

GEODIVERSITY A POWERFULL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE









What is geodiversity?

DIA INTERNACIONAL DA GEODIVERSIDADE

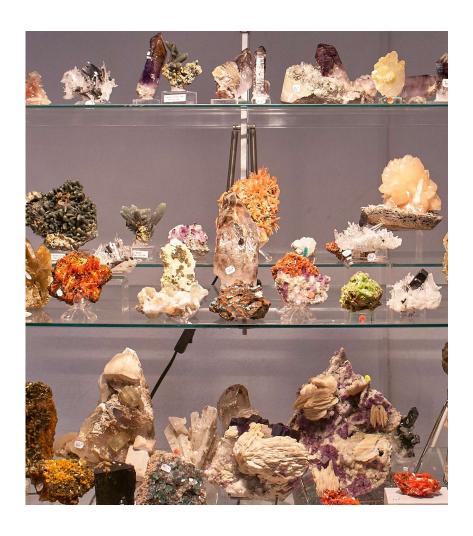
6th october

(adaptado de Brilha, 2022)









Minerals













- Minerals
- Rocks

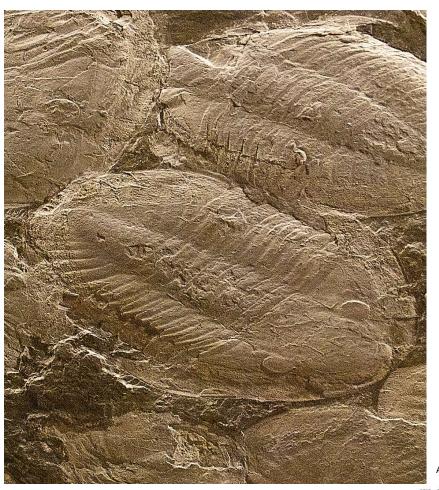












- Minerals
- Rocks
- Fossils



Arouca Geoparque Mundial da UNESCO











- Minerals
- Rocks
- Fossils
- Landforms

Lagos













- Minerals
- Rocks
- Fossils
- Landforms
- Soils

Arouca Geoparque Mundial da UNESCO













- Minerals
- Rocks
- Fossils
- Landforms
- Soils
- Active geological processes

Seixal, ilha da Madeira











Geodiversity is the support for biodiversity and for the survival and well-being of mankind.















Why we depend on

geodiversity of planet

Earth?

(adaptado de Brilha, 2022)

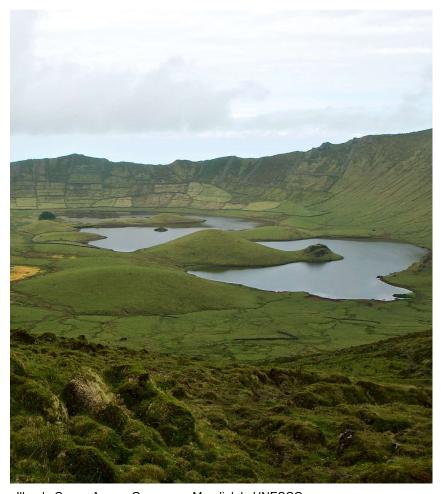












Regulation of terrestrial systems



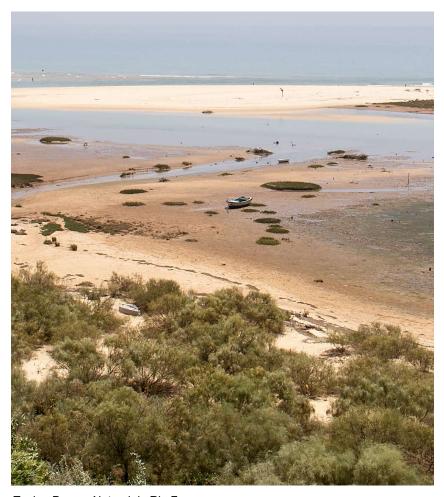
Ilha do Corvo, Açores Geoparque Mundial da UNESCO











Biodiversity support



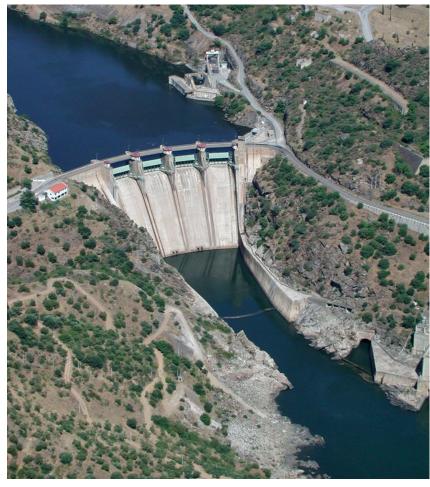
Tavira, Parque Natural da Ria Formosa











Infrastructure support



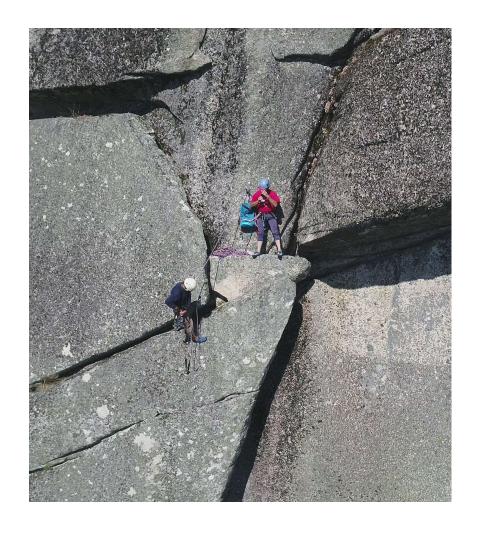
Freixo de Espada à Cinta, Parque Natural do Douro Internacional











Leisure and wellbeing activities















Extraction of rocks and minerals (basis for the development of society)



Estremoz











Learn about the history of the planet and the evolution of life



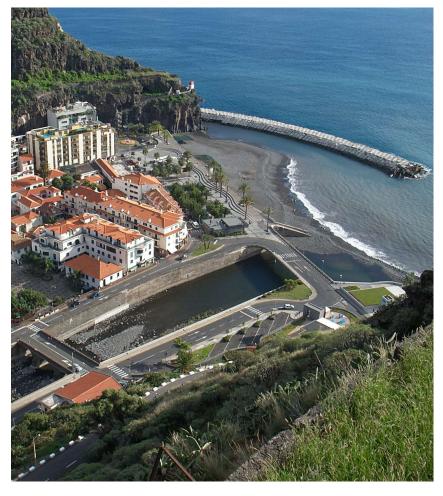
Arouca Geoparque Mundial da UNESCO











It plays an important role in spatial planning



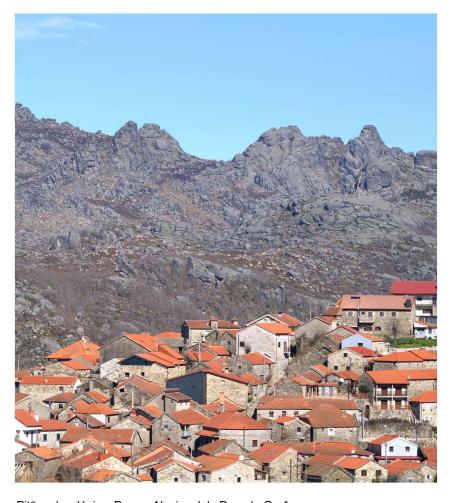
Ribeira Brava, ilha da Madeira











Strong connection with cultural identity

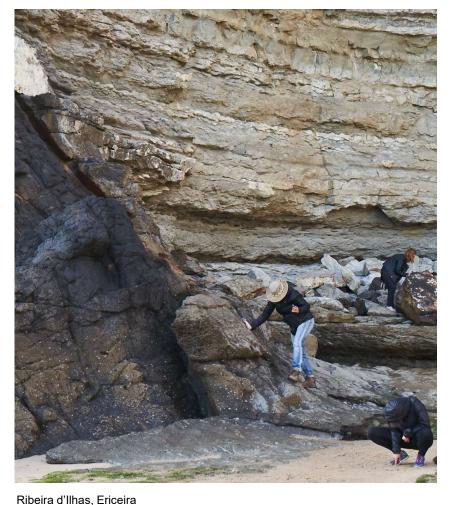


Pitões das Júnias, Parque Nacional da Peneda-Gerês









Natural laboratory for the teaching of **Earth Sciences**









And in the Azores?

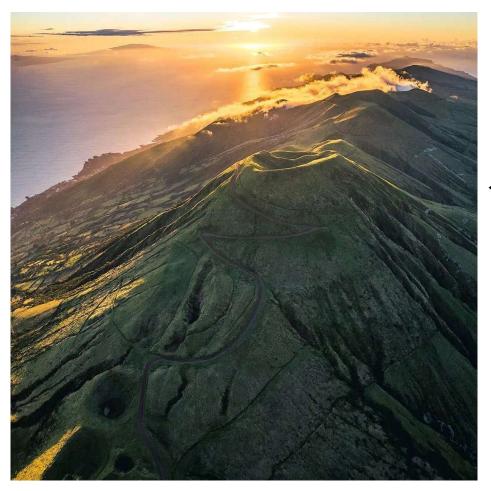












9 ISLANDS, of volcanoes...

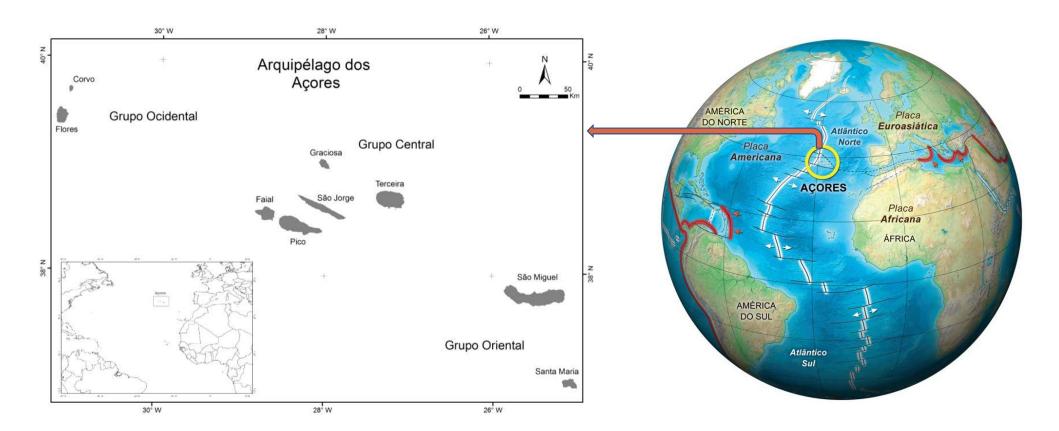
✓ The Azores are geologically recent islands, with a history dominated by volcanism.







GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT



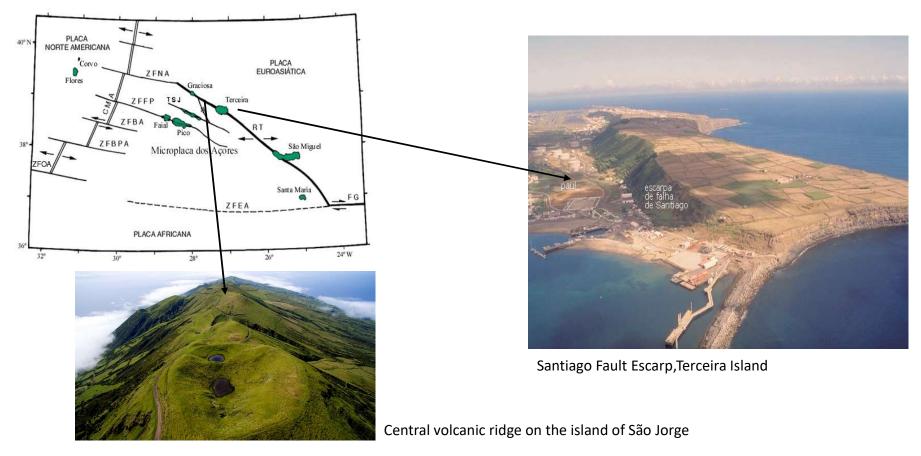








GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT:









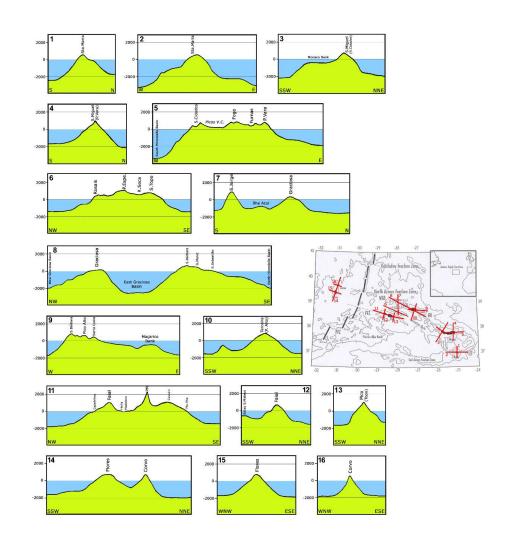


GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- The Azorean islands are all of volcanic origin and are distributed along a structure limited by the bathymetric of 2000 m
- The formation process began about:

35 million years

(e.g. Searle, 1980)



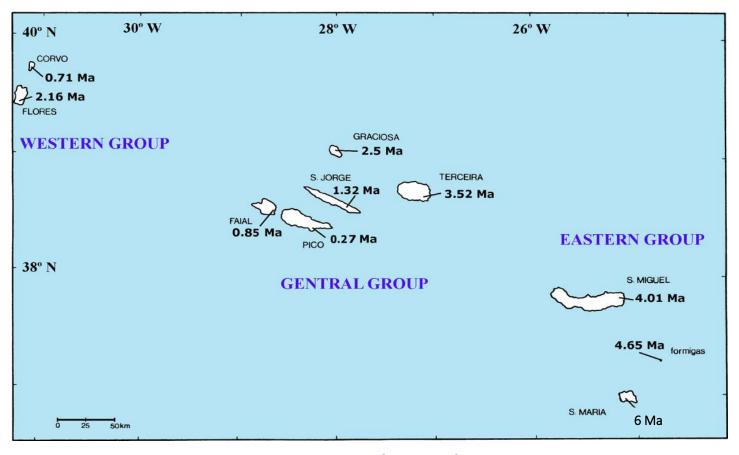








AGES OF THE ISLANDS...



Oldest published (isotopic) ages

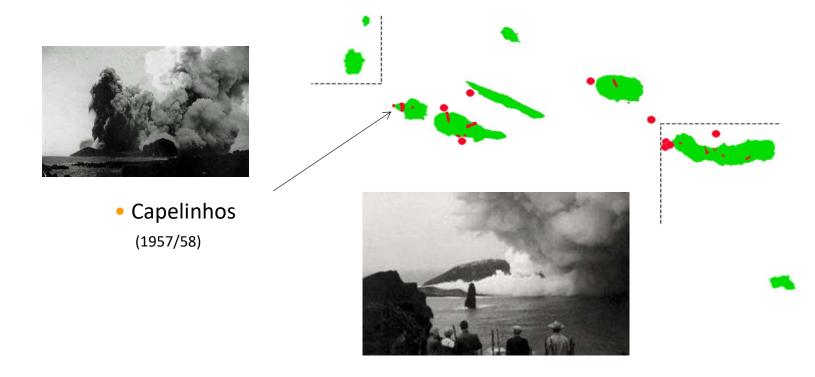








- 26 historical eruptions (since 1439)
- 14 of them submarine



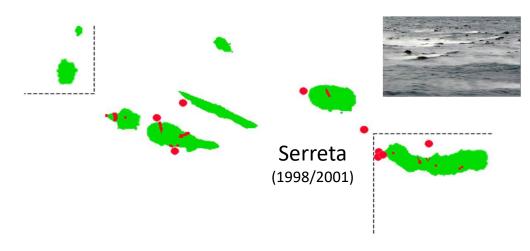






















27 VOLCANIC SYSTEMS

- √ 16 POLYGENETIC VOLCANOES (9 active)
- √ 12 Siliceous volcanic systems with caldera
- ✓ 3 Basic Polygenetic Volcanoes
- √ 1 seamount with crater (BDJC)
- √ 11 AREAS OF BASALTIC FISSURE VOLCANISM s.l.
- √ ~1750 MONOGENETIC VOLCANOES (scoria cones/spatter,
 domes, tuff cones/rings, maars...)
- ✓ 26 historical eruptions













External geodynamics

- Wind
- Rain
- Sea
- Sun/Dry
- Animals/Plants















GEOLANDSCAPES OF THE AZORES















"Large" volcanoes







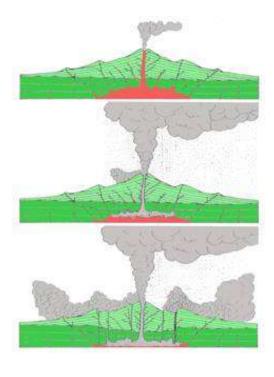


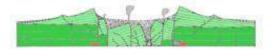






calderas



















"Small" volcanoes



















craters











Volcanic Ridges







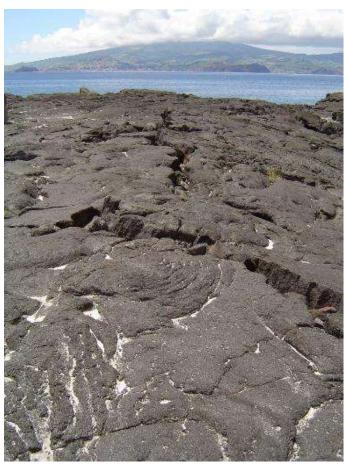




lajidos















fajãs







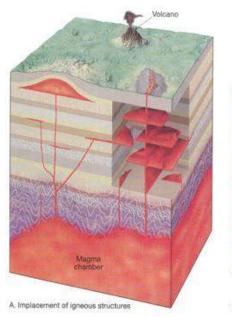


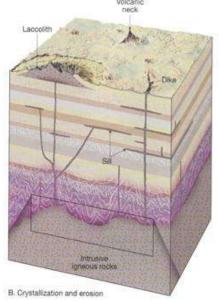






Dikes and vents











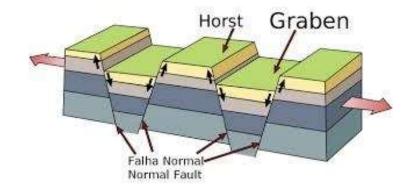






graben





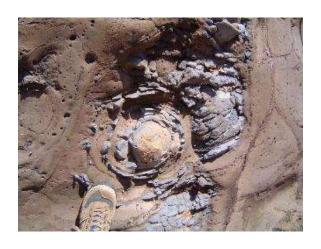








Disjunctions













Fumaroles





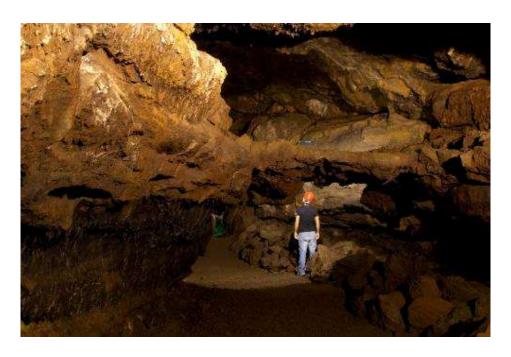








Volcanic Caves





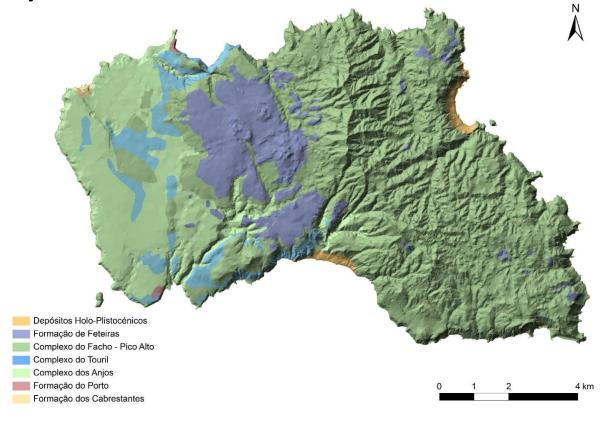








The Geological Cradle of the Azores – Sta. Maria 6 million years



- •It has no active volcanism
- •Basaltic rocks associated with terrestrial and submarine volcanism predominate
- •Important outcrops of submarine lava flows – pillow lavas
- •Consolidated sedimentary rocks such as limestones, sandstones, claystones, conglomerates...
- •Remarkable fossiliferous content in many of the sedimentary rocks

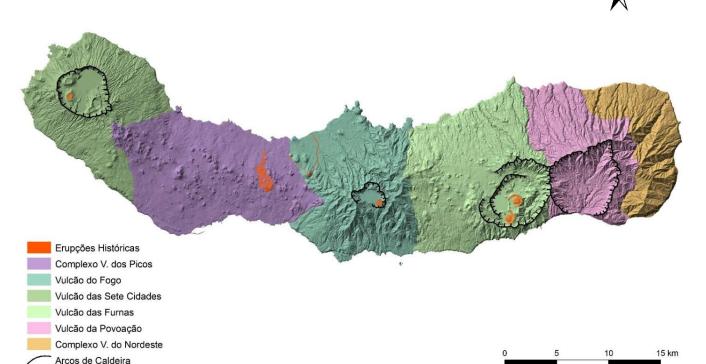








Island of calderas, volcanoes and lagoons – São Miguel 4 million years ago



- •4 large polygenetic volcanoes with caldera (Povoação, Furnas, Sete Cidades, Fogo)
- •2 areas of exclusively basaltic volcanism (Nordeste and Picos – oldest and newest)
- •~500 monogenetic volcanoes
- •35 lagoons, a wide variety of mineral and thermal waters and fumaroles of different types
- •9 Historical eruptions



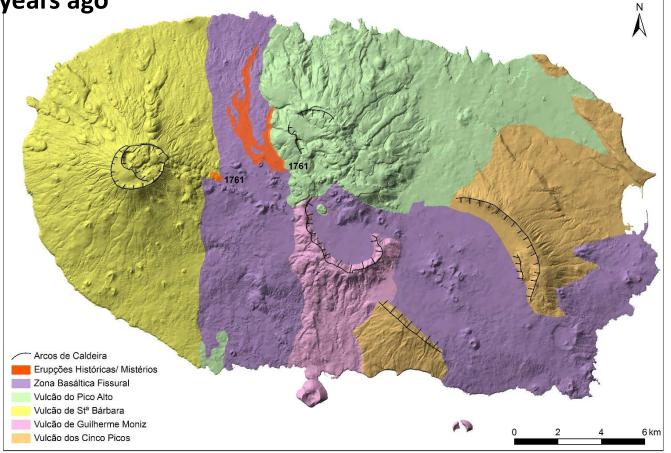






A sea of dense, viscous lava - Terceira

3.5 million years ago



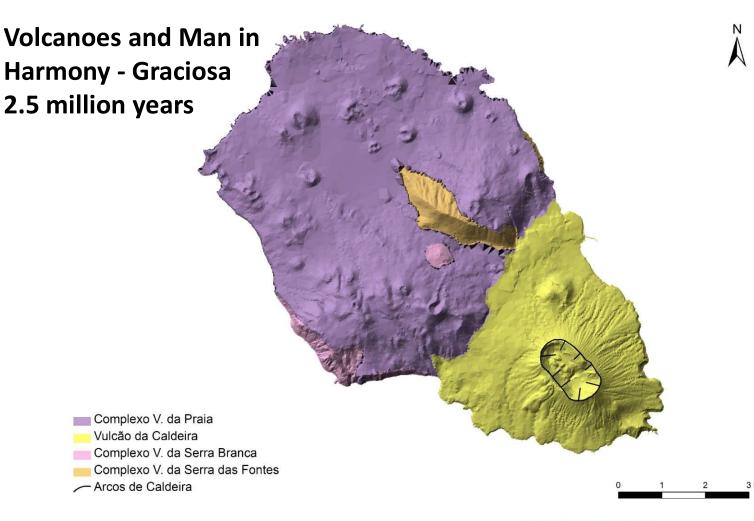
- 4 large volcanic buildings with caldera
- 1 zone of fissure basaltic volcanism
- Predominance of trachytic materials – domes and coulées











- •It has the smallest polygenetic volcano in the Azores – Caldeira trachytic volcano
- •32 basaltic scoria cones and associated lava flows
- •Last eruption Pico Timão: 2000 years
- •Secondary volcanism in the fumarolic field inside Furna do Enxofre a unique volcanic cave in the Azores.

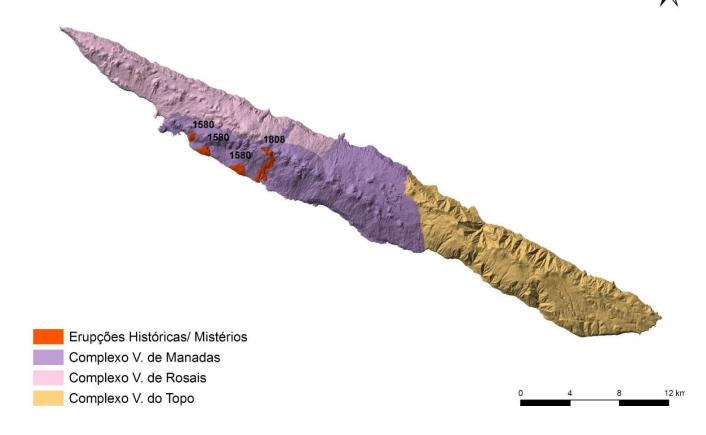








A volcanic ridge – São Jorge 1.32 million years ago



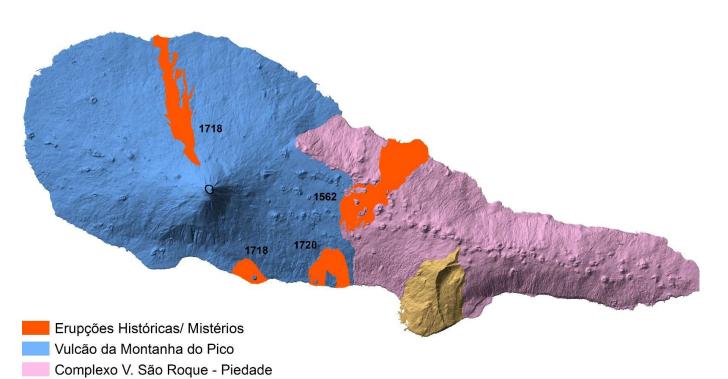
- •Exclusively basaltic volcanism s.l.
- •It has no central volcanic edifice
- •Extensive volcanic mountain range consisting of about 350 monogenetic cones
- •The (many) lava and detrital fajã at the base of the high cliffs stand out
- •5 Historical eruptions







The Good Giant - Pico 270,000 years



- •Youngest island in the archipelago (270,000 years old)
- •2 large polygenetic volcanoes (Topo and Pico Mountain)
- Pico Mountain highest point in
 Portugal (2350 m); third largest volcano
 in the North Atlantic
- •Achada Plateau volcanic ridge 30 km long, 190 scoria cones, spatter and eruptive fissures
- •Exclusively basaltic volcanism s.l.
- •4 Historical eruptions



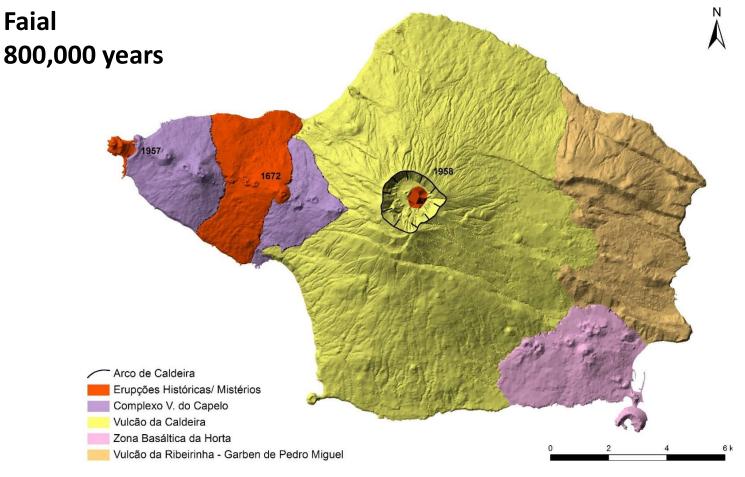
Vulcão do Topo Arco de Cratera







Where Volcanoes and Ocean Clash -



- •2 large polyenetic volcanoes (Ribeirinha and Caldeira)
- •2 Basaltic Fissural Zones (Horta Basaltic Zone and Capelo Peninsula)
- •Caldeira is the youngest in the Azores
- •2 historical eruptions (Fogo 1672 and Capelinhos 1957/58)
- •Capelinhos increased the area of the island by about 2.4 km2





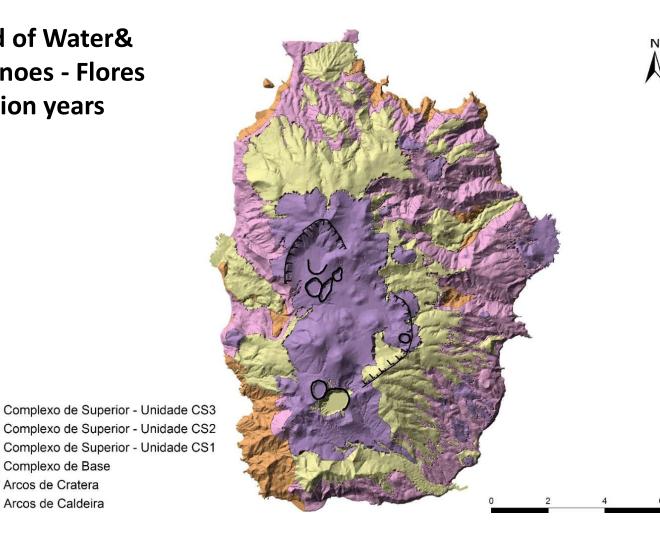




Island of Water& **Volcanoes - Flores** 2 million years

Complexo de Base Arcos de Cratera

Arcos de Caldeira





- •Several explosion craters hydromagmatic eruptions – Lagoa Funda, Lagoa Rasa, Lagoa Comprida, Lagoa Seca, Caldeira Branca •Important watersheds or river basins and several ancient volcanic cones
- •Residual reliefs volcanic vents and dykes
- •Rocha dos Bordões 570,000 years 6 kr old

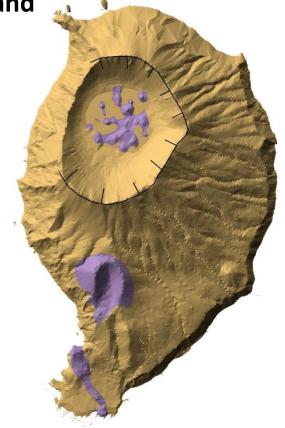






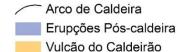


The Volcano Island 700,000 years





- •Small size but remarkable diversity of rocks
- •700,000 years,
- •1 volcanic building with Caldera (Caldeirão)
- •Several intra-caldera volcanic cones
- Lava Delta of Vila do Corvo last volcanic eruption of the island in the Pão de Açucar area
- •No recent volcanism













GEODIVERSITY



















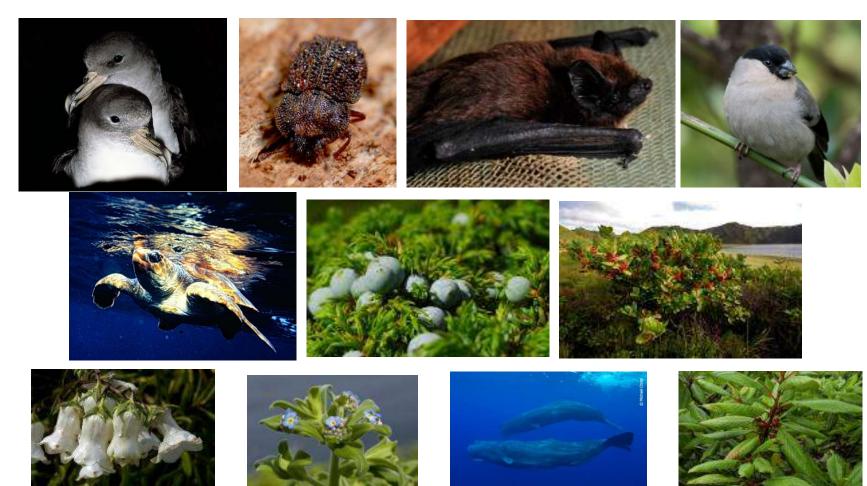








BIODIVERSITY





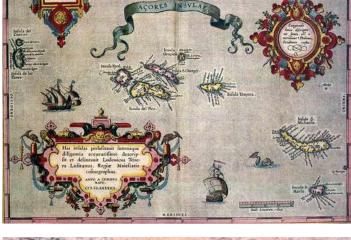






The fascination for THE ISLANDS

Since the XV Century??















We live with natural hazards...













We take advantage of the fertile (volcanic) soils













We take advantage of geological resources













We enjoy the volcanic landscapes...









CULTURAL HERITAGE - TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE



























The creation of what results today in the uniqueness of this space, namely its extraordinary geolandscapes and a natural heritage of excellence, is the result of the set of manifestations of the geodynamics of Planet Earth as well as the interaction of Man with this heritage.









AÇORIANIDADE

"The historical product of five centuries of human living in the middle of the sea and solitude, volcanoes and storms (...)"

(...) Geography "is worth as much as history [...]. Like the mermaids, we have a dual nature: we are of flesh and stone. Our bones dive into the sea."









In recent years, the geological heritage of the Azores have been...

"POLITICALLY" RECOGNIZED

"geologically" IDENTIFIED



"legally" PROTECTED









The volcanic landscapes of the Azores present different geological structures and sites that can be considered geomonuments or geosites... that must be preserved and valued!









- ✓ The inspiring volcanic landscapes
- ✓ The rich Biodiversity
- ✓ And the genuine traditions and cultural manifestations

9 ISLANDS 1 GEOPARK GEOPARK





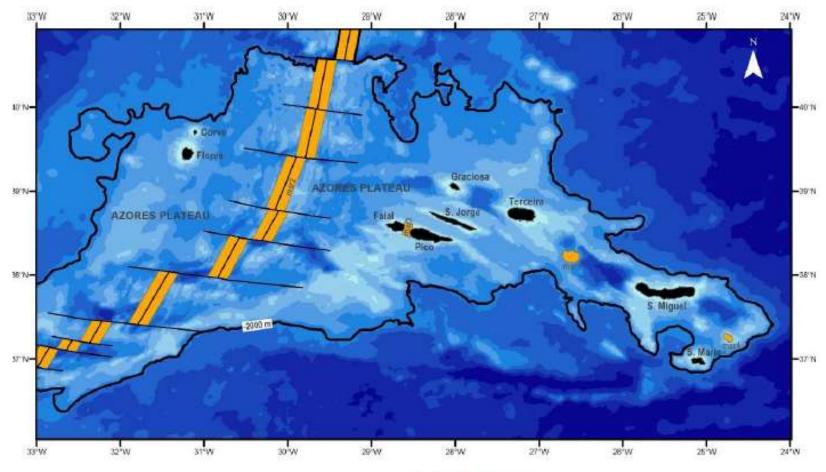








AZORES UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK









121 GEOSSITES: 6 GEOSITES OF INTERNATIONAL RELEVANCE 4 MARINE GEOSITES











EDUCATION/CONSERVATION/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



























celebrate the Earth's heritage; Supporting local communities









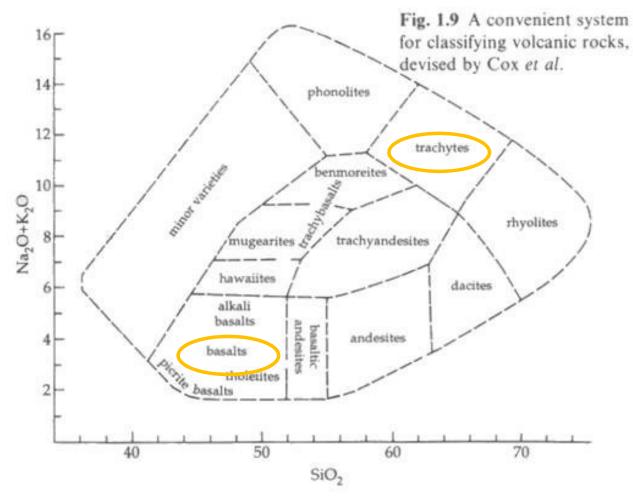
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AZORES UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK PRACTICAL ACTIVITY







Volcanic rocks:









9 ISLANDS 1 GEOPARK GEOPARK

NÓS SOMOS AÇORES GEOPARQUE MUNDIAL DA UNESCO





