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Crater lake dogs

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May 24, 2012 A Lake crater is a lake that forms in a volcanic or caldera crater, like a maar; Less commonly and with a low association at the end of a lake can form in an impact crater caused by a meteorite, or in an artificial explosion caused by humans. Sometimes lakes that are formed inside the Caldes are called Caldera lakes, but often this distinction is not made. The craters lakes covering the active virtual sockets (fumarolic) are sometimes as volcanic lakes, and the water within them is often sour, saturated volcanic gases and cloudy with a strong greenish color. The lakes located in dormant or extinct volcanoes tend to have fresh water, and the clarity of water in such lakes can be exceptional due to the lack of infancy flows and sediments. The shape of the craters lakes as precipitation inside the circle fills the depression created. The water level rises until it reaches a balance between the incoming and outgoing water rate. Sources of water loss individually or together, may include evaporation, infiltration of subsoil and in places, surface losses or overflow when the lake level reaches the lowest point on its edge. [Source: Wikipedia] Below you will find a gallery of some of the most beautiful cratari lakes in the world. Knowing that these were created and formed by volcanoes he only adds to their mystical. Have fun! 1. Lake Crater, Mount Mazama - Oregon, United States of America. Ben canales. A well-known crater lake, which brings the same name as the geological feature, is the crater lake in Oregon, USA. It is located in the Caldera del Monte Mazama. It is the deepest lake in the United States with a depth of 594 m (1,949 ft). The crater lake is fed exclusively from rain and snow, without influx or outflow on the surface, and therefore is one of the most clear lakes in the world. [Source] 2. Quilotoa Crater Lake - Ecuador photography of Annom Quilotoa is a caldera full of water and the most western volcano in Ecuadorian Ande. The 3 kilometers (2 ml) The Larga Caldera were trained by the collapse of this delighted volcano following a catastrophic eruption Vei-6 about 800 years ago, which produced Pyroclastic flows and Lahar who reached the Pacific Ocean, and They spread a deposit in flight of volcanic ash during the North Andes. Caldera has since accumulated a deep crater lake of 250 m (820 ft), which has a greenish color due to dissolved minerals. Fumaroles are located on the floor of the lake and the thermal springs occur on the eastern sides of the volcano. [Source] 3. Crater lakels in the seam of Albertina - Africa Photograph by Joel Sartore in a region bursting with people, some large open spaces remain ... like the Rift floor in Queen Elizabeth Park, rounded with lakes craters Formed by volcanic explosions. If the protected areas were not He set aside in the Albertina split from the 1920s to the 1960s, the conservatives doubt of every great wild area existing today. [Source] 4. western split, also called the Albertina split, is bordered by some of the highest mountains in Africa, Africa, The Virunga mountains, the Mitumba mountains and the Ruwenzori range. It contains the lakes of Rift Valley, which include some of the deepest lakes in the world (up to 1,470 meters (4,800 feet) in the bottom of Lake Tanganyika). Most of this area is located within the borders of national parks such as the Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Rwenzori National Park and Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda and the Volcano National Park in Rwanda. Lake Victoria is considered part of the Rift Valley system, although it is actually located between the two branches. All the large African lakes were formed as a result of the split, and most are located within its Rift Valley. 4. Kelimutu Crater Lake à € "Island of Flores, Indonesia, photograph of Rosino Kelimutu Vulcano contains three extraordinary crater lakes of various colors. TIWU ATA MBUPU (Lake of Old People) is usually blue and is the westernmost of the three lakes. The other two lakes, Tiwu Nuwa Muri Koo FAI (lake of young people and girls) and Tiwu Ata Polo (lake haunted or enchanted) are separated by a shared crater wall and are typically green or red respectively. Kelimutu is of interest to geologists because the three lakes are different colors, but are still in the crest of the same volcano. 5. Crater Lake, Mount Pinabuto à € "Luzon, Philippines photography of Nucksfan604 on Flickr Lake Pinatubo is the crater lake of Mount Pinatubo formed after its climatic eruption on June 15, 1991. The lake is located near the borders of Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales Province in the Philippines and is the deepest lake in the country at 800 m (2,600 feet). It is about 90 km (56 km) northwest of the capital of Manila. 6. Crater Lake (Okama), Mt. Zao à € "Honshu, Japan Photography by Aaron Jarrad (Thetownsheriff on flickr) Mount Zao is a complex volcano on the border between Yamagata Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture in Japan. It consists of a cluster of Stratovolcanoes and is the most active volcano in the north of Honshu?. The central volcano of the group includes several lava domes and a tuff cone, Goshiki-Dake, which contains a crater lake named Okama. Also known as the color tin à€TM because it changes color depending on time, it is located in a crater formed by a volcanic eruption in the 1720s. The lake is 360 meters (1,200 feet) in diameter and 60 m (200 ft) deep and is one of the main tourist attractions of the area. 7. Lake crater, Mount Katmai - Alaska, United States of America Photography of Captain Budd Christman, Noaa Corps Mount Katmai is a great Stratovolcano (composed volcano) on the Alaska Peninsula in southern Alaska, located within the National Park of Katmai and Preserve. It is located about 6.3 miles (10 km) of diameter with a caldera full of central lake about 3 km away (4.5 of 3 km) in the area, formed during the eruptionNovarpa of 1912. The edge of the caldera reaches a maximum elevation of 6,716 feet (2,047 m). In 1975 the surface of the crater lake was at an altitude of about 4,220 feet (1,286 (1,286 And the estimated elevation of the Caldera floor is about 3,400 ft (1,040 m). The mountain is located in Kodiak Island Borough, very close to his border with the lake and the Borough peninsula. [Source] 8. Vulcan Point Inside Lake Crater, Taal Volcano à € "Luzon, Philippines Junjun Mac1 photography (MacPhotography on Flickr) Taal Volcano is a complex volcano located on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. Historical eruptions focus on the island of Volcano, an island near the center of Lake Taal. The lake partially fills Taal Caldera, which was formed by powerful prehistoric eruptions between 140,000 to 5,380 BP. View from Tagaytay Ridge, Taal Volcano and Lake has one of the most picturesque and attractive views in the Philippines. It is located about 50 km south of the town's capital, the city of Manila. A large rock, now called Volcano point that the projects from the surface of the crater lake were the residue of the old crater floor which is now surrounded by Lake Largo 2 kilometers (1.2 mi), now called the main lake of the crater. Vulcan Point is cited as the largest island in the world within a lake on an island inside a lake on an island, that is, Vulcan Point inside the Crater lake, on the island Taal All Interior of Lake Taal, on the island of Luzon. [Source] 9. Deriba Crater Lake, Jebel Marra à € "Darfur, Sudan Photograph by J Williams Deriba The crater is at the highest point of Jebel Marra at an altitude of 3,042 m (980 ft), in Darfur in the western part of Sudan. The Cottera circle became the new highest point in Sudan, after the independence of South Sudan. It is located between 5 km and 8 km of diameter through the external crater. The internal crater is filled by a crater lake. The Deriba Caldera, at 5 kilometers, was formed by explosive eruptions of the Jebel Marra volcano about 3,500 years ago. The volcano is considered dormant, rather than extinct, as hot springs and fumaroles (gas and vanity vents) are still present. [Source] 10. Crater Lake, Mount Ruapehu - New Zealand Adrian photography Macneil Mount Ruapehu, or simply Ruapehu, is an active stratovolcano at the southern end of the Taupo volcanic area in New Zealand. It is located 23 kilometers north-east of Ohakune and 40 kilometers south-west of the southern shore of Lake Taupo, within the Tongariro National Park. The main ski fields of the North Island and only the glaciers are on its slopes. Ruapehu is one of the most active volcanoes in the world and the largest active volcano in New Zealand. It is the highest point of the North Island and includes three main peaks: Tahurangi (2,797 m), Te Heuheu (2,7555 m) and WallTaitontonga (2,751 m). The deep and active crater is one of the peaks and fills with a crater lake among the main eruptions. [Source] 11.YAK Louum Crater Lake à € "Ratanakiri, Cambodia Photograph of Ethan Crowley, of Ethan Crowley Productions Yak Loum is a lake and a popular tourist destination in the of Ratanakiri of Northeast Cambodia. Located about 3 miles (5 km) from the Capital, Banlung, the beautiful lake occupies a volcanic crater of 4,000 years. Due to the tremendous depth of the lake (157 ft or 48 m), its water is exceptionally clean and clear. The lake is almost perfectly round and measures 0.75 miles (0.72 km) in diameter. Large trees and rich and lush rainforest, the house of many birds and exotic parrots, surround the lake. 12. Kerid Crater Lake, Iceland Photography By ProgressChrome Kerid is a crater volcanic lake located in the area of GrÁssnes in South Iceland, on the famous tourist route known as the Golden Circle. It is one of the different crater lakes in the area, known as the western volcanic zone of Iceland, which includes the Reykjanes Peninsula and the Langjökull Glacier, created as the land moved on a localized hotspot, but it is what has the most visually recognizable caldera still intact. À The caldera, like the other volcanic rock in the area, is composed of a red volcanic rock (poor than black). The same Caldera is about 55 m (180 feet) deep, 170 m wide (560 ft) and 270 m (890 ft) in front. The Kerid caldera is one of the three most recognizable volcanic craters because at about 3,000 years, it is only half the age of most of the surrounding volcanic characteristics. While most of the crater is steep with a small vegetation, a wall is tilted more gently and covered with a deep moss and can be descended quite easily. The lake itself is quite superficial (7 - 14 meters, depending on the rains and other factors), but because of the minerals from the ground, it is a matt and extraordinarily vivid watermarine. 13. Crater Lake, Licancabur - Photography Chile by Albert Backer Licancabur is a highly symmetrical Stratovolcano on the southernmost part of the border between Chile and Bolivia. It is located southwest of Green Lagoon in Bolivia. The volcano dominates the landscape of the Salar de Atacama area. The two-thirds below the north-eastern slope of the volcano belong to Bolivia, 5,400 m (17,717 ft) from the foot to 4,360 m (14,304 feet), while the rest and the largest part, including the third upper part of the north-eastern slope, the crater and summit, belong to Chile. À The summit and crater are located entirely in Chile, slightly over 1 km (3,281 feet) south-west of international borders, is about 400 m wide (1,312 feet) and contains a 70 m (230 feet) of 90 M (295 ft) Lake crater, Lake Licancabur, which is covered the ice for most of the year. This is one of the highest lakes in the world, and despite the air temperatures that may fall to -30 ° C, it contains planchonic fauna. 14. VITI Geothermal Crater Lake, Askja à€ "The Icelandic photograph of Boaworm Askja is a Stratovolcano located in a remote part of the central highlands of Iceland. The name Askja refers to a complex of nesting caldes within the mountainsby Dyngjufljall, which rise at 1,510 m (4,954 feet), to Askja meaning box or caldera in Iceland. The region is accessible only for a few months from theBeing located in the rain-shadow in the Neither Vatnajskull Icecap, the area receives about 450 mm of rain annually. The area has been used during training for the Apollo program to prepare astronauts for lunar missions, their main objective in Askja was to study geology. À Oskjuvatn is a large lake that fills most of the smaller caldera resulting from 1875 eruption. Its surface is about 50 m below the level of the main crater floor and covers about 12 km². When the lake originally formed it was hot, but today it is frozen for most of the year. Oskjuvatn is the second largest lake in Iceland at 220 m deep. Screws is a smaller explosion crater on the northeastern oskjuvatn shore, about 150 meters in diameter. Contains a geothermal lake of sol-rich blue water, sulfur and opaque. [Source] 15. Lake of the sky, Mountain Baekdu - China, North Korea photography of BDPmax Heaven Lake is a lake crater on the border between China and North Korea. It is located inside a caldera at the top of the Volcanic mountain Baekdu, a part of the Baekdudaegan mountain range and the Changbai mountain range. It is partly located in the province of Ry.gangang, in North Korea, at 42.006 À ° n 128.057 À ° and, and partly in the province of Jilin, in north-eastern China. Caldera containing Lake of Heaven was created by a great eruption in 969 CE (À ± 20 years). The lake has a superficial elevation of 2,189.1 m (7,182 ft). The lake covers an area of 9.82 km² (3,79 square meters) with a south-north length of 4.85 km (3.01 mi) and an east-west length of 3.35 kilometers (2.08 mi). The average depth of the lake is 213 m (699 ft) and a low depth of 384 m (1,260 feet). From half October to Metà June, it is typically covered with ice. [Source] If you liked this post, the Setifter strongly recommends: when rivers collide: 10 fluences around the world

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