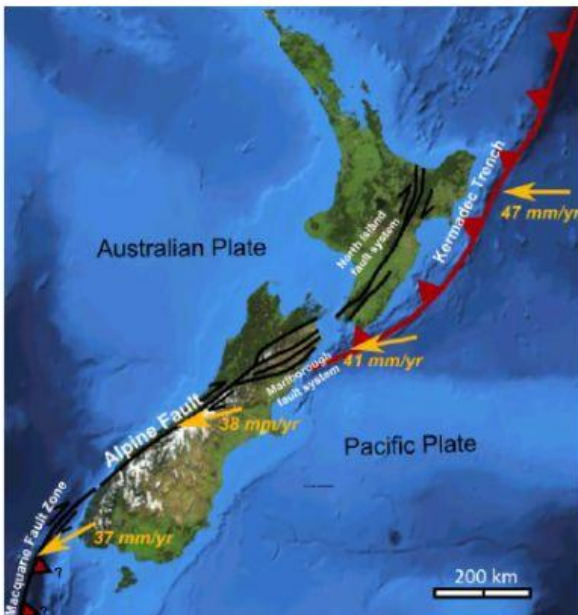
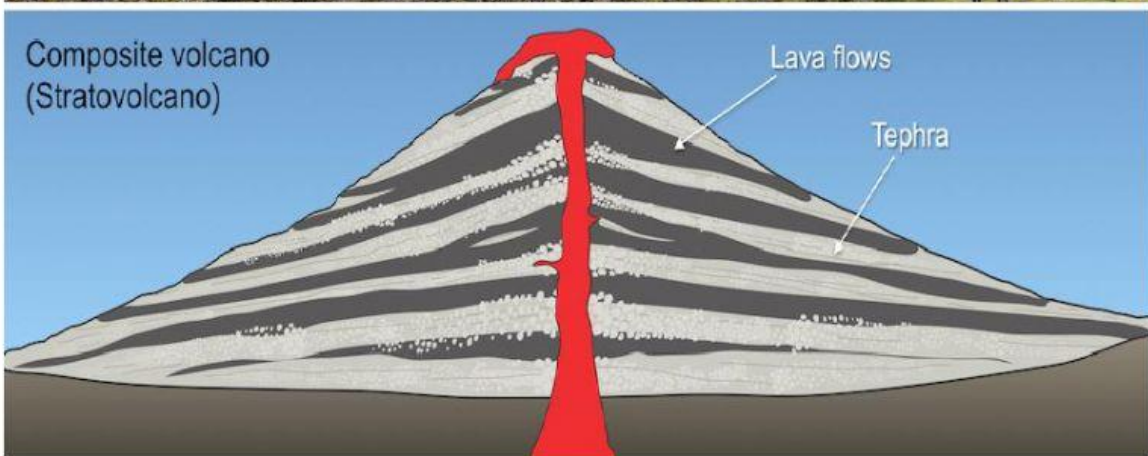


## 7.6 Effusive Eruptions



# VOLCANOES

Throat

Flank Vent

Lava Flow

Streams of molten rock from 1,292°F to 2,192°F

1983

**Kilauea (Shield volcano), Hawaii**  
One of the world's most active volcanoes, has been erupting for over 30 years

**Ash Cloud**  
A violent eruption, can be thick enough to block sunlight

**Strata Layers**

**1,300° to 2,400°F**  
**Magma Chamber**

The temperature range of most volcanic magma

← = time →



**SHIELD**

Liquid lava emitted from central vent; large; sometimes has a collapsed caldera



**CINDER**

Explosive; small; emitted from central vent. Long eruptions may build up a shield volcano



**COMPOSITE**

More intense lavas, much explosive debris; large; emitted from a central vent



**CALDERA**

Very large composite volcano that has collapsed after an explosive period

For more Weather Infographics visit [wunderground.com/weather-infographics](http://wunderground.com/weather-infographics)

**WEATHER UNDERGROUND**

Sources: Wikipedia, USGS.gov

**LIVEWORKSHEETS**

3. Why do effusive eruptions sometimes cause a lot of damage?

1. Why is Kilauea considered one of the most active volcanoes in the world?
2. What does the height of Kilauea's lava lakes mean regarding upcoming eruptions?
3. Where does the lava go?
4. What do shield volcano eruptions look like?

5. Why is it difficult to predict a volcanic eruption from a volcano like Kilauea?

6. What would scientists need to know to better be able to predict eruptions from Kilauea?