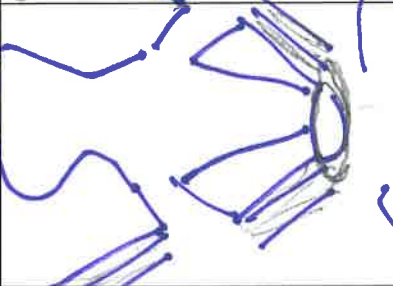
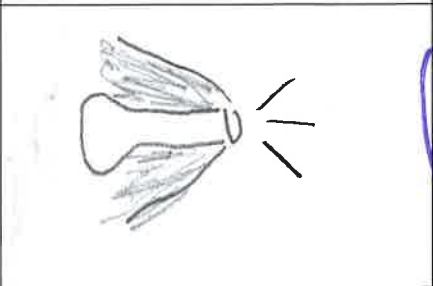
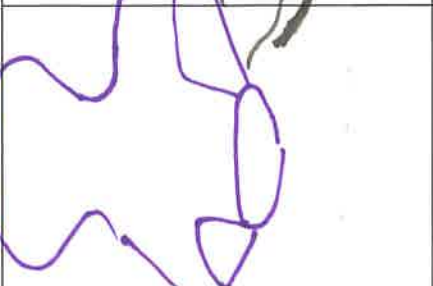


VOLCANO TYPE	DRAW AND COLOR	DESCRIBE THE MAGMA	DESCRIBE THE WAY THE VOLCANO ERUPTS AND WHETHER OR NOT THE ERUPTIONS ARE DANGEROUS	DESCRIBE THE MOUNTAIN THAT FORMS AS A RESULT OF THE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY / Give average height and width	GIVE TWO OTHER INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THIS TYPE OF VOLCANO	GIVE THE NAME OF A REAL VOLCANO THAT IS THIS TYPE AND WHERE IT IS LOCATED
<p>STRATOVOLCANO (COMPOSITE VOLCANO)</p> <p><i>Start = layers</i></p>		<p>Viscosity - very high; thick Silica - very high; sticky Dissolved Gases - very high</p>	<p>Violent Eruptions, at least 1/2 of mountain can get blown off during the eruption</p>	<p>• can be 8000 ft high • 60 miles long • 30 miles wide • made of layers of dried lava of dried lava</p>	<p>• TALLEST volcano • HAS SIDE VENTS • MOST DANGEROUS</p>	<p>Mount Saint Helens, Washington Mount Vesuvius, Italy (Ramparts) Mount Etna, Italy</p>
<p>CINDER CONE VOLCANO</p>		<p>• Medium Viscosity • low-med Silica content • high gas content</p>	<p>Medium to Explosive Eruptions Shoots gas filled lava bubbles that turn into cinders</p>	<p>• Usually less than 1000 ft tall • relatively small • very steep sides • build up of cinders + ashes + hot deadly</p>	<p>• alternate name is Scoria cone • eruptions are small • most common type of volcano</p>	<p>Mount Paricutin in Mexico Stromboli in Italy</p>
<p>SHIELD VOLCANO</p>		<p>• low viscosity • low in silica • low in dissolved gases • "runny lava"</p>	<p>• Quiet eruptions • some erupt continuously • not very high</p>	<p>• layers of lava • broad gently sloping sides • 3-4 miles wide only</p>	<p>• resembles a warmers shield volcanoes • erupt continuously • island builders</p>	<p>Hawaii - Mauna Loa Kilauea</p>