1:8a Volcanic Landforms

Shield Volcano

- Gently sloping sides
- Made of lava flows
- Usually formed at divergent boundaries and hot spots
- Example: Hawaiian Islands

Cinder Cone Volcano

- Steep, cone-shaped hill or mountain
- Lava is thick and stiff
- Produce ash, cinders, bombs
- Usually form at subduction zones or convergent boundaries
- Example: Paricutin in Mexico

Composite Volcano

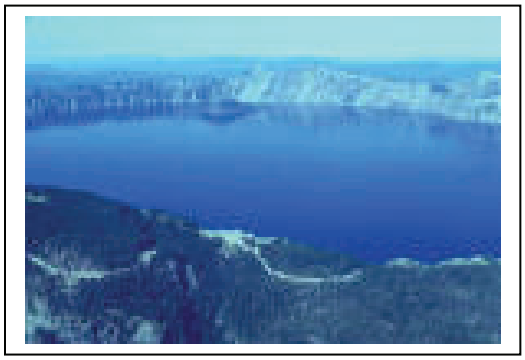
- Tall, cone-shaped mountains
- Alternate lava flows with explosions of ash, cinders, and bombs
- Form at subduction zones
- Examples: Mt. Fuji and Mount Saint Helen's

1:8b Volcanic Landforms

Lava Plateaus

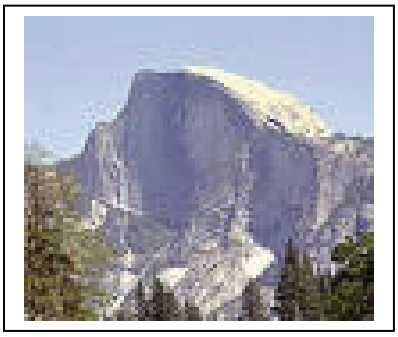
- Thin, runny lava flows out of cracks in an area
- Lava travels far before cooling as solidifying
- Floods of lava flow on top of earlier floods
- Forms high flat areas of land
- Example: Columbia Plateau in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho

Caldera



- Huge hole left by the collapse of a volcanic mountain
- Hole is filled with pieces of the volcano that have fallen inward
- Usually caused when enormous eruptions empty the main vent and magma chamber
- Example: Crater Lake, Oregon

Batholiths



- Mass of rock formed when a large body of magma cools inside the crust
- Exposed when layers of rock above have worn away
- Example: Half Dome in Yosemite National Park

1:8c Volcanic Landforms

Dome Mountain

- Forms when rising magma is blocked by horizontal layers of rock
- Magma forces the layers of rock to bend upward into a dome shape
- The rock above the dome mountain wears away leaving it exposed
- Example: Black Hills, South Dakota