

status

NICK VARLEY

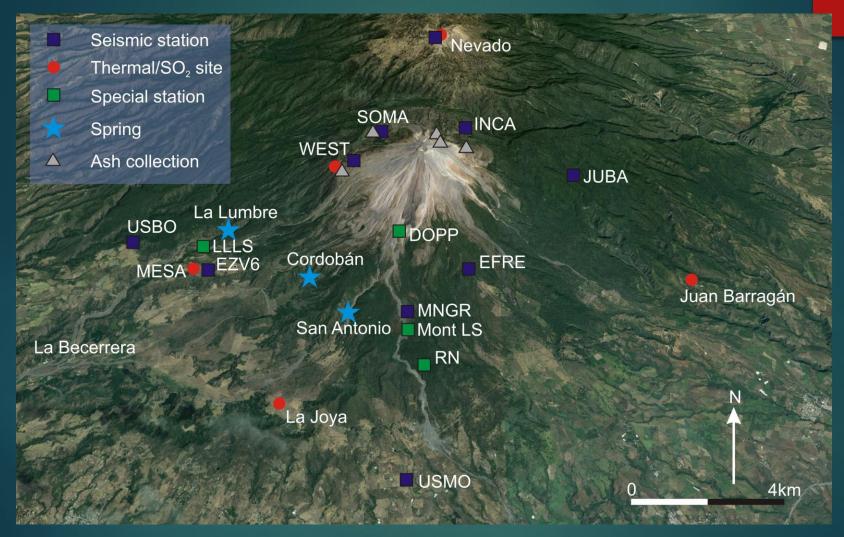
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS, UNIVERSIDAD DE COLIMA, MEXICO





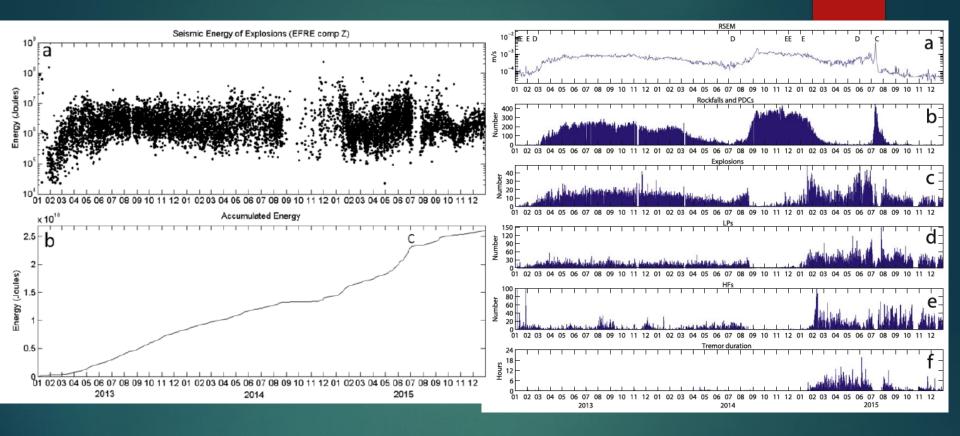
- 5 with minimal monitoring: El Chichón (25), Tacaná (26), Ceboruco (11), Isla Socorro (8), Citlaltépetl (22)
- Dangerous fields of distributed volcanism: Chichinautzin (17), Michoacán-Guanajuato (14)
- Problem of role definition and integration of monitoring

Volcán de Colima network



- Main locations for monitoring activities
- Currently financial difficulties have limited maintenance

Seismic analysis

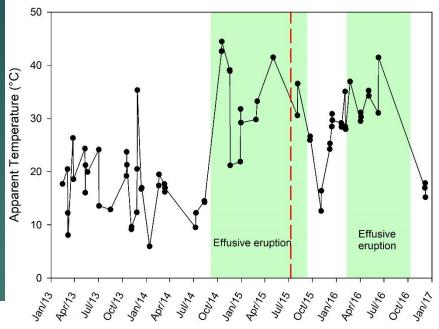


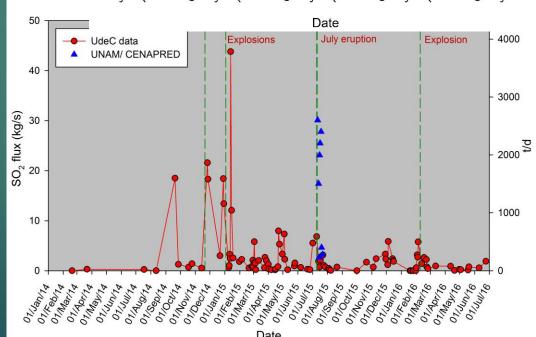
- Calculation of seismic energy released by explosions
- Automatic classification system by Hidden Markov Model

Ground-based monitoring

- Seismic stations (10)
- Infrasound detectors (4)
- \triangleright SO₂ flux Flyspec units
- Thermal fixed station & flights etc.
- GPS stations
- Geochemistry spring waters
- Ash monitoring
- Cameras

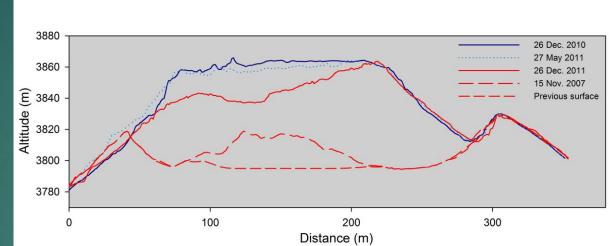
SO₂ flux time series from early 2014 to October 2016. Peaks relating to larger Vulcanian explosions can be observed (21 November 2014, 3 January 2015 and 9 February 2016) as well as the large eruption of 10-11 July 2015.

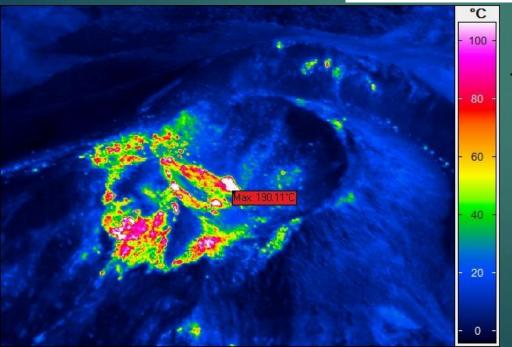


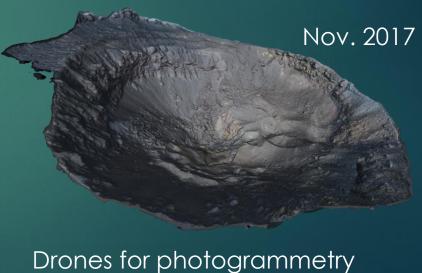


Aerial monitoring

- Thermal precursors
- Photogrammetry using both photos& thermal images

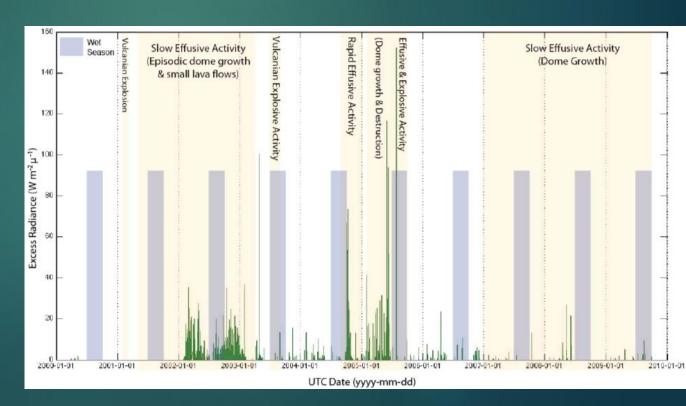






Satellite monitoring

- MIROVA regular incorporation in analysis
- Thermal GOES/MODIS
- Ash plume forecasting FALL 3D (UNAM)
- External collaborations InSAR
- Much room for expansion



Requirements/plans

- Functioning GPS network
- Replacement of UV spectrometers & SO₂ camera
- Further thermal monitoring stations
- Replacement of some seismometers
- Faster petrological/geochemical analysis
- Increase use of remote sensing

Problems:

- Lack of government support despite major eruption in 2015
- Very limited human resources
- Volcano between 2 states with poor integration



