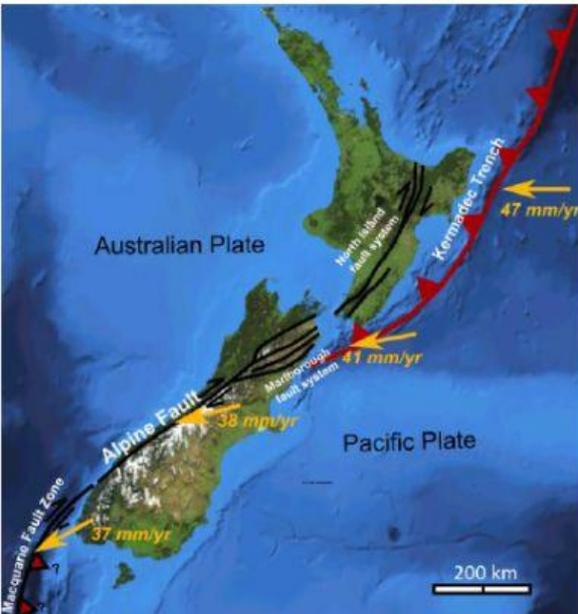
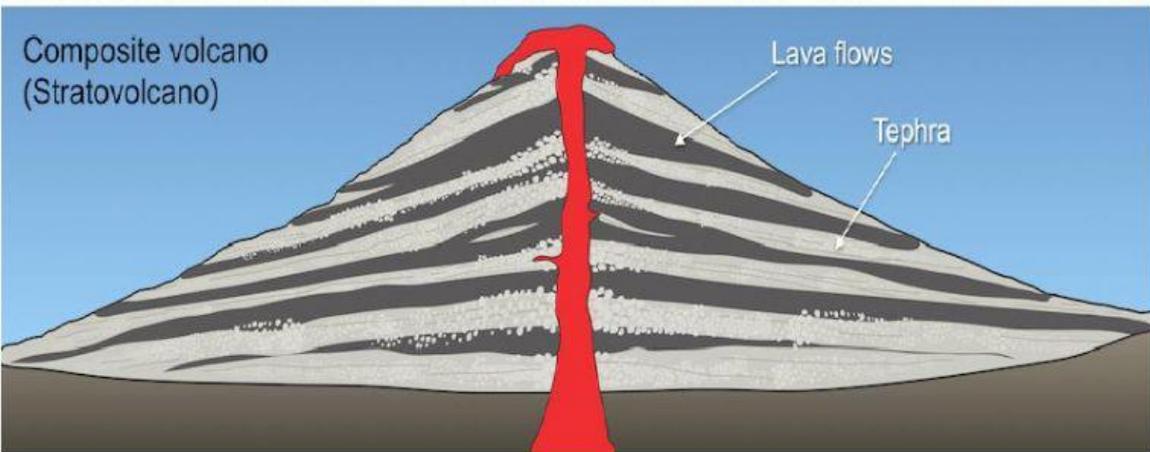


7.6 Effusive Eruptions



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



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

1. Why do mafic lavas flow rather than explode?

2. Compare and contrast lavas from explosive and effusive eruptions.

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?