**Different Types of Volcanoes and Volcanic Landforms**

**Directions:** Create a set of notes that show a picture of the following: **Shield Volcano, Cinder Cone, Composite (a.k.a. Stratovolcano)** and **Crater, Caldera, Lava Plateau**

**Organize the following notes with the correct picture:**

* **Appear similar to crater, much larger though**
* **Runny lava pours for millions of years, spreading over huge areas**
* **Forms a steep slope**
* **Examples would include Mt. Edgecumbe, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens**
* **Volcano with gently sloping sides**
* **Common, form from explosive eruptions, follow by quieter flows of lava**
* **Crater: Funnel shaped pit around central vent at top of volcano**
* **Semicircular depression**
* **Small, usually erupt for short time**
* **Example: Mauna Kea, tallest mountain on earth**
* **If lava hardens in crater, next eruption may blast it away, becomes larger and deeper**
* **Example: Colombia River Plateau**
* **Much of Yellowstone is made of three of these**
* **Often occur in clusters, commonly on side of other volcanoes**
* **Broad base that gets steeper near top**
* **Built of layers of lava released from repeated nonexplosive eruptions**
* **Combo of both types of eruptions forms alternating layers of pyroclastic material**
* **Formed when lava drains back underground, vent may collapse, forming larger crater**
* **Semicircular Depression**
* **Formed from lava pouring out of long cracks, or rifts in the earth’s crust**
* **Made of pyroclastic material from moderately explosive eruptions**
* **Not steep but may be enormous**
* **Erode quickly, pyroclastic material not cemented together**
* **Forms when the chamber that supplies magma to a volcano partially empties and the chambers roof collapses, ground above the chamber then sinks**
* **Lava is VERY runny, spreads over WIDE area**