

Volcanic Identification

Your job is to identify the type of volcano that created the Ashfall Fossil Beds site. First compare the “Ashfall Data” with information about three main types of magma (mafic, intermediate, felsic) listed in the “Magma and Eruption Characteristics” chart. Then fill in the “Ashfall Conclusions” section at right with your conclusions.

Ashfall Data



Ash Composition (percentage by weight)

Aluminum Oxide (Al ₂ O ₃)	Calcium Oxide (CaO)	Iron Oxide (FeO)*	Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	Titanium Dioxide (TiO ₂)	Phosphorous Pentoxide (P ₂ O ₅)	Silicon Dioxide (SiO ₂)
11.80	0.60	2.80	6.30	0.10	2.60	0.20	0.08	75.50

*combined concentration of FeO and Fe₂O₃

Ashfall Conclusions




Type of ash at Ashfall: (circle one)

mafic intermediate felsic

Type of eruption most likely to have created Ashfall:

Type of volcano form most likely to have created Ashfall:

Magma and Eruption Characteristics

	Mafic	Intermediate	Felsic
Ash Composition	48–52% SiO ₂ ; high in FeO, MgO, CaO; low in K ₂ O, Al ₂ O ₃ , Na ₂ O	53–65% SiO ₂ ; moderate amounts of all major compounds	>65% SiO ₂ ; high in K ₂ O, Al ₂ O ₃ , Na ₂ O; low in FeO, MgO, CaO
Magma Characteristics	High eruption temperature (>1000°C); low resistance to flow (thin, runny lava)	Medium eruption temperature (900°C–1000°C); medium resistance to flow (somewhat thicker, sticky lava)	Low eruption temperature (600°C–900°C); high to very high resistance to flow (very thick, sticky lava)
Eruptive Characteristics	Relatively non-explosive; extensive lava flows	Relatively explosive; pyroclastic flows, ash falls, tephra deposits, volcanic gases, lahars	Highly explosive; enormous dark columns of tephra and gas high into the stratosphere; pyroclastic flows and surges; extensive ash fall
Common Lava/Tephra Type Produced	Basaltic 	Andesitic 	Dacitic/Rhyolitic 
Dominant Volcano Form	Cinder cones Shield volcanoes	Composite cones (Stratovolcanoes)	Calderas Domes