

Shield Volcanoes

- Examples: 1, 4, and 6
- Characteristics:
 - Wide, broadly sloping, flat
 - Can reach massive sizes: 9km high, 193km wide (example). Usually much, much smaller.
- How it formed:
 - Formed from fissures and hotspots (intraplate)
 - Produced by runny (non-viscous) lava

Composite (Strato) Volcanoes

- Examples: 2, 5, 9
- Characteristics:
 - Tall and pointed, steep towards summit
 - **Composed** of alternating lava and ash layers
- How are they formed:
 - Form on convergent boundaries
 - Goopy (viscous) magma, capable of being explosive
 - Results in lava and rock fragments (i.e. ash)

Cinder Cones

- Examples: 3, 7, 8
- Characteristics:
 - Made of cinders (fragments of rock)
 - Smaller than shield and composite volcanoes
 - Triangular, cone shape, shorter volcano
- How it forms:
 - Goopy, explosive magma forms fragments (cinders)
 - Fragments build up and form volcano