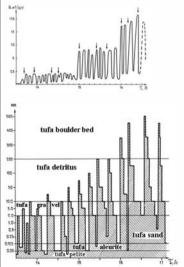


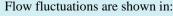
Russia

Main paths of lahars are "dry" creeks' valleys





Failure of scorching lava on the volcano's slopes is the reason of destructive lahar forming



- daily
- within-year
- and annual hydrological regime

Lahar danger of Kliuchevskoy volcano massif (Kamchatka)

Elena Klimenko (1), Ludmila Kuksina (1), and Yaroslav Muravyev (2)

- (1)Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation (eklmnk@gmail.com, ludmilakuksina@gmail.com),
- (2) Science Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Russian Federation (ya.muravyev@bk.ru)

Among the processes accompanying volcanic eruptions in Kamchatka, **lahars** (**volcanic mudflows**) are the most dangerous events for utility structures and local population. Population aggregates surrounding Kliucevskoy volcano massif are situated far away from volcanoes (for example Kliuchi settlement is in 30 km from Kliuchevskoy volcano) but lahars can cover a distance of 30 km and more.

In Kamchatka lahars are formed as **the result of intensive snow and ice melting** caused by solid discharges of scorching material. Movement of such flows saturated with volcanic ash, slag and blocks of lava occurs with **velocity about 60 km in hour**. It can lead to extensive damage and victims.

Feeding area (St.)-(St.)

Feeding area (St.)-(St.)

Feeding area (St.)-(St.)

Franki area (St.)-(St.)

Infiltration area (St.)-(St.)

Feeding area (St.)-(St.)

Franki area

Lahars power depends on the following factors:

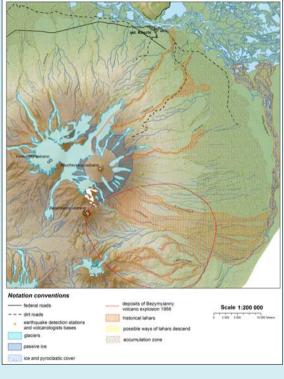
- (i) Area of catchment basin;
- (ii) Snow cover depth in catchment area;
- (iii) Relief;
- (iv) Deep gullies presence

Lahar damage to human activities:

- 1) In 2005 lahars destroyed logging at the foot Kliuchevskoy volcano (northern slope);
 - 2) Occasionally lahars from Kliuchevskoy volcano demolish segments of roads;
 - 3) There are several mentions of human victims;
 - 4) During high-water periods vehicles regularly get stuck at dry creeks valleys which cross the roads;
 - 5) Four scientific stations were destroyed on the slopes of volcanoes of Kliuchevskoy massif.



Lahars of Kliuchevskoy volcano massif



Lahars characteristics of Kliuchevskoy volcano top eruptions 1985-2008

Eruption, year	Date of lahar formation	Course of lahar (dry creek valley)	Flow length, km	Area of deposition, km²	Average thickness of deposits, m	Volume of deposits, km ³ ·10 ³
1985	December, 2	Syhaya, Krytenkaya	30	1,2	0,6	0,7
1993	July, 19	Kirgurich, Krytenkaya	33	2,5	1,0 – 1,5	2,5
1994	October, 1	Kirgurich, Krytenkaya	29	6,5	1,5	9,8
2005	February, 1	Krytenkaya	25	1,8	0,5	1,4
2007	May, 14	Kirgurich	35	1,2	0,5	0,6
2008	December, 9	Syhaya	25	1,1	1,0	1,1