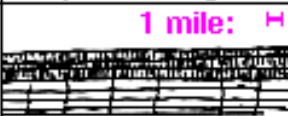


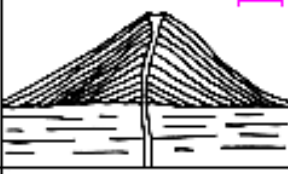






# Eruption 1, 2, 3...

# Types of Volcanoes

Volcano Type	Characteristics	Examples	Simplified Diagram
<b>Flood or Plateau Basalt</b>	Very liquid lava; flows very widespread; emitted from fractures	Columbia River Plateau	
<b>Shield Volcano</b>	Liquid lava emitted from a central vent; large; sometimes has a collapse caldera	Larch Mountain, Mount Sylvania, Highland Butte, Hawaiian volcanoes	
<b>Cinder Cone</b>	Explosive liquid lava; small; emitted from a central vent; if continued long enough, may build up a shield volcano	Mount Tabor, Mount Zion, Chamberlain Hill, Pilot Butte, Lava Butte, Craters of the Moon	
<b>Composite or Stratovolcano</b>	More viscous lavas, much explosive (pyroclastic) debris; large, emitted from a central vent	Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood, Mount Shasta	
<b>Volcanic Dome</b>	Very viscous lava; relatively small; can be explosive; commonly occurs adjacent to craters of composite volcanoes	Novarupta, Mount St. Helens Lava Dome, Mount Lassen, Shastina, Mono Craters	
<b>Caldera</b>	Very large composite volcano collapsed after an explosive period; frequently associated with plug domes	Crater Lake, Newberry, Kilauea, Long Valley, Medicine Lake, Yellowstone	



Increasing Violence  
Increasing Viscosity





# VEI Alaska

