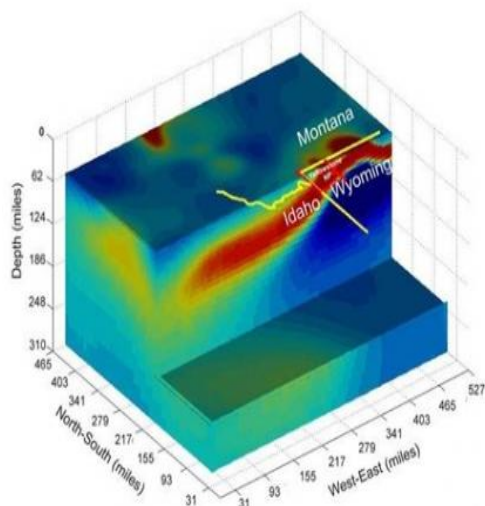


# Yellowstone's Super-Volcano More Massive than Expected

## PLANET EARTH

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<http://www.foxnews.com/scitech/2011/04/13/yellowstones-supervolcano-surprisingly-humongous/?test=faces>



The volcanic plume of partly molten rock that feeds the Yellowstone supervolcano. Yellow and red indicate higher conductivity, green and blue indicate lower conductivity. Made by University of Utah geophysicists and computer scientists, this is the first large-scale 'geoelectric' image of the Yellowstone hotspot.

**Note from Pastor Kevin Lea:** *This article explains how scientists from the University of Utah have discovered a salt water plume near the magma chamber under Yellowstone Park.*

*What they do not address is why (or how) that salt water could be so deep in the Earth's crust. Accepted theories on the formation of the earth would predict that it would be impossible for water (salt or otherwise) to be this deep. About five miles down, the pressure in rock is so extreme that rock acts as a putty thus making it impossible for any water originating higher in the crust from traveling deeper. So how and why is this water there and why is it highly conductive (salt water)?*

*For those interested in a scientific explanation for these and many other questions surrounding this discovery of conductive water under Yellowstone (and also discovered under some major mountain ranges), and how it could result in future cataclysms on Earth, I encourage you to read Dr. Walt Brown's (PhD, MIT Mechanical Engineering) *Hydroplate Theory*, which can be accessed for free online at: <http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/HydroplateOverview.html>*

The gigantic underground plume of partly molten rock that feeds the Yellowstone supervolcano might be bigger than previously thought, a new image suggests.

The study says nothing about the chances of a cataclysmic eruption at Yellowstone, but it provides scientists with a valuable new perspective on the vast and deep reservoir of fiery material that feeds such eruptions, the last of which occurred more than 600,000 years ago.

Earlier measurements of the plume were produced by using seismic waves — the waves generated by earthquakes — to create a picture of the underground region. The new picture was produced by examining the Yellowstone plume's electrical conductivity, which is generated by molten silicate rocks and hot briny water that is naturally present and mixed in with partly molten rock.

"It's a totally new and different way of imaging and looking at the volcanic roots of Yellowstone," said study co-author Robert B. Smith, professor emeritus and research professor of geophysics at the University of Utah, and a coordinating scientist of the Yellowstone Volcano Observatory.

To read this article in its entirety, go to: <http://www.foxnews.com/scitech/2011/04/13/yellowstones-supervolcano-surprisingly-humongous/#ixzz1JQ8FvjuO>.