

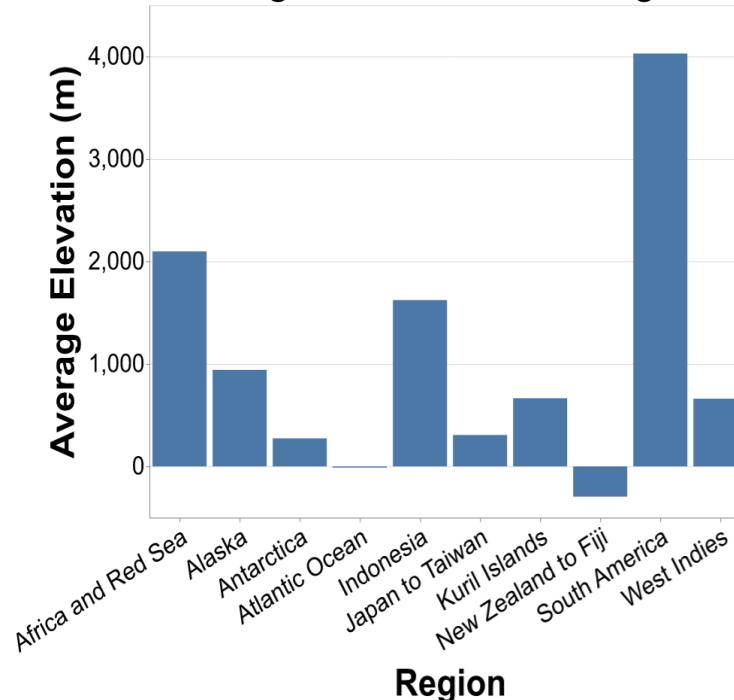
How Do Rock and Volcanic Types Influence Elevation Differences Across Regions?

INTRODUCTION

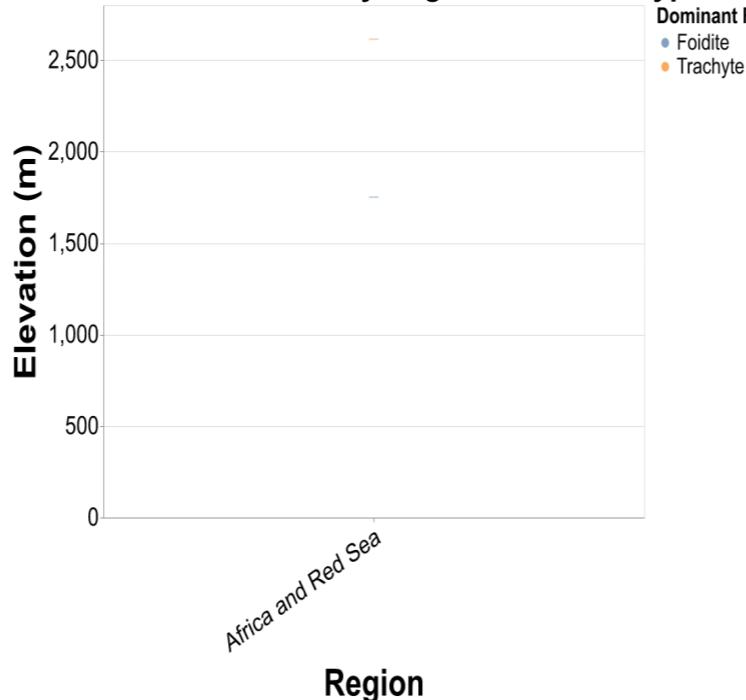
This poster explores how elevation varies by region, rock type, and volcanic type. Section one shows average elevation differences across regions and geological influences. Section two examines elevation variation among dominant rock and volcanic types globally. Section three highlights elevation dynamics in key regions like South America and Africa.

01 South America and Africa-Red Sea show high elevation linked to dominant rock types and volcanic structures.

Average Elevation Across Regions

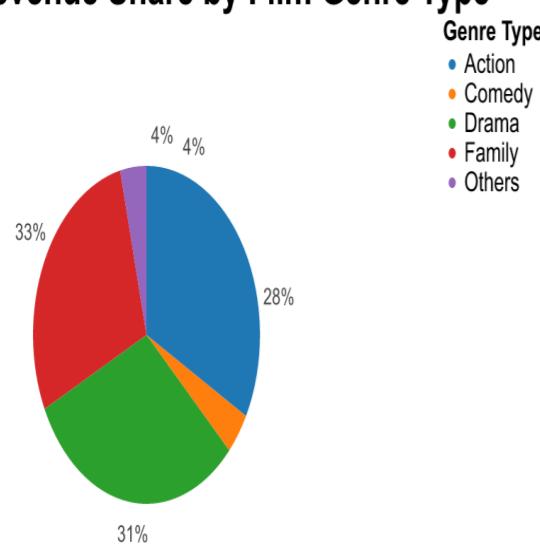


Elevation Distribution by Region and Rock Types

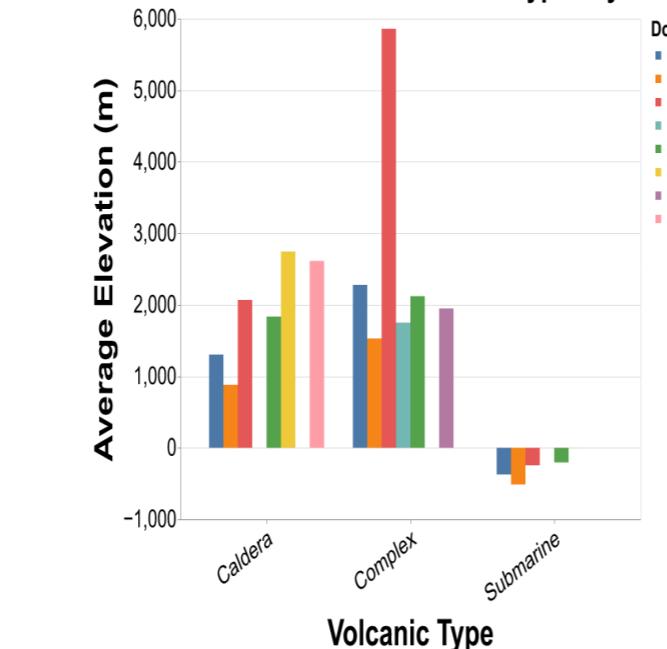


02 Dominant rock types like Dacite and Trachyandesite reach highest elevations, varying by volcanic type.

Worldwide Revenue Share by Film Genre Type

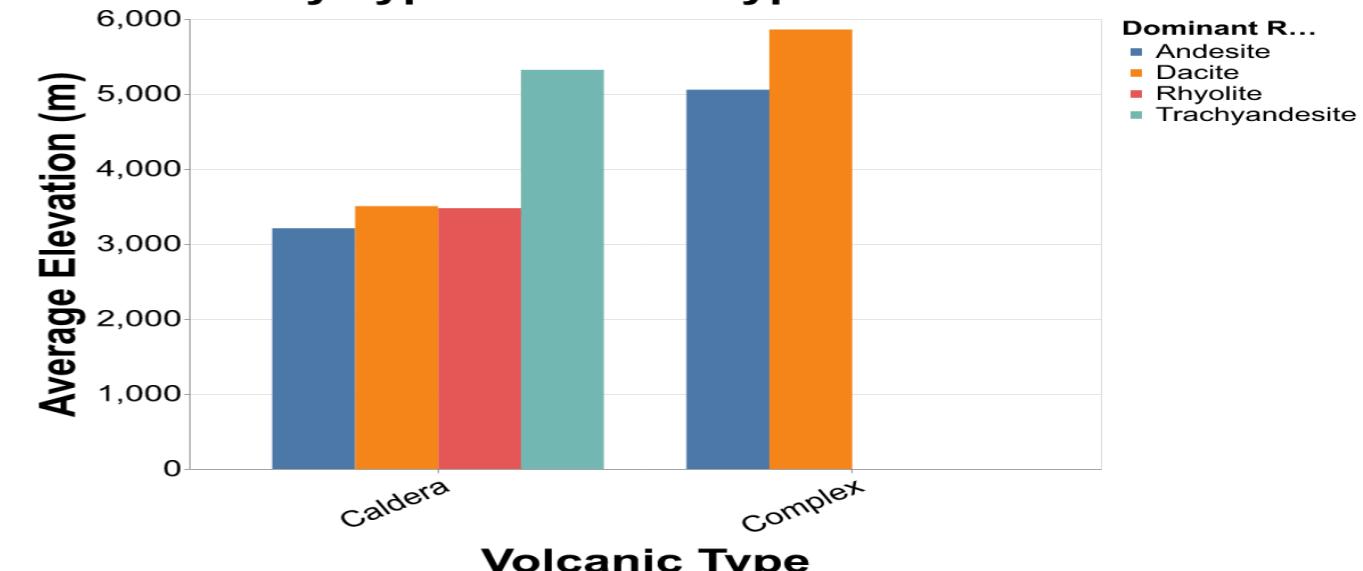


Elevation Differences in Dominant Rock Types by Volcanic Type

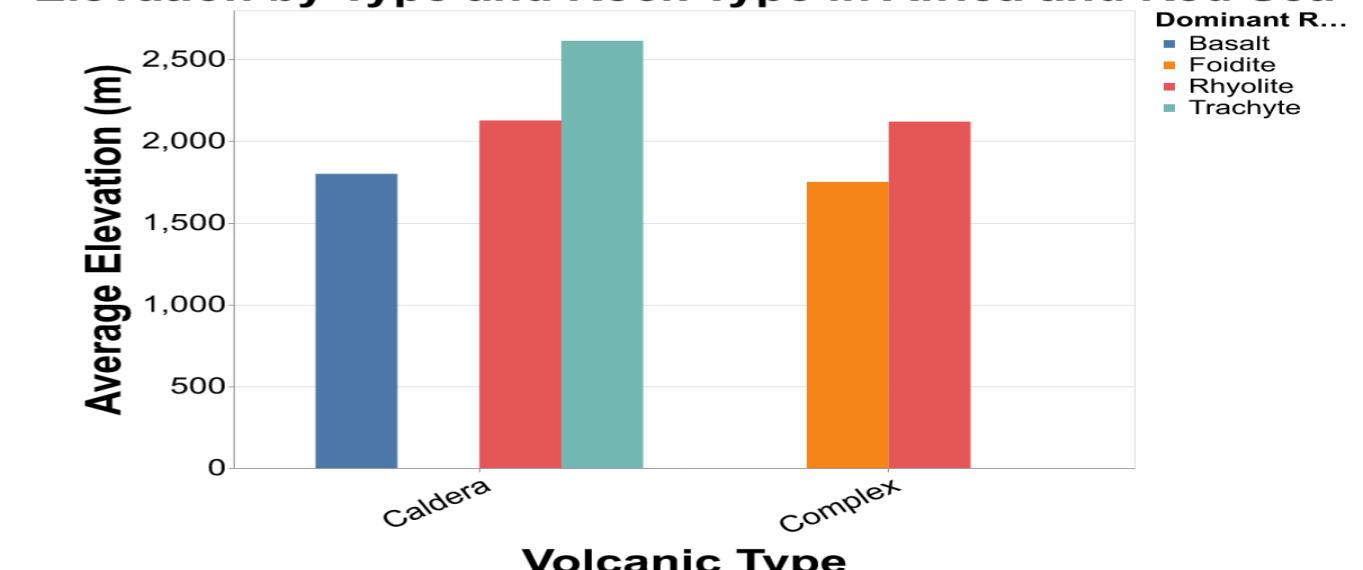


03 Caldera and Complex types consistently show significant elevation differences influenced by rock types.

Elevation by Type and Rock Type in South America



Elevation by Type and Rock Type in Africa and Red Sea



CONCLUSION

South America's average elevation exceeds 4,000 meters, driven by the Andes Mountains. Africa and Red Sea show notable elevation variation linked to rock and volcanic types. These disparities highlight how tectonics and geology shape regional elevation patterns distinctly. Trachyte and Trachybalsalt dominate high elevations, while Basalt occurs at lower or negative elevations. Dacite's extreme elevation in Complex volcanoes suggests magma composition influences volcanic height. This underscores rock type's critical role in shaping elevation variability across volcanic landscapes. In South America, Complex volcanoes with Dacite reach near 6,000 meters, surpassing Calderas. Africa and Red Sea show Trachyte-Calderas with higher elevations than Complex types, indicating regional volcanic and rock influences. These patterns reveal how volcanic structure and rock type jointly control elevation differences by region.