

INGEOMINAS
OBSERVATORIO VULCANOLOGICO
DE COLOMBIA
Manizales

APARTADO AEREO 1296. TELEX 83443 (Cevul co)



Boletín Informativo
Nº 24

Enero 1989



REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA
MINISTERIO DE MINAS Y ENERGIA

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES GEOLOGICO-MINERAS



INGEOMINAS

OBSERVATORIO VULCANOLOGICO DE COLOMBIA

Direccion: Avenida 12 de octubre No.15-47
Address Manizales Caldas Colombia

Telefonos: (968) - 84 30 04 - 84 30 05- 84 30 07

Fax No.: (5768) -826735

ENERO DE 1989

THIS REPORT IS PRELIMINARY AND HAS NOT BEEN REVIEWED FOR CONFORMITY WITH INGEOMINAS EDITORIAL STANDARDS AND STRATIGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE. FOR THAT REASON SHOULD NOT BE FURTHER DISTRIBUTED, REFERENCED, OR OTHERWISE DISCLOSED PUBLICLY WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF O.V.C.

OBSERVATORIO VULCANOLOGICO DE COLOMBIA
INGEOMINAS
MONTHLY BULLETIN
JANUARY 1989

INTRODUCTION

It give us a great pleasure here at the Volcanological Observatorio of Colombia to be able to send this montly bulletin for the firts time in English.

We hope that this bulletin with Ruiz information, written in a languaje that will reach a wider reading audience could contribute to further volcanological knowledge.

The Observatory Staff:

Cesar A. Carvajal M. Director
Fernando A. Muñoz C. Scientist in Charge
Rafael Valenzuela. Electronic Technician

Seismology Team

Fernando Gil C
Alvaro P. Acevedo
Alvaro H. Nieto
Olga P. Bohorquez
Jairo Patiño C.
John M. Londoño

Auxiliary Team

Jaime Gonzales
Gustavo Cardona
Juvencio Arias
Luis E. Castano
Gerardo Ortiz
Alonso Tabares
Federman Trujillo
Melva I. Arango
Luz H. Jurado

Deformation Team

Hector Mora
Jairo Socarras
Jair Ramirez
Luis F. Guarnizo

Students (Caldas University)

Geology Team

Marta L. Calvache
Ricardo Mendez
Luz E. Isaza
Clara I. Restrepo

Monica Arcila
Hugo F. Ballesteros
Libaniel Casas
Claudia P. Ceballos
Gloria P. Cortes
Jaime Raigosa
Juan J. Restrepo
Leonidas Robledo
Cristina Ruiz
Hernan T. Valencia
Jose A. Zuluaga

Administrative Team

Nestor Mejia
Carlos W. Londoño
Ramon Giraldo
Doris Muñoz

SEISMOLOGY
January 1989

AESTRAC

During the month the seismic activity at Ruiz Volcano compared with the previous month experimented a slight increase in the number of high frequency events and a larger increase in the number of low frequency events. The release energy showed a moderate to high increases of the values. Brief increases in tremor intensity frequently associated with small ash emissions.

HIGH AND LOW FREQUENCY EVENTS

It was recorded 1143 High Frequency events that which only represented a slight increased respect to the previous month, while the low frequency activity showed a higher increase with 3160 events (see Figures 1, 2). It is important to point out that during the month, there frequently occurred long period events, especially on the 17th and 29th with two swarms each day.

RELEASE ENERGY

The release of energy curve for both kinds of events (high and low frequency) showed an important increase on the 19th associated with increase in low frequency activity (see Figure 3). In general, the energy release was higher than previous month.

LOCATION OF HIGH FREQUENCY EVENTS

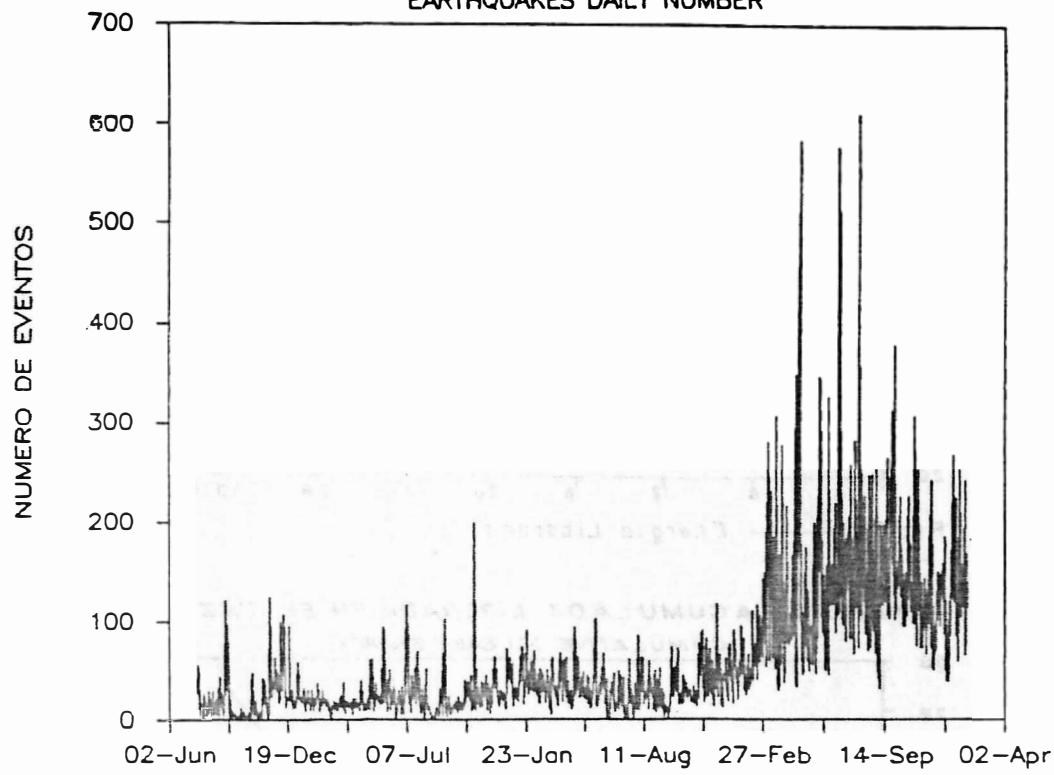
The majority of the high frequency earthquakes were located (Table 1) in an elongated zone with W-SE heading, between the Arenas Crater and the Nevado del Cisne (see Figure 6). Some events occurred about 2 kms SE from Nevado del Cisne. For all earthquakes the most common depths were between 0.5 to 4.5 Kms (see Figures 7, 8).

SHALLOW EARTHQUAKES

The level of the shallow activity was low, as was the tendency since December 1988. There were 86 events, recorded 47% less than the previous month (see Figure 9).

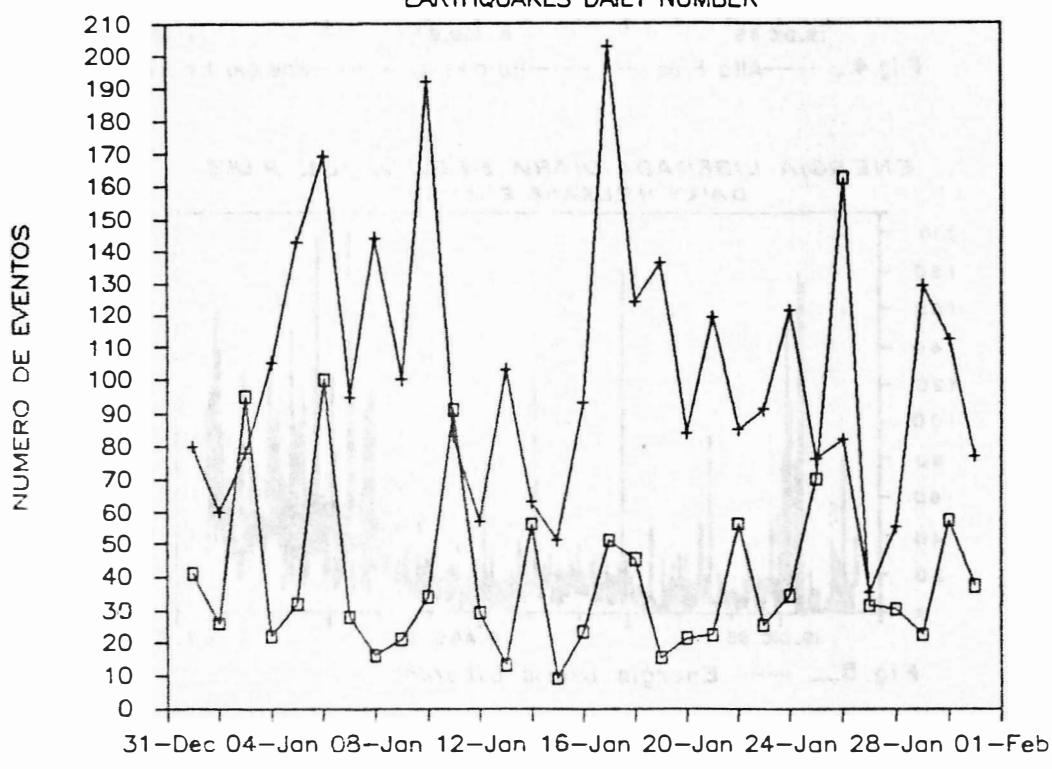
SISMOS DIARIOS EN EL RUIZ

EARTHQUAKES DAILY NUMBER



SISMOS DIARIOS EN EL RUIZ

EARTHQUAKES DAILY NUMBER



ENERGIA LIB.DIARIA DE ALTA Y BAJA FRECUENCIA
DAILY RELEASE ENERGY

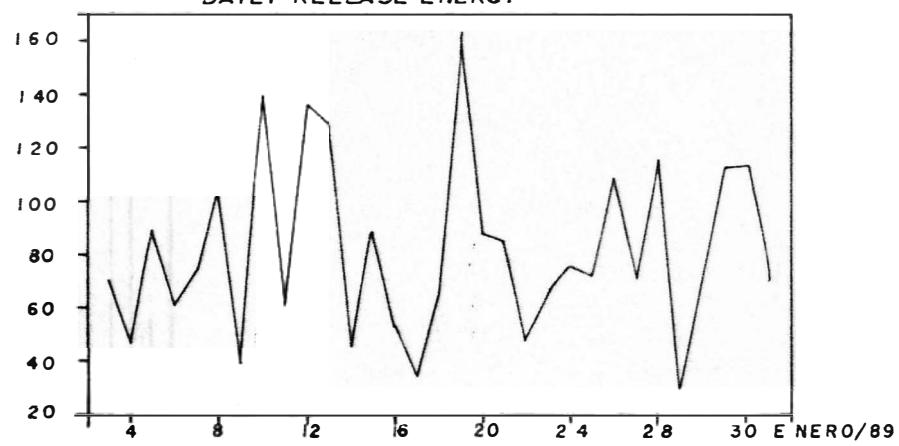


Fig. 3. — Energia Liberada

ENERGIA ACUMULADA LIBERADA EN EL RUIZ
CUMULATIVE RELEASE ENERGY

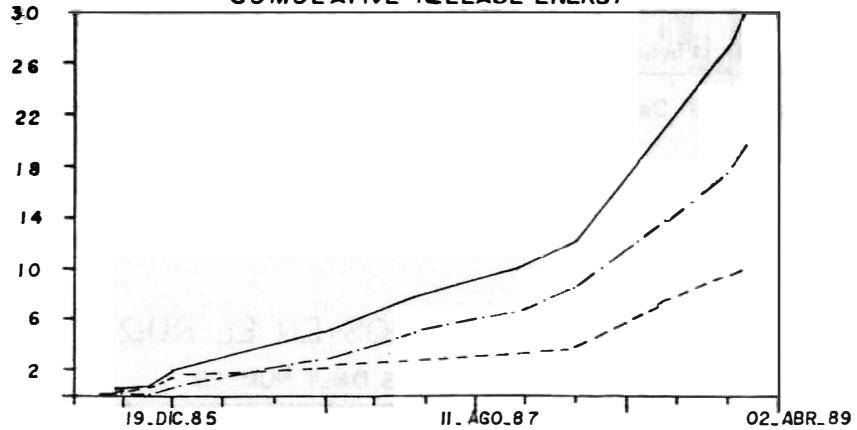


Fig. 4. — Alta Frec. — Baja Frec. — Energia Liberada

ENERGIA LIBERADA DIARIA EN EL V. DEL RUIZ
DAILY RELEASE ENERGY

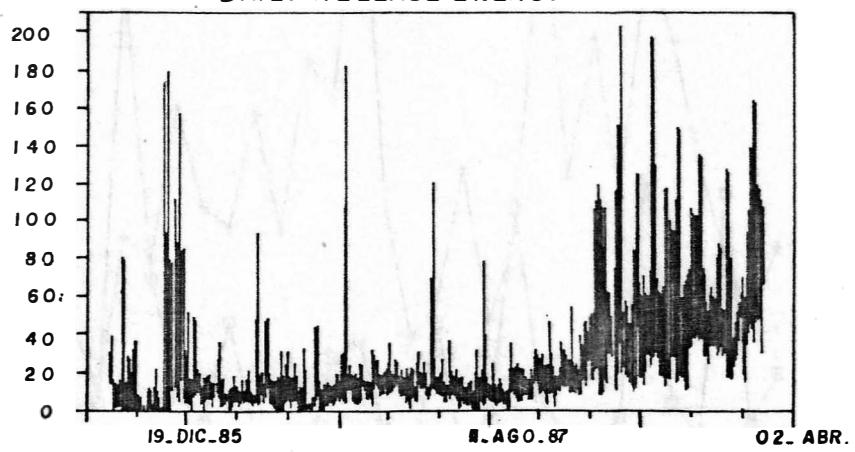


Fig. 5. — Energia Diaria Liberada

EVENTOS SUPERFICIALES ENERO 1989

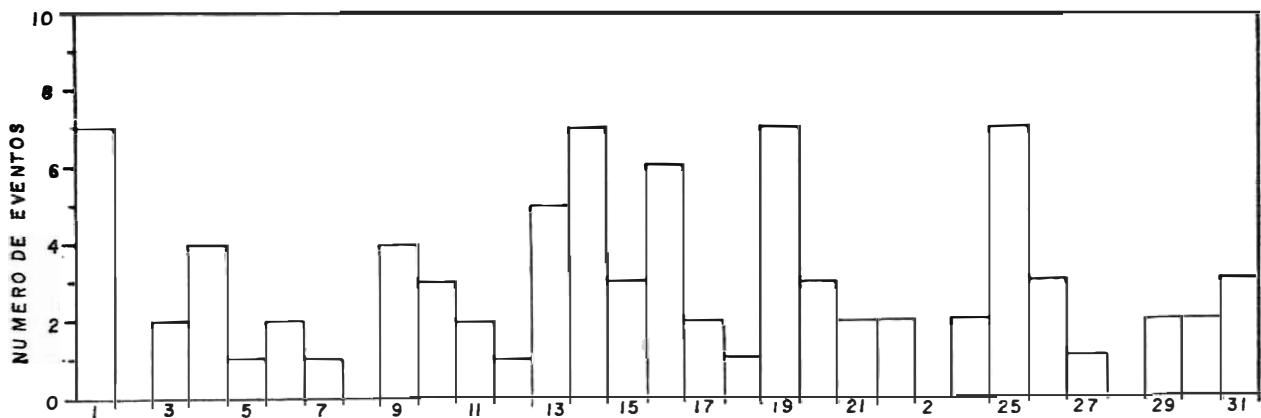


Fig. 9._ SHALLOW EARTHQUAKES

TREMOR

During January, the tremor signal was generally the same as in previous months, characterized by brief increases in the intensity associated with small ash emissions usually preceded by long period events.

On the 2nd on 3rd the tremor signal showed a different pattern, because of a continuos and monochromatic character accompanied by sporadics increases of the intensity of the tremor. It's average amplitude was about 1 um/sec; and the dominant period between 0.35-0.45 seconds with a very shallow origin because the attenuation of the amplitude with the distance.

During the month on 193 occasions there were short increases in the amplitude of the tremor (pulses), mainly on the 3rd and 4th with 19 pulses.

The maximun amplitude reached 5,32 um/sec on 1st of January.

In general the dominant periods were between 0.10 to 1.0 sec. Between 0.15 to 0.30 sec was the most common.

The reduced desplacement was calculate based on Rayleigh waves, if taking into account the quick attenuation of the amplitudes, locating the origen of the tremor in the most upper part of the volcanic system. The maximun reduced displacement reached on the 19 was about 2.61 square cms (see Figure 10).

HIGH FREQUENCY EVENTS AT RUIZ

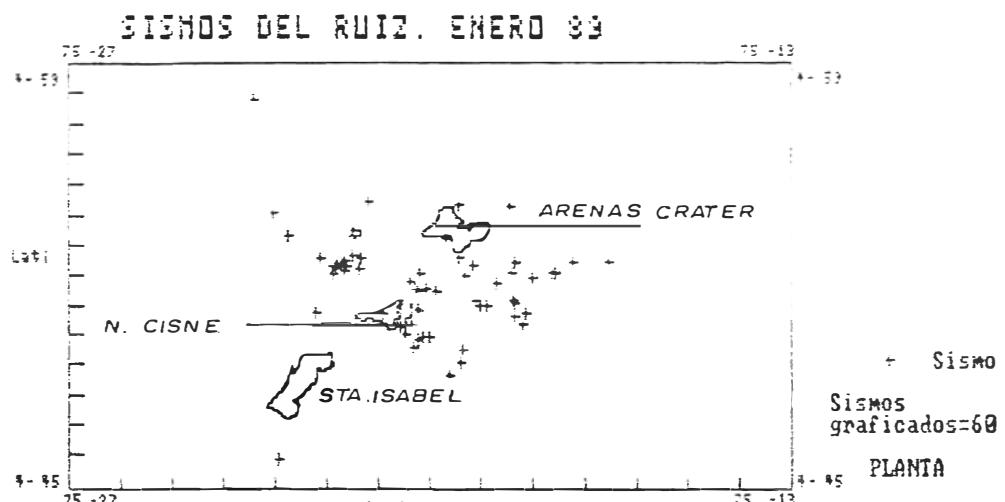


Fig. 6. —

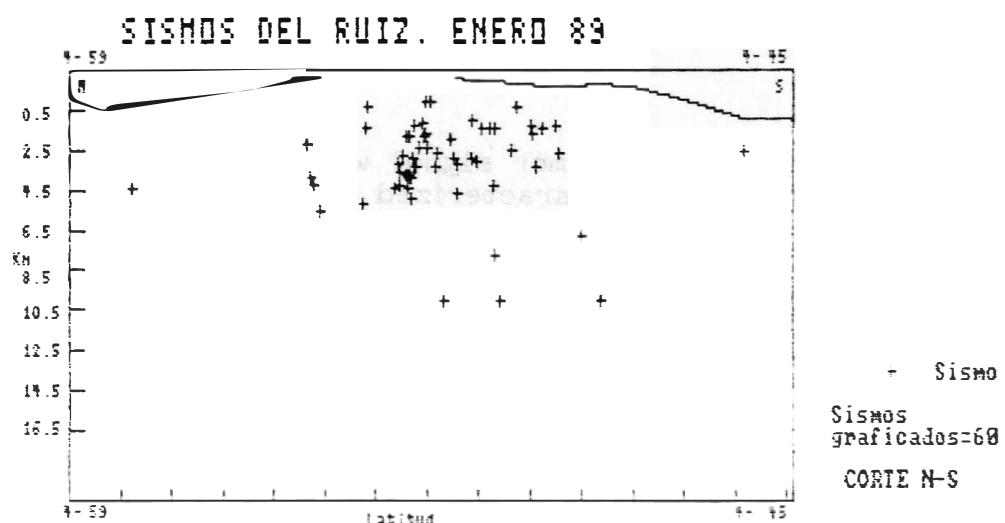


Fig. 7. —

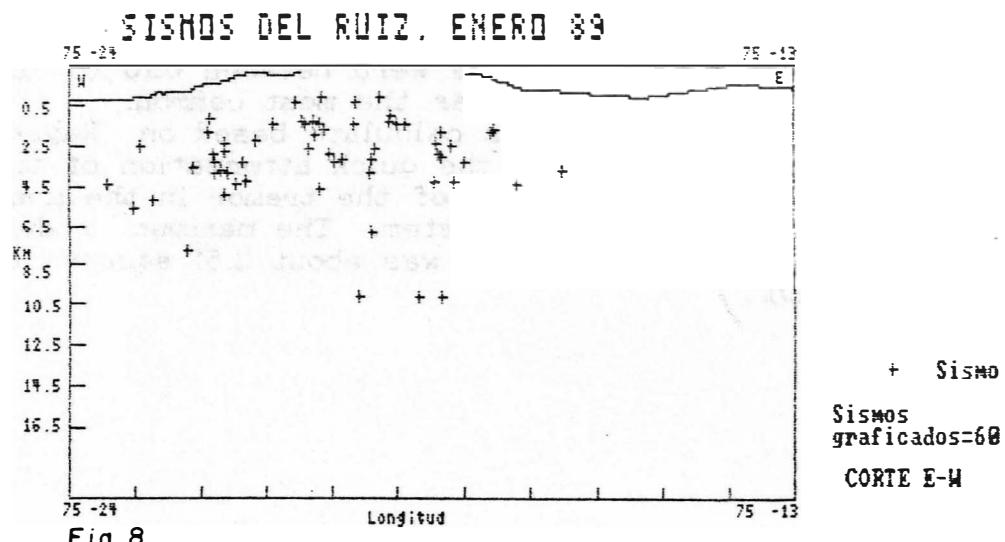
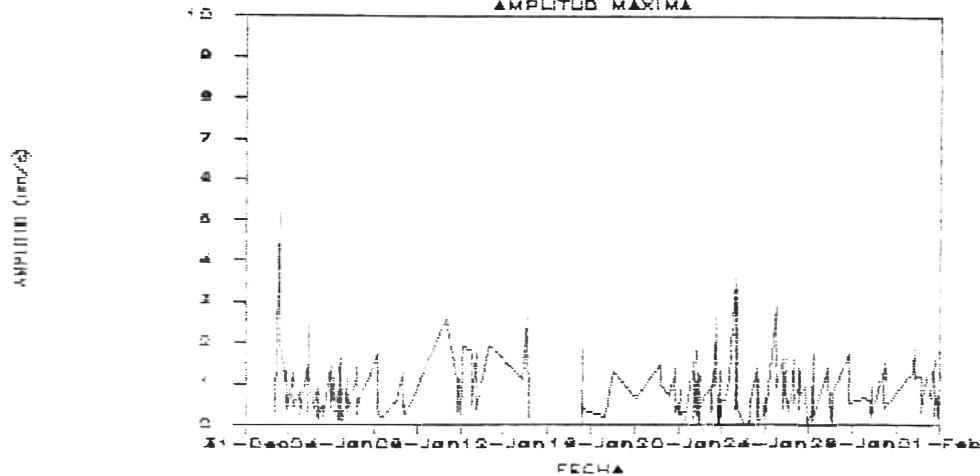


Fig. 8. —

| DATE | ORIGIN | LAT N | LONG W | DEPTH | M49 NO 84F DMW | P13 | EP4 | ER2 BM |
|--------|--------|-------|---------|----------|----------------|------|-------|---------------------|
| 890127 | 19 4 | 22.24 | 4-50.27 | 75-19.66 | 0.14 | 0.73 | 7 117 | 2.7 0.03 0.4 0.0 B1 |
| 890127 | 2329 | 23.71 | 4-51.91 | 75-20.76 | 2.73 | 1.31 | 7 134 | 3.9 0.06 0.5 0.0 B1 |
| 890128 | 20 5 | 42.02 | 4-48.94 | 75-22.94 | 2.51 | 0.72 | 5 236 | 4.0 0.03 0.7 0.5 C1 |
| 890129 | 10 6 | 21.84 | 4-51.79 | 75-18.67 | 10.10 | 1.30 | 5 171 | 3.9 0.26 1.2 2.0 C1 |
| 890129 | 1421 | 27.64 | 4-54.22 | 75-23.03 | 5.63 | 0.94 | 6 190 | 2.3 0.17 2.4 1.1 C1 |
| 890130 | 844 | 2.47 | 4-52.74 | 75-21.50 | 3.34 | 0.50 | 6 128 | 3.7 0.05 0.5 1.2 B1 |
| 890130 | 844 | 40.49 | 4-52.45 | 75-21.90 | 1.31 | 0.63 | 5 130 | 3.2 0.14 0.5 0.5 C1 |
| 890130 | 845 | 23.63 | 4-52.50 | 75-21.79 | 3.84 | 1.22 | 7 128 | 3.0 0.01 0.1 0.1 B1 |
| 890130 | 846 | 14.78 | 4-52.42 | 75-21.61 | 3.26 | 1.76 | 6 124 | 3.1 0.00 0.0 0.0 B1 |
| 890131 | 10 5 | 3.82 | 4-52.41 | 75-21.64 | 5.00 | 1.35 | 5 172 | 3.2 0.02 0.4 0.5 C1 |

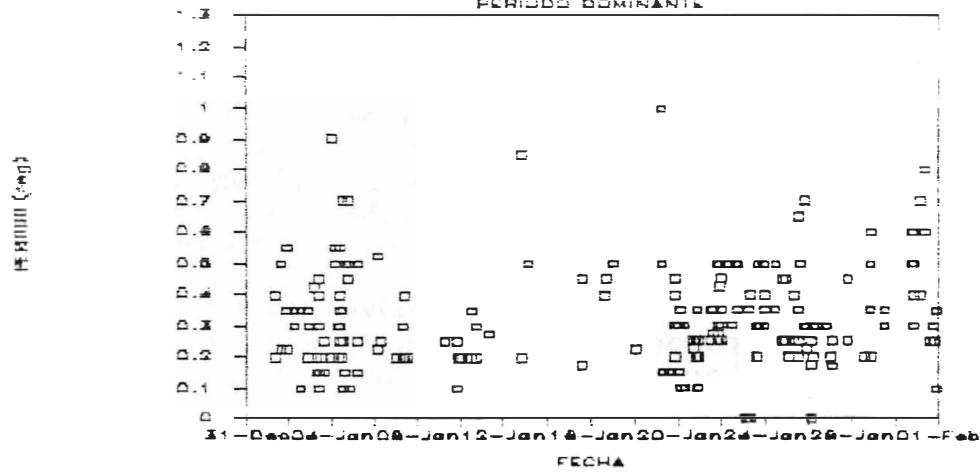
TREMOR ENERO 1966

AMPLITUD MAXIMA



TREMOR ENERO 1966

PERIODO DOMINANTE



TREMOR ENERO 1966

DEPLAZAMIENTO REDUCIDO (A.R.)

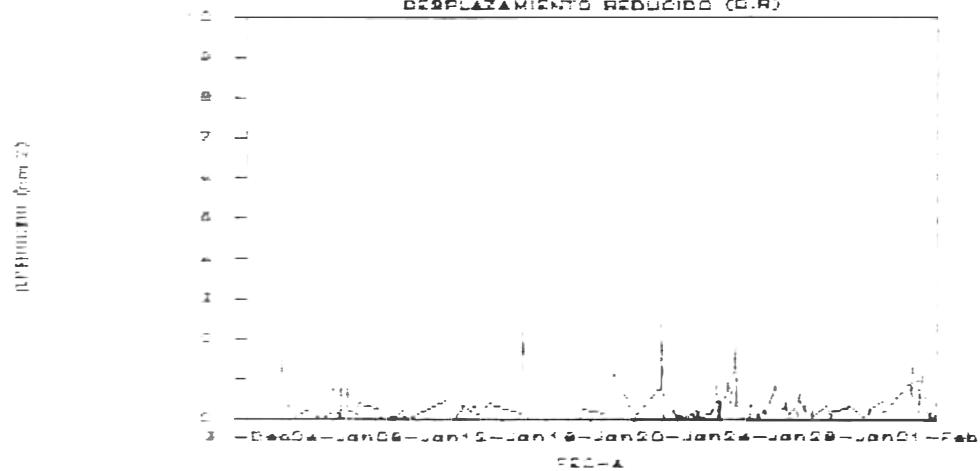


FIG. 10 . .

DEFORMATION

ABSTRACT

This month there were (8) out of the (11) dry tilt stations occupied. The total number of measurement were 17 and the values found were less than 10 microradians, except for 1 value of 19 microradians on the 23rd at the Molinos station.

There were 565 data form the North component and 563 form the East component which were received at the refugio electronical tilt station. This situation is because for the first four days of the month the instrument was broken. From the radial component in the Recio electronical tilt station it was possible to obtained 637 data during the month. Two levelling vectors were occupied at the end of the month and the differences found were about one hundredth of milimeter.

1 DRY TILT

Figure 1 shows the behaviour of the different stations, in function of the inflation vector mainly in the Nereidas station on the 11th and 18th with 5 and 3 microradians respectively, but after this, the tendency changed to a small deflation equal to the other stations, so it's possible to assume the stability of the system.

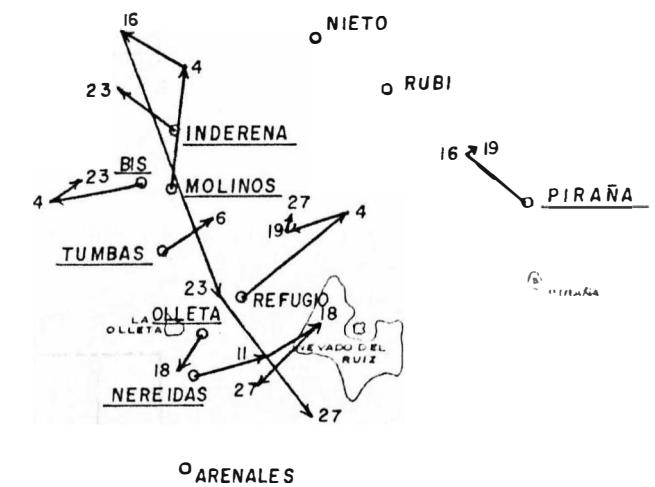
Figures 2 and 3 show the cumulative values from the North and East component of the occupied stations. The unique significant change is in the Molinos station, but it is due to the rainfall factor.

2 ELECTRONICAL TILT METER

The upper part of the Figure 4 shows the Refugio's behaviour (North and East component). The North component shows 4 microradians change, while the East shows 1 microradian, so, the general behaviour is stable.

For the radial component from the Recio station (lock at the bottom part of Figure 4) the data shows complete stability. During the month the biggest difference was 15 microradians. This value is very small if taking into account the resolution of the instrument.

At the end of December the Rafaga electronic tilt station was installed, but there have been upto now several problems with the radio signal.



0 5 10 15 20 MICRORADIANES
ESCALA GRAFICA

| INGEOMINAS | |
|--|------------------------|
| OBSERVATORIO VULCANOLOGICO DE COLOMBIA | |
| INCLINOMETRICA SECA | |
| VECTOR INFLACION | |
| (DRY TILT, INFLATION VECTOR) | |
| Autor | Grupo de Deformación |
| Dibujo | Claro Ines Restrepo V. |
| 2 | 1 0 1 2 Km |
| Enero /89 | Fig. 1 de 5 |

DRY Y TILT

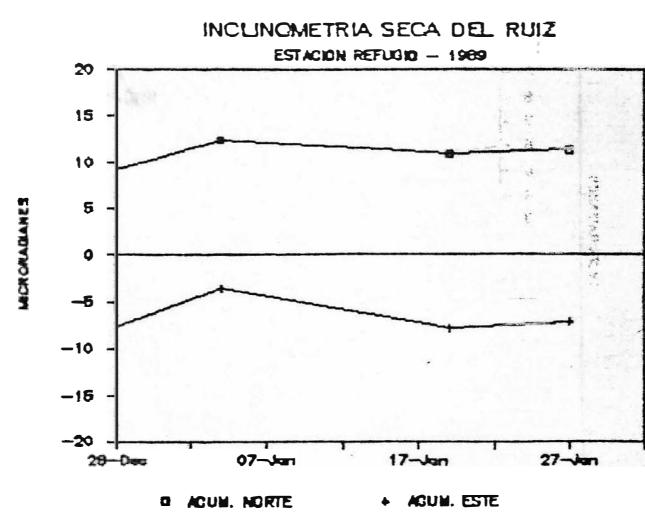
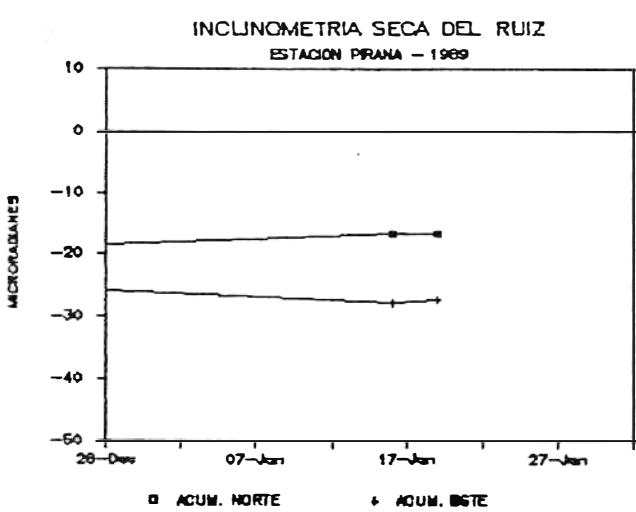
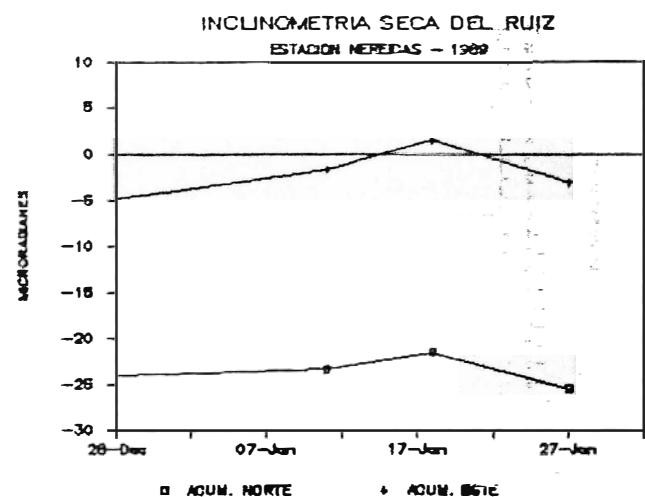
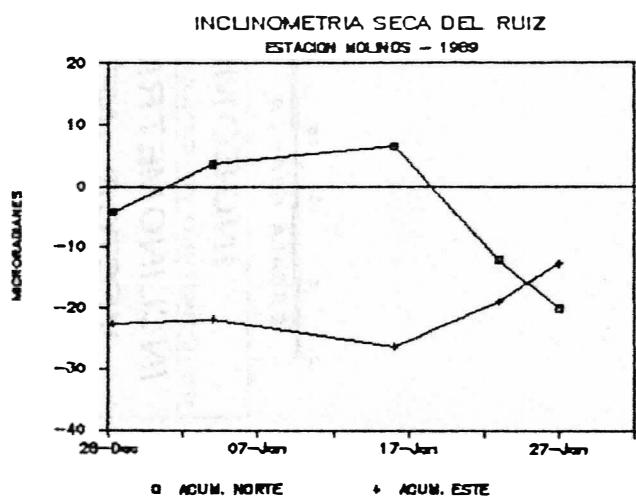
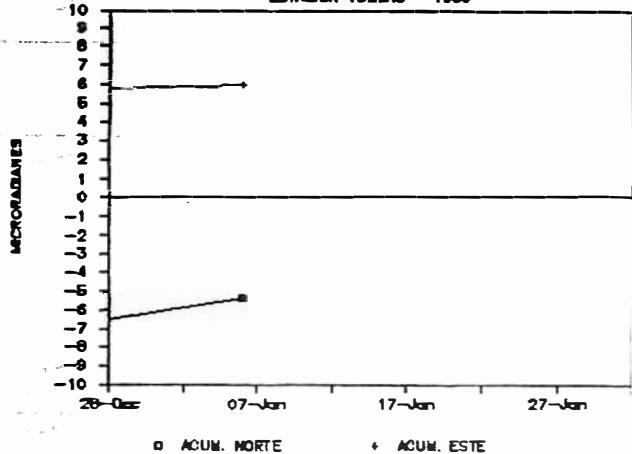


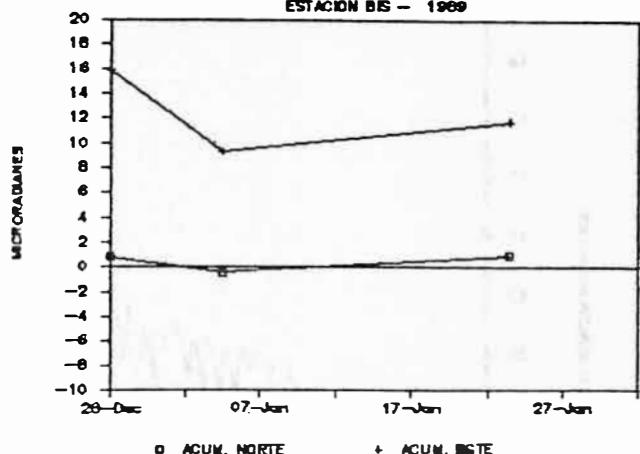
FIG. 2 . —

DRY Y TILT

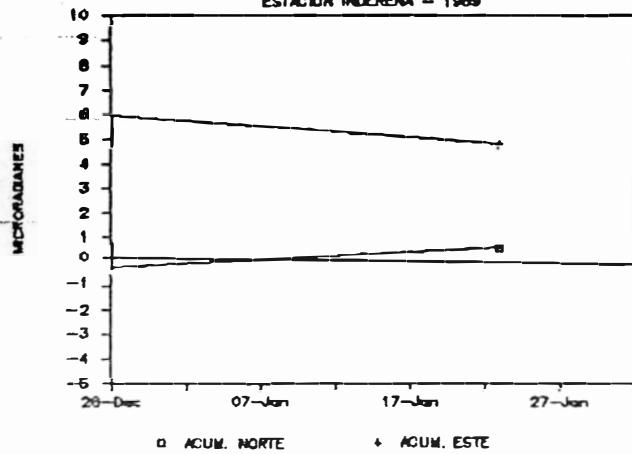
INCLINOMETRIA SECA DEL RUIZ
ESTACION TUMBAS - 1989



INCLINOMETRIA SECA DEL RUIZ
ESTACION BIS - 1989



INCLINOMETRIA SECA DEL RUIZ
ESTACION INDERENA - 1989



INCLINOMETRIA SECA DEL RUIZ
ESTACION OLETA - 1989

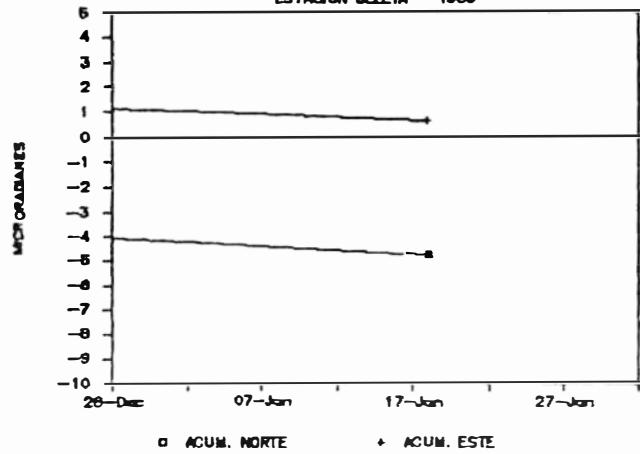
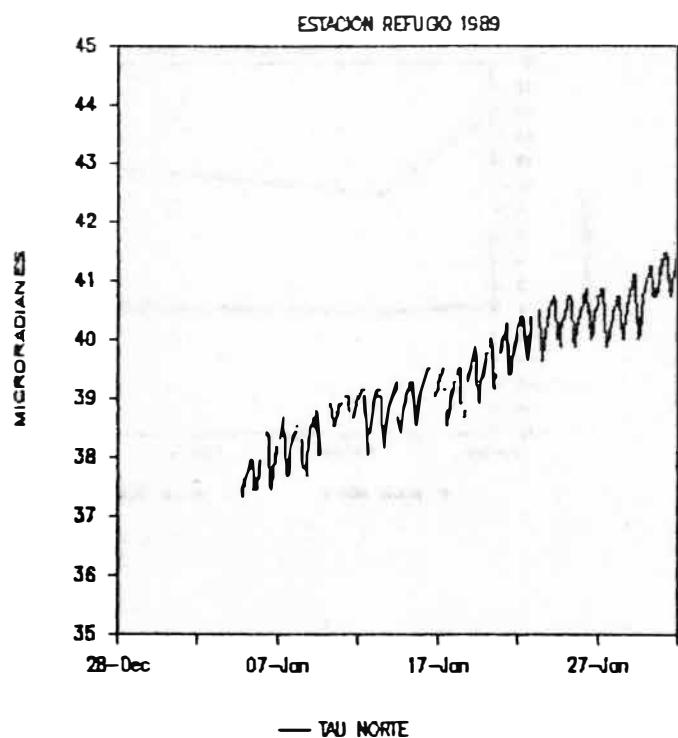


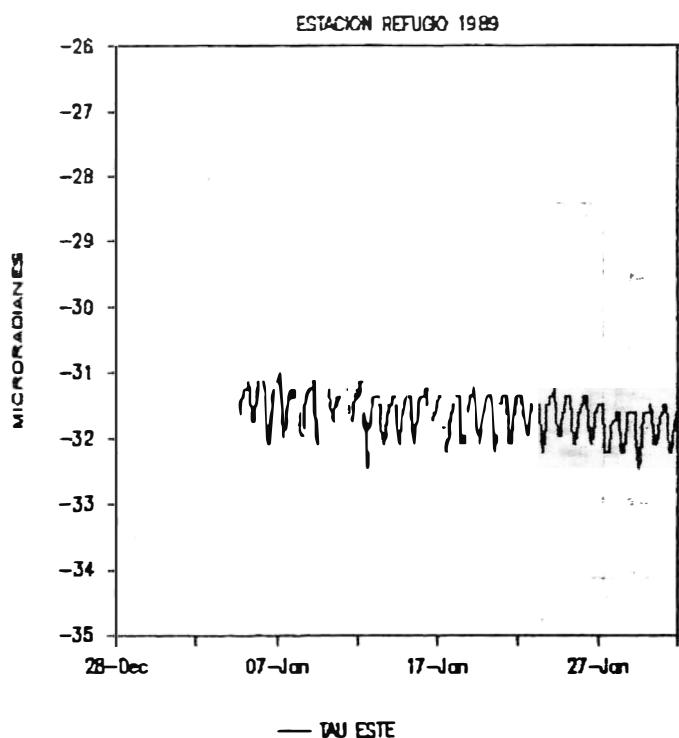
FIG. 3 . .

ELECTRONICAL TILT

INCLINOMETRIA ELECTRONICA DEL RUIZ



INCLINOMETRIA ELECTRONICA DEL RUIZ



INCLINOMETRIA ELECTRONICA DEL RUIZ

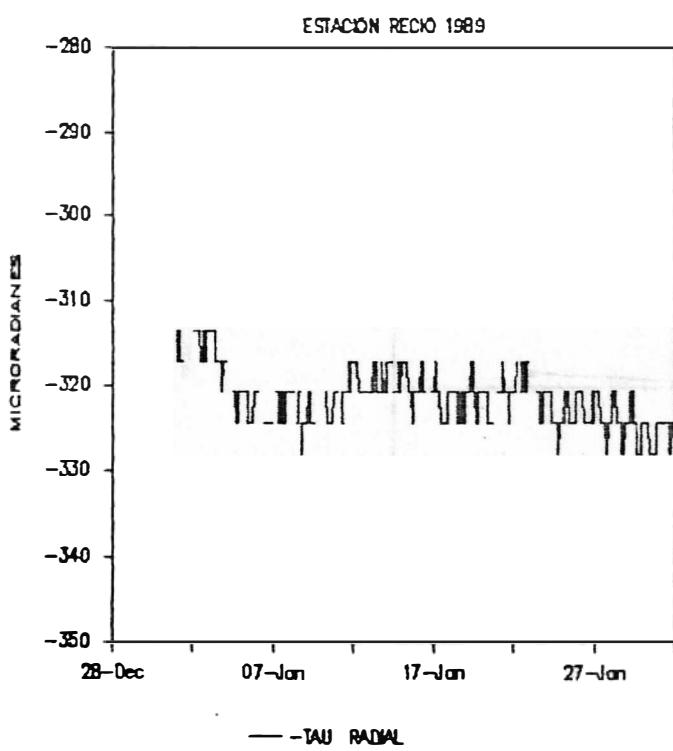


FIG. 4 .

VECTOR OF LEVENING

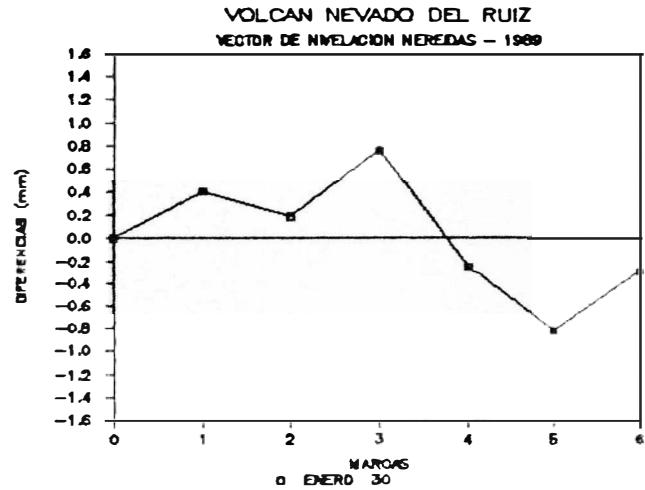
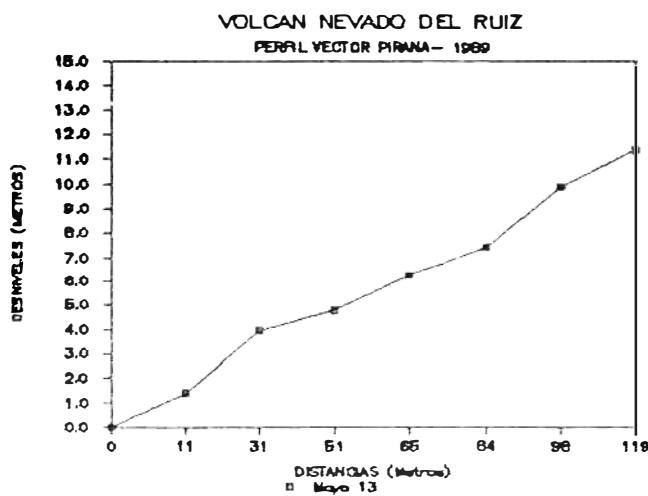
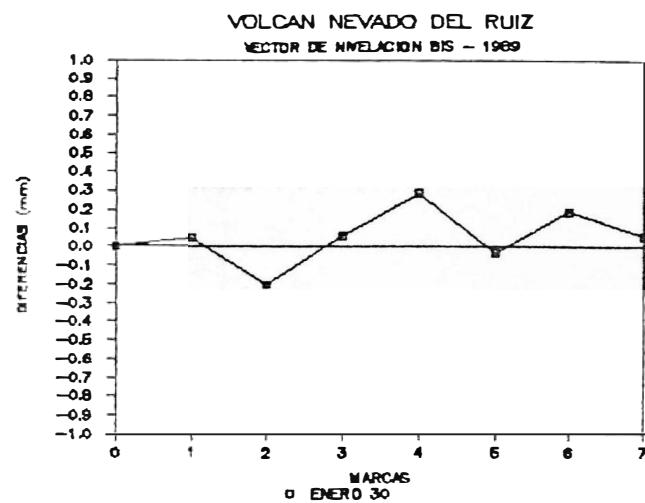
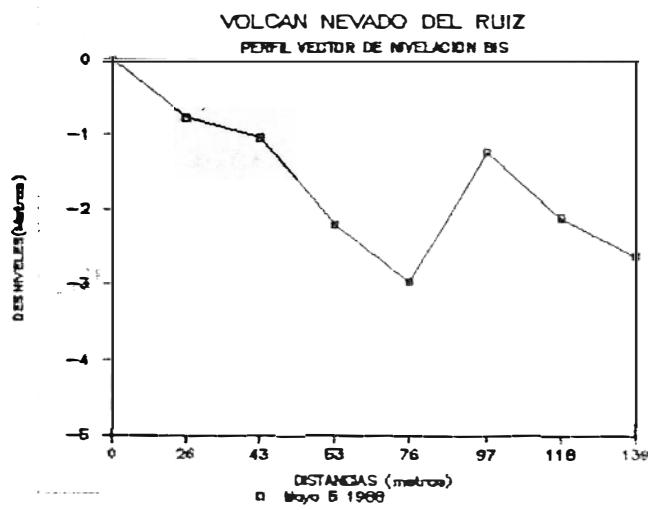


FIG 5 . —

3 SHORT VECTORS OF LEVELLING

There were measurements taken in the Bis an Nereidas areas, giving differences of about hundredths of a millimeter (see Figure 5).

4 OTHER ACTIVITIES

On the 19th of January the weather stations of Santa Isabel was changed.

GEOLOGY - GEOCHEMISTRY

During the month the following measurements were taken:

| | | |
|---------|----|--------------|
| January | 2 | 813 Ton/day |
| | 6 | 1048 Ton/day |
| | 10 | 1371 Ton/day |
| | 13 | 3949 Ton/day |

During the rest of the month measurements could not be taken because the equipment was down.

Also flights were made over the Ruiz, Tolima, Santa Isabel, Purace and Huila Volcanoes, with the cooperation of the Colombian Air Force.