Structural units

**Active vent**: Approximate boundary of lava vent that was actively erupting explosively and effusively during the June 2006 eruption (2006).

**Crater rim**: Arcuate structures that correspond to the rims of craters that may be active or inactive (i.e., older craters). These may also be located on top of larger structures, such as domes or lava flows. They can be mapped as either geologic or geophysical features.

**Lineaments**: Linear features that emerge from photogeologic interpretation criteria, defined by alignments of topographic and geophysical features, presented with solid black lines. They are often used to identify tectonic boundaries or structural discontinuities.

**Spines**: Steep-sided protrusions that are typical of endogenous domes, where viscous lava is extruded to form vertical pinnacles. These spines are typically several meters high and may be tens of meters long. They are often found on the flanks of volcanic domes and may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Erosional ridge**: A ridge left by differential erosion, where the ridge is underlain by resistant rock. It may be related to a dike, other structural discontinuities, or erosional features.

**Pressure ridges or ogives**: Lenticular-shaped ridges that form on the surface of an active lava flow or dome, usually located on intermediate slopes. These ridges are formed by the pressure of the lava flow and can be several meters high and tens of meters long. They may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Erosional scarp**: This is a scarp created by the erosion of the surrounding terrain. Such scarps are abundant in the map region because of the heavy precipitation and steep slopes, which cause rapid erosion. The scarps form by migration of steep slopes as erosion occurs on one side while the other side preserves old topographic forms. They are prominent surrounding the heavy precipitation areas and may be related to structural discontinuities or tectonic boundaries.

**Erosional collapse**: A collapse of eroded material, where the collapse is sudden and rapid, forming a large depression in the landscape. This feature is often associated with structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Arcuate collapse feature**: Arcuate structures that correspond to the rims of craters that may be active or inactive (i.e., older craters). These may also be located on top of larger structures, such as domes or lava flows. They can be mapped as either geologic or geophysical features.

**Wall on the downhill side of lava flow**: Located on the downhill side of an active lava flow, where the flow overflows the wall or carries it away. These walls are often found on the flanks of volcanic domes and may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Short flow levee**: A narrow, elongated structure that forms along the edges of a lava flow or dome, usually located on intermediate slopes. These levees are formed by the pressure of the lava flow and can be several meters high and tens of meters long. They may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Levees**: Erosional levees formed on the edges of some lava flows that move over intermediate slopes. These levees tend to bound and contain the lava flow and form effective channel walls.

**Pressure ridge on a dome**: Vertical structures that emerge from photogeologic interpretation criteria, defined by alignments of topographic and geophysical features, presented with solid black lines. These ridges are often used to identify structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Long flow levee**: A narrow, elongated structure that forms along the edges of a lava flow or dome, usually located on intermediate slopes. These levees are formed by the pressure of the lava flow and can be several meters high and tens of meters long. They may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Scar associated with sudden collapse or slide of an active lava flow or dome, due mainly to flow on steep slopes**: These scars are often located on the flanks of volcanic domes and may be related to structural discontinuities or magmatic intrusions.

**Lava flow levee**: Levees formed on the edges of some lava flows that move over intermediate slopes. These levees tend to bound and contain the lava flow and form effective channel walls.

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