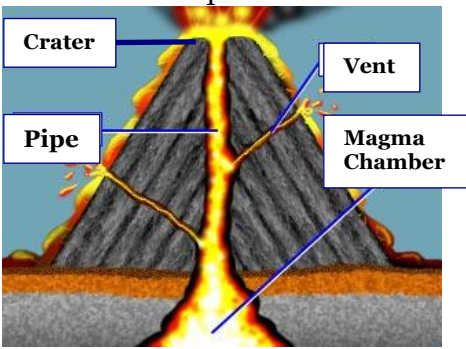
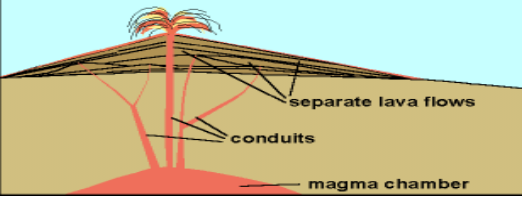
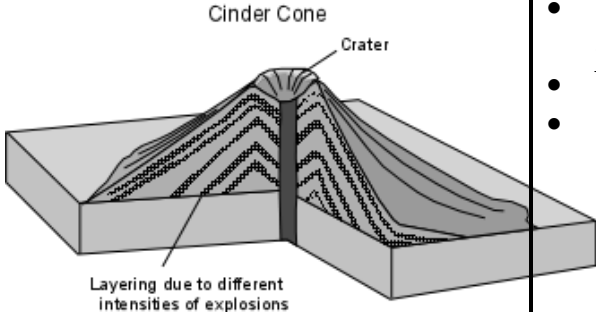
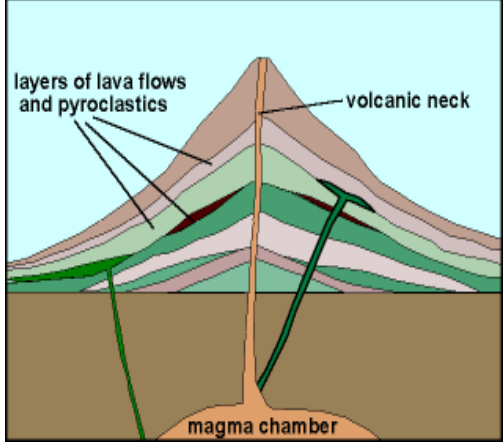


<p><u>Class Notes</u></p> <p><b>Volcanoes</b></p> <p><b>Questions/Main Idea:</b></p>	<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Period: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Notes:</b></p>
<p>What is a <b>volcano</b>?</p> <p>Why is a volcano a constructive force?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>volcano</b> is a weak spot in the crust where magma comes to the surface.</li> <li>• Volcanoes are a <b>constructive</b> force (add new rock to existing crust).</li> </ul>
<p>Where do volcanoes form?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volcanoes occur mostly along <b>PLATE BOUNDARIES!</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Divergent boundaries: volcanoes form along mid-ocean ridges and rift valleys</li> <li>– Convergent boundaries: volcanoes form at oceanic plate collisions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Volcanoes also form at a hot spot (see below)</li> </ul>
<p>What is the “<b>Ring of Fire</b>”?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belt of volcanoes that surrounds the Pacific Plate (convergent boundaries)</li> </ul>
<p>What is a <b>hot spot</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>hot spot</b> is an area where magma rises from deep in the mantle through the crust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– stays in one place, creating a trail of volcanoes, as plate moves above it</li> <li>– oldest volcanoes are furthest from hot spot; newest volcanoes are closest</li> <li>– Example: Hawaii, Yellowstone</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>What are the parts of a Volcano?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Magma Chamber</b> - Where magma collects beneath a volcano.</li> <li>• <b>Pipe</b> - A long tube in the ground connecting the magma chamber to the surface.</li> <li>• <b>Vent</b> – Any opening in a volcano</li> <li>• <b>Crater</b> - A bowl shaped area that may form at the top of a volcano.</li> </ul>
<p>What are the two types of eruptions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quiet – mostly lava erupts</li> <li>• Explosive - ash, cinders, and bombs erupt</li> </ul>
<p>What is a <b>pyroclastic flow</b>?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pyroclastic flow</b> occurs during an explosive eruption.</li> <li>• composed of ash, cinders, bombs, gases</li> </ul>

<p>What are the 3 types of volcanoes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SHIELD VOLCANO</b></li> <li>• <b>COMPOSITE VOLCANO</b></li> <li>• <b>CINDER CONE VOLCANO</b></li> </ul>
<p>Describe a <b>shield volcano</b>:</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low and broad</li> <li>• Quiet eruptions with lava flows, little pyroclastic debris.</li> <li>• Example: Mauna Loa (Hawaii), Kilauea (Hawaii), Surtsey (Iceland)</li> </ul>
<p>Describe a <b>cinder cone volcano</b>:</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small volcano with explosive pyroclastic eruptions from a single vent</li> <li>• Very steep “upside-down ice cream cone” slopes</li> <li>• Example: Sunset Crater (Arizona)</li> </ul>
<p>Describe a <b>composite volcano</b>:</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed by alternating layers of molten lava, volcanic rock, and ash</li> <li>• Very steep and jagged</li> <li>• Can have both quiet and explosive eruptions.</li> <li>• Examples: Mt. Rainier (Washington), Mt Hood (Oregon), Mt. St. Helens (Oregon), Mt. Vesuvius (Italy)</li> </ul>
<p>What are the stages of a volcano?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An <b>active volcano</b> is currently erupting or showing signs of erupting in the future.</li> <li>• A <b>dormant volcano</b> is not showing signs of erupting but may erupt in the future.</li> <li>• An <b>extinct volcano</b> is not likely to erupt again.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summary:</b></p>	