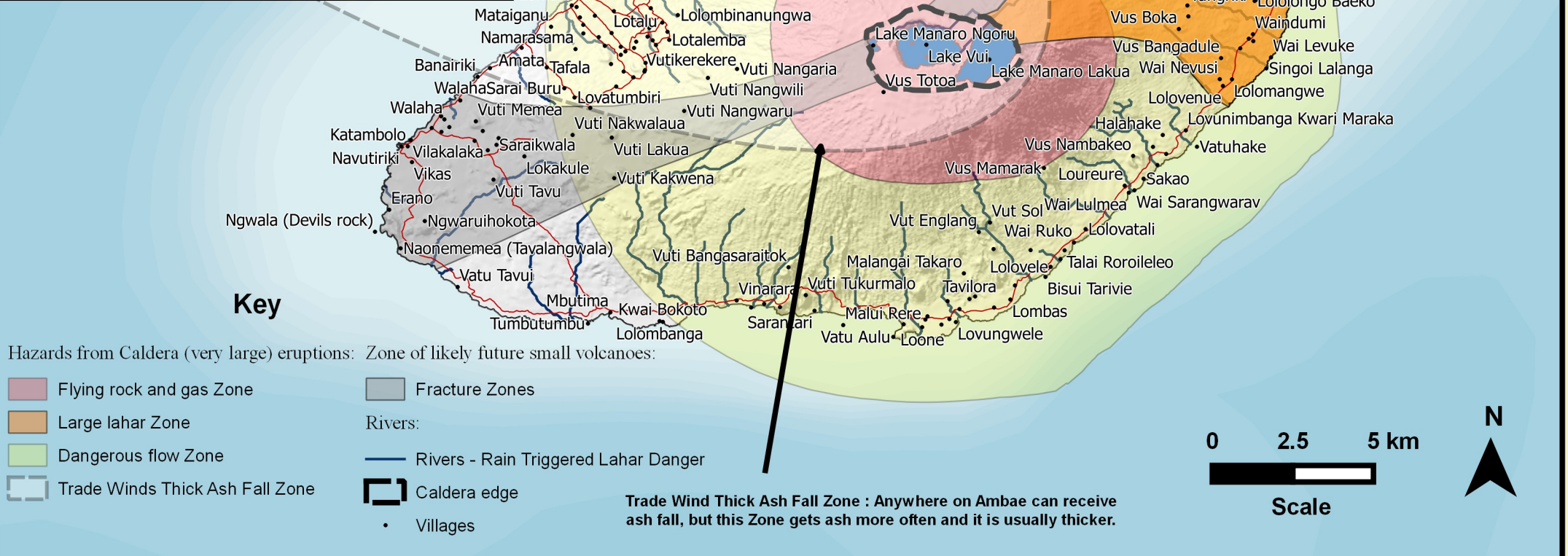
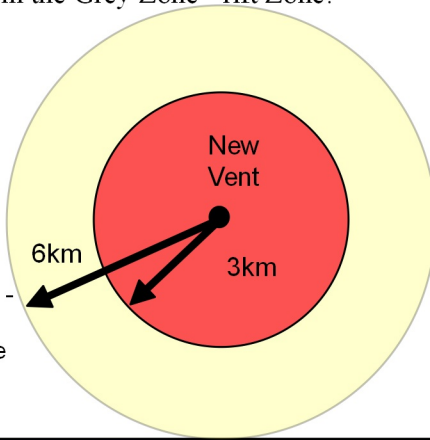


DRAFT AMBAE LONG-TERM BACKGROUND VOLCANIC HAZARDS MAP

Hazards from new small volcanoes which can happen anywhere, especially in the Grey Zone - rift Zone:



- New cones may open, especially in the Grey Zone.
- 2 areas of hazards apply around new vent - Red Zone is the 3 Km radius and Yellow Zone is 6 Km radius.



- Hazards from Caldera (very large) eruptions: Zone of likely future small volcanoes:
- Flying rock and gas Zone
 - Large lahar Zone
 - Dangerous flow Zone
 - Trade Winds Thick Ash Fall Zone
 - Fracture Zones
 - Rivers: Rivers - Rain Triggered Lahar Danger
 - Caldera edge
 - Villages
- Trade Wind Thick Ash Fall Zone : Anywhere on Ambae can receive ash fall, but this Zone gets ash more often and it is usually thicker.

VOLCANIC HAZARDS

Red Flying Rocks and Gas Zone:

- During an eruption there may be gas and flying rocks from eruptive vents, especially within the Red Zone.

Orange Eruption Large Lahar or mud flows Zone:

- In very large eruptions in the caldera any water in the caldera can be pushed down valleys draining from the caldera within the Orange Zone.

Yellow Dangerous Flows Zone:

- Parts of the Yellow Zone may be affected by flows from very large eruptions from the caldera in the middle of the island.
- Eruptions generate very hot pyroclastic flows of ash, rock and gas. These move down slopes very fast (up to hundreds of km per hour) within the Yellow Zone.
- Lava flows of molten rock are very hot but do not move as fast as pyroclastic flows.

White Trade Wind Thick Ash Fall Zone:

- During an eruption areas in the White Zone can be affected by particularly thick ash fall following the trade wind direction - especially SE wind.

Rain triggered river valleys lahars or mud flows:

- All rivers, especially those in the White Ash Zone can generate lahars (volcanic mudflows) following rainfall which flow down valleys.

Grey Zone Likely - Future Small Volcanoes Zone:

- Grey Zone where it is more likely that in future small cones may form.

WHAT TO DO

Large eruptions can happen from the caldera:

During a large eruption if you are in the Red Zone:

- Wear a hard hat- it will help protect you, but it will not stop larger volcanic bombs. Watch for volcanic bombs in the air - especially after explosions.
- Stand still unless you see bombs that are not moving left/right or front/back- these are coming towards you, and you should avoid them.
- Bombs suddenly come very fast as they get closer, even though they seem to move slowly at first. The time from an explosion to bombs landing at the rim is often only a few seconds.
- Wear gas mask or cover your nose with a cloth – it will help protect you against volcanic gases.
- Lava flow can occur from new fissure vents – They can move faster at the steep area and down valleys.
- Falling into the crater is also a danger, the closer you are to the edge of the crater the more chance of slipping.

Stay out from the Orange Zone river valleys in large eruptions.

- After heavy rain stay out from rivers valleys where you have seen the volcanic ash deposits.

Ash fall:

- Be prepared for ash fall in any eruption particularly in White Zone. See "Living with volcanoes" booklet available from <http://www.geohazards.gov.vu>

Be aware that parts of the Yellow Zone can be dangerous in very large eruptions - follow the advisories of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO).

Also read the Safety Map:

- Manaro Voui volcanic crater within the Red Zone is in regular eruption. There is a separate Safety Map that shows the Permanent Exclusion Zone and Danger Zones may also be closed during increased activity.
- Read and understand the Ambae Safety Map and check which zone(s) are closed in the latest Volcano Alert Bulletin of Ambae - click on : <http://www.geohazards.gov.vu>



Disclaimer
Hazard Zones are not definitive.
This map is an interpretation based on historical and geological records.
Volcanic activity may be unpredictable.