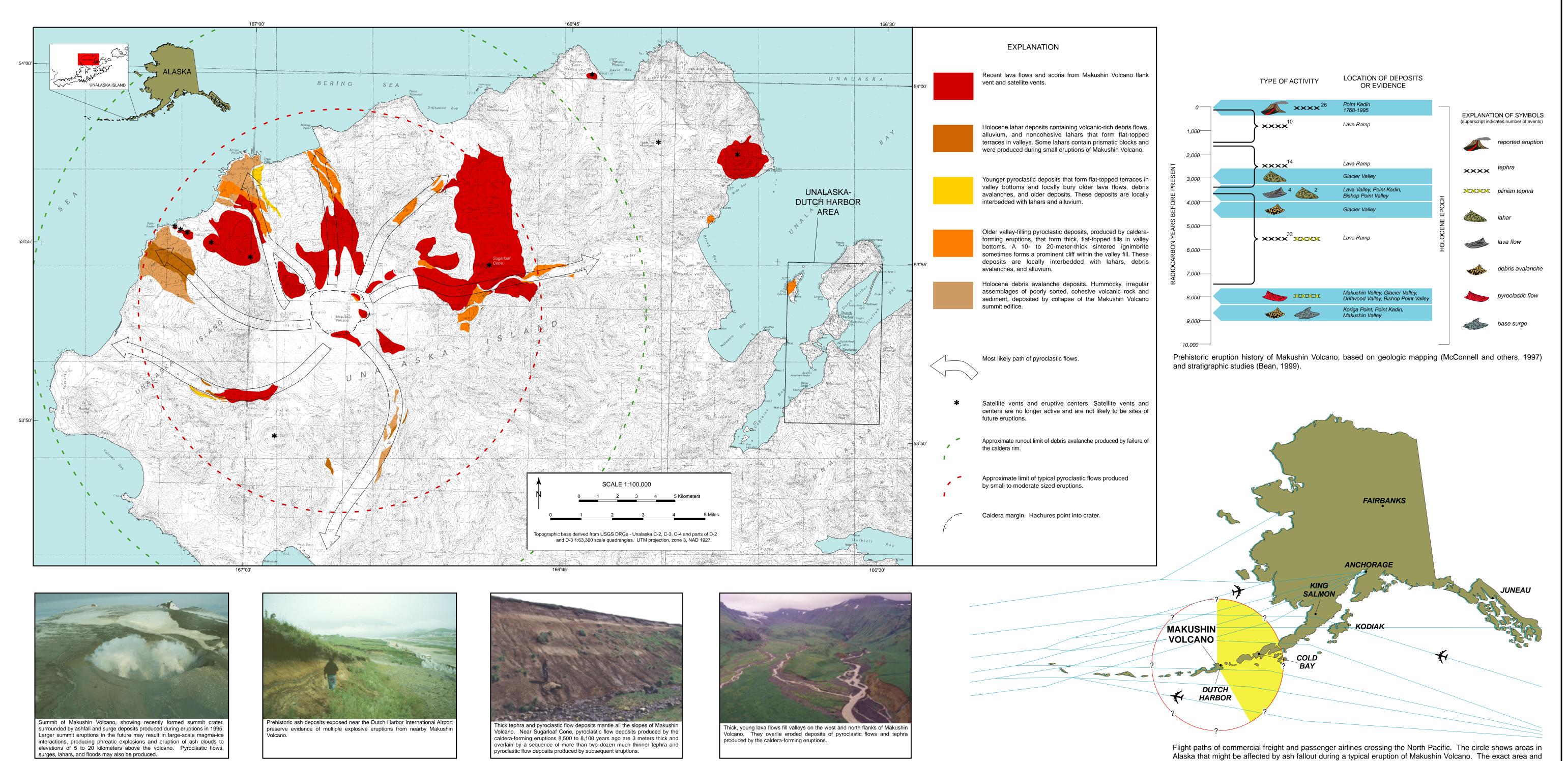
ALASKA DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS 2000-4 BEGÉT AND OTHERS (2000), SHEET 1



caldera-forming eruptions 8,500 to 8,100 years ago are 3 meters thick and overlain by a sequence of more than two dozen much thinner tephra and pyroclastic flow deposits produced by subsequent eruptions.

produced by the caldera-forming eruptions.

Flight paths of commercial freight and passenger airlines crossing the North Pacific. The circle shows areas in Alaska that might be affected by ash fallout during a typical eruption of Makushin Volcano. The exact area and thickness of fallout will depend on synoptic weather conditions and wind directions, but is likely to affect areas mainly east of the volcano (shaded area).



The Alaska Volcano Observatory is a cooperative program of the U.S. Geological Survey, the University of Alaska, Fairbanks - Geophysical Institute, and the Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys.

PRELIMINARY VOLCANO-HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR MAKUSHIN VOLCANO, ALASKA

ΔΖΑΚΟ ΑΝΟΔΕΙΟ by James E. Begét, Christopher J. Nye, and Kirby W. Bean 2000

This DGGS Report of Investigations is a final report of scientific research. It has received technical review and may be cited as an agency publication.

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