

Volcanic Necks, Dikes, and Sills

- Volcanic necks- look like a giant tooth and are formed by magma hardening in the pipes of volcano. The softer rick wears away and exposes the hard rock of the neck.
- Dikes- form when magma forces itself across rock layers and hardens.
- Sills-form by magma squeezes between layers of rock.



Batholiths and Dome Mountains

Batholiths-

- They form the core of many volcanoes.
- They are masses of rock formed when large bodies of magma cool inside the crust.

Dome mountains-

- They form when magma is blocked by horizontal layers of rock.
- The magma forces layer of rock up.
- Example-Black Hills in North Dakota



Quiet

Eruptions

- The magma flows easily.
- Happens when gas dissolves in the magma and bubbles out gently.
- Quiet eruptions build up the land.
- They produce pa-hoehoe- fast moving, hot lava.
- They produce aa- cool, slow moving lava
- Examples-Mount Kilauea's erup-



Explosive

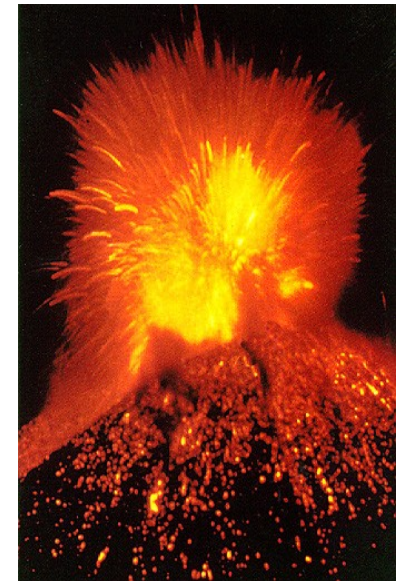
Eruptions

- Is when the volcano erupts explosively , this is caused by sticky and thick magma.
- This happens when the magma builds up in pipes and plugs the volcano.
- The trapped gases build up pressure and explodes .
- The explosion breaks lava into fragments that harden and cool.
- Pyroclastic flow-explosive eruptions hurl out ash, cinder, bombs ,and gases.
- Examples- The eruption of Mt St. Helens in 1980.



Volcanic Landforms

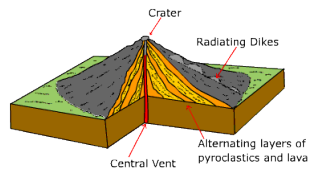
- Shield Volcanoes
- Cinder Cone Volcanoes
- Composite Volcanoes



Name- Shelly M

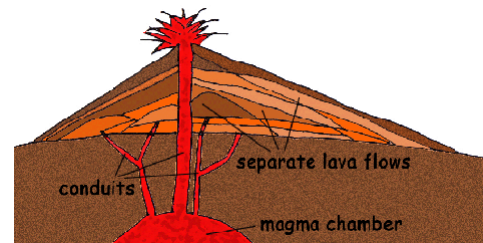
Composite Volcanoes

- Composite volcanoes are tall, cone-shaped mountains.
- They are made up of layers of lava and ash
- They form when lava flows alternate with explosive eruptions of ash, cinder, and bombs.
- They can rise up to 10,000 feet in the air.
- Composite volcanoes are sometimes known as strato-volcanoes.
- Examples-Mount Fuji in Japan, Mount St. Helens in Washington state and Mount Etna in Italy.



Shield Volcanoes

- Shield volcanoes are wide gently sloping mountains.
- They form when thin layers of lava pour out of a vent and harden on top of the previous layer.
- Lava flows gradually and builds up the volcano.
- Some shield volcanoes rise up from hot spots.
- They can rise to 28,000 feet in the air.
- Example- Hawaiian Islands



Cinder Cone Volcanoes

- Cinder cone volcanoes are steep, cone shaped hills or mountains.
- Cinder cone volcanoes form when materials pile up around the vent in a steep, cone-shaped, pile.
- If the cinder cones volcano's lava is thick and stiff, it may produce ash, cinders, and bombs.
- They are the most common type of volcano.
- Example- When Paricutin in Mexico erupted in a farmer's cornfield it built up a cinder cone 400 meters high.

