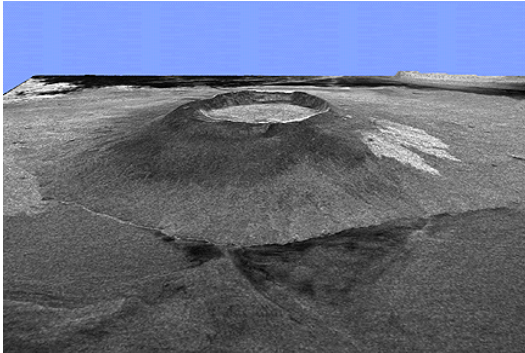


Shield Volcano



- built of layers of lava released from repeated nonexplosive eruptions
- lava is very runny, spreads out over WIDE area
- Volcano with gently sloping sides
- Not steep, but may be enormous
- Example: Mauna Kea, tallest mountain on Earth.

Cinder Cone



- made of pyroclastic material from moderately explosive eruptions
- forms steep slope
- small and usually erupt for short time
- often occur in clusters, commonly on side of other volcanoes
- erode quickly, pyroclastic material not cemented together

Composite, aka *Stratovolcano*



- Common, form from explosive eruptions, follow by quieter flows of lava
- Combo of both types of eruptions forms alternating layers of pyroclastic material and lava
- Broad bases that get steeper near top
- Examples include Mt. Edgecumbe, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens

Volcanic Landforms

Craters



Crater: Funnel shaped pit around central vent at top of volcano

-Formed when lava drains back underground, vent may collapse, forming larger crater

-if lava hardens in crater, next eruption may blast it away

-becomes larger and deeper

Caldera



--Appear similar to crater, much many times larger

-Semicircular depression

-forms when the chamber that supplies magma to a volcano partially empties and the chambers roof collapses.

-ground above chamber sinks

-Much of Yellowstone is made of 3 calderas

Lava Plateau



-Formed from lava pouring out of long cracks, or rifts, in the Earth's crust

-runny lava may pour out for millions of years, spreading over huge areas

Example: Columbia River Plateau