



The 2014 effusive activity at Stromboli

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Active open-conduit basaltic volcanoes that demonstrate a wide range of eruptive styles have attracted the interest of the scientific community for decades. Of these volcanoes, Stromboli, in the Aeolian island chain (Italy) is one of the most well investigated and monitored. Its persistent explosive activity and relatively frequent effusive eruption, represent an ideal 'laboratory' for the study of steady state magma supply and eruptive dynamics. On 7 August 2014, after a period of intense overflow episodes, an eruptive fissure opened at the base of the North-east cone supplying a large lava-flow which spread down-hill the Sciara del Fuoco. Here, we report on remote sensing observations of SO_2 flux and SO_2/HCl and HF molar ratio collected by means of an SO_2 camera, the FLAME scanning network and the permanent FTIR system CERBERUS. Geochemical data are compared with volcanic seismic tremor.