

EXTRUSIVE TEST

NAME

Extrusions tend to be found in zones globally, along .

Destructive plate boundaries (eg: and) tend to produce lavas, while lavas are produced at **oceanic ridges** (producing islands such as) and at **hot spots** such as .

PROPERTY	ACID	BASIC
Colour		
Hardness		
Crystal size		
Silica %		
Iron/Mg %		
Weathering Types		
Typical Rock		
Viscosity		
Eruption		
Slopes		
Example Features		

Composite cone volcanoes and **explosive eruptions** tend to be produced by lava because it is more and will not as readily.

lava tends to produce either **shield volcanoes** (eg: which is km across at its base and km high from the sea floor) if lava comes from a vent or **plateaux** if from a linear vent or (& which is arguably the largest single landform on earth of sq km). These are much features, though the slopes are than the composite cone volcanoes - less than - since the lava is less and will further. will tend to cool into the form of as in the famous tourist attraction in Ulster (the).

Composite cone are so called because they are formed from a composite of and ash (or) in alternate corresponding to each past . This combination is less resistant than solid rock / lava because the is and very easily removed. This produces the characteristic of the cone (eg: &) which have erupted recently, and & which have also erupted in living memory. They also tend to have slopes of more than °. The ash and the lava tends to be further from the vent, while the ash also tends to be .

Pillow lava is produced by lava erupting the where the outer skin producing pillow shaped forms. These are found forming at mid-oceanic but may also be found in the west of Scotland, Ireland & Cornwall. They were formed when Britain was

A **caldera** may be formed by a combination of the eruption of a volcano and the of the which may then form a eg: in Oregon. Smaller cones may then form in the of the caldera, and may eventually renew the .