

VOLCANIC HAZARDS AT

TONGARIRO

LEGEND

Eruption vent active in last 27,000 years



SUMMIT HAZARD ZONE

Historical eruption



Eruption in last 27,000 years



VISITOR FACILITIES

Ketetahi Hut



(in summit hazard zone)

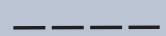
Mangatepopo Hut



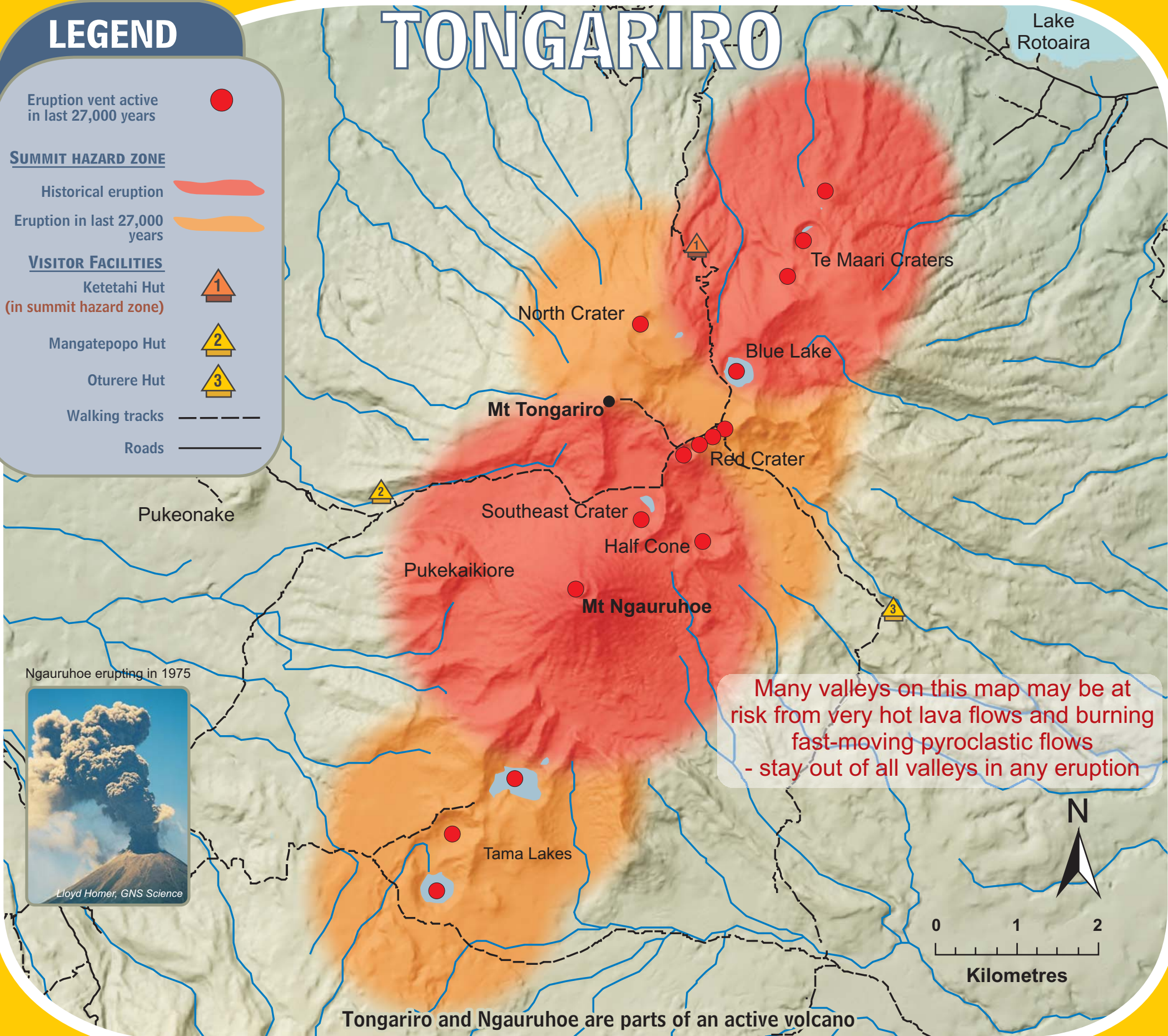
Oturerere Hut



Walking tracks



Roads



Many valleys on this map may be at risk from very hot lava flows and burning fast-moving pyroclastic flows - stay out of all valleys in any eruption

Ngauruhoe erupting in 1975



Lloyd Homer, GNS Science

Tongariro and Ngauruhoe are parts of an active volcano

WHAT TO DO!!

- If there are any signs of an eruption (earthquakes, rumbling, ash-steam cloud or flying rocks):
 - Move as quickly as possible down off the mountain away from the Summit Hazard Zones.
 - Stay on ridges, out of valleys and move away from the eruption vent.
 - Know where the safer areas are (ridge lines outside of the Summit Hazard Zones).
 - Stay in safe areas until advised otherwise by search and rescue personnel.

VOLCANIC HAZARDS

SUMMIT HAZARDS

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

PYROCLASTIC FLOWS

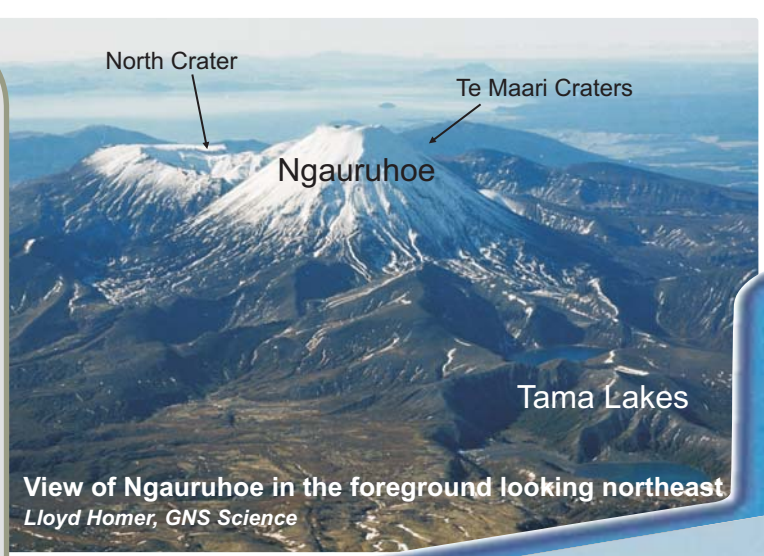
- Eruptions generate very hot pyroclastic flows of ash, rock and gas (burning ground-hugging clouds). These move down slopes very fast (up to hundreds of km per hour)

LAVA FLOWS

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

ASH FALL

- Any place on this map is at risk from ash fall in an eruption - this will obscure vision and make it hard to breath, but is non-lethal.



View of Ngauruhoe in the foreground looking northeast
Lloyd Homer, GNS Science

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

