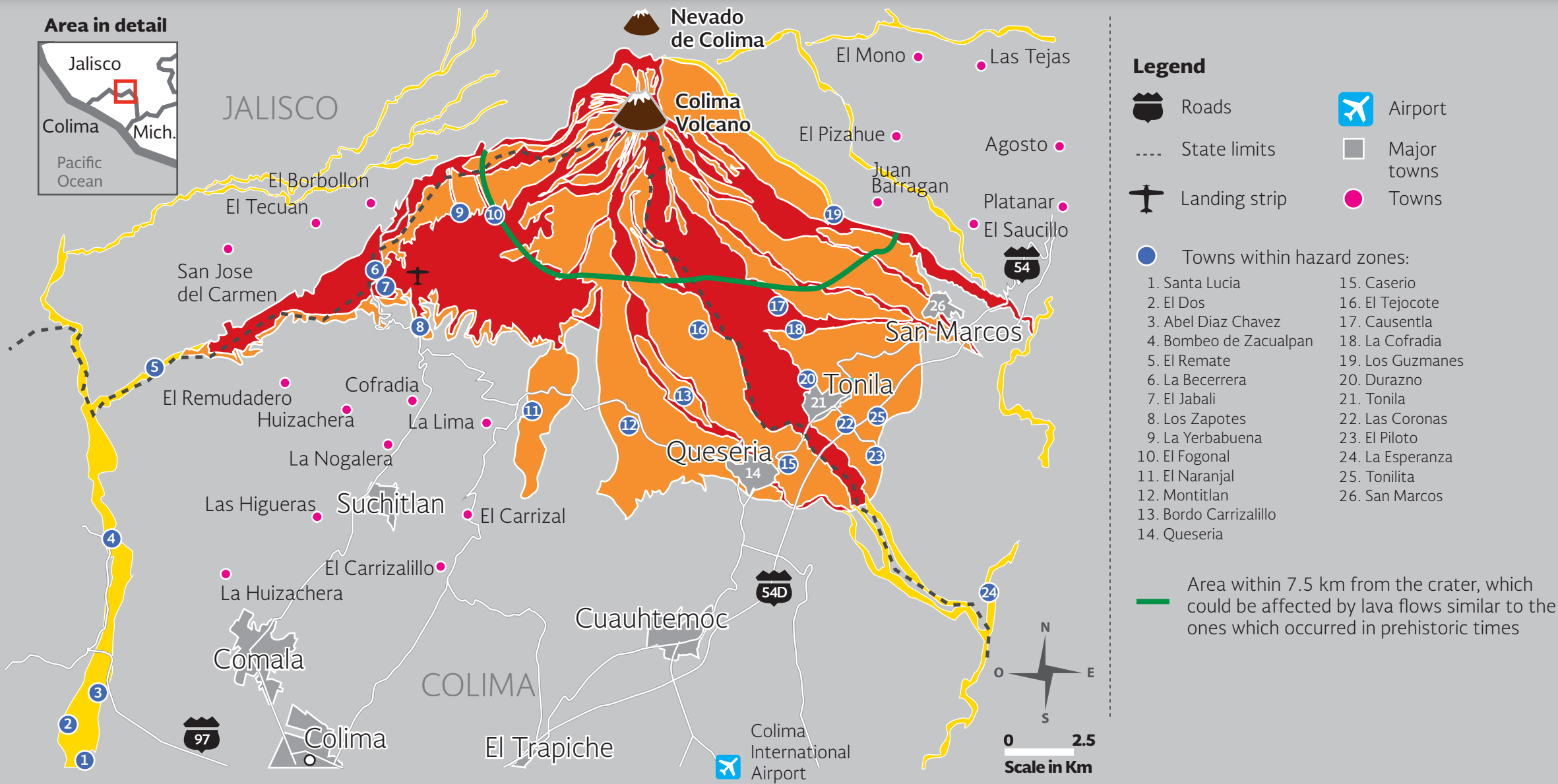


# COLIMA VOLCANO

Pyroclastic flows, lahars (mudflows) and lava



## Area 1 HIGH HAZARD

Frequently affected by pyroclastic flows and secondary lahars. Small lahars can occur every decade, while large lahars are associated with larger eruptions which happen around every 100 years

## Area 2 MEDIUM HAZARD

Can be reached by high mobility pyroclastic flows and ashclouds which can pass over hills

## Area 3 LOW HAZARD

Areas subject to inundations caused by the accumulation of volcanic products

## Learn more

**National Center for Disasters Prevention**  
[www.gob.mx/cenapred](http://www.gob.mx/cenapred)

Source: Adapted from the Hazards map of Colima volcano made by the Institute of Geophysics at UNAM



**GOBIERNO DE MÉXICO**

**SEGURIDAD**  
SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD Y PROTECCIÓN CIUDADANA



**CNPC**  
COORDINACIÓN NACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN CIVIL



**CENAPRED**  
CENTRO NACIONAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES



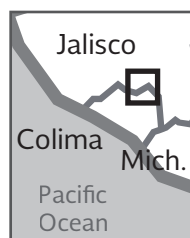
[gob.mx/cenapred](http://gob.mx/cenapred)



# About Colima Volcano

Pyroclastic flows, lahars (mudflows) and lava

## Colima Volcano:



### Location

26 km southwest of Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, and 32 km northeast of the city of Colima

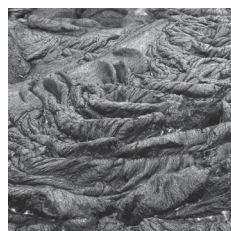
### Elevation 3,860

meters above sea level

The lava flows can burn natural, agricultural or urban areas

## Lava flows

The lava emitted by the volcano flows downhill as a viscous fluid



### Basaltic lava

Is less viscous so moves rapidly downhill, and can reach distances of tens of kilometers



### Andesitic lava

Is more viscous so its speed is less. The flow is thicker and reaches shorter distances

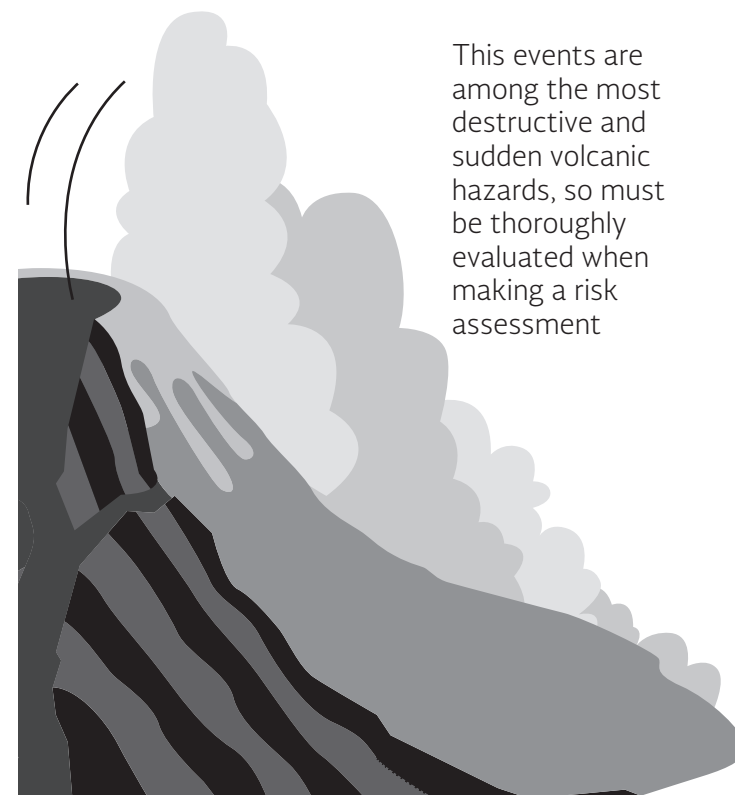


### Dacitic and rhyolitic lava

The most viscous, they tend not to flow but instead accumulate around the vent, forming domes

## Pyroclastic flows and surges

Turbulent mixture of rock fragments, ash, pumice and gases at high temperatures of up to 700°C, which flow over the terrain at speeds of over 200 km/h



This events are among the most destructive and sudden volcanic hazards, so must be thoroughly evaluated when making a risk assessment

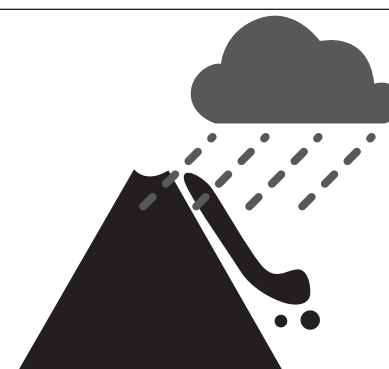
## Lahars or mudflows

Are generated when loose volcanic materials mix with water to generate flows that move rapidly downslope



### Primary lahars

The water comes from the melting, due to the eruption, of glaciers or snow atop the volcano or from crater lakes



### Secondary lahars

Due to torrential rains that mobilize the loose materials that cover the volcano, without the need for an eruption