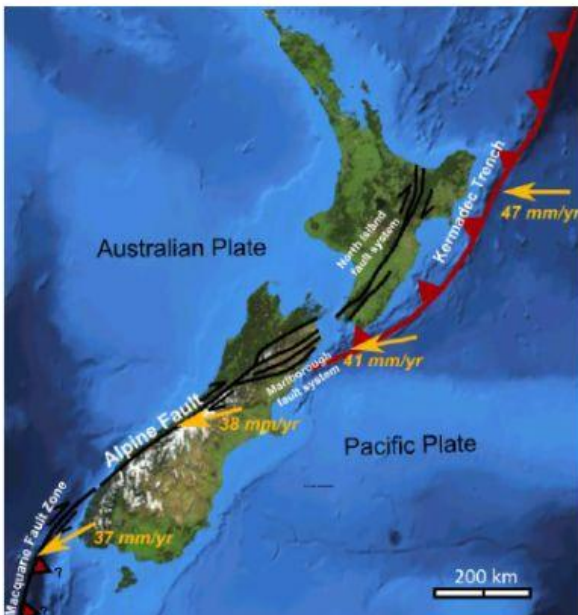
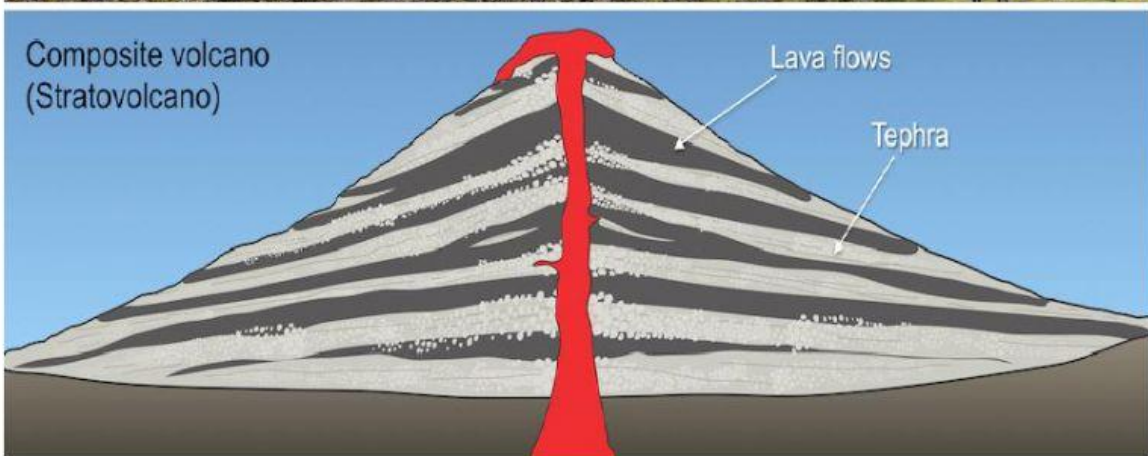


7.8 Types of Volcanoes



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

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WEATHER UNDERGROUND

Sources: Wikipedia, USGS.gov

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Why do mafic lavas produce shield-shaped volcanoes? Why do felsic lavas produce cone-shaped volcanoes?
2. How did composite and shield volcanoes earn their names?
3. What features would you use to identify each of the three volcano types?