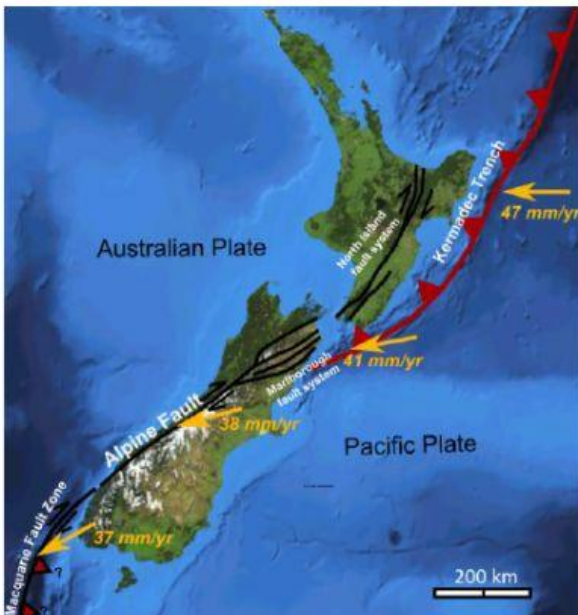
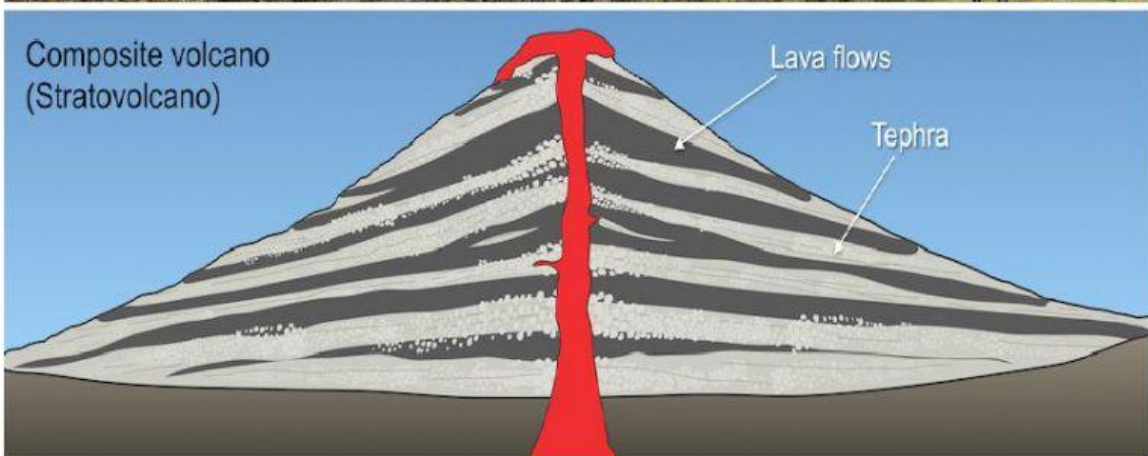


7.7 Predicting Volcanic Eruptions



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

WEATHER UNDERGROUND

Sources: Wikipedia, USGS.gov

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What do scientists look for to see if a volcano might erupt someday?
2. What are the signs that magma is moving beneath a volcano?
3. For what characteristics is a volcano monitored remotely?
4. Why is it helpful for scientists to be able to predict volcanic eruptions?