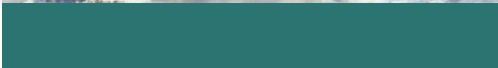


Hekla

Hekla is 1,491 m high. Hekla last erupted in February 2000. It was predicted eruption 15 minutes before it began. Hekla is a relatively young volcano and the main part, the high part of the mountain, is considered to be less than 7,000 years old. The mountain is based on a fairly thick crust where the South Iceland fracture zone and the volcanic zone meet. A fairly big crack lies under the mountain, indicating that there were eruptions before the mountain was built up and magma was formed. This crack can be seen on the surface and has often erupted from it, but also the shoulder of the mountain, such as outside the crack. This rift in Hekla connects more craters that have erupted over the years, some once, others more often.

The mountain stands out from other Icelandic volcanoes in that magma is much deeper than in other mountainous country, or at about 11 km depth in the crust.

Someone greatest disaster in Iceland took place in Hekla for 7000, 4500 and 2900 years. It was volcanic activity of Mt. different than now. Time passed between eruptions and explosions in much more, but only came up kísilrík (sour) ashes and probably ran no lava in these eruptions. Traces of these eruptions can be found in the form of tephra layers dispersed over a large part of the country, especially in the north.



The earth burns under us





1104

Eruption of Hekla in 1104 is the largest eruption of Hekla in historical times and the ash formation about 2 km³. No lava was emitted. The eruption is the second largest ash eruption in Iceland in historical time, after the eruption of the glacier in the 1362nd The eruption is also the silica richest of all the historical eruptions in Hekla. Farm about 70 km away from source from the eruption completely destroyed, but it has been difficult to determine precisely the extent of the destruction was caused by the eruption. Sector ash from the eruption reached the north.

1766

The eruption in mount Hekla in 1766 was a diatomaceous eruption. There are no records of ash falling outside Iceland. The eruption was the longest in Hekla in historical times and the initial phase of the eruption very explosive (Plinian), with high ash production the first 5-6 hours. Ash came mostly in the north. Despite the damage caused by the ash fall, it was not as severe as in the Hekla eruption in 1693, where the ash sector lay east of the populated area of southern Iceland. There was high lava output in the eruption (1.3 km³) and the most in Hekla in historical times. Only in the eruption of the Laki craters in 1783 was more lava output. The eruption lasted, but regressed, from the end of August 1767 and until March 1768.

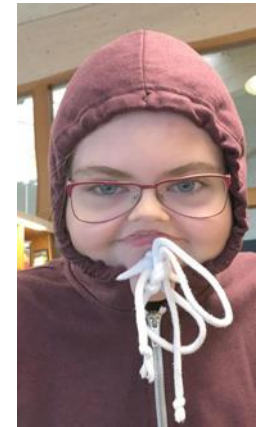
Owners of the business: Jörðin brennur undir okkur

All the information was found in this side

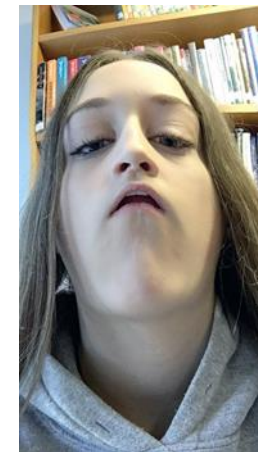
<https://is.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hekla>



Katrín Hildur ☺



Guðrún Birna ☺



Diljá Björg ☺



Unnur ☺