

# Types of Volcanoes



Lava dome

Study*ladder*

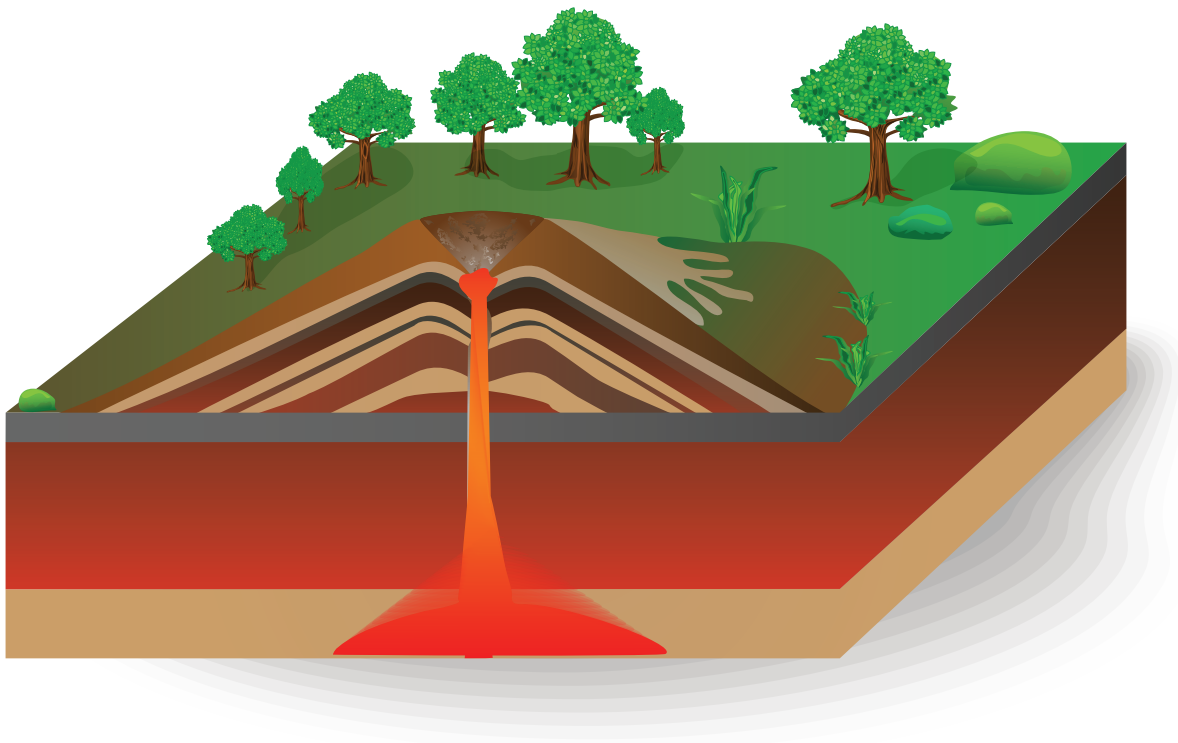
# Cinder Cone Volcanoes

Cinder cones are the simplest type of volcano.

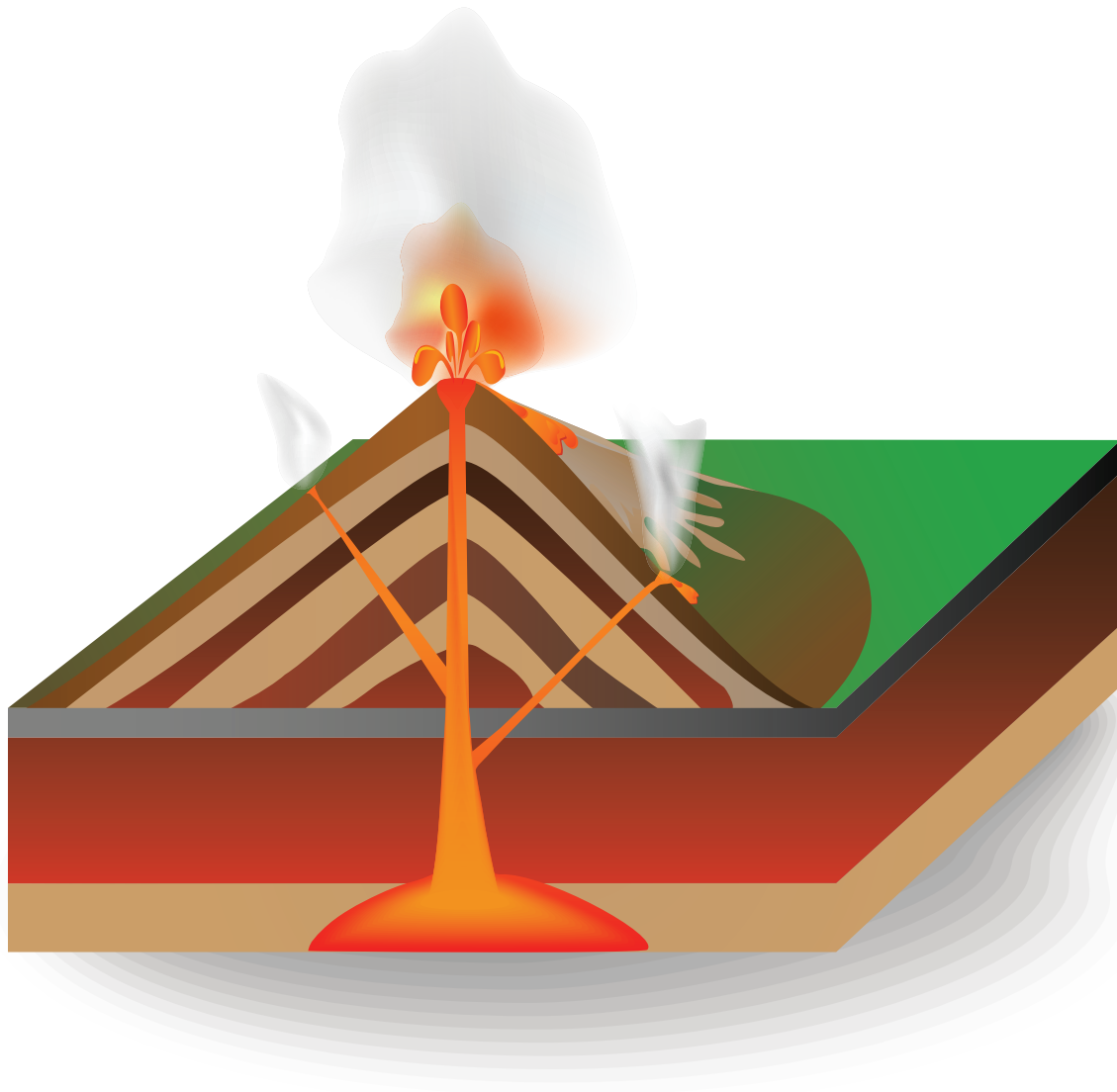
They have a central vent feeding magma from below.

Lava and ash is blown into the air and rains down around the volcano.

This material builds up over time into a circular or oval shaped cone with a crater at the top.



# Composite Volcanoes



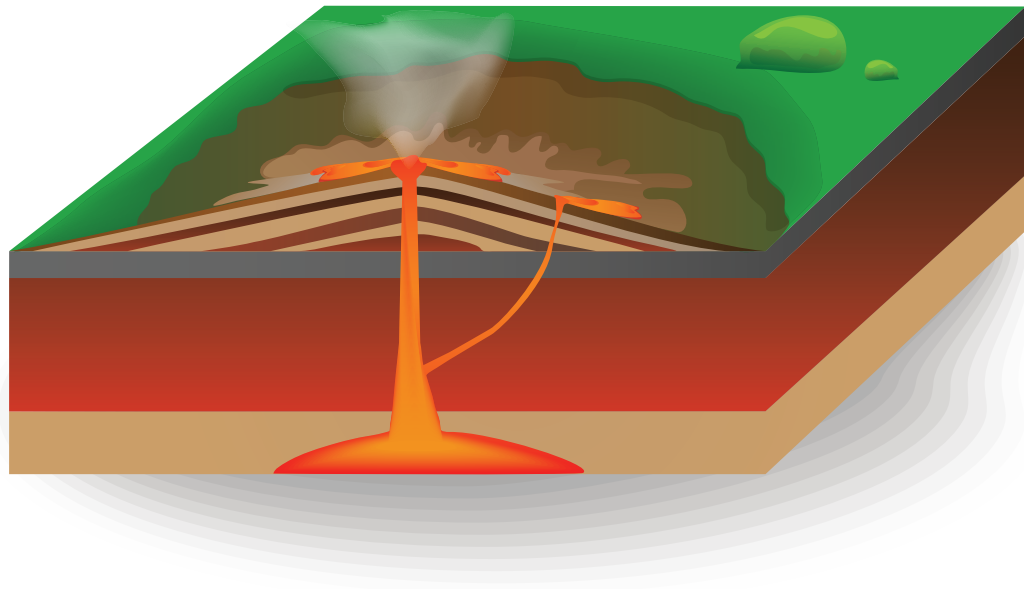
Composite volcanoes are also known as *stratovolcanoes*.

They have a central vent plus smaller secondary vents which exude large amounts of lava.

This type of volcano can build to a great size with repeated eruptions.

They can also erupt in an explosive manner.

# Shield Volcanoes

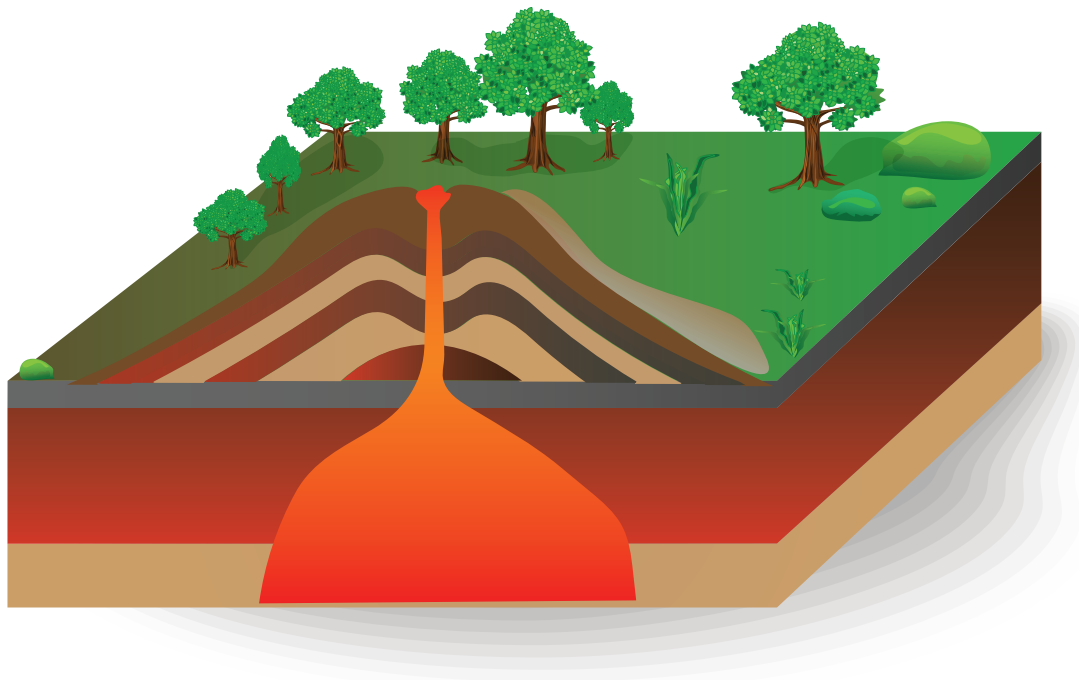


Shield volcanoes are low-lying broad volcanoes. They are named 'shield' because they look like a shield when viewed from above.

The lava that flows from them is thin and runny. It spreads far out in all directions before solidifying into rock.

There may be secondary vents feeding the flow of lava in addition to the main vent.

# Lava Dome Volcanoes

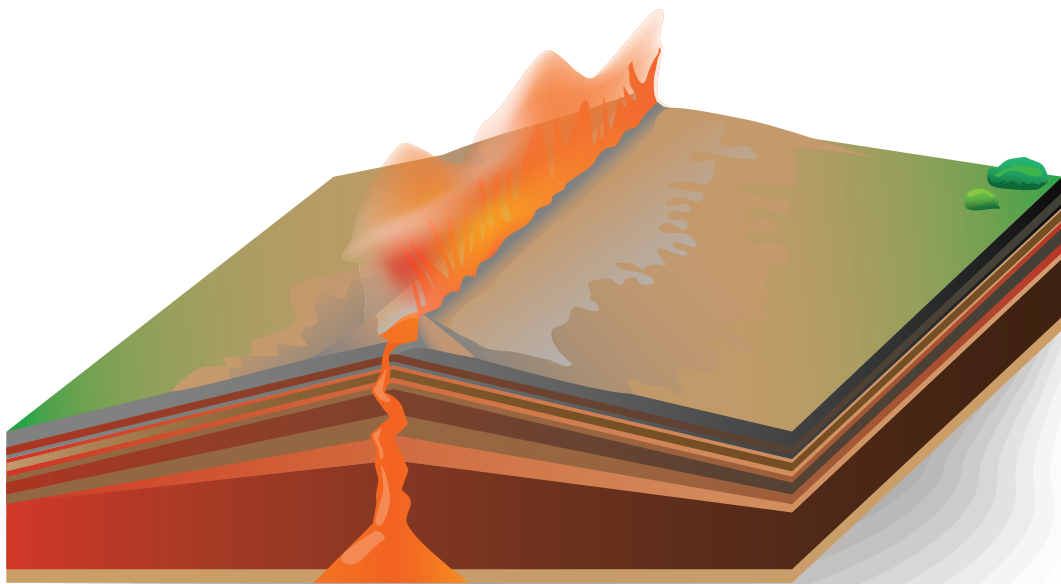


Lava dome volcanoes, also known as *volcanic domes*, are named due to their rounded domed shape.

Magma that rises to the surface is very thick and doesn't easily flow from the vent of these volcanoes. Instead, the thick lava piles up in and around the vent, spilling over the top.

Great amounts of pressure can build up within the dome, leading to pyroclastic flows if part of the dome collapses.

# Fissure Vent Volcanoes



A fissure vent volcano is also known as a *volcanic fissure* or an *eruption fissure*.

These types of volcanoes are usually found along rifts, where the Earth's lithosphere (crust and upper mantle) is being pulled apart.

The vent for this type of volcano is often quite narrow but can be many kilometres long.

Lava often flows out, forming sheets of basalt upon cooling.