## Volcanic Volumes

You need: a calculator

Cindy, the volcanologist from Counter Catastrophe, is talking to a year 8 class about volcanoes.

The size of a volcanic eruption is usually measured in terms of the volume of material it ejects. We measure this in cubic kilometres. 1 kilometre equals 1000 metres.

Answer the questions she gave the class after her talk.

1. a. How many $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ is $1 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ ?
b. Picture a cube that has a 1 kilometre by 1 kilometre base and is 1 kilometre high. How many $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ is $1 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ ?
c. Write your answer to question 1 b as a power of 10 .
2. There are 49 volcanoes within 20 kilometres of Auckland City. Copy and complete this table for the amount of material some of the volcanoes have erupted:

| Volumes of Erupted Material |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{km}^{3}$ | $\mathrm{~m}^{\mathbf{3}}$ |
| Lake Pupuke | 0.06 | 60 million |
| Rangitoto | 2.45 |  |
| Maungarei | 0.21 |  |
| Maungakiekie |  | 350 million |
| Mount Māngere | 0.19 |  |
| Puke Kiwiriki | 0.018 |  |
| Te Tātua-o-Riukiuta |  | 175 million |
| Pukekawa | 0.0254 |  |
| Ōwairaka |  | 38.7 million |

3. In 1980, $4.9 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ of material erupted from Mount St Helens (Washington State, USA). In 186 AD, the Taupō eruption ejected $100 \mathrm{~km}^{3}$ of material. How many times bigger than Rangitoto was each of these eruptions?
