



TYPES OF VOLCANOES

Rhyolite Caldera

REMOVE THIS AREA (Cut away so you have just a tab left)

Strato

REMOVE THIS AREA

Shield

Lava Dome

REMOVE THIS AREA

Cinder Cone

REMOVE

Assembly Directions:

Cut the six strips along the solid outer lines. If there is a rectangle piece in the right corner of the strip, cut it off as indicated (remove this area). Let your student write about each kind of volcano (or cut and paste information below. Try to print pictures of each kind (do a google images search), and paste those on to the pages as well. Stack your strips in order. Staple at the left side of the front page (Types of Volcanoes) where the marks are indicated.

A steep-coned volcano that explosively emits gases, ash, pumice (rock), and a small amount of stiff, silica lava. This type of volcano can have eruptions accompanied by deadly mudflows (lahars). Most volcanoes on Earth are of this type. Stratovolcanoes kill more people than any other type of volcanoes (because of their abundance on Earth and their powerful mudflows).

A rounded volcano that forms when very thick lava barely flows.

A volcano that is low and broad in shape with very gentle slopes. It emits very fluid lava that flows in long-lasting, relatively small eruptions. It doesn't explode very often.

These are the most explosive volcanoes. They do not look like common volcanoes -- after an eruption, the result is a caldera (crater) caused when the area around the vent collapses.

A cone-shaped volcano whose steep sides are formed by loose, fragmented cinders that fall to the Earth close to the vent. The lava flows through a single vent that is usually only up to about 1,000 feet tall. There is usually a bowl-shaped crater at the top. Solid rock and ash shoot up into the air and fall back around the volcano opening.