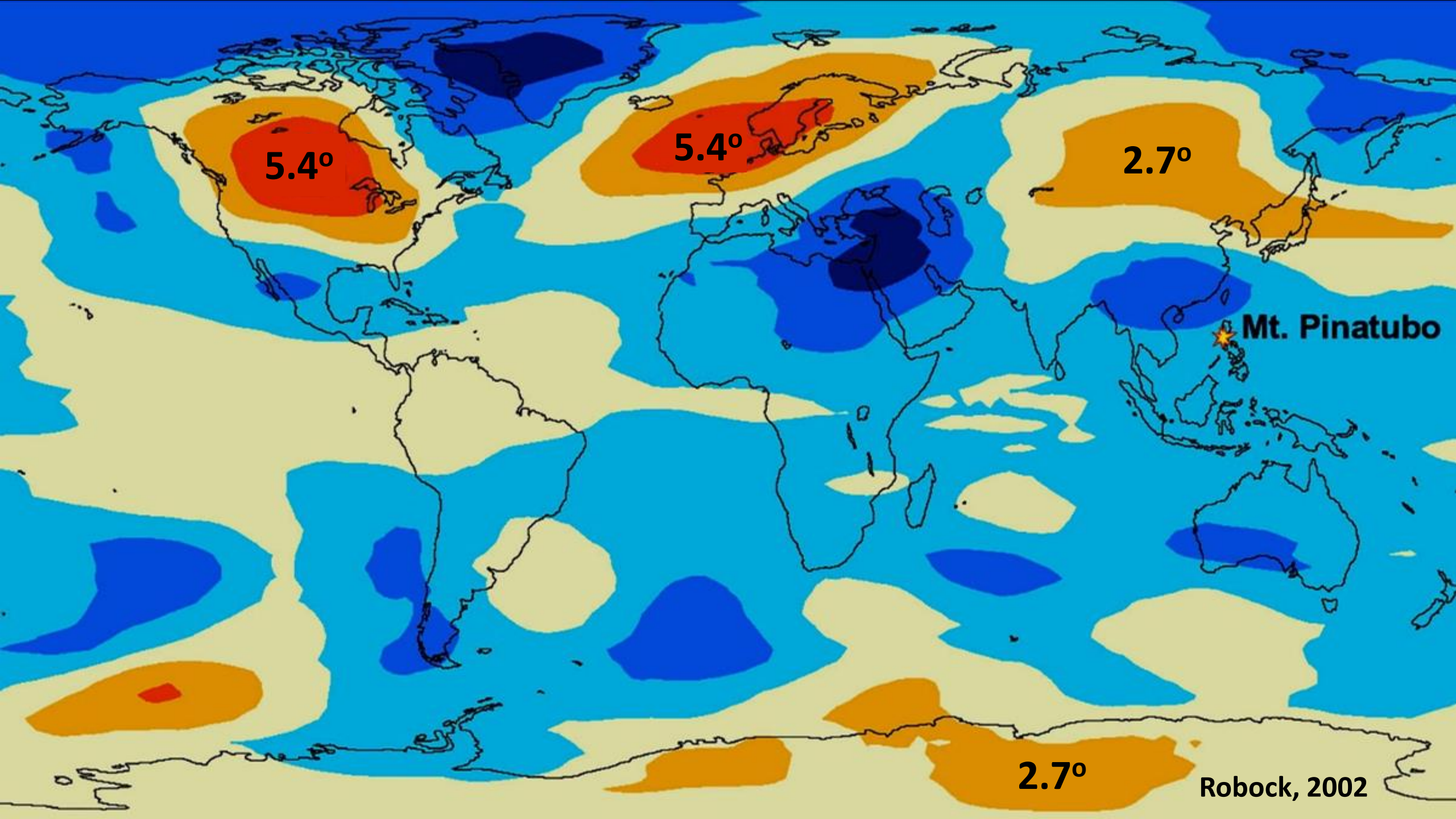


THE YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER:

1816

AND THE VOLCANO THAT DARKENED THE WORLD AND CHANGED HISTORY

WILLIAM K. KLINGAMAN
AND NICHOLAS P. KLINGAMAN



5.4°

5.4°

2.7°

Mt. Pinatubo

2.7°

Robock, 2002



Pinatubo, 1991



Lasting hours

Explosive → Cooling

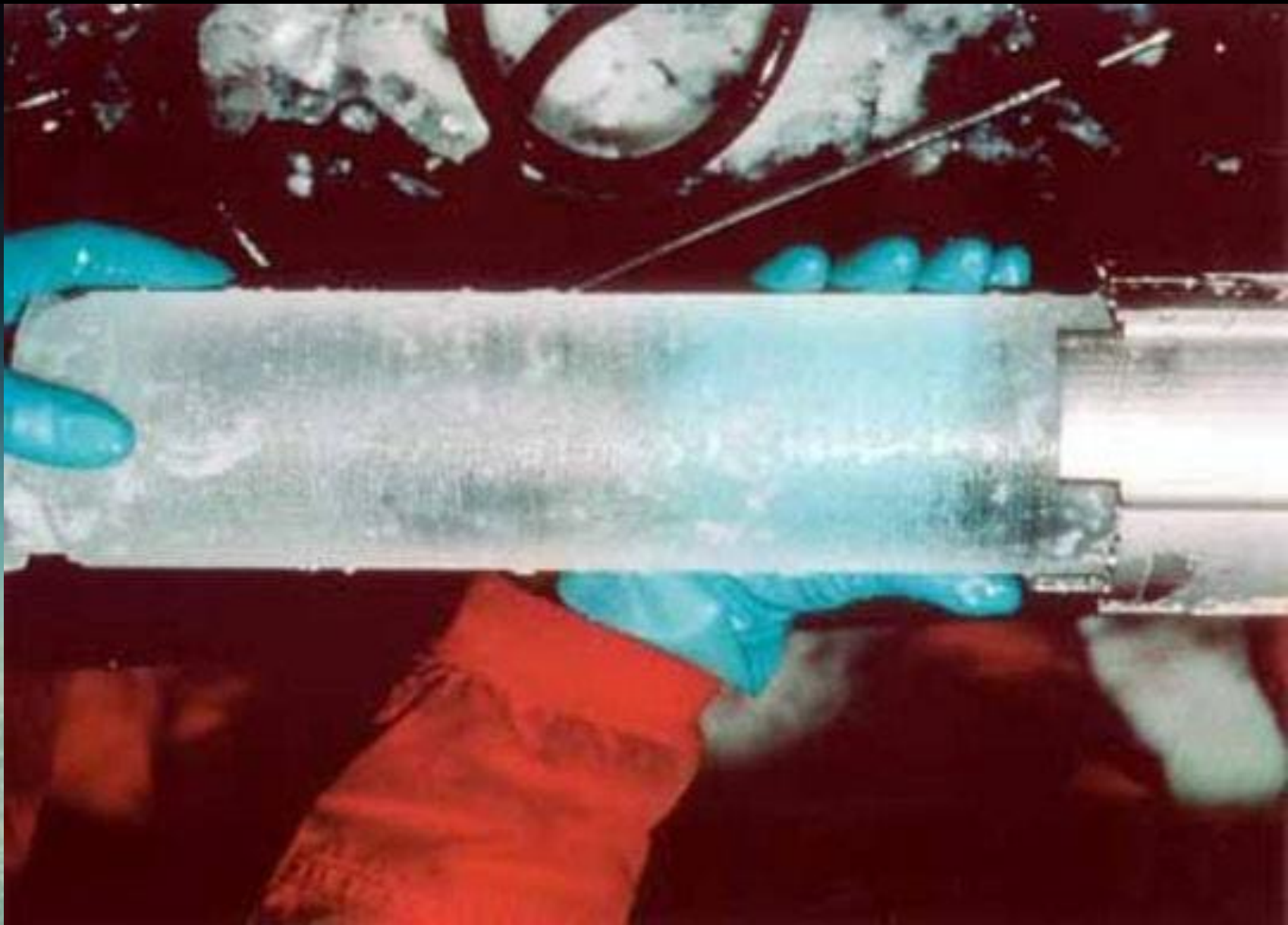
Bárðarbunga, 2014-2015

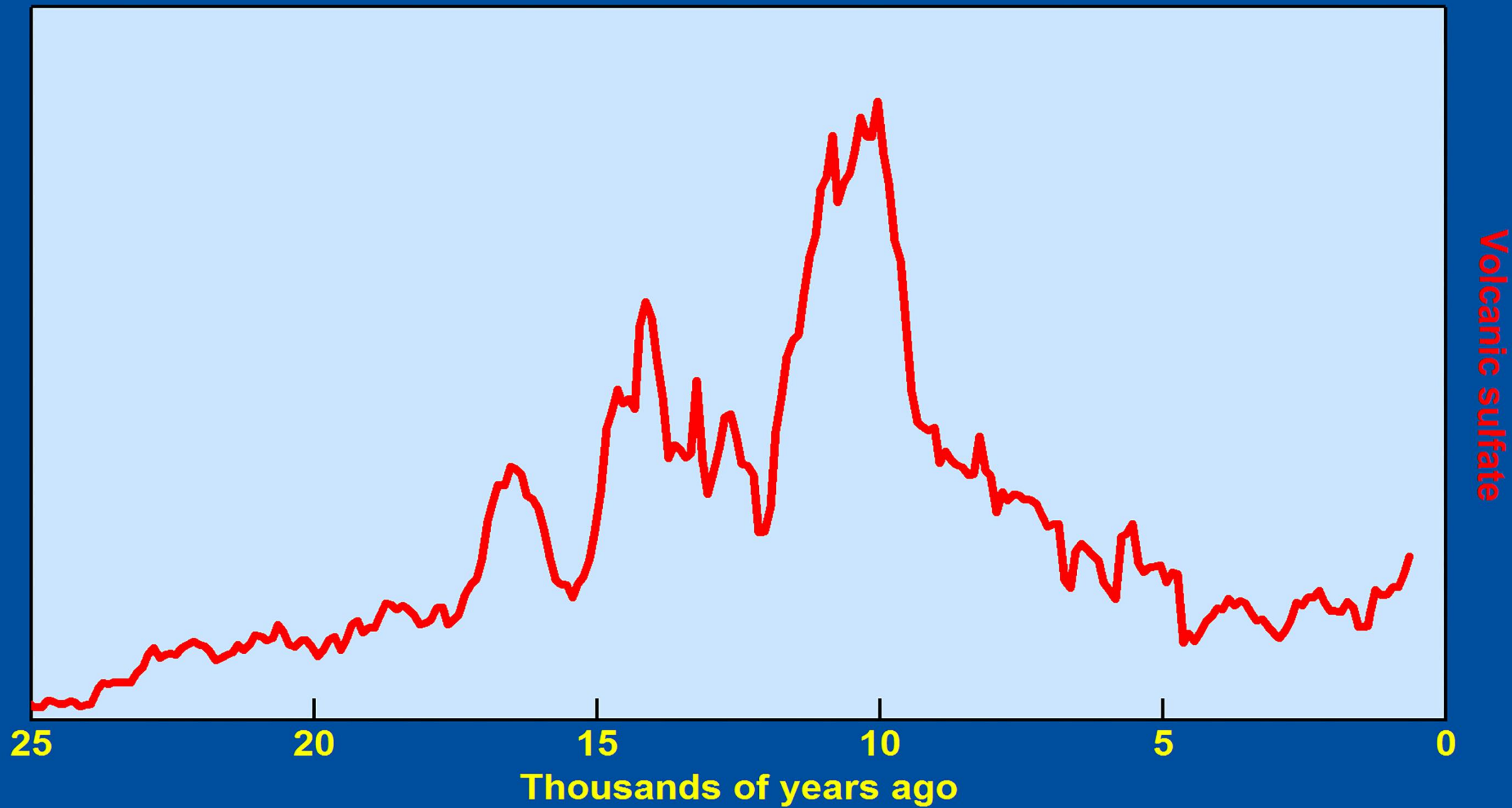


Lasting > months

Effusive → Warming

Greenland Ice Sheet Program Drill Hole 2 (GISP2)





WARM

Temperature

COOL

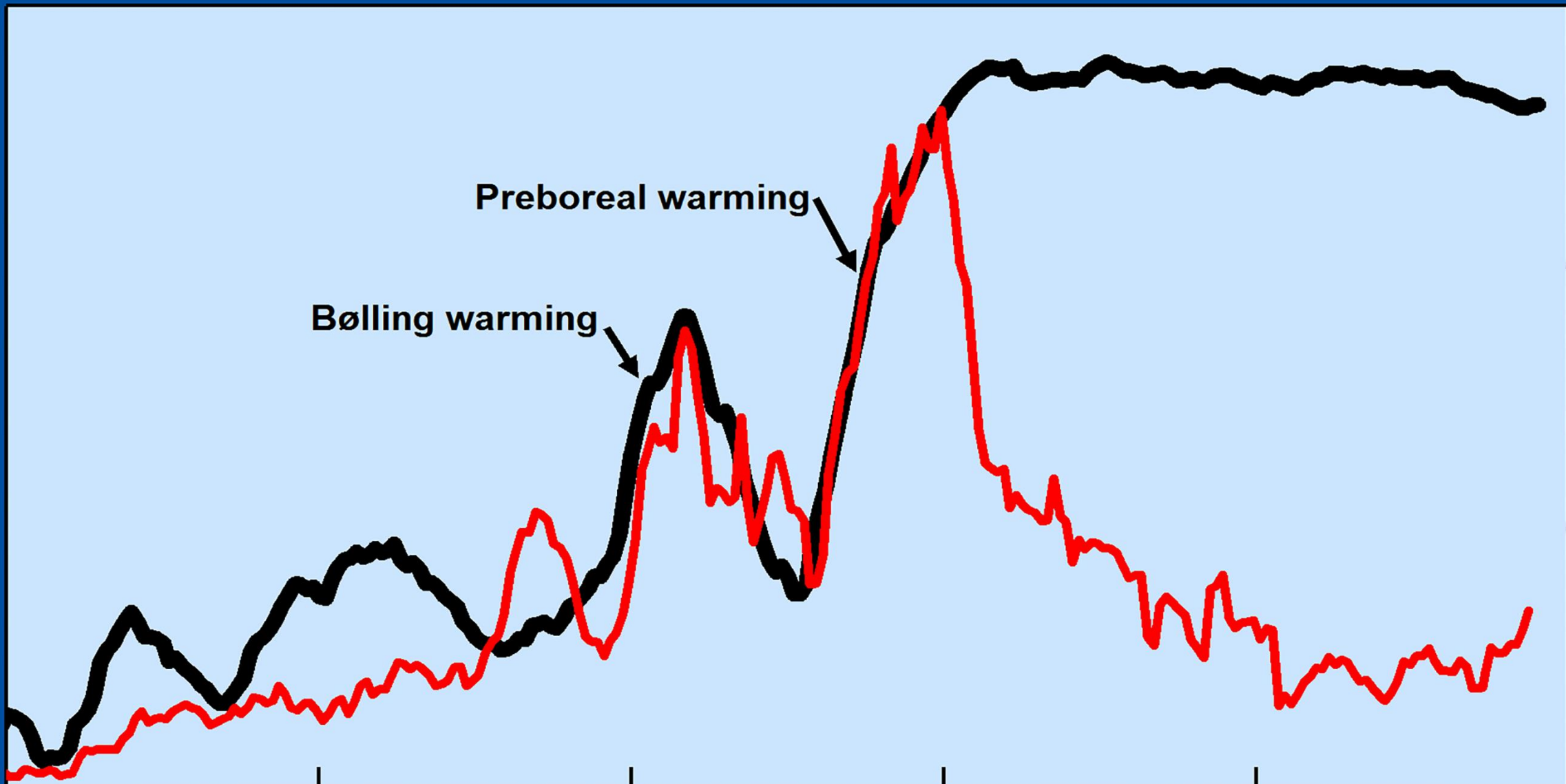
Preboreal warming

Bølling warming

Volcanic sulfate

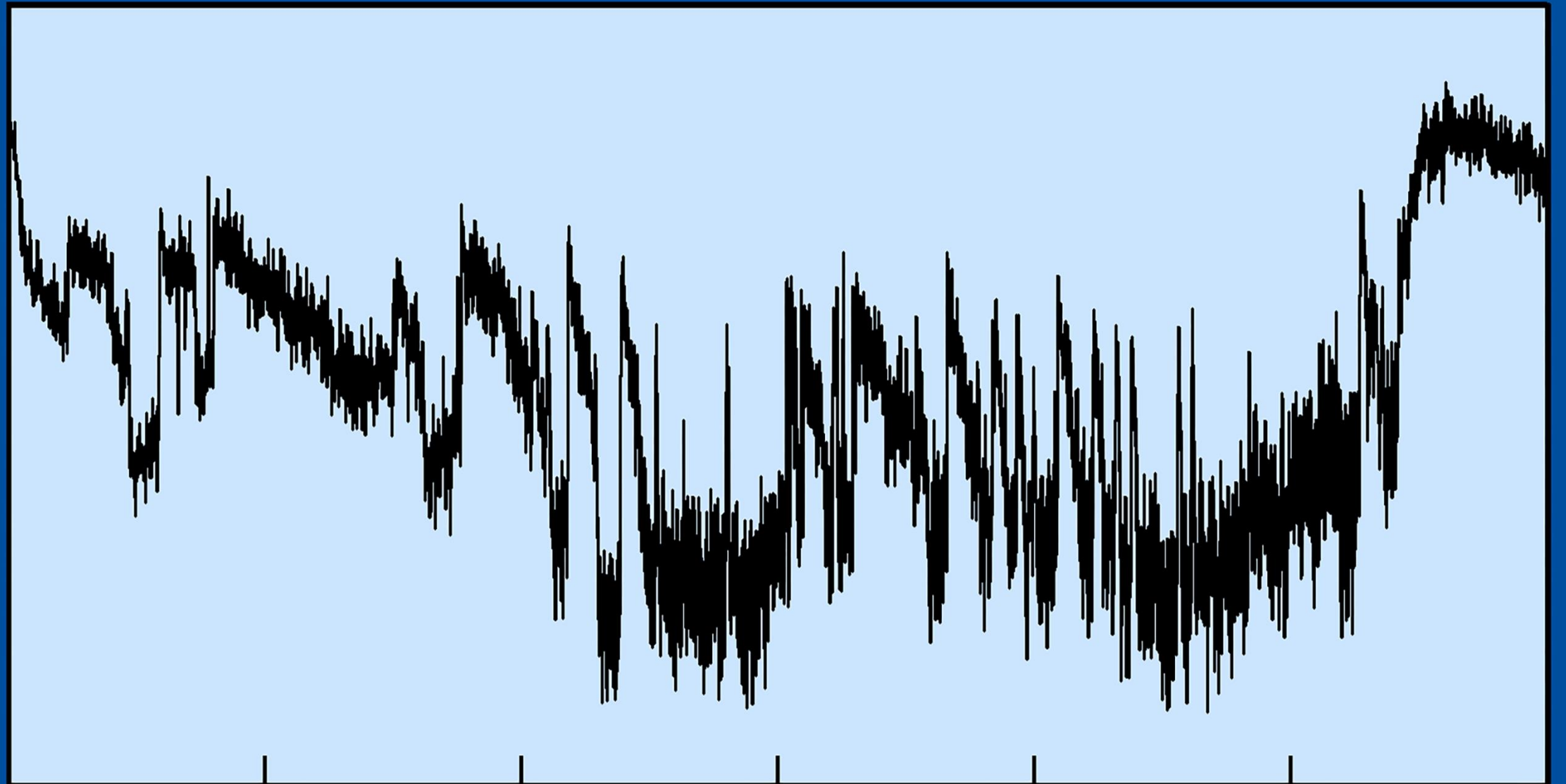
25 20 15 10 5 0

Thousands of years ago





Warm



Cold

120

100

80

60

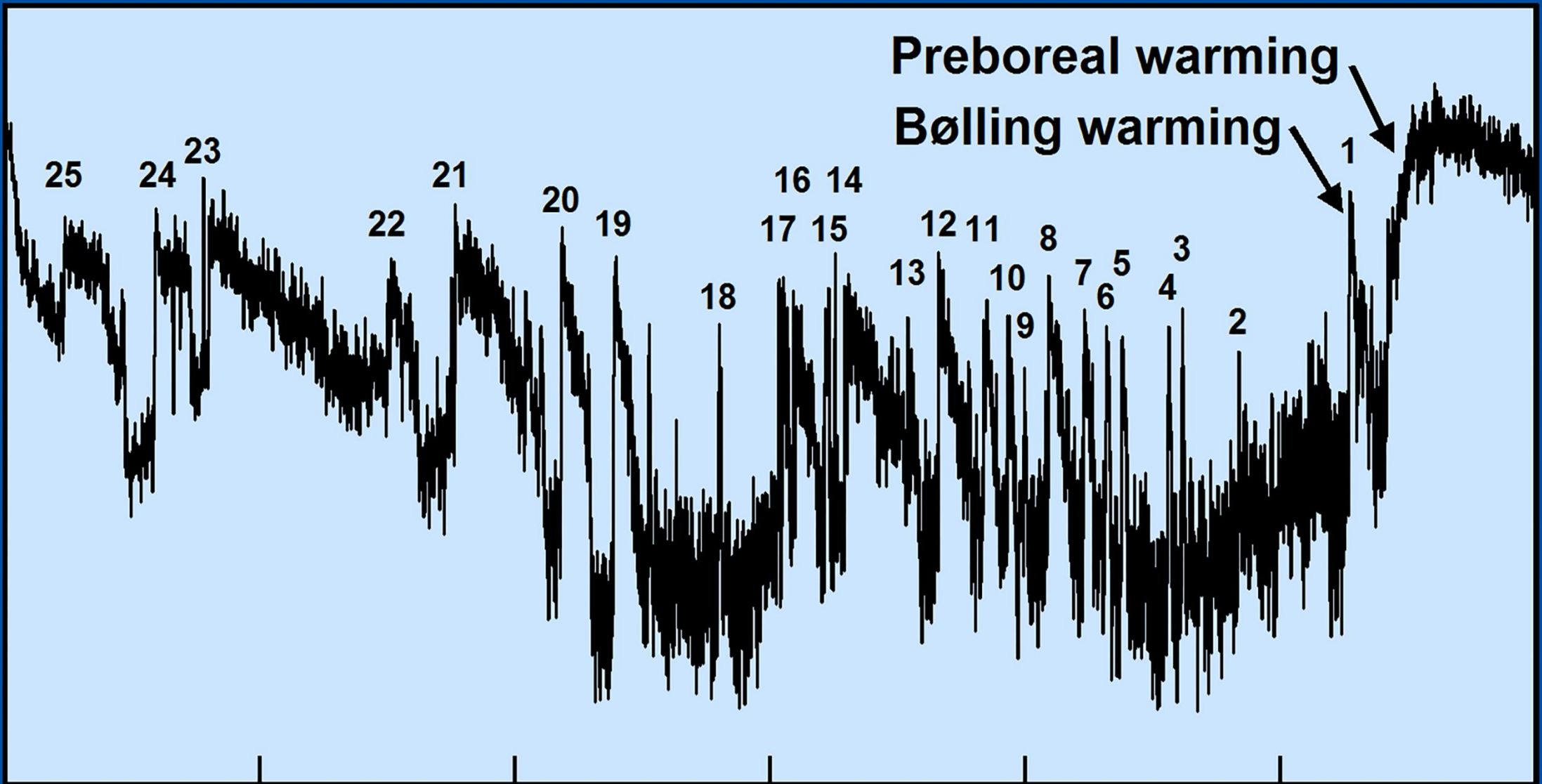
40

20

0

Thousands of years ago

Warm



Preboreal warming

Bølling warming

25

24

23

22

21

20

19

18

16

14

17

15

12

11

8

7

5

6

3

4

2

1

120

100

80

60

40

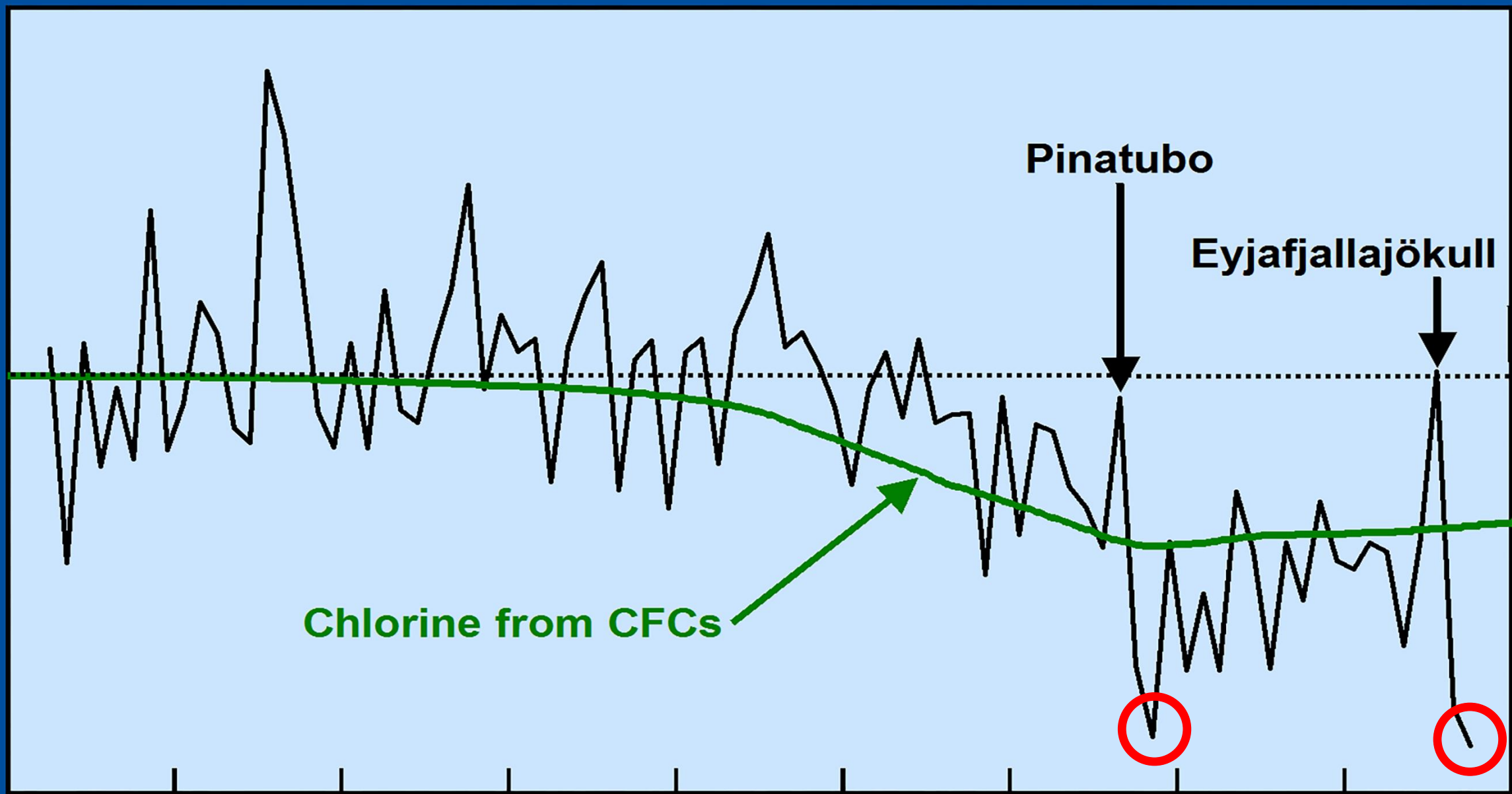
20

0

Thousands of years ago

Cold

Annual average ozone at Arosa

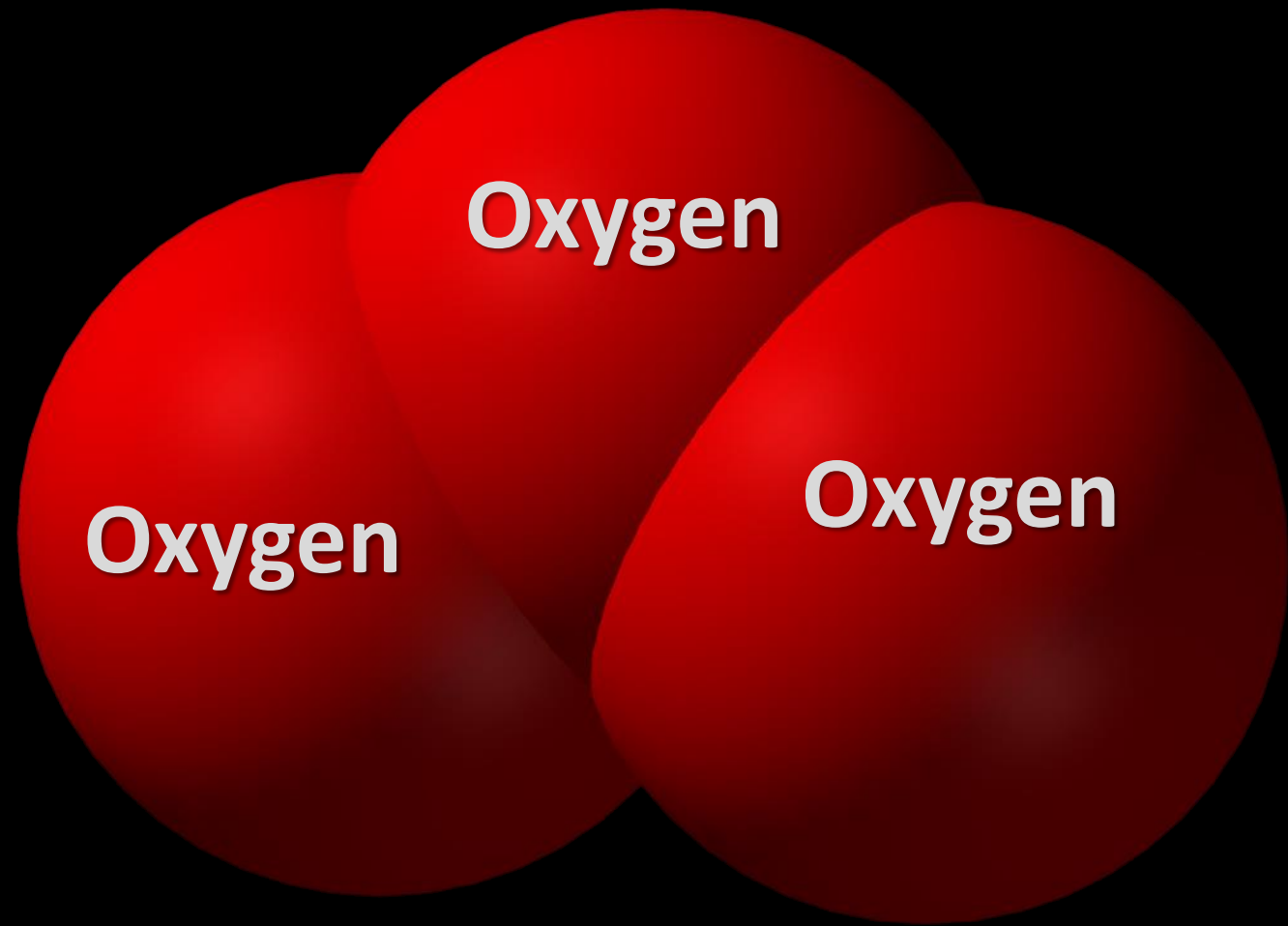
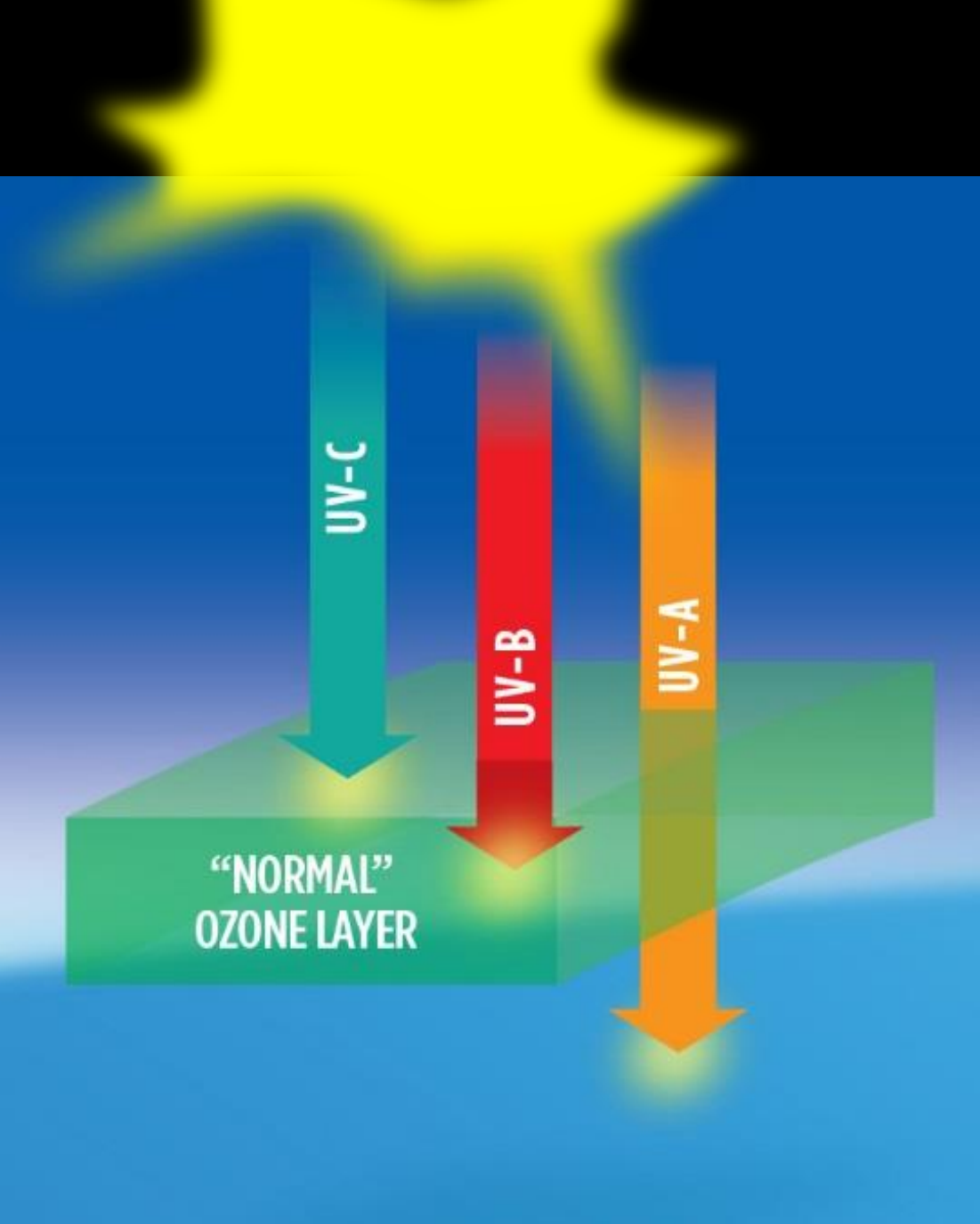


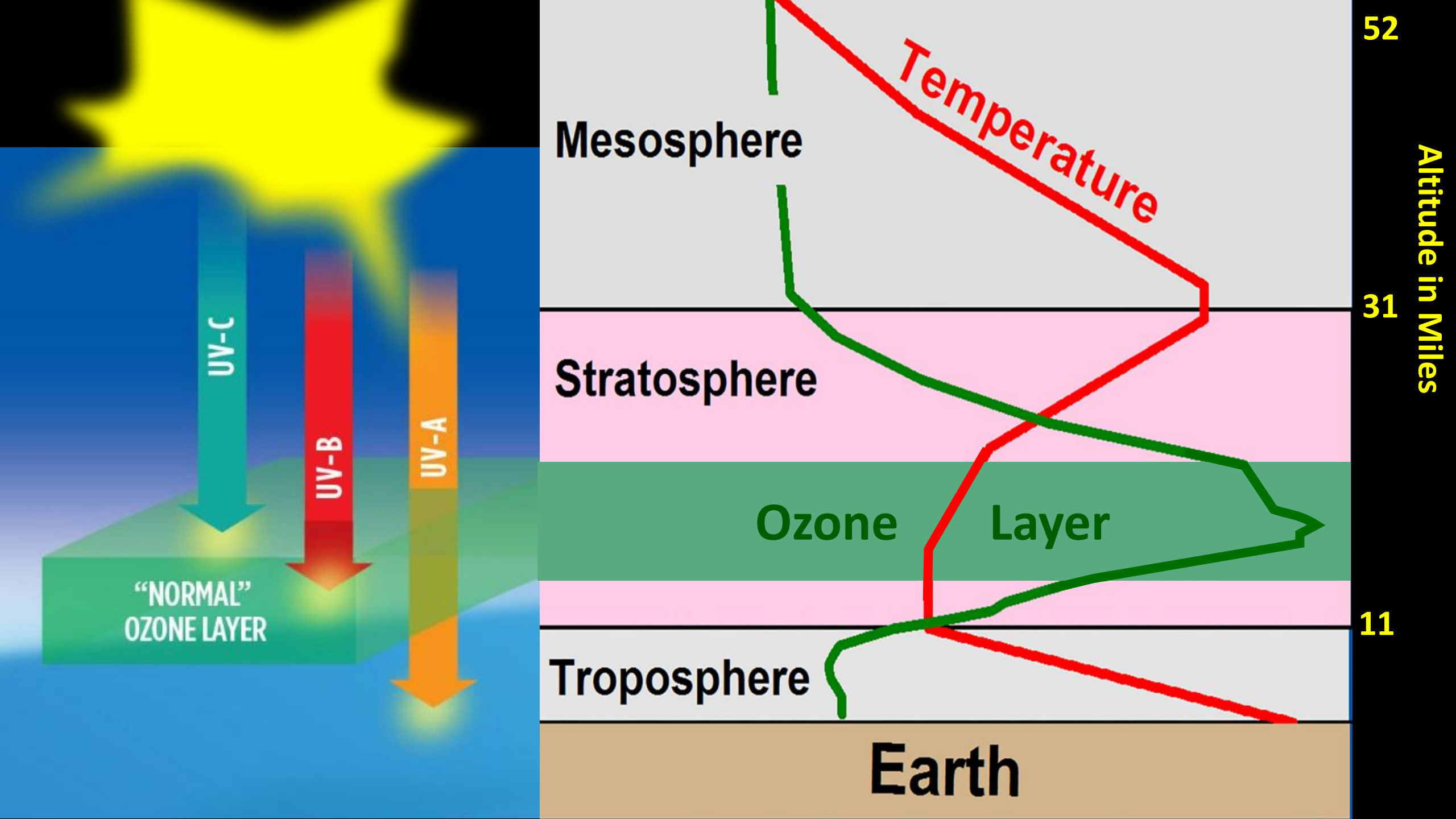
Pinatubo

Eyjafjallajökull

Chlorine from CFCs

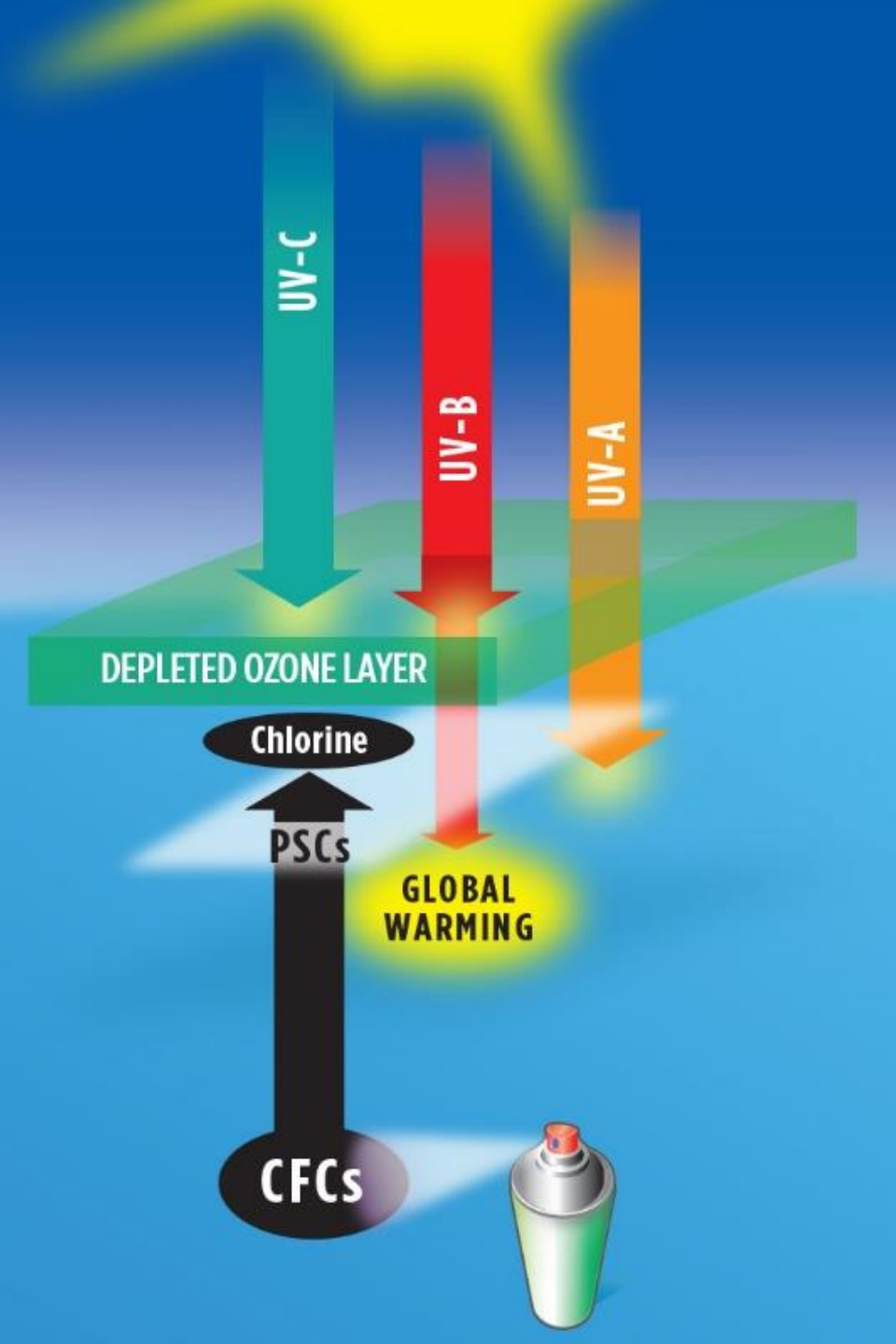
1925 1935 1945 1955 1965 1975 1985 1995 2005 2015





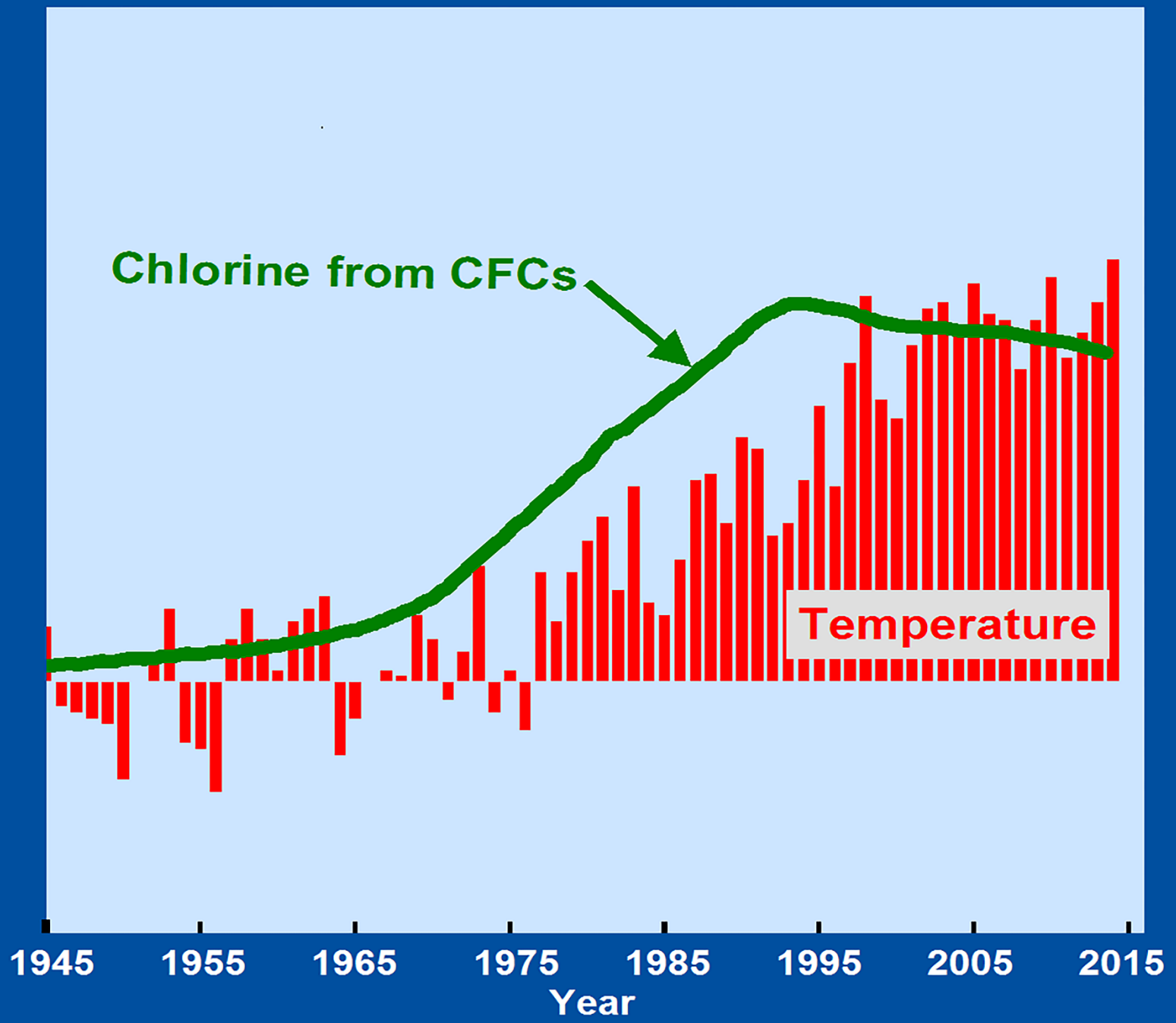
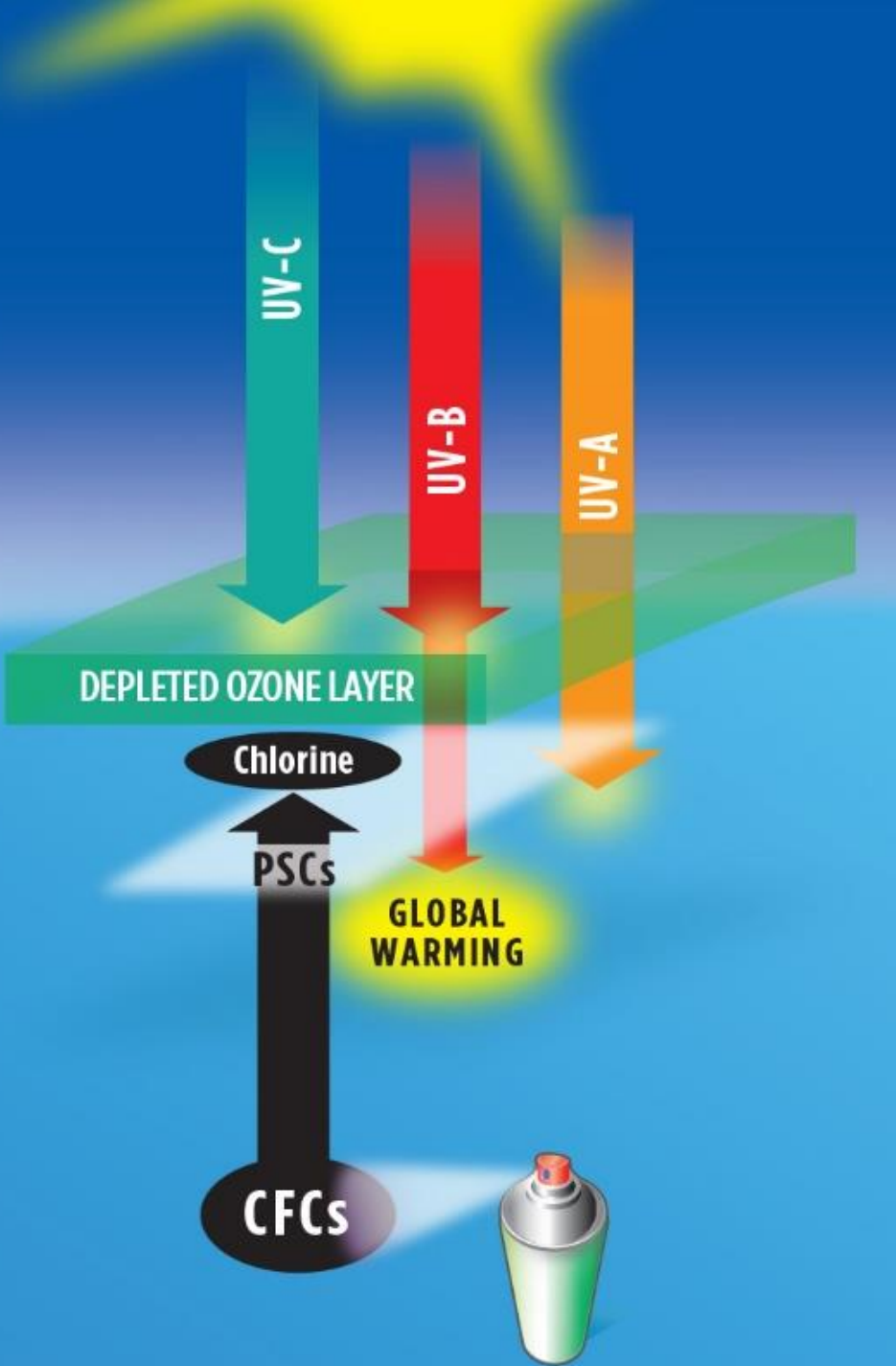
CFCs

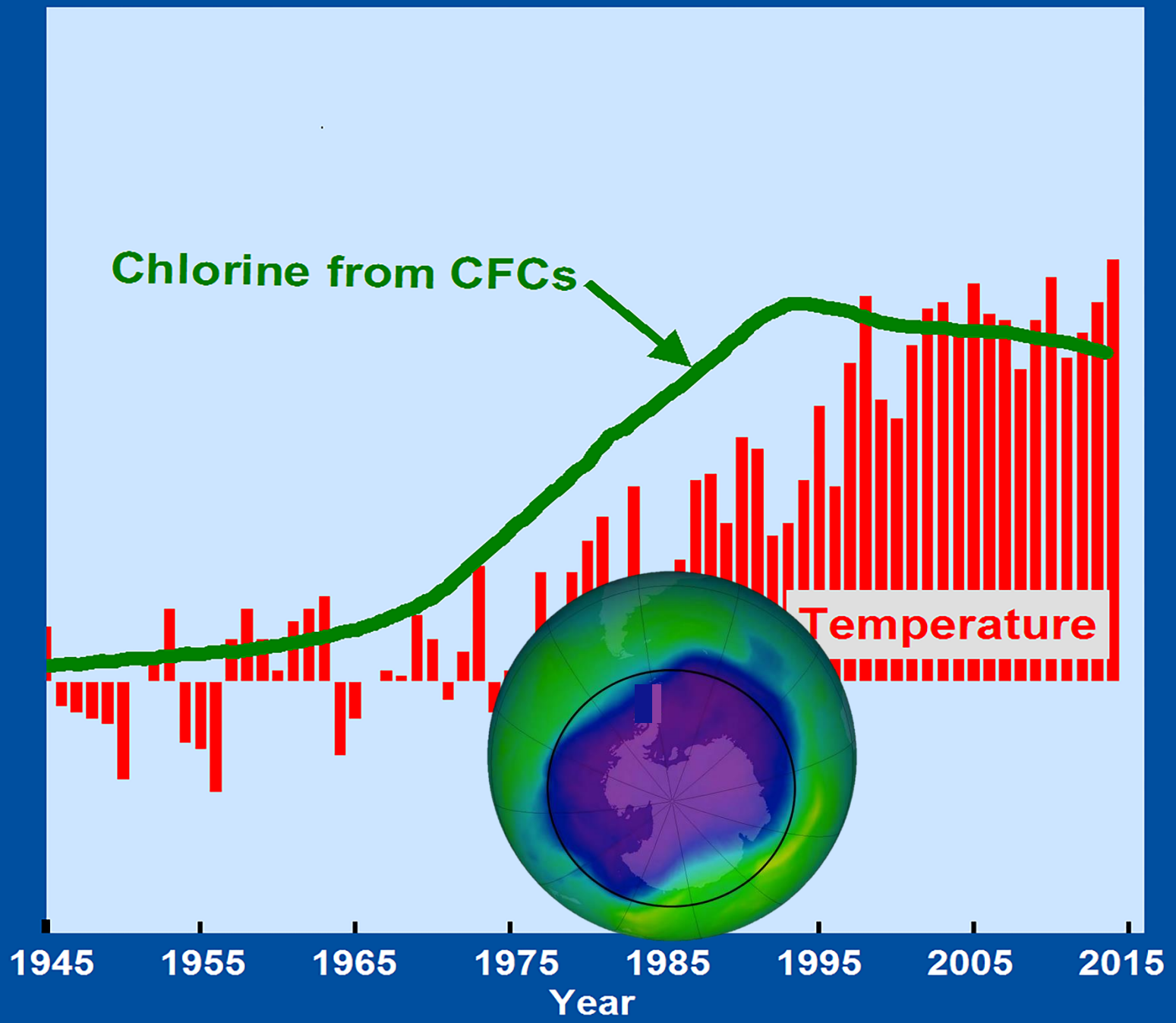
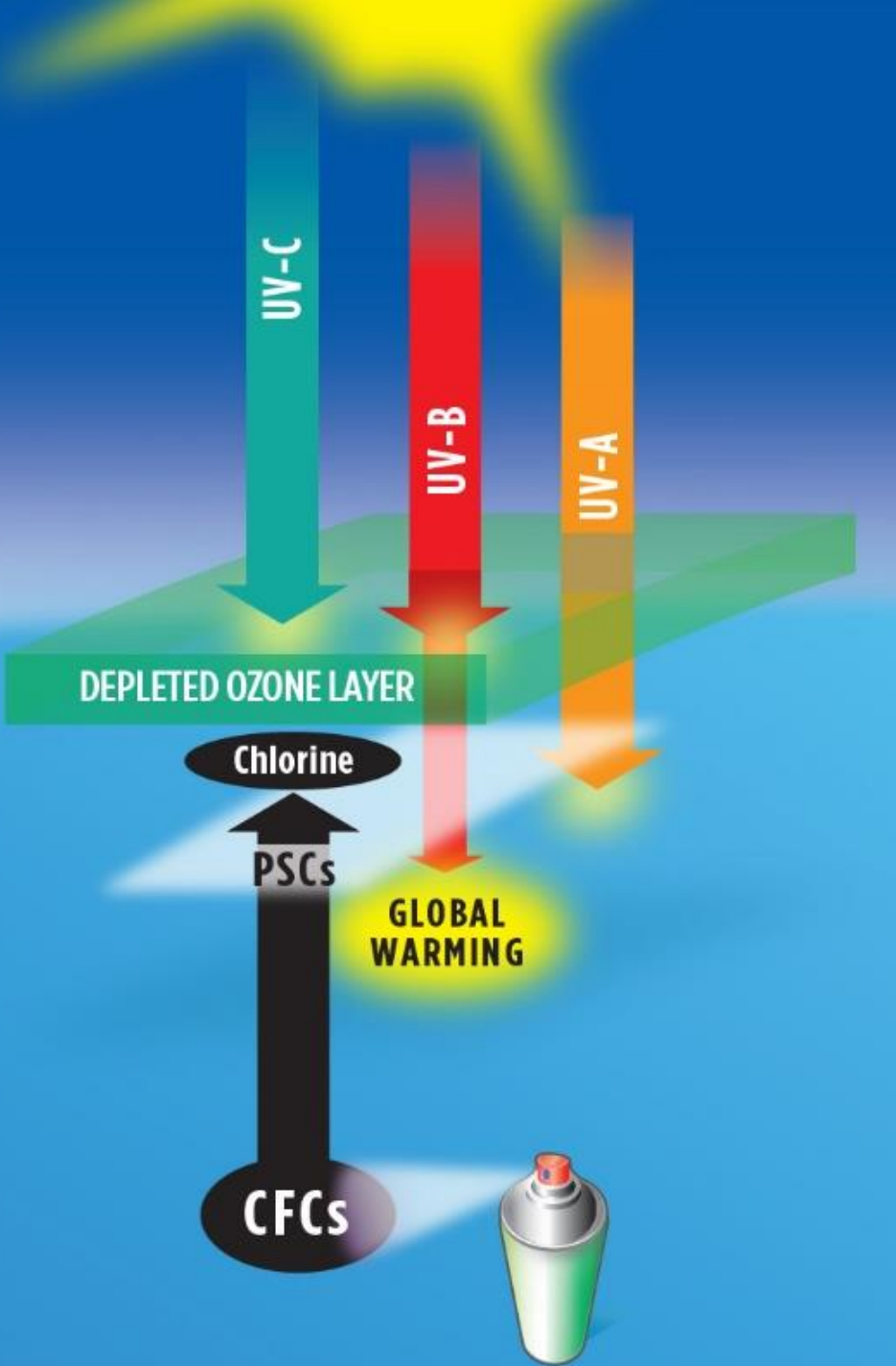


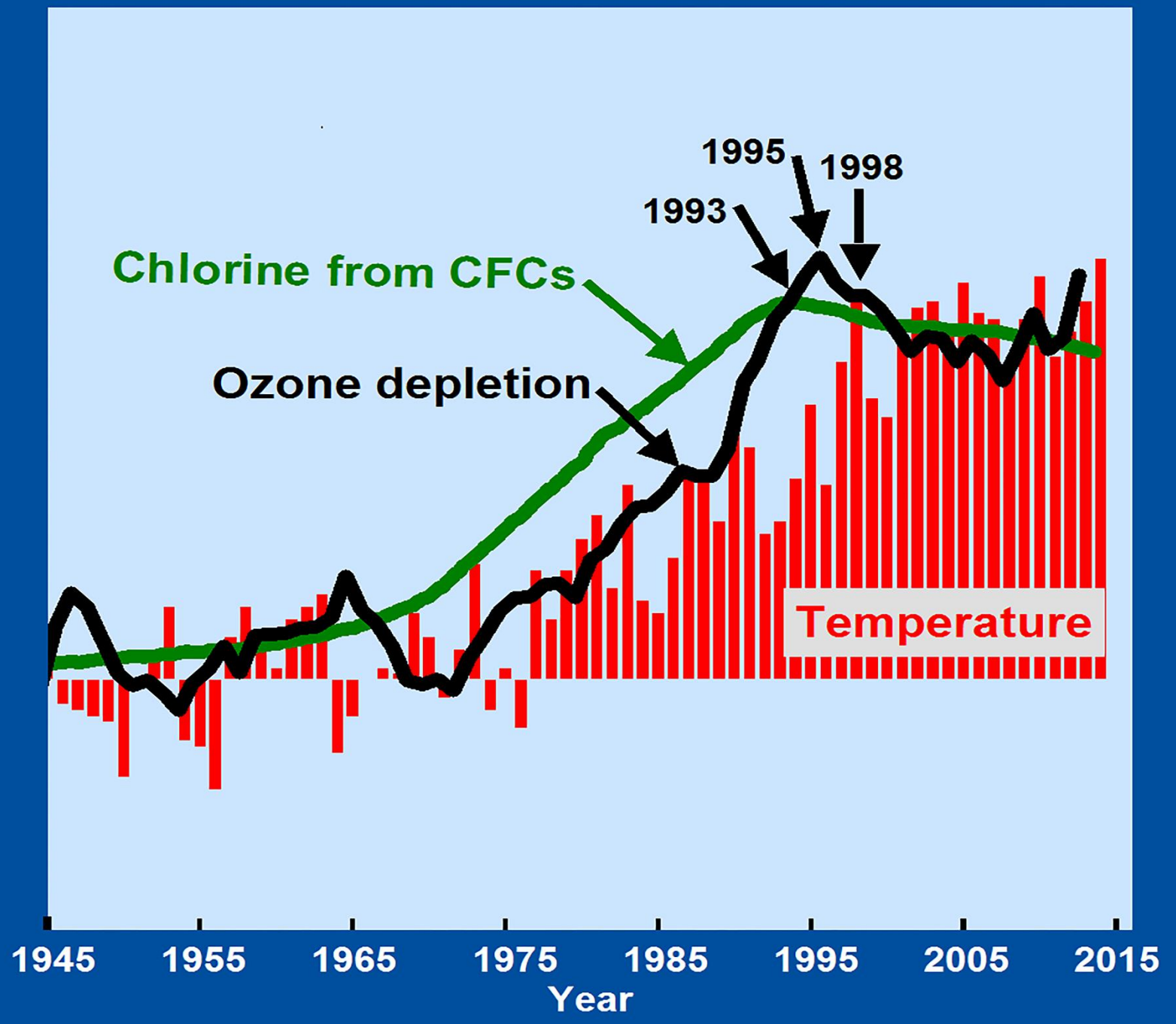
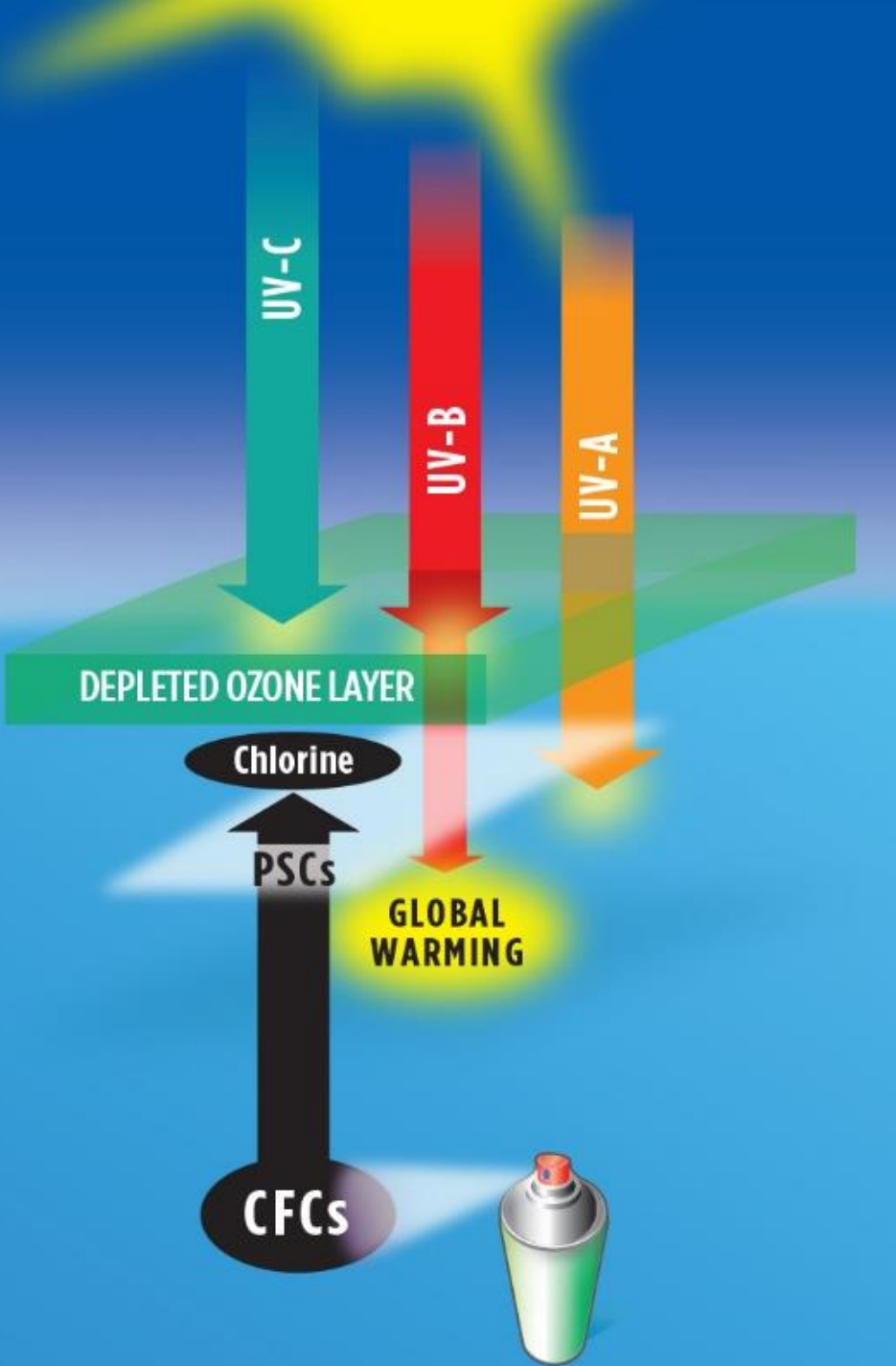


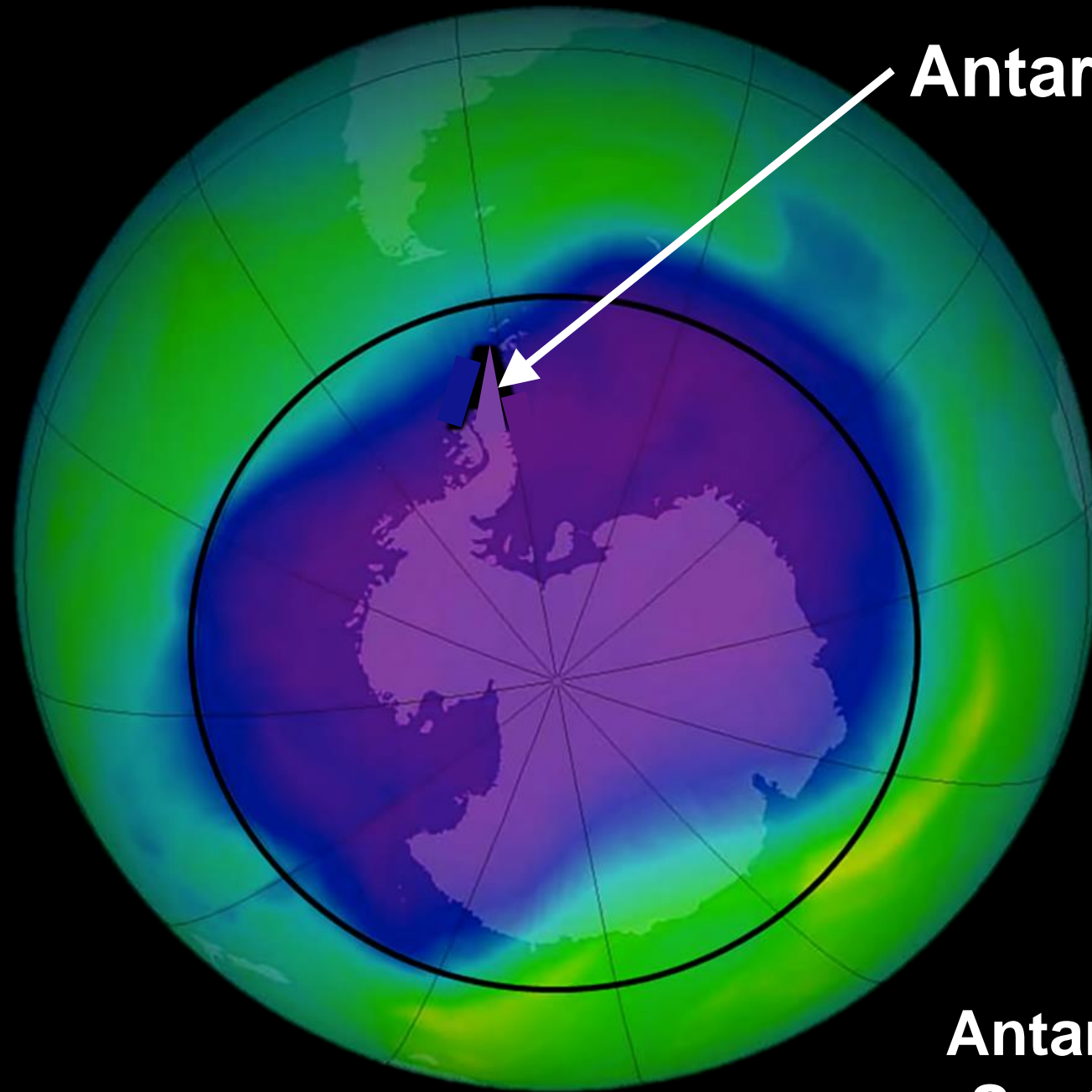
Polar Stratospheric Clouds

Chlorofluorocarbon gases





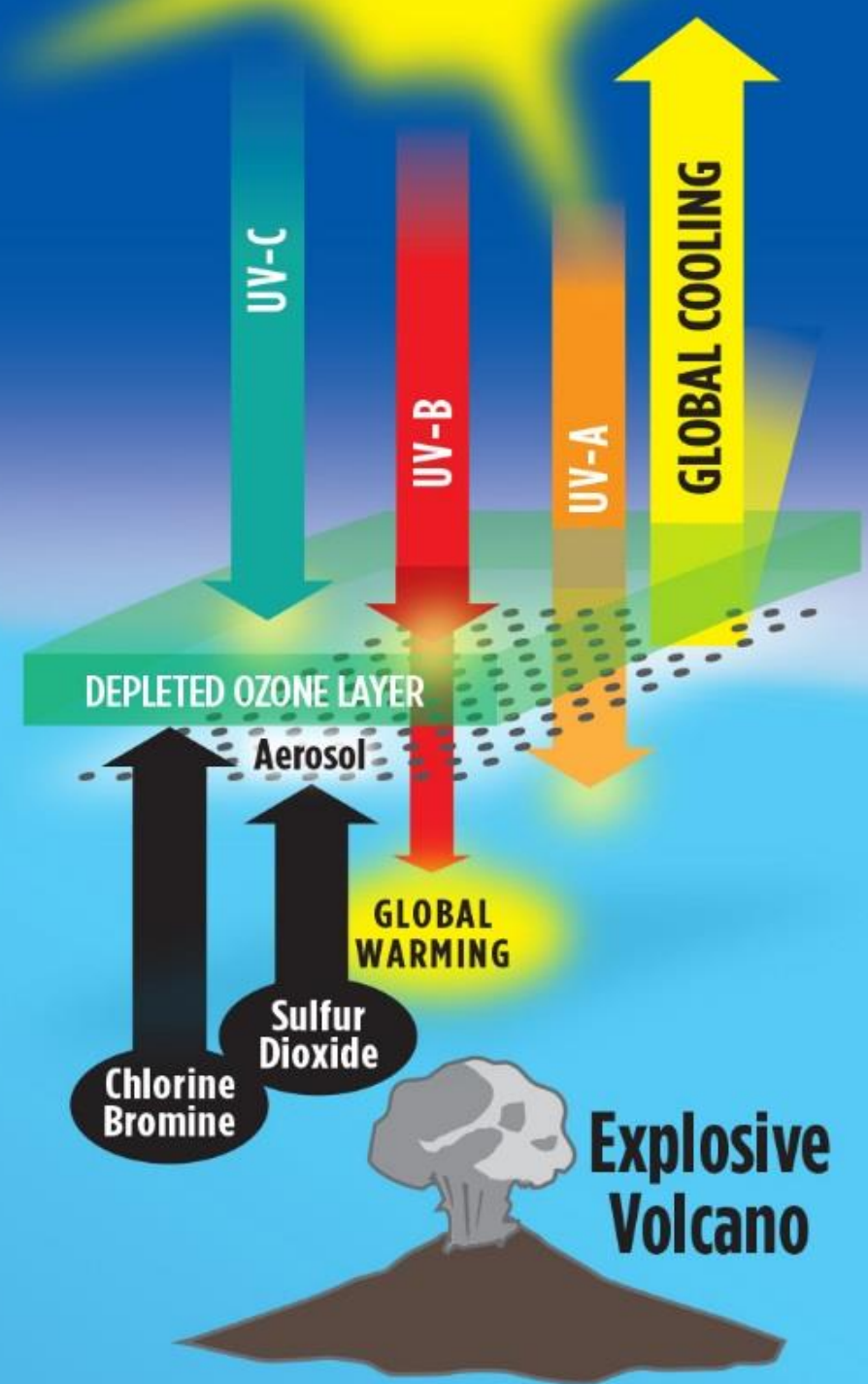


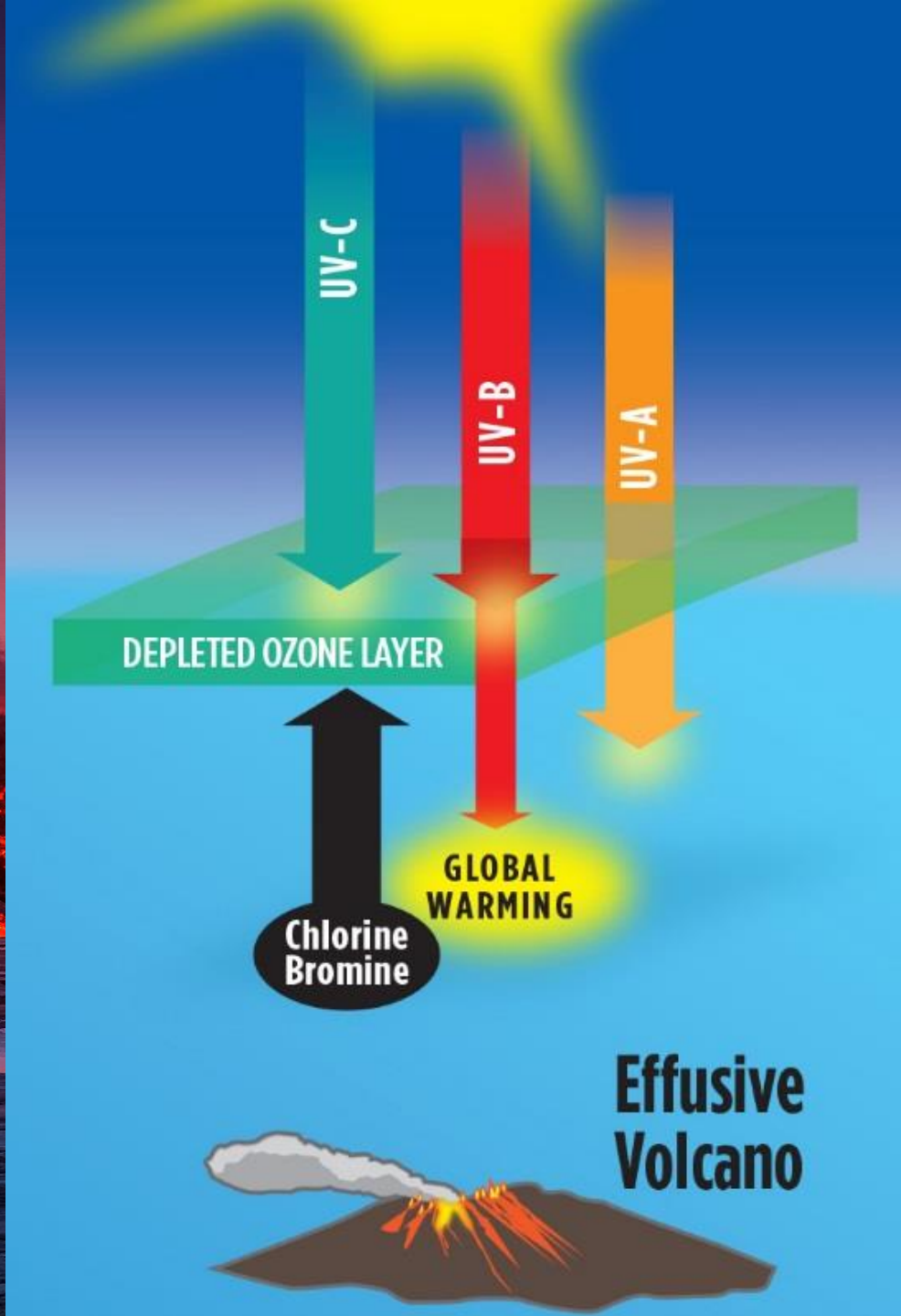


Antarctic Peninsula

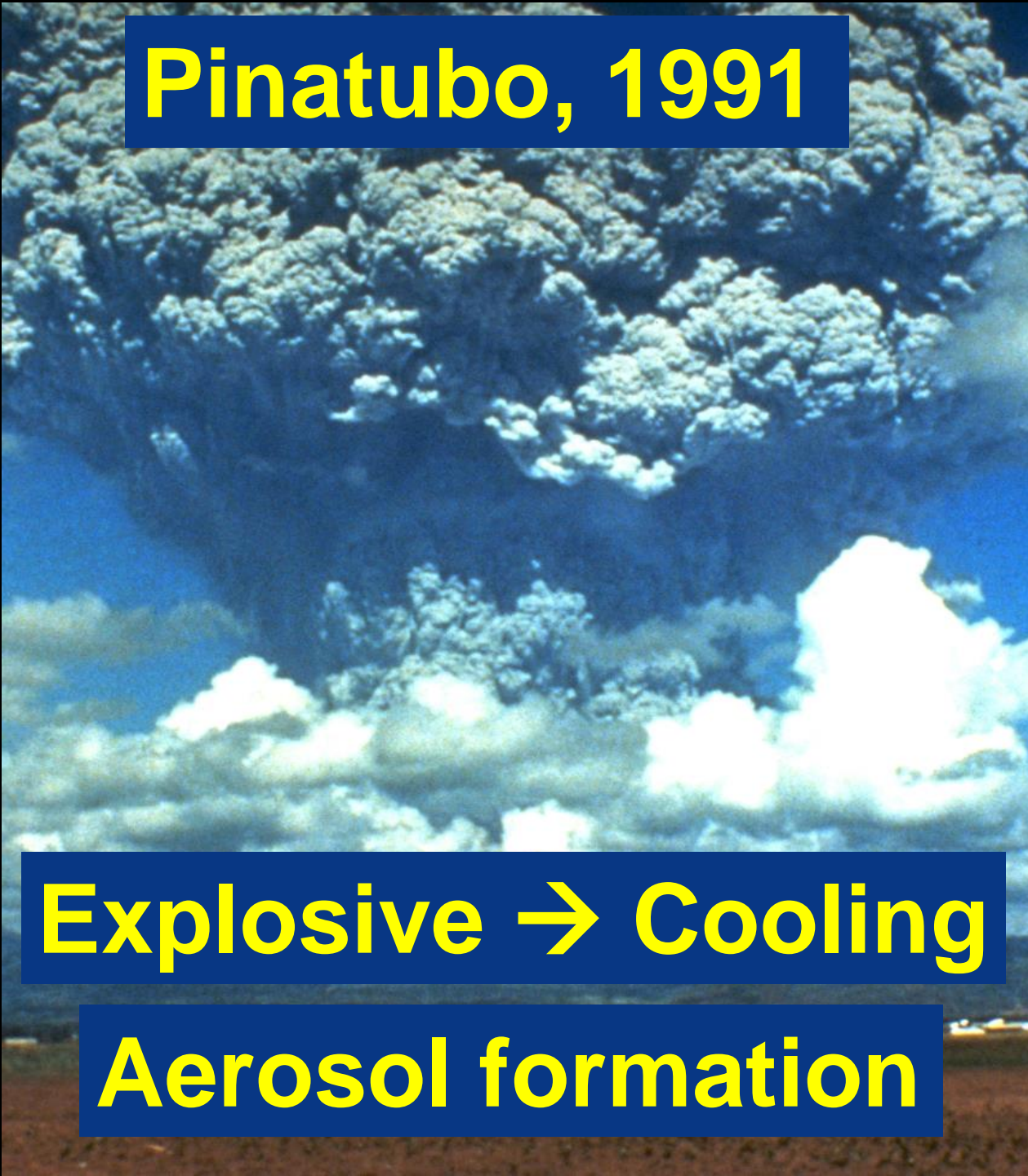
**Antarctic Ozone Hole
September 24, 2006**

NASA





Pinatubo, 1991



Explosive → Cooling

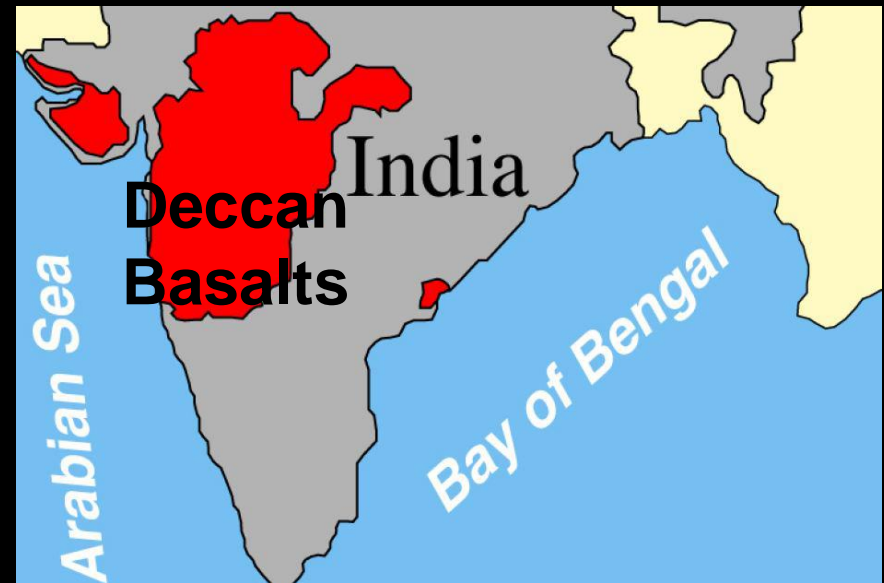
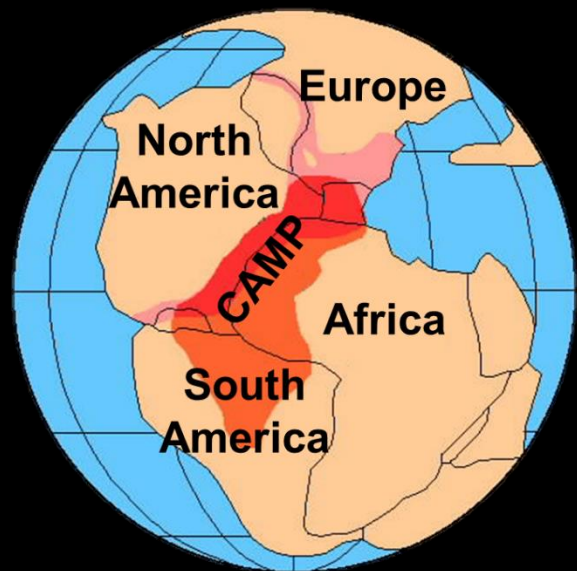
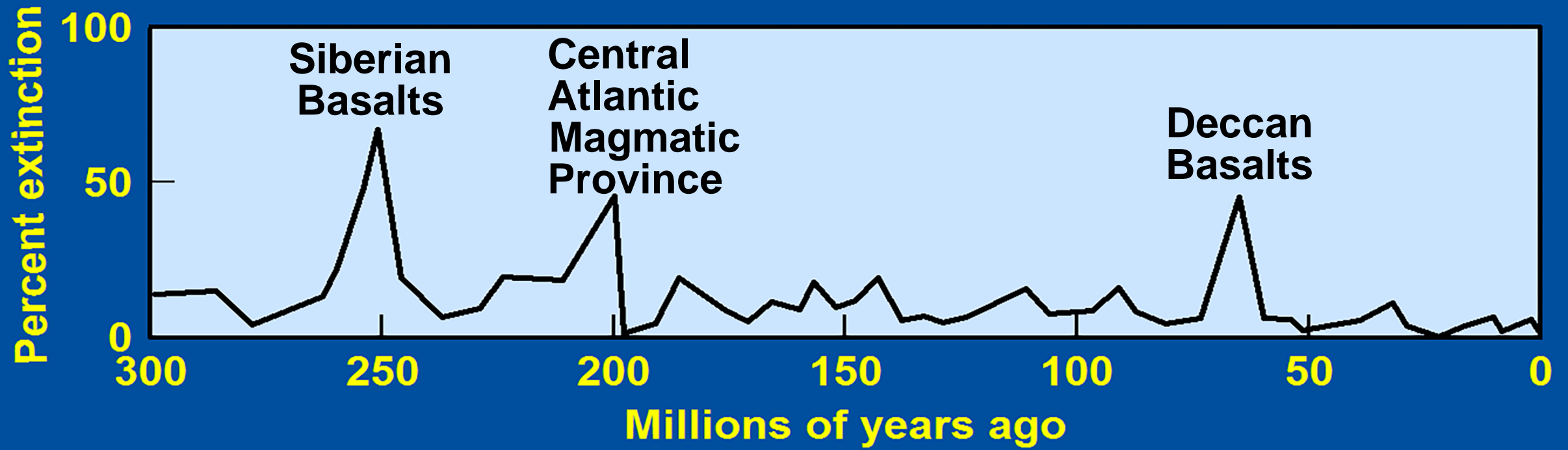
Aerosol formation

Bárðarbunga, 2014-2015



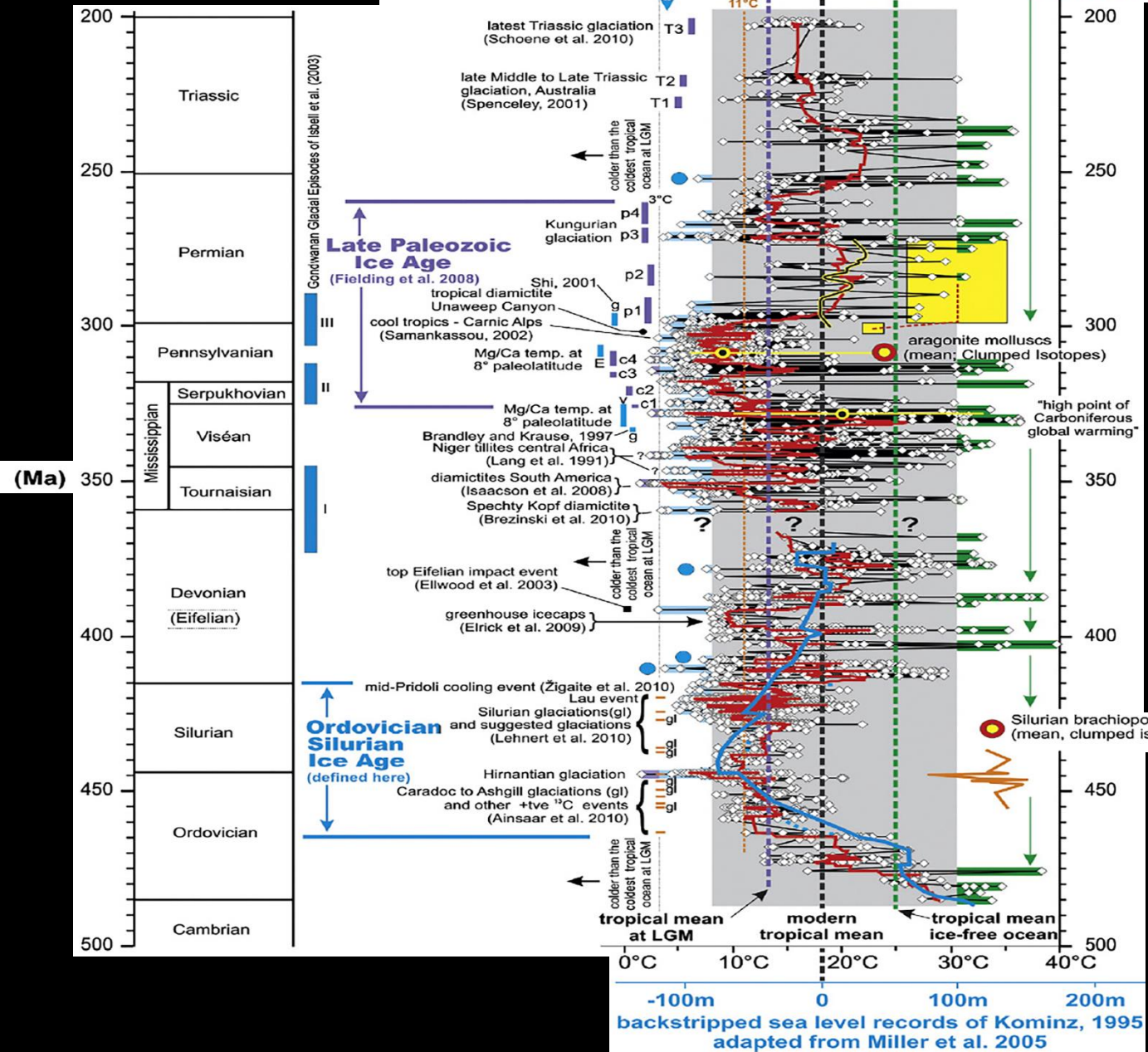
Effusive → Warming

No aerosol formation



brachiopod habitat temperature 0°C 10°C 20°C 30°C 40°C

pCO₂ (ppmv)(x 1000; Permian only) 0 1 2 3 4



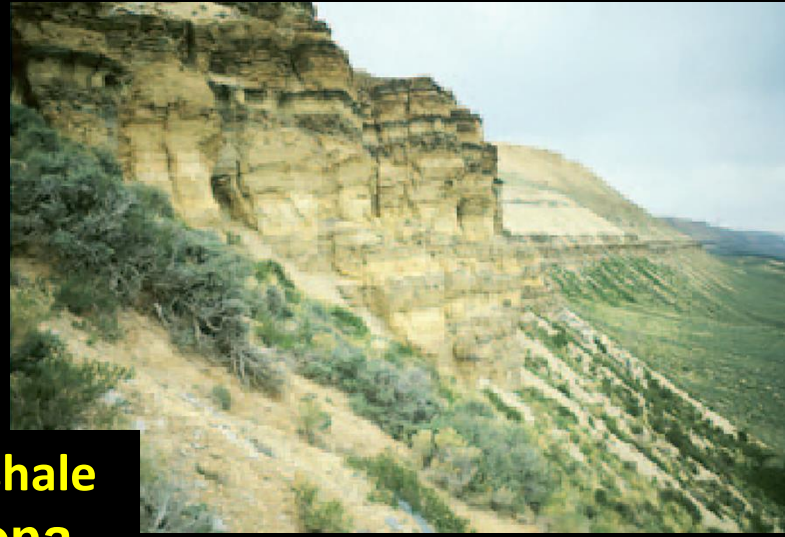
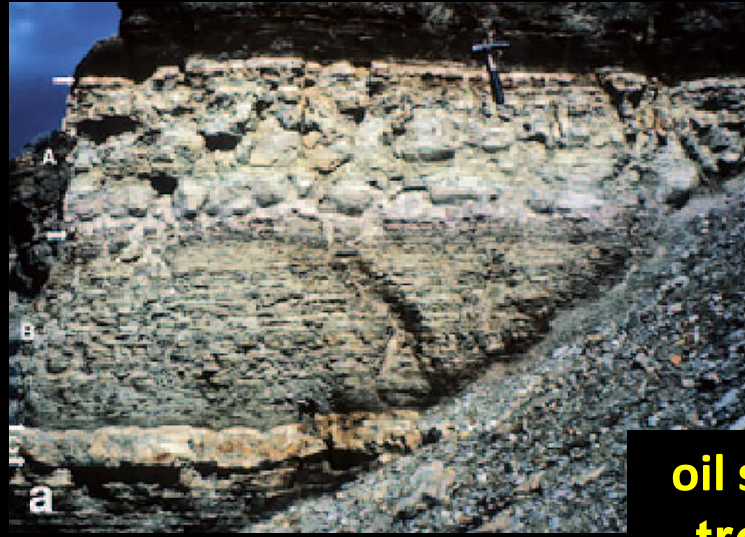
Peter S. Giles, 2012

Low-latitude Ordovician to Triassic brachiopod habitat temperatures (BHTs) determined from $\delta^{18}O$ [brachiopod calcite]: A cold hard look at ice-house tropical oceans

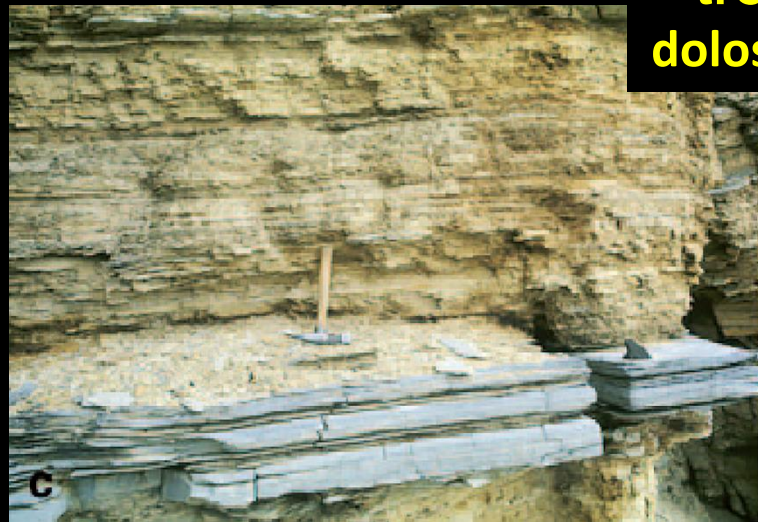
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 317-318, p. 134-152.

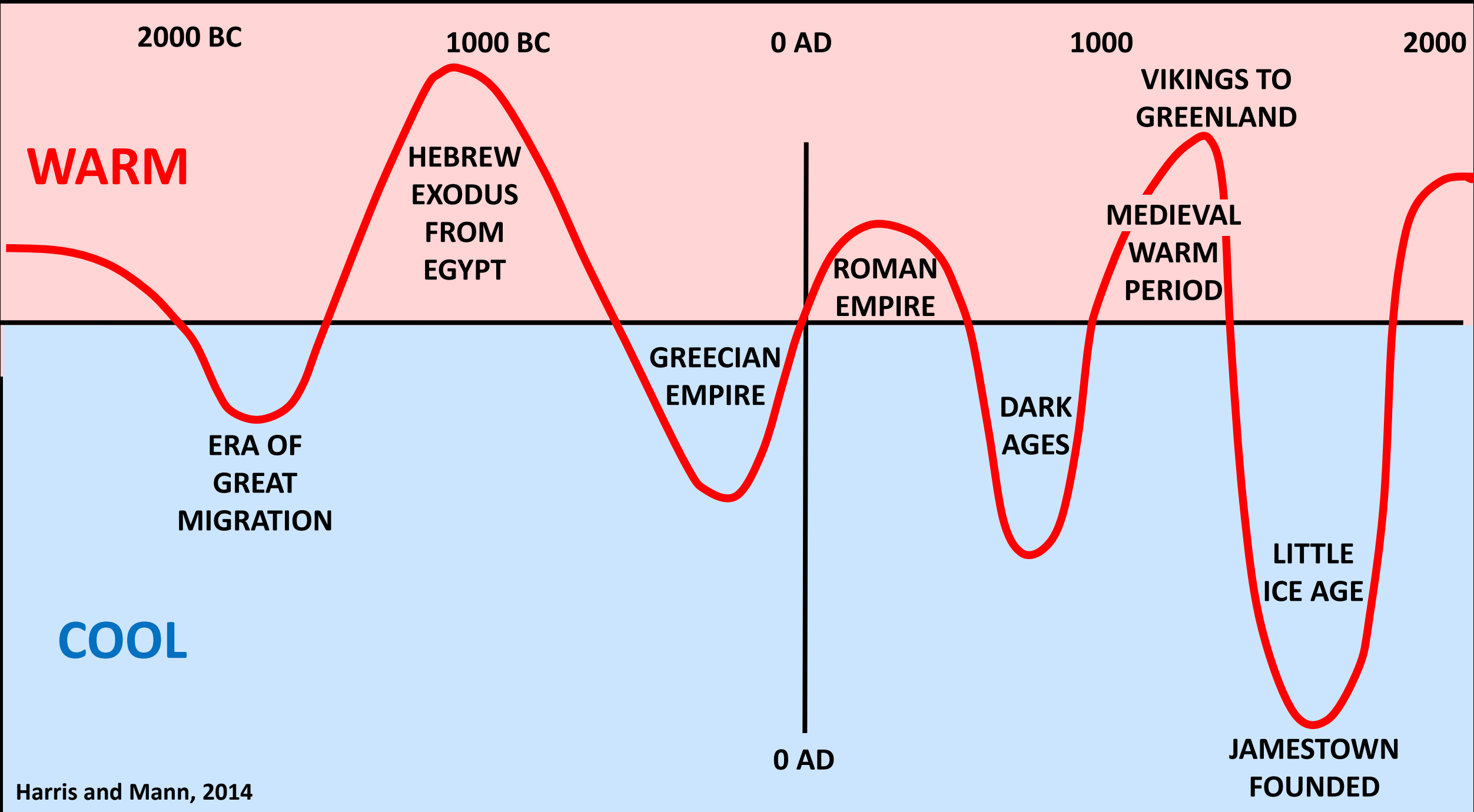
Eocene Green River Formation in Wyoming

Ronald C. Surdam, 2013, Geological Observations Supporting Dynamic Climatic Changes, in Geological CO₂ Storage Characterization, Springer.



**oil shale
trona
dolostone**

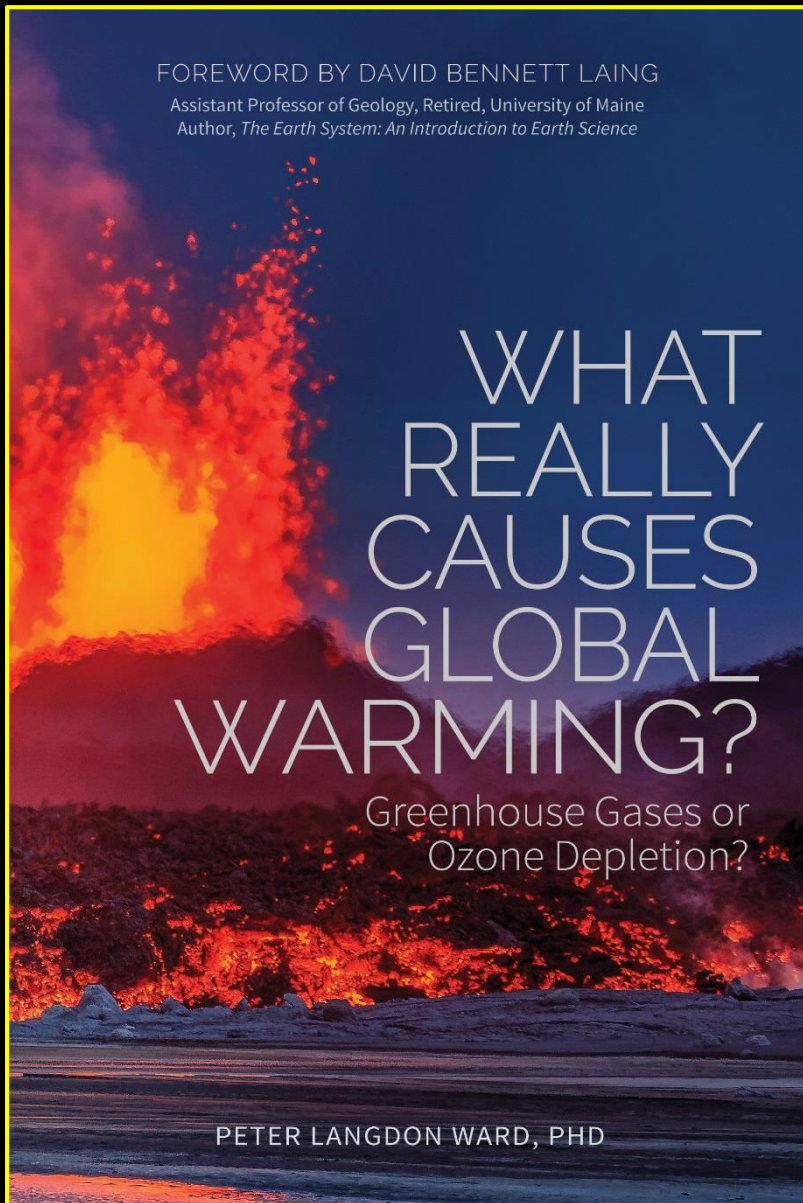




Ozone depletion caused by volcanic eruptions and CFC gases provides a clear and sufficient explanation for warming over the past 100 years and for warming throughout all of geologic time.

What role did greenhouse gases play?

For more information:



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WhyClimateChanges.com

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peward@Wyoming.com