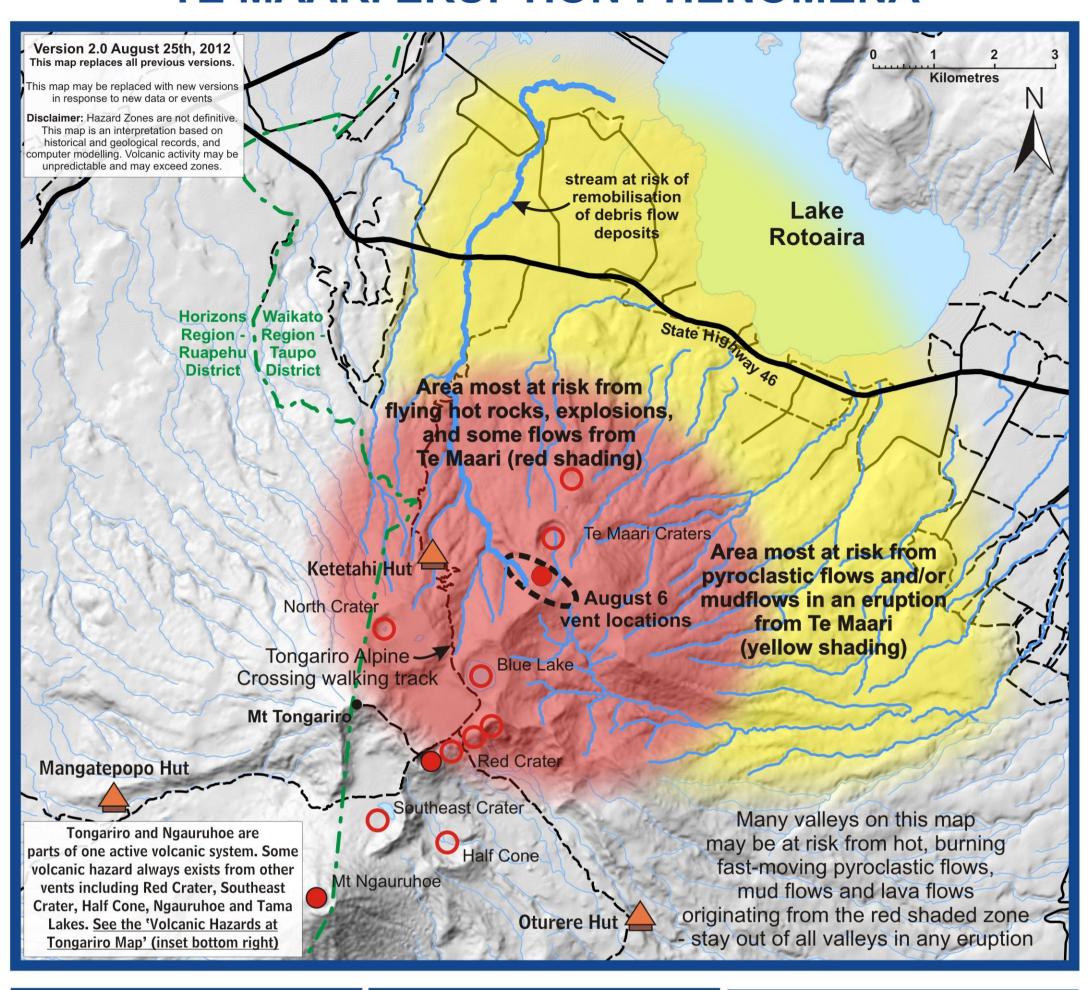
TE MAARI ERUPTION PHENOMENA



WHAT TO DO!

If there are any signs of an eruption (earthquakes, rumbling, ash-steam cloud or flying rocks):

- Seek immediate shelter from flying rocks if an explosion occurs.
- Move as quickly as possible off the mountain away from the Summit and Flow Hazard Zones.
- Stay on ridges, out of valleys and out of the yellow flow hazard zone -move away from the eruption vent.
- Know where the safer areas are (ridge lines outside of the coloured Summit and Flow Hazard Zones).

VOLCANIC HAZARDS

SUMMIT HAZARDS

During an eruption there may be gas, flying rocks and flows from recent or new eruption vents, especially within the red shaded Summit Hazard Zone. This zone includes Ketetahi Hut.

PYROCLASTIC FLOWS & MUDFLOWS

Eruptions may generate very hot pyroclastic flows of ash, rock and gas (burning groundhugging clouds). They also generate mud flows. Both move down slopes very fast - High risk in the yellow shaded 'Flow Hazard Zone' and part of the red shaded 'Summit Hazard Zone'

LAVA FLOWS

Lava flows of molten rock are very hot but do not move as fast as pyroclastic flows.

ASH FALL & LIGHTNING

Any place on this map is at risk from ash fall in an eruption - this will obscure vision and make it hard to breathe, but is non-lethal. Lightning may occur in eruptions and can be lethal.



SUMMIT HAZARD ZONE

3km radius around

Stream with elevated **Eruption vent active**

lastic flow & From computer mudflow hazard modelling

in last 27,000 years

occur in that part of the mountain. It should be read in conjunction with the generic "Volcanic hazards at Tongariro

This hazard map applies to the vents active during the 2012 eruptive episode in

the Te Maari area. It focuses on potential

volcanic hazards should another eruption

Central Plateau Volcanic Advisory Group Main agencies involved in this map:







THIS MAP





