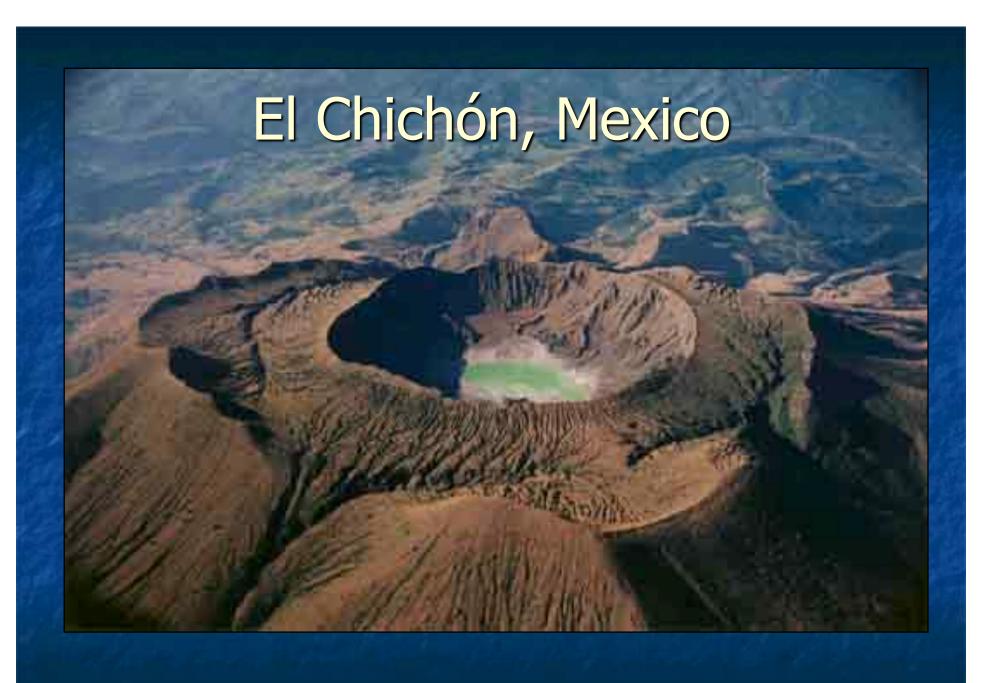
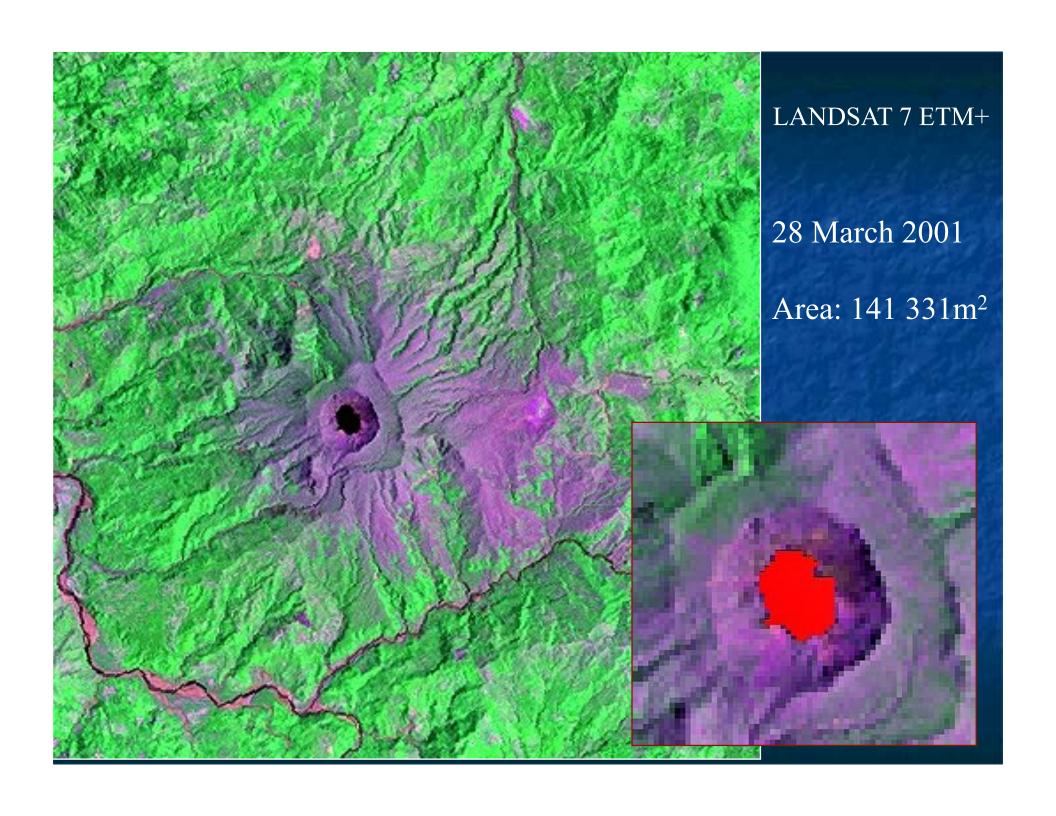
Thermal imagery of passive volcanic activity

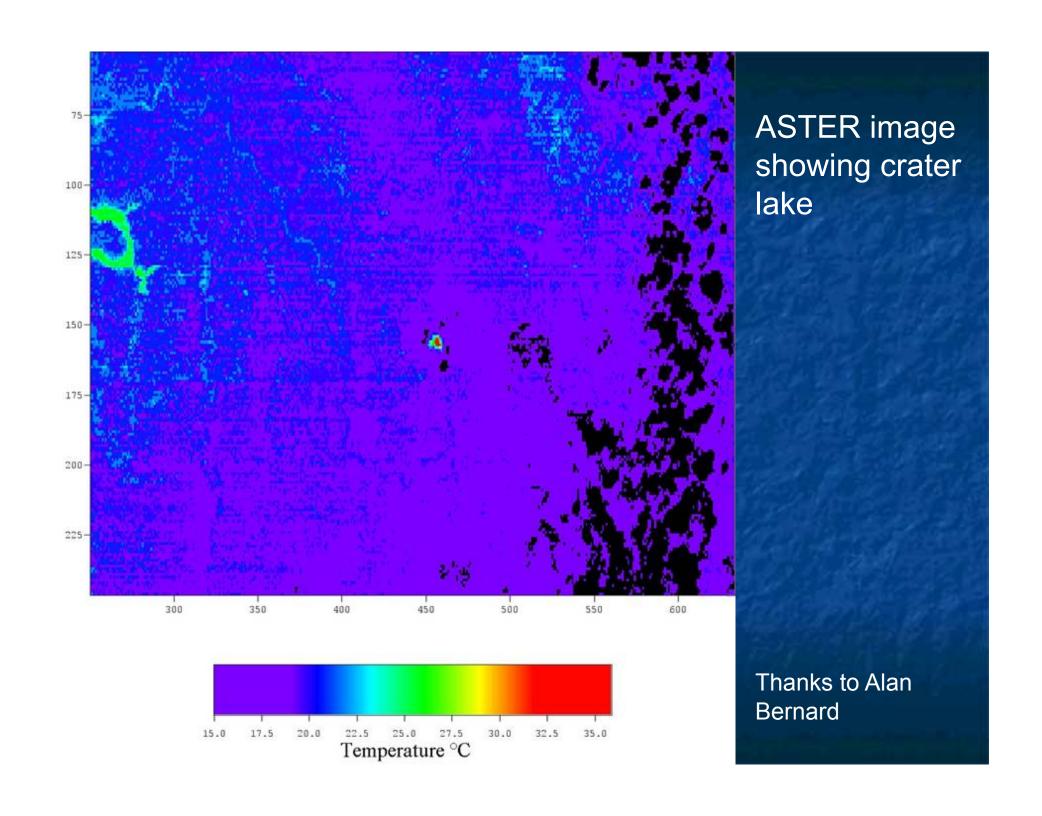
Nick Varley
Universidad de Colima

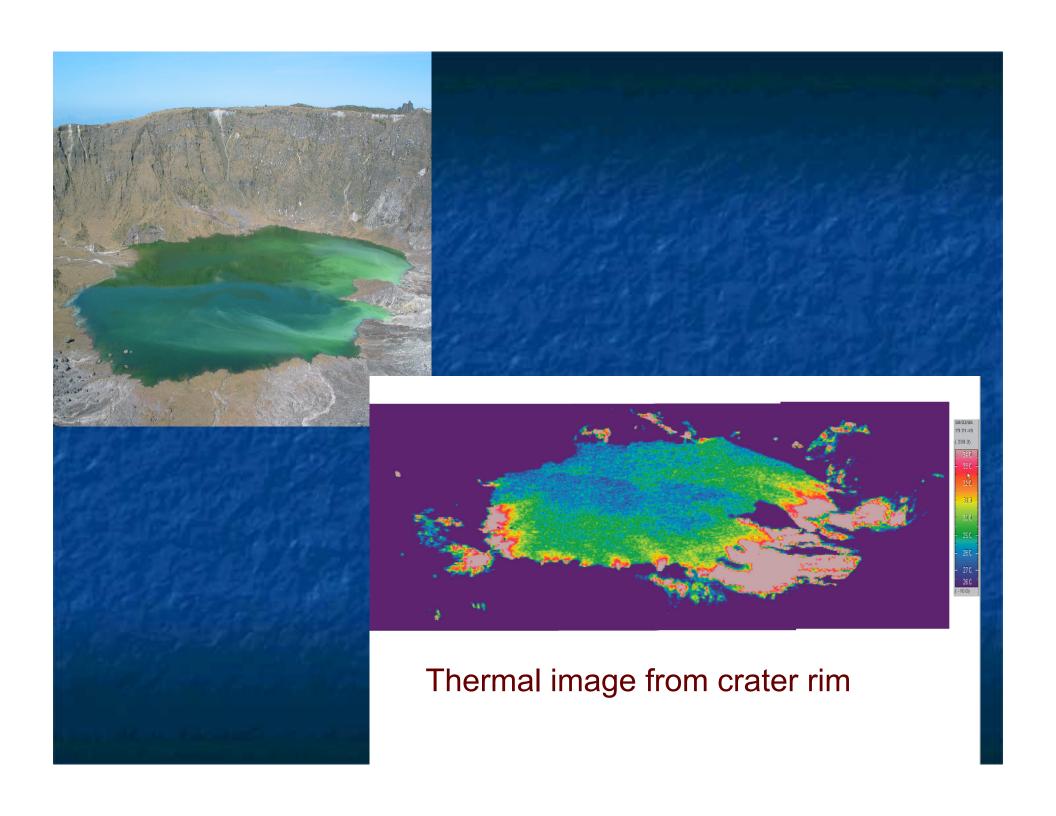


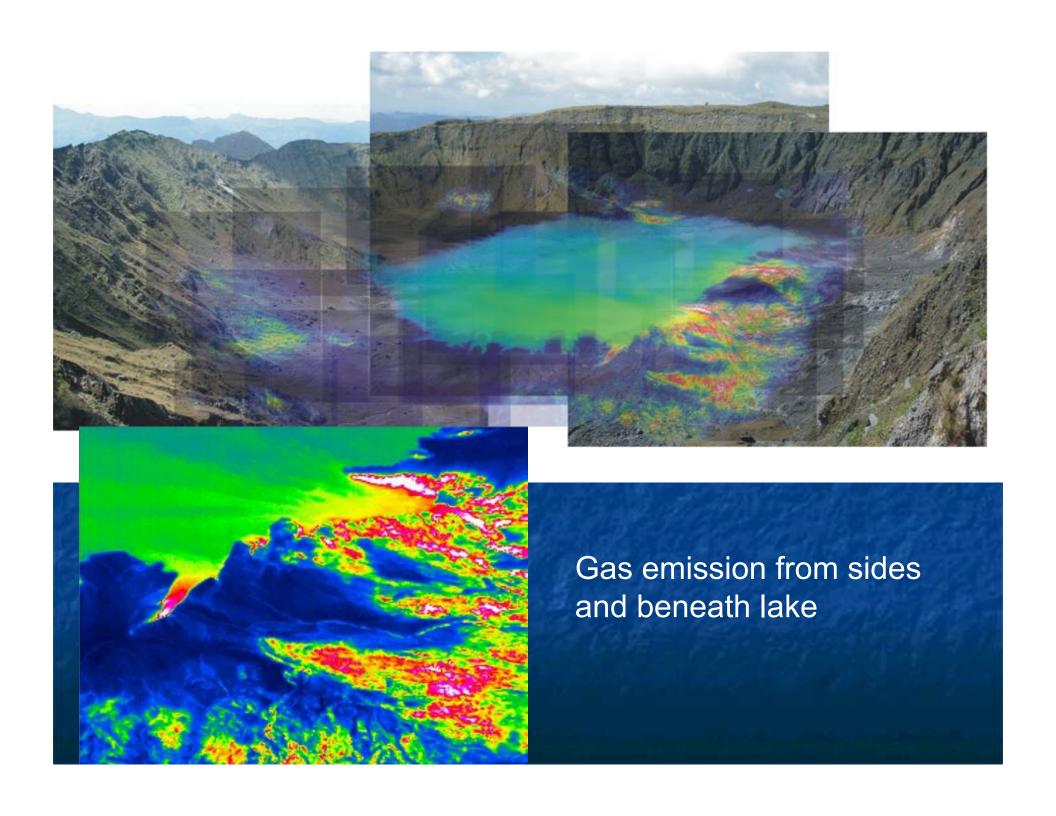
El Chichón, Mexico

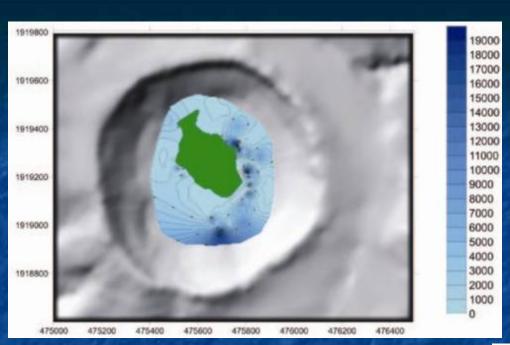
- Large eruption in 1982
- Shallow crater lake with large variation in size, unrelated to meteorological conditions
- Thermal monitoring can be used as proxy for CO₂ flux from ground – much quicker to carry out





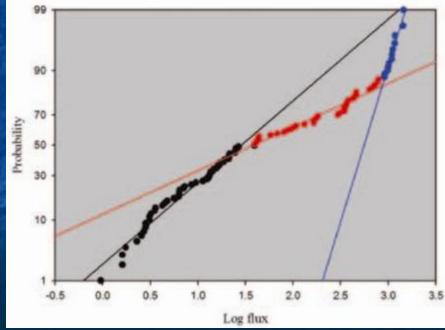




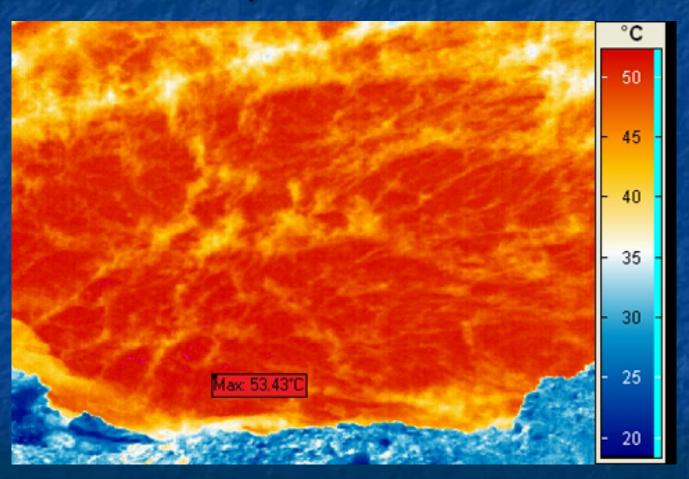


CO₂ flux survey

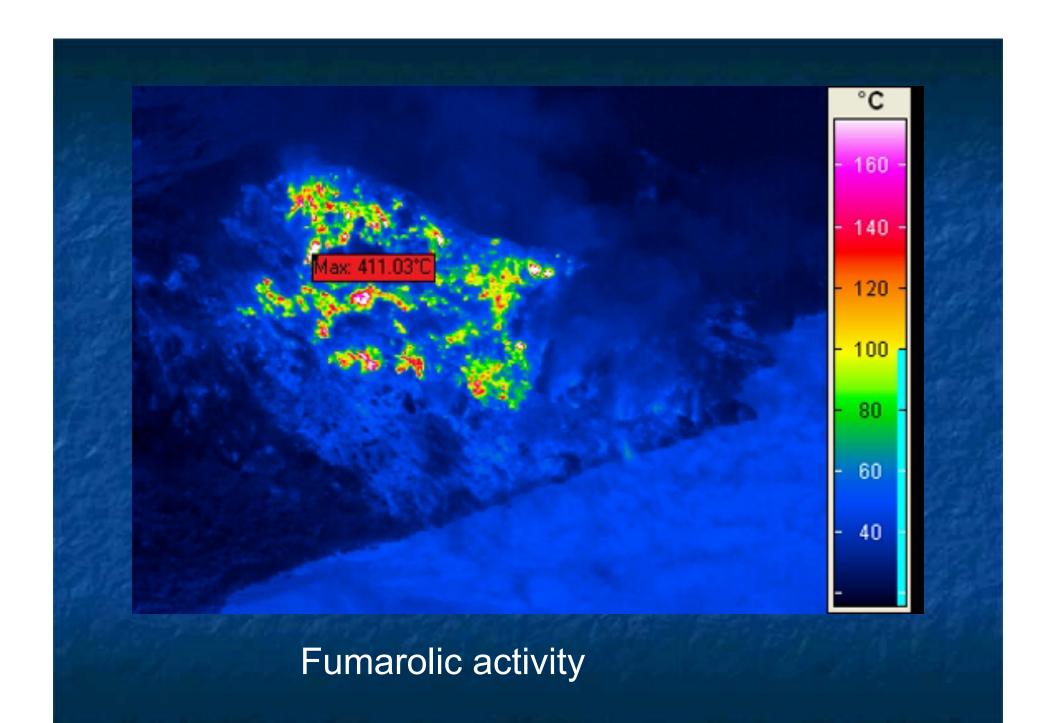
- Survey carried out of crater floor
- Emissions related to deep processes
- Controlled by geological structure
- 3 populations on cumulative flux plot

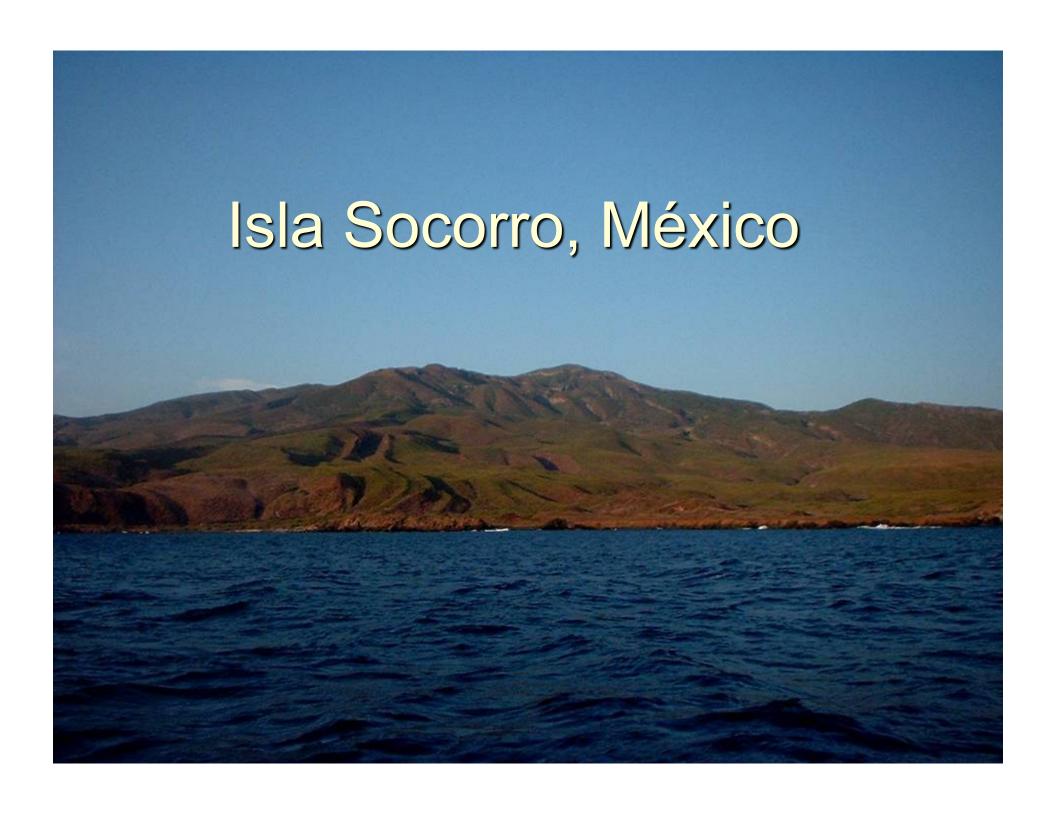


Poás, Costa Rica



Convection within crater lake





Historical eruptions & geology

Eruptions:

1993 Submarine eruption

SW flank

1951 Phreatic eruption W

of Lomas Colorado

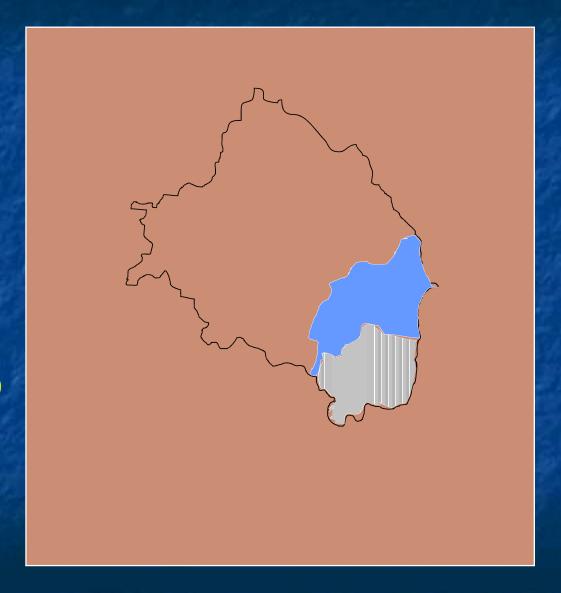
Caldera formed 370 to 182 ka

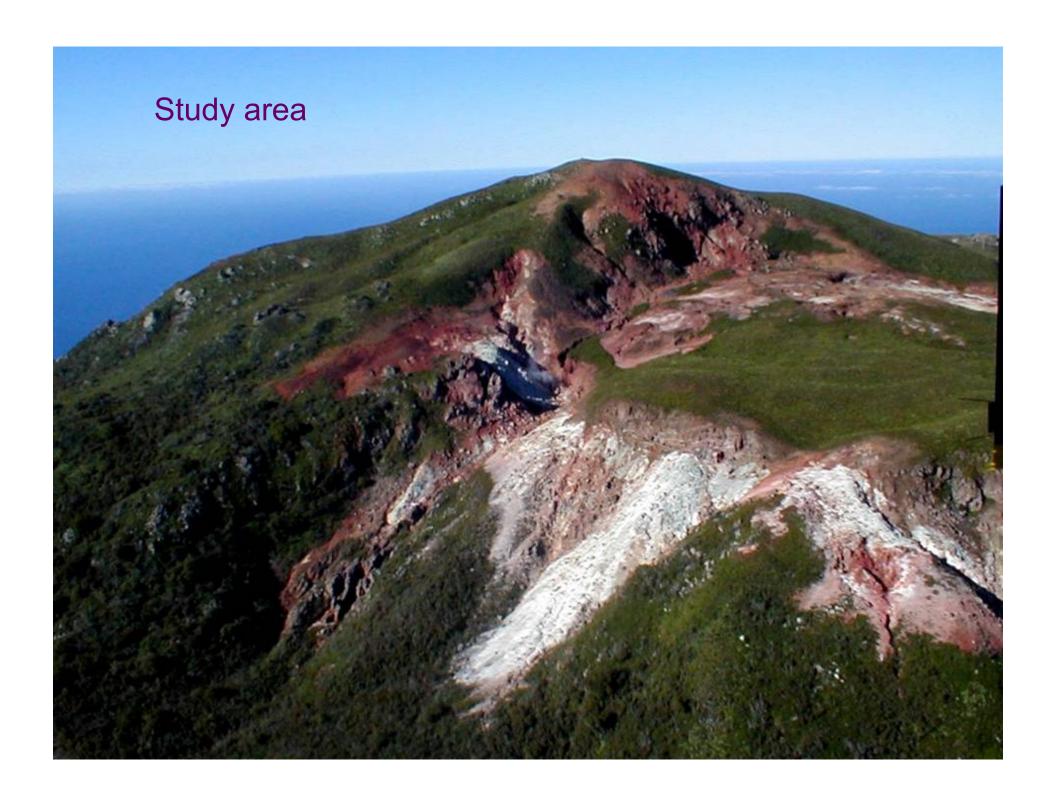
Post-caldera rocks – silicic peralkaline – Cerro Evermann formation – 180 ka to 15 ka

Lomas Colorado Formation – alkaline basalt

20% of island - 150 - 70 ka

Bohrson & Reid 1995



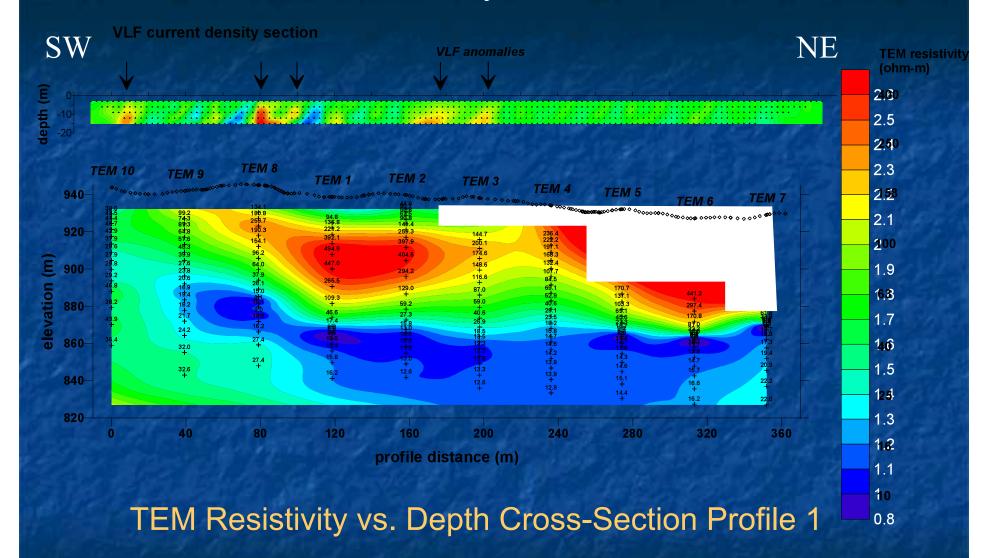


Current activity

- Fumarolic zone increasing in size over recent years
- Activity limited to two summit domes; network of fractures, extensive hydrothermal alteration



VLF Current Density Section



- Low resistivity zone possibly represents water body
- High resistivity zones represent unaltered rock

Study of active dome



Thermal monitoring

- Infrared camera used to monitor changes in active dome, calculate energy flux
- Dome is beneath summit good vantage point for images

