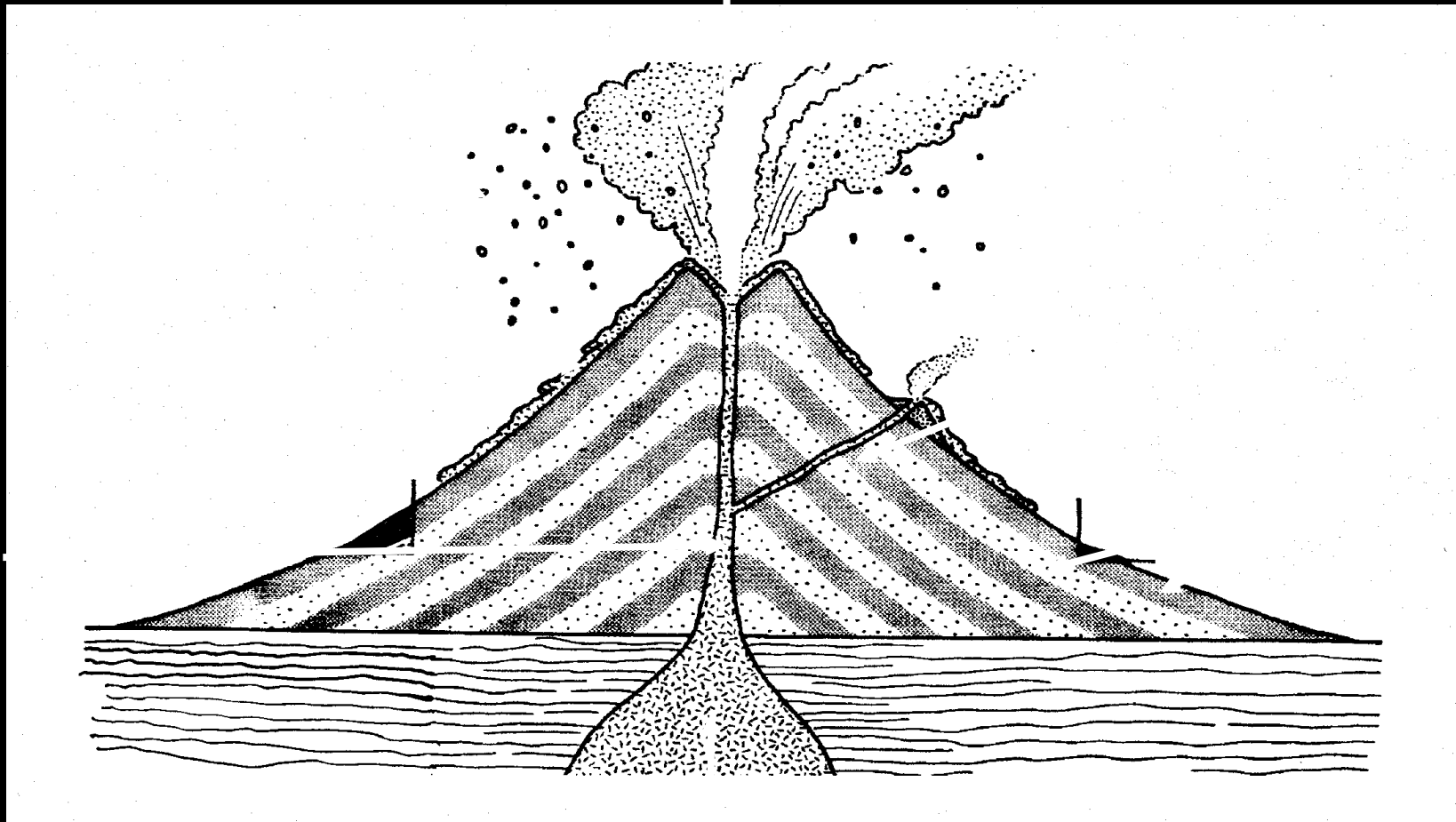


A detailed cross-section diagram of a volcano. The top part shows the internal magma chamber, colored in shades of red and orange, with a central conduit leading to the vent. A large plume of dark grey smoke and ash is being emitted from the vent. Below the vent, a smaller magma chamber is visible, with a conduit leading to a lava flow on the slope. The volcano's surface is dark grey and rocky, with a crater at the top. The background is a dark, cloudy sky. The text "DIFFERENT TYPES OF VOLCANOES" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF VOLCANOES

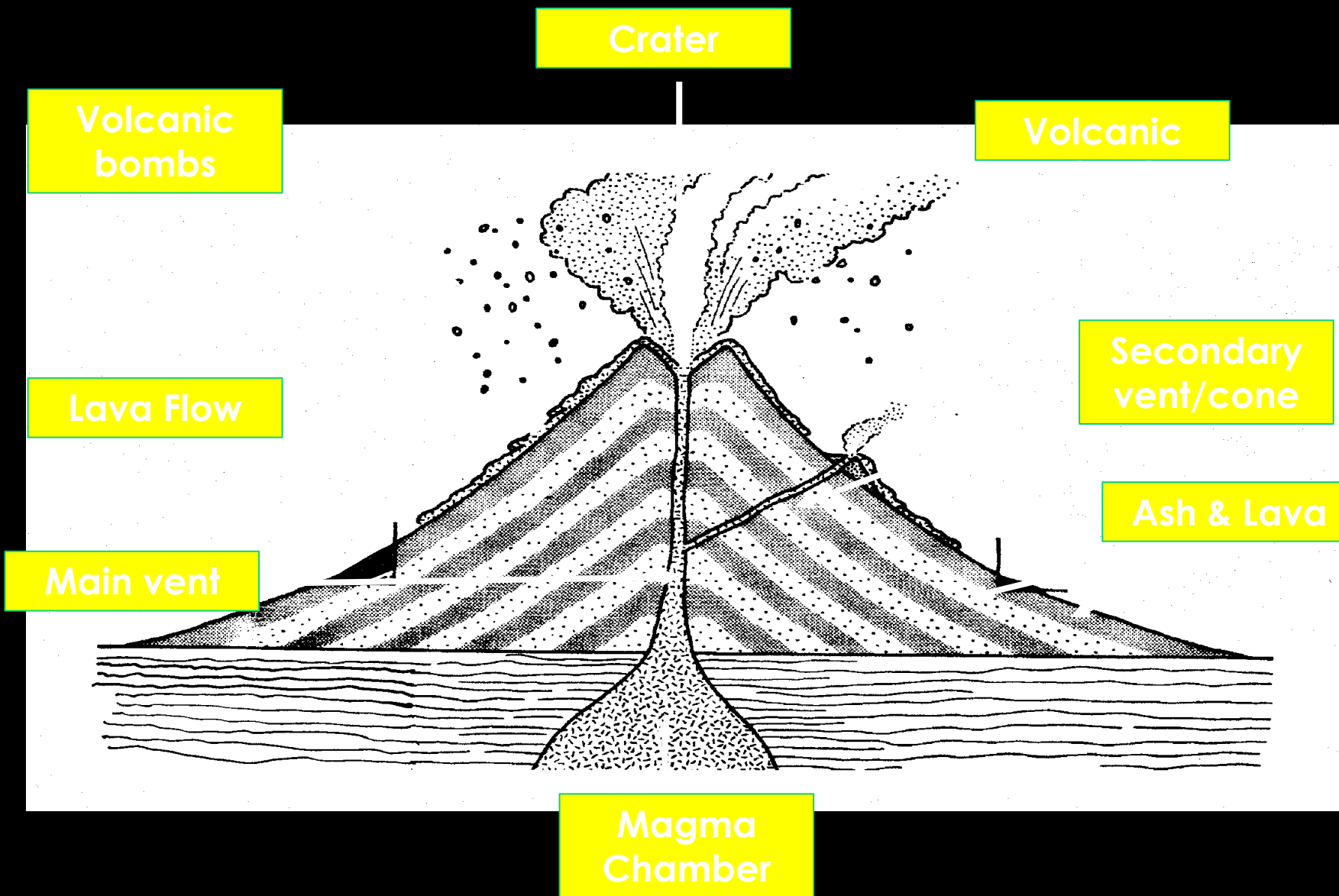
RECAP : CAN YOU LABEL THE KEY
FEATURES OF THIS VOLCANO?



KEY FEATURES...

Labels	Clues
<u>Crater</u>	Opening at the top of a volcano
<u>Magma Chamber</u>	Store of hot molten rock beneath the volcano
<u>Layers of ash and lava</u>	Build up overtime to form the sides of the volcano
<u>Main vent</u>	The tunnel in which magma rises to the top of the volcano
<u>Secondary vent and cone</u>	Allows magma to escape from the side of the volcano
<u>Lava Flow</u>	Molten rock flowing down the side of the volcano
<u>Volcanic cloud</u>	Gas, steam and ash escaping from the volcano
<u>Volcanic bombs</u>	Large pieces of rock ejected from the volcano

WERE YOU RIGHT⁴?





ARE ALL VOLCANOES THE SAME?

What do you think?

VOLCANO CATEGORIES

Scientists have categorised volcanoes into three main categories: active, dormant, and extinct.

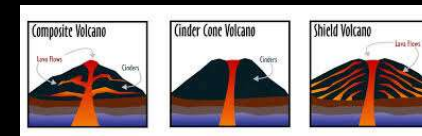
- An active volcano is one which has recently erupted and there is a possibility that it may erupt soon.
- A dormant volcano is one which has not erupted in a long time but there is a possibility it can erupt in the future.
- An extinct volcano is one which has erupted thousands of years ago and there's no possibility of eruption.



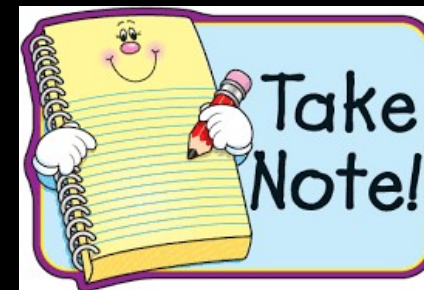
TYPES OF VOLCANO

We are going to investigate and compare three types of Volcano.

- The Composite or Stratos volcano
- The Shield volcano
- The cindercone volcano



- Get ready to take notes



COMPOSITE VOLCANO ⁸

Are found at convergent plate boundaries.

They have very violent eruptions, which force volcanic bombs out of the vent.

Lahars (mudflows) can happen when rainwater mixes with ash

Mount St. Helens in the USA is a composite volcano



The lava running down the volcano is thick like treacle.

The lava escapes through an number of vents and parasitic cones

This viscous lava moves more slowly.

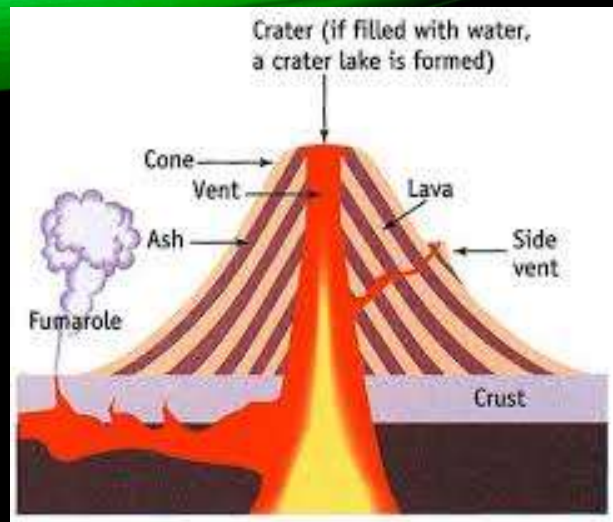
Composite volcanoes have a narrow base due to the slow-moving lava. It cools and sets before it travels far.

There are also steep sides.

The volcano is made up of layers of ash and lava

COMPOSITE (STRATOVOLCANO)

- These volcanoes are typically tens of miles across and 10,000 or more feet in height
- They have moderately steep sides
- Volcanologists call these "strato-" or composite volcanoes because they consist of layers of solid lava flows mixed with layers of sand- or gravel-like volcanic rock called cinders or volcanic ash.
- Vesuvius (destroyed Pompeii) & Mount St. Helens (in Washington State)



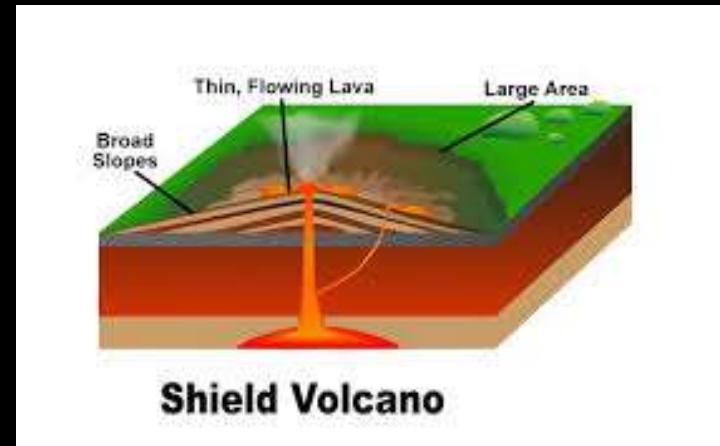


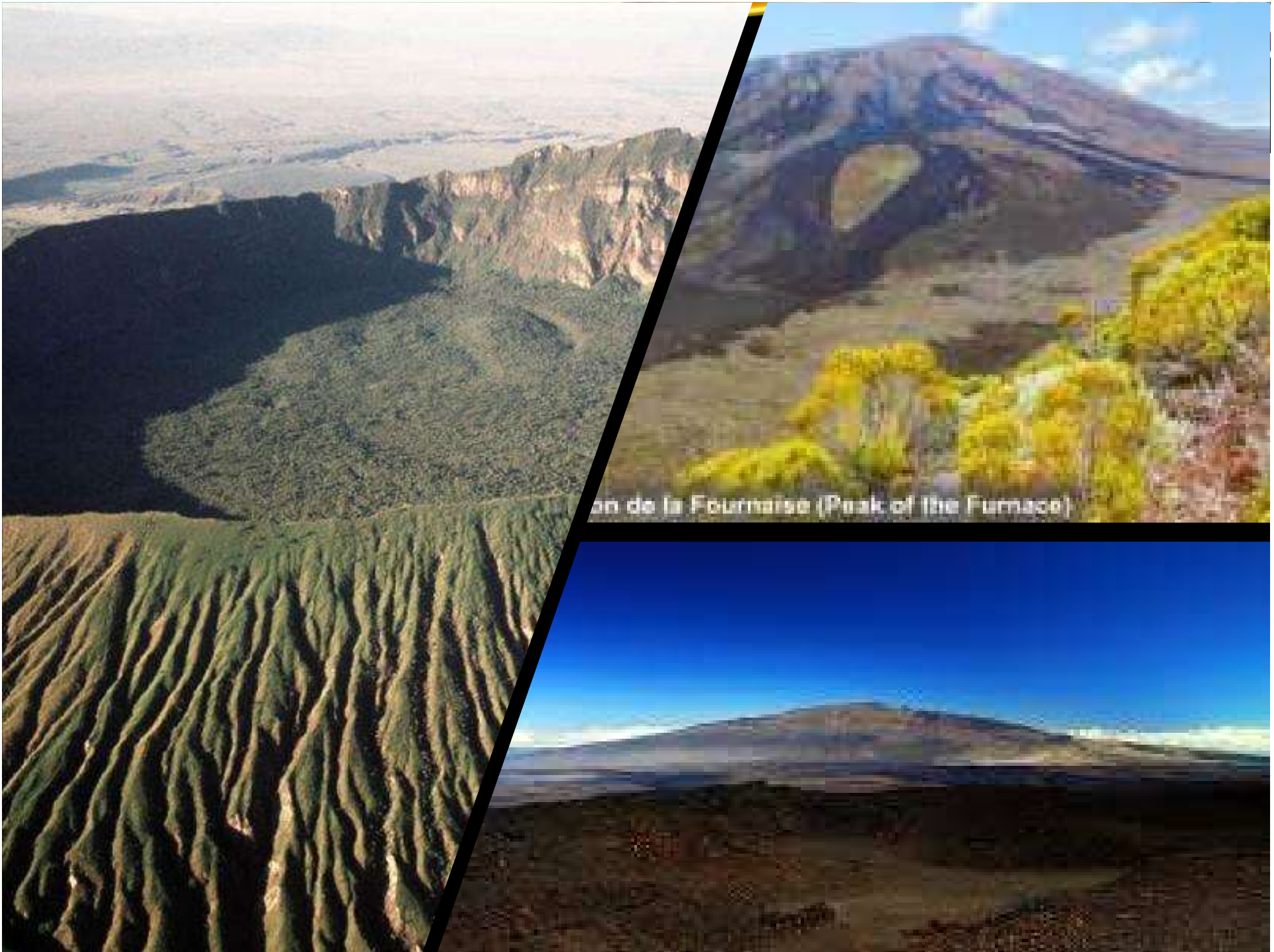
SHIELD VOLCANO

- Shield volcanoes are found on divergent plate margins, where two plates move away from one another. Shield volcanoes have the following characteristics:
- basic lava, which is non-acidic and very runny
- gentle sides as the lava flows for long distances before it solidifies
- no layers, as the volcano just consists of lava
- less violent eruptions
- shorter periods between eruptions

SHIELD VOLCANO

- Shield Volcanoes are made mostly of **fluid lava flows**
- It is the **calmest** of the eruption types
- Shield volcanoes are the **largest** volcanoes on Earth but are not very steep
- The **Hawaiian Islands** are composed of chains of shield volcanoes.



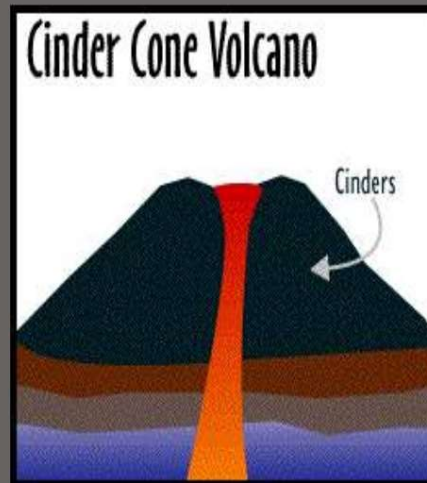


Sommit de la Fournaise (Peak of the Furnace)

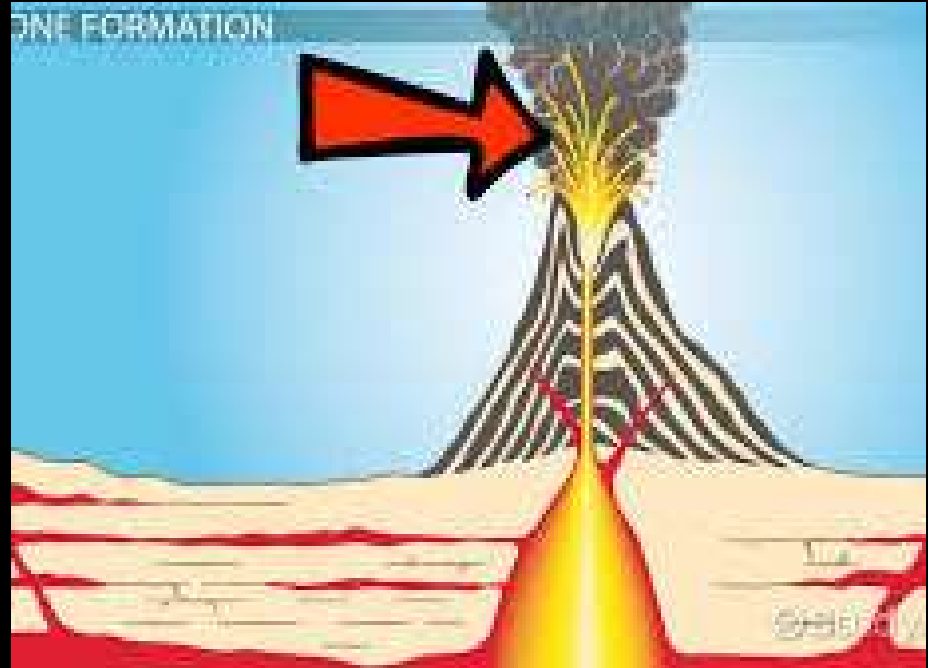
CINDER CONE VOLCANO

- These are **small** volcanoes, usually only about a mile across and up to about a thousand feet high, grainy cinders and almost **no lava**.
- They have **very steep** sides and usually have a small **crater** on top.

Cinder Cone Volcanoes



- Simplest types of volcano.
- Have a bowl shaped crater at the top and rarely rise more than a thousand feet or so above their surroundings.
- Many are found in western North America.



LET'S WATCH SOME VIDEOS
FOR MORE INFORMATION



<https://study.com/academy/lesson/types-of-volcanoes-shield-cinder-cones-composite-cones.html>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'Types of Volc...' and the address bar shows the URL 'study.com/academy/lesson/types-of-volcanoes-shield-cinder-cones-composite-cones.html'. The page content includes a breadcrumb trail 'UExcel Earth Science: Study Guide & Test Prep / Science Courses', a 'Next Lesson' link, and a main heading 'Types of Volcanoes: Shield, Cinder Cones & Composite Cones'. Below the heading, it says 'Chapter 9 / Lesson 2' and provides options for 'Video', 'Quiz', and 'Course'. A 'Start today. Try it now' button is also present. The main content area features a video player with the title 'SHIELD VOLCANOES' and a play button. To the right, a sidebar displays course information: 'UExcel Earth Science: Study Guide & Test Prep' (23 chapters, 199 lessons, 21 flashcard sets), 'Ch 9. Volcanoes', and a list of lessons including 'Types of Volcanoes: Shield, Cinder Cones & Composite Cones' (5:35), 'Next Lesson: Volcanic Eruption: Gases Released & Their Effects' (8:22), and 'Lava Flow: Definition & Types' (6:08). The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar and various application icons, with the system clock indicating 13:25 on 12/02/2021.

- <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/games/quizzes/quiz-whiz-volcanoes/>

QUIZ
TIME!