

2016 Volcano Awareness Month “After Dark in the Park”

Kīlauea Visitor Center Auditorium ▪ 7:00 p.m.
Hawai‘i Volcanoes National Park
(<http://www.nps.gov/havo/planyourvisit/directions.htm>)
Park entrance fees may apply.

Tuesday, January 5

Kīlauea Volcano's East Rift and summit eruptions: Events of the past year

Kīlauea has been erupting nearly continuously since 1983, when a vent, now called Pu‘u ‘Ō‘ō, opened on the volcano’s East Rift Zone. Then, in 2008, a second vent opened at the summit



of Kīlauea within Halema‘uma‘u Crater. Both eruptions continue today. Join **Tina Neal**, Scientist-in-Charge of the USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, as she briefly describes the history of these two eruptions and

provides in-depth accounts of volcanic activity during the past year, including the ongoing East Rift Zone lava flow that threatened the community of Pāhoā until March 2015 and the overflow of the summit lava lake in April-May 2015. *USGS photos: Pu‘u ‘Ō‘ō lava flow in November 2014 (left) and overflow of Halema‘uma‘u lava lake in May 2015 (right).*

Tuesday, January 12

Mauna Loa: Eruptive history and current status of Earth’s largest active volcano

When Mauna Loa erupts, voluminous, fast-moving lava flows can reach the ocean in only a few hours, severing roads and utilities and repaving the volcano’s flanks along the way. Since 1843, Mauna Loa has erupted 33 times, most recently in 1984, when lava flows reached to within 4 miles (6.4 km) of Hilo. In September 2015, the USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory (HVO) raised the Volcano Alert Level of Mauna Loa from “NORMAL” to “ADVISORY” due to increased seismicity and deformation. HVO scientist **Asta Miklius** talks about recent activity at Mauna Loa and the current status of the volcano. *USGS photo: Mauna Loa lava flow erupted in March 1984.*



Tuesday, January 19

Lethal eruptions at Kīlauea: They aren't the volcano's fault

Kīlauea's volcanic activity produces both lava flows and explosive eruptions. Both types of activity occur about equally often, and both have killed people and destroyed property.



Volcanic disasters happen when people are caught by these natural events. We can't control the volcano, but, in a perfect world, we can control our presence on the volcano. The world isn't perfect, however, and that's where the problems come in. Don Swanson, research geologist at the USGS Hawaiian Volcano

Observatory, discusses past lethal eruptions, why they were deadly, and what we can expect in the future. *USGS photos: Three types of volcanic deposits, all benign-appearing, that have killed people at Kīlauea.*

Tuesday, January 26

Mauna Loa 1880-81 eruption: The lava flow that came to Hilo

Within the last 160 years, five eruptions sent lava flows to within 10 miles (16 km) of Hilo Bay. The 1880-1881 Mauna Loa eruption came the closest, with a flow that posed an immediate threat to Hilo and its beautiful bay.

During the eruption, Princess Regent Lili'uokalani and Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani led the efforts to save Hilo town. As residents offered both Christian prayers and appeals to Pele, preparations were also made to dig ditches, construct rock barriers, and blast dynamite in attempts to divert the advancing lava streams. After more than nine months, the lava flow stopped, but less than a mile from the bay front.

USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory scientist Jim Kauahikaua and HVO volunteer Ben Gaddis will present the story of this Mauna Loa eruption using maps, art, and photographs of the lava flow that came to Hilo. *Volcano House Register drawing by Joseph Nawahi, February 1881, courtesy of the National Park Service.*



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For more information, call (808) 985-6011 or (808) 967-8844.