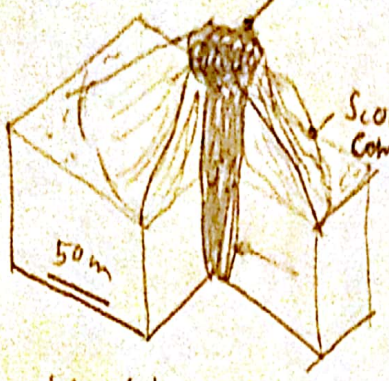
Question: Sketch, label, and explain the 4 types of volcanoes that construct hills and mountains (6.3C). Include scale bars on each diagram.

Scoria Cone

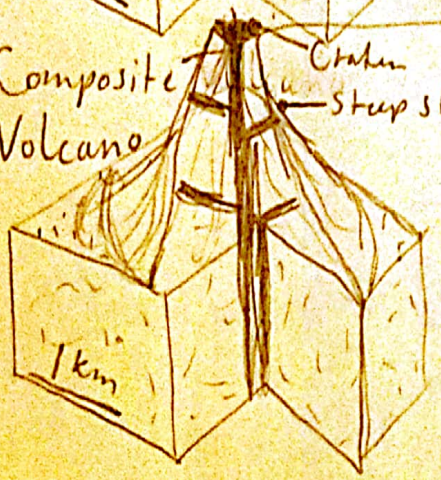


Scoria cones are conic hills that are fairly high (several hundred meters and above). Contain scoria, or black and red volcanic cinder pebbles, as well as volcanic bombs. Often basaltic, rarely andesitic. Often forms near shield and composite volcanoes.

Shield Volcano

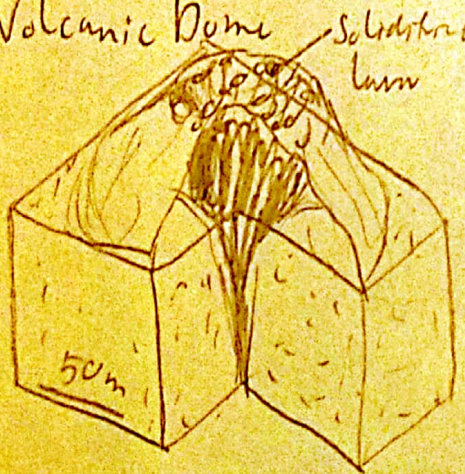
Broad, gentle slopes that vary in size (less than 1 km wide or many kilometers wide and thousands of meters high). In addition to a crater they have fissures along the summit of the hill. Made up of scoria, volcanic ash, and abundant amounts of basaltic lava flows.

Composite Volcano



Tall (thousands of meters) and symmetrical mountains with fairly steep slopes. Often much smaller than shield volcanoes. They are composites of volcanic mudflows, pyroclastic deposits, and lava flows, creating a multilayered mountain. Consist of intermediate-composition rocks, but can contain mafic and felsic rocks as well.

Volcanic Dome



Domes made of solidified lava that can be hundreds of meters high. The lava may be fractured or intact. Consist of ash and solidified lava rock fragments. Forms as viscous felsic and intermediate magma erupts, causing magma to pile up at vent. Often found in craters of composite volcanoes.