The Taupo Volcanic Zone (TVZ) is a domed volcanic arc, characterized by a series of stratovolcanoes, volcanic fields, and calderas. The zone is marked by a series of major fault blocks, including the Coromandel Plateau and the Paeroa Fault block, which have played a significant role in the tectonic evolution of the region. The TVZ is a continuation of the Havre Trough, and it is divided into northern and southern segments that experience different volcanic and tectonic processes.

The TVZ is known for its extensive eruption history, with notable eruptions including the Oruanui eruption, which occurred around 26,500 years ago. The eruption produced a massive ignimbrite, which is now one of the largest in the world. The ignimbrite is characterized by a crystal-rich matrix and a high pumice content, and it has been extensively studied for its volcaniclastic deposits, which provide valuable information on the eruption dynamics and volcanic processes.

The TVZ is also known for its Quaternary volcanic activity, with a series of volcanic fields and calderas that have been active over the past 1.7 million years. These include the Taupo Caldera, which is one of the largest in the world, and the Rotoiti Caldera, which is located within the southern part of the Paeroa Fault block. The calderas are typically associated with large-volume eruptions, and they have played a significant role in the evolution of the TVZ.

The TVZ is a complex tectonic region, with a series of faults and fracture systems that have influenced the volcanic and tectonic activity of the area. The Coromandel Plateau and the Paeroa Fault block are two of the major fault blocks in the TVZ, and they have played a significant role in the tectonic evolution of the region. The fault blocks are characterized by a series of faults and fractures, which have influenced the volcanic and tectonic activity of the area.

The TVZ is a site of ongoing volcanic activity, with a series of active volcanoes and volcanic fields that are currently active. The volcanoes are characterized by a series of eruptions, which range from small to large, and they have played a significant role in the evolution of the TVZ.

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