U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OPEN-FILE REPORT 01-431
PLATE 4

90° 00′

14° 10′

Parramos
Nepaja
Río Cocoyá
Quebrada Siguanucur
Quebrada Seca
Río El Caracol
Acatenango
Quebrada Tzquinyá
Río El Arco
Finca Concepcion Calderas
Río Bidoco
Pochuta
San Miguel Duenas
Río Cuciya
Crater de Yepocapa
Río Xajá
Río Guacalate
Yepocapa
Pico Mayor
Volcán de Acatenango
Río Madre Vieja
Río Quisyá
Río de la Plata
Meseta
Quebrada San José
Alotenango
Río San Pedro
Zanjón Barrana Seca
Volcán de Fuego
Quebrada Barranca Honda
Carretera 14
Quebrada de La Laja
Río Pantaleón
Río Quisayá
Quebrada Barranca Seca
Quebrada Las Lajas
Río Tempigeat
Río Tontiya
Río Ceniza
Río Platerarcé
Río Achiguate
Quebrada Las Cañas
Río Coyolate
Río Pepinal
Finca Monterrey
Río Agua Blanca
El Rodeo
Río Obispo
Finca los Diamantes
Guadelupe
Río El Jute
Río Cejiul
Finca El Baul
Finca San Andrés Osuna
Carretera 2
Río Aguná
Montaña El Nispero
Montaña El Zapote
Río Chiomé
Río Cristóbal

EXPLANATION

Pyroclastic-flow and lava-flow Hazard Zone

Areas that could be affected by pyroclastic flows, pyroclastic surges, lava flows, and ballistic projectiles in future eruptions from Acatenango volcano [1]. During any single eruption, some drainages may be affected by some or all phenomena, while others may be completely unaffected.

Ash-cloud-surge Hazard Zone

Areas that could be affected by hot flowing ash clouds at the margins of pyroclastic flows.

Guatemala

Location Map

NOTE: Although the map shows sharp boundaries for hazard zones, the degree of hazard does not change abruptly at these boundaries. Rather, the hazard decreases gradually as distance from the volcano increases (small volume events are more common than large volume events). In addition, for lahars, the hazard decreases rapidly as elevation above the valley floor increases. Areas immediately beyond outer hazard zones should not be regarded as hazard-free, because the boundaries of hazard zones can be located only approximately, especially in areas of low relief. Many uncertainties about the source, size, and mobility of future events preclude locating the boundaries of zero-hazard zones precisely.

Numerals in brackets refer to end notes in the report.

Base maps from Guatemala 1:50,000 scale series; Chimaltenango quadrangle, (2059 IV); Ciudad de Guatemala quadrangle, (2059 I); Alotenango quadrangle, (2059 III); Amatitlán quadrangle, (2059II) digital data courtesy of Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Guatemala. Escuintla: 1985 (2058 IV); Guanagazapa 1982 (2058 I) from best available sources. Digital Bases Maps from Titan Averstar, Inc. Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 15, Horizontal Datum North American 1927, Vertical Datum Mean Sea Level, Spheroid Clarke 1866.

Scale 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 4 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETERS

Contour Interval 20 Meters

N

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American Stratigraphic Code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Volcano hazards of Acatenango Volcano, Guatemala

by

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2001