



Vocabulary

‘a‘ā: A type of basalt lava flow with a loose rubbly top surface, a dense interior core, and a rubbly bottom. ‘A‘ā flows are thick and can move quickly

crust: The outermost layer of the Earth. (Other layers of the Earth include the mantle, inner, and outer core.)

Hot Spot: An area on Earth’s surface that experiences volcanic activity and where lava pushes up forming a volcano.

magma: Hot, liquified rock located underground.

mantle: The thickest layer of the Earth, located beneath the crust.

pāhoehoe: A type of basalt lava flow with a smooth glassy surface and a bubble-rich interior. Pāhoehoe surface flows can move slowly.

plates (or tectonic plates): Large and small slabs of the Earth’s crust that move very slowly, causing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, formation of tsunamis, etc.

seamount: A mountain on the ocean floor.