

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**