



GOOGLE MAPS 38.754643, -3.769200



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Ayuntamiento de Granátula de Calatrava



Ayuntamiento de Calzada de Calatrava

PROJECT

# CALATRAVA VOLCANOES GEOPARK. CIUDAD REAL

## COLUMBA VOLCANO



- Magma
- Mercury
- Coal



Castilla-La Mancha





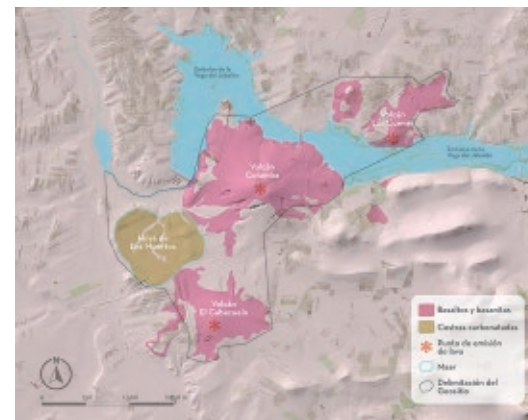
This site displays a succession of 4 volcanic edifices, roughly oriented from south to north: Cerro Cabezuelo hill followed by the maar of Hoya de los Muertos and then Cerro Columba and Las Cuevas (Fig. 1).

The Strombolian-type edifice of Cerro Columba has a cone formed by the accumulation of bombs and basaltic slag, more or less welded, whose structure can still be seen in the quarries on its western slope. The northern slope has several lava flows radially ejected towards the north-east and another one towards the north-west, with a bifurcation towards the west. Finally, the volcano ended with a more explosive phase (Strombolian) which culminated in the construction of the present building with the pyroclasts emitted, still preserving the shape of the emission crater (Figs. 2 and 3). The GEOVOL group of the University of CLM, gives a date in the middle Holocene Deposits between 5500-14000 BP.

A dam has been built on the western slope of the Jabalón river; in this area, we can appreciate the “*almagre*” (a reddish clay stained by iron oxide) and the vertical columnar disjunctions associated with the cooling of the lava flows (Fig 4).

The volcanic processes in this geosite have taken advantage of two preferential fracturing zones: one arranged east-west, which allows the bedding of the Jabalón river; and another oriented southeast-northwest allowing the bedding of the “Arroyo de Sequillo” first, and then, of the Jabalón itself.

This volcanic edifice is listed by the IGME as a Site of Geological Interest -LIG TM152- “Volcano of La Columba and Maar of Casablanca”.



Work derived from Mapa-LIDAR 2019 CC-BY 4.0 scne.es - Fig. 1

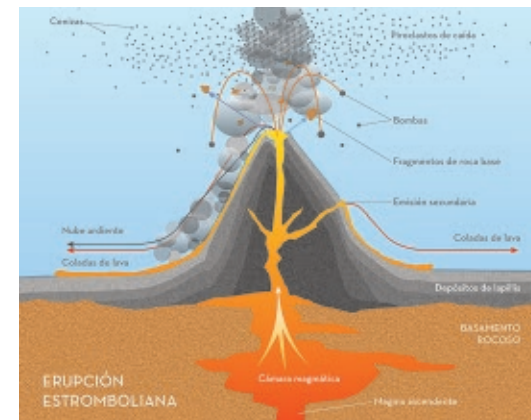
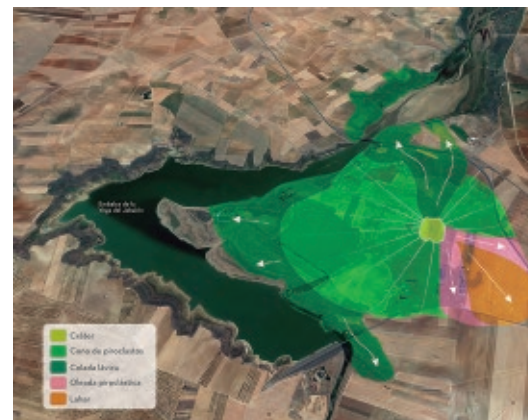


Fig. 2



Based on E. González 2009 - Fig. 3



Fig. 4