Volcanic Landforms

	Cinder Cone	Composite Volcano (*Stratovolcano*)	Shield Volcano	Fissure Flows
Angle of Slope	30°-40°	5° Base 30° Summit	10° Base 2° Summit	±0°
Locale	Continental, and above sea level in oceans.	Continental margins	Ocean basins	Continental
Rock Type and Texture	*Rhyolite, andesite,* or *basalt.* Built of pyroclastic* materials. Usually associated with flows.	Average composition is equal to *andesite.* Built of flows and pyroclastics interlayered.	*Basalt.* Built of flow accumulations with minor pyroclastics.	*Basalt.* Successive flows, fed by multiple dikes. Rare pyroclastics.
Activity	Usually one episode of explosive activity lasting for a few hours, days or weeks.	Repeated events every few hundred years from one to several million years. Some explosive events, some quiet. Occasional fiery clouds.	Events every few years for several million years. Relatively quiet eruptions.	Events every few thousand years over millions of years. Quiet eruptions.
Examples	Sunset Crater, AZ; Amboy Crater, CA; Paricutin Volcano, Mexico; Cerro Negro, Nicaragua	The ① Cascade Range (Mt. Shasta, Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens, etc.). Volcanoes in the Andes, ② the Mediterranean, ③ Japan, the ④ Philippines.	Mauna Loa and other Hawaiian volcanoes. All oceanic mountains. Kilimanjaro Iceland	The Columbia Plateau of Washington-Oregon-Idaho; several other worldwide localities.

**Pyroclastic:* Magmatic materials which are thrown out of a volcano, freeze in air, and settle to the ground as ash, lapilli, bombs, etc.

Bassett, A.M. , and S. O'Dunn, General Geology of the Western United States, Peek Publications, Palo Alto (1980)

① Mt. McKinley
Mt. Hood
② Mt. Etna
Mt. Vesuvius
③ Mt. Fuji
④ Mt. Mayon
Mt. Pinatubo