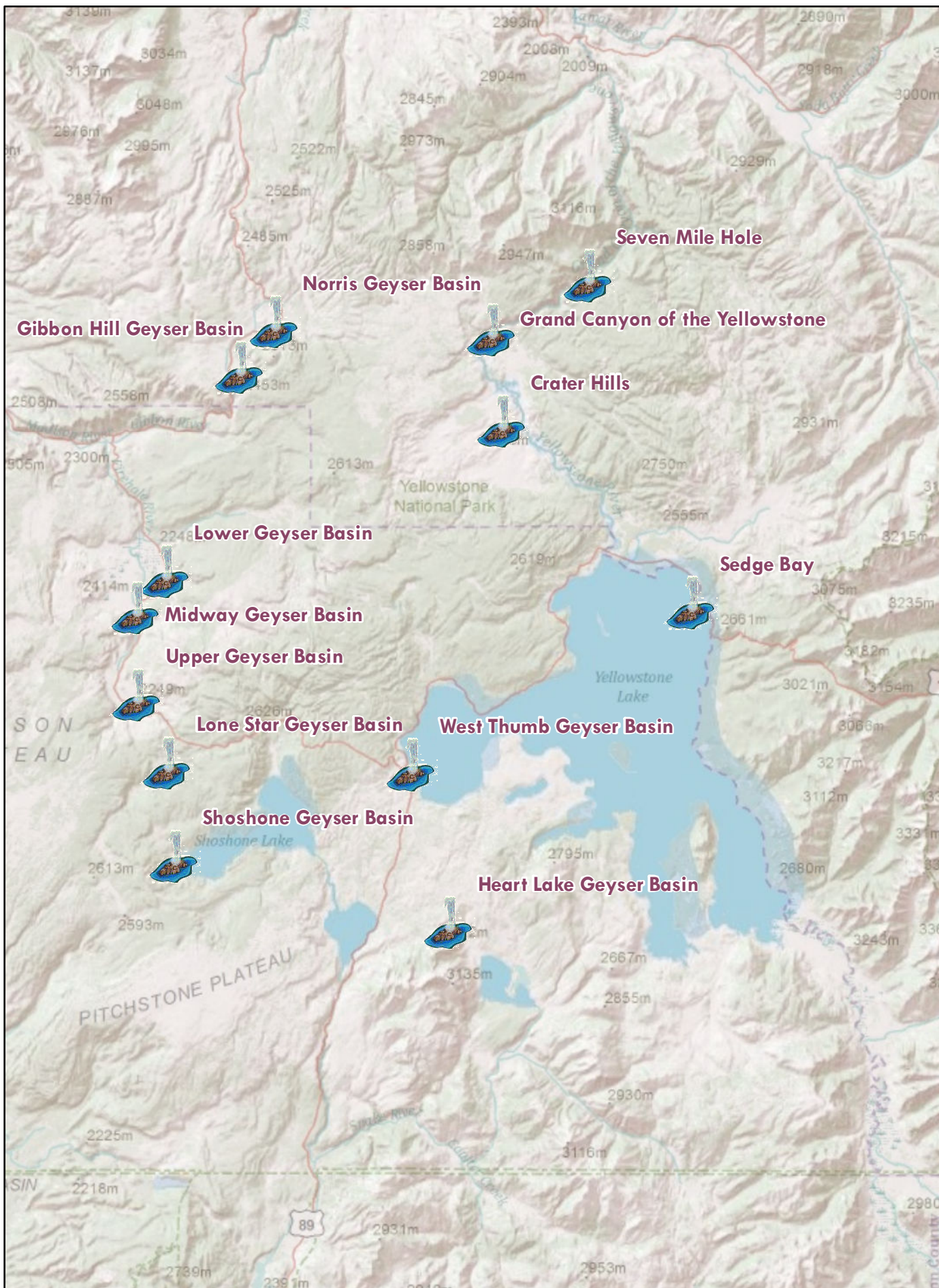
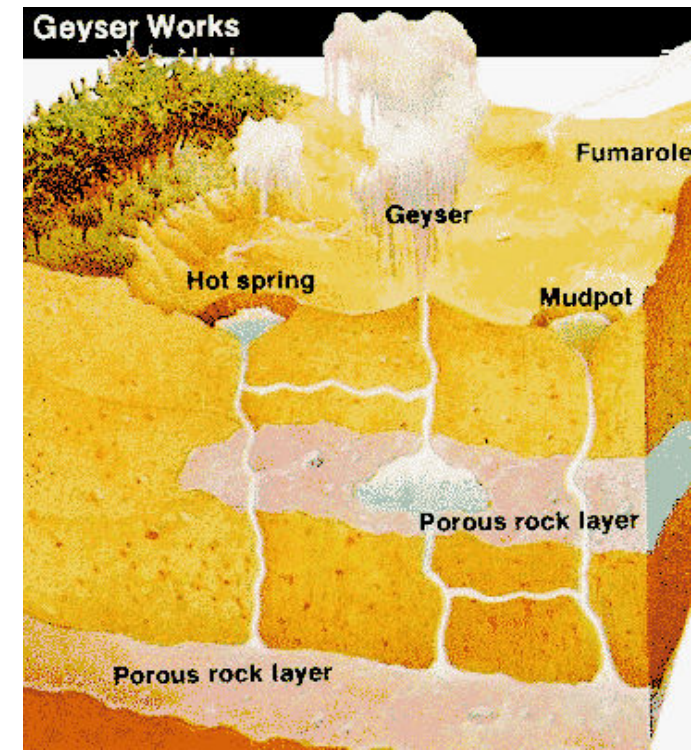
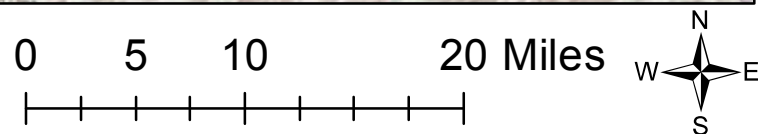


Geysers of Yellowstone



Christian Bump
Age 8
Rosa Parks Elementary



Geysers need heat, water, and a plumbing system. Magma provides the heat, which heats the surrounding rock. Water works its way underground through cracks in the rock.

The water reaches hot rock it begins to rise back to the surface. As superheated water nears the surface, its pressure drops, and the water turns into steam as a geyser.

Name	location	interval	duration	height
Steamboat Geyser	Norris Geyser Basin	5 days-50 yrs	hrs	76-130 m
Excelsior Geyser	Midway Geyser Basin	DORMANT (since 1985)	2-4 min	9-91 m
Giant Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	days-yrs	55-80 min	46-76 m
Great Fountain Geyser	Lower Geyser Basin	9-16 hrs	30-90 min	30-70 m
Splendid Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	infrequent	1-20 min	15-66 m
Grand Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	6-20 hrs	9-13 min	46-61 m
Beehive Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	hrs-days	5 min	46-61 m
Giantess Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	0-41/yr	1-43 hrs	30-61 m
Monarch Geyser	Norris Geyser Basin	DORMANT (since 1913)	5-10 min	30-61 m
Morning Geyser	Lower Geyser Basin	DORMANT (since 1994)	10-32 min	24-61 m
Old Faithful Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	30-120 min	1.5-5 min	27-56 m
Round Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	DORMANT (since 1989)	1 min	15-46 m
Drain Geyser	Lower Geyser Basin	mins (minor)	secs	2-46 m

Picture of how a geyser works by The Yellowstone Association for Natural Science, History & Education, Inc.
Geyser locations from National Park Service, KML file., ESRI basemap
Chart from Wm. Robert Johnston, 2001