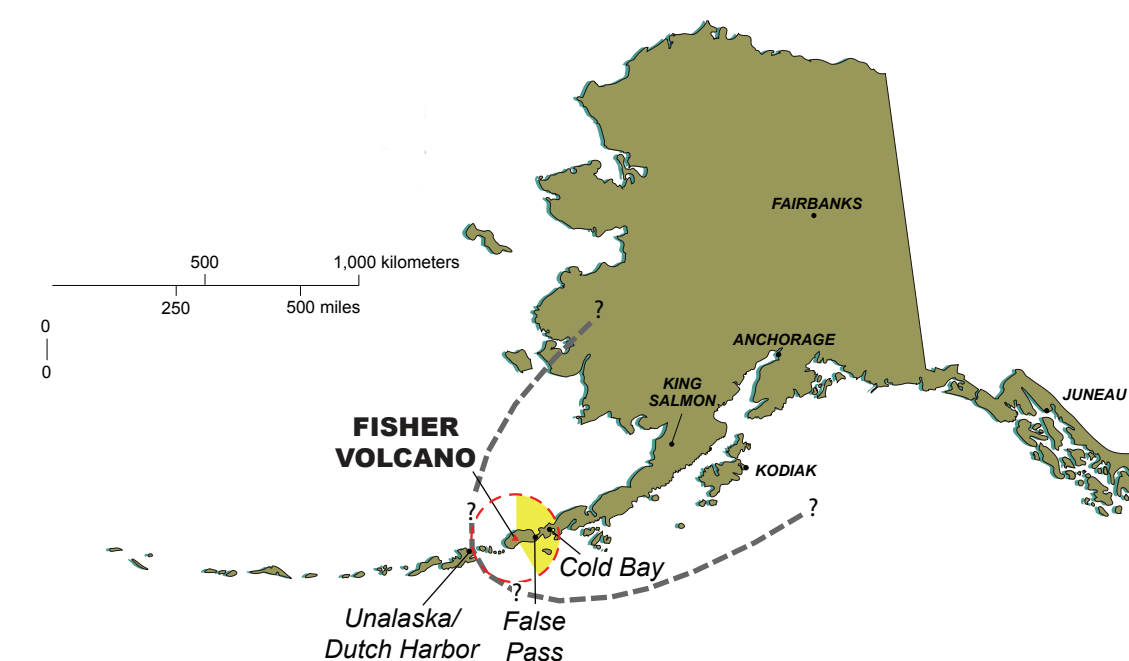


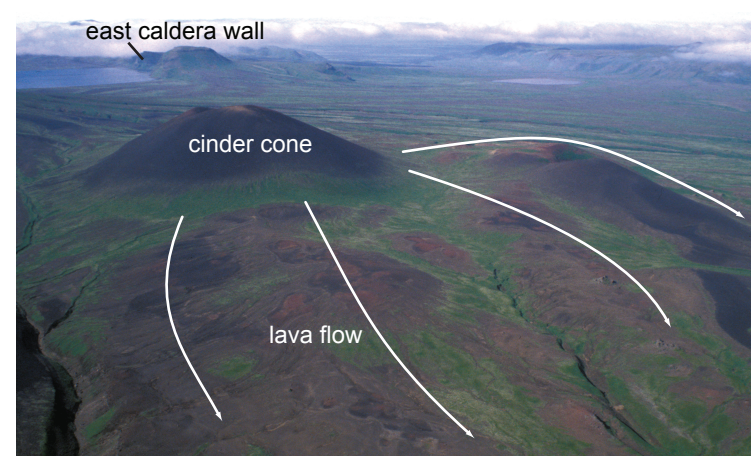
### Explanation

- Airport**
- Seismic Station**
- 10 km** Distance in kilometers from the caldera rim.
- Area likely to be affected by pyroclastic flows and surges during small- to moderate-sized eruptions, and maximum likely runoff of large debris avalanches.
- Maximum likely distribution of material ejected during phreatomagmatic explosions.
- Maximum extent of pyroclastic flows that could occur during a large eruption similar to caldera-forming events that occurred ~9,400 years ago.
- Areas susceptible to flood and lahar hazard including all areas immediately outside the caldera rim, on the caldera floor, and along stream valleys. Orange, hatched areas indicate locations particularly vulnerable to flooding and lahar hazards.
- Caldera rim**

### Hazard From Volcanic Ash

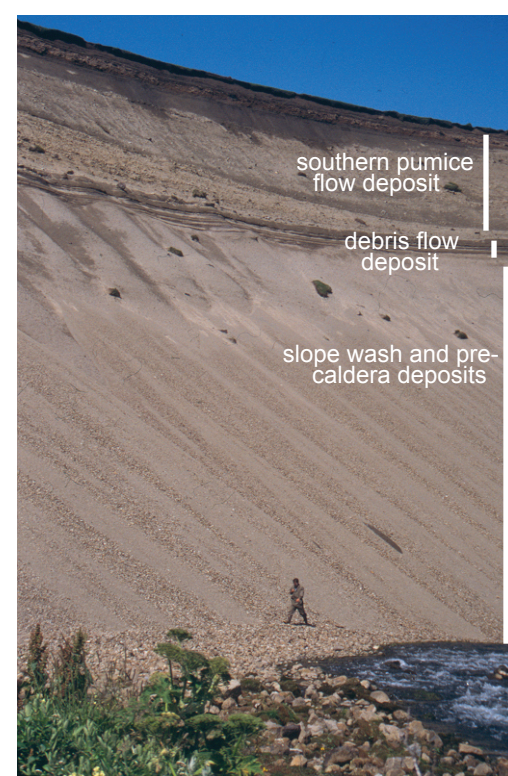


The dashed red circle indicates areas in Alaska that could potentially be affected by ash fallout during a typical eruption of Fisher volcano. The exact area of ash fallout would depend on weather conditions, wind directions, and the location of the eruptive vent, but ash fallout is likely to affect areas mainly east of the volcano (yellow shading). Ashfall during small eruptions would be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the volcano and surrounding parts of Unimak Island. A very large eruption at Fisher could result in accumulations of ash as thick as several centimeters or more at distances as far as Cold Bay or farther, and trace accumulations of ash thousands of kilometers away (outer gray dashed line and beyond).



Young cinder cone and the associated lava flow just outside the caldera rim to the southeast. Two smaller cinder cones are hidden from view behind the larger cone. The white arrows indicate lava flow directions from the cinder cone. The lava flows extend several kilometers, nearly reaching the Pacific Ocean.

Basemap compiled from USGS 15' DEM data for the following quadrangles:  
Unimak B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3  
False Pass C-4, C-5, C-6, D-4, D-5, D-6  
Cold Bay A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, C-1, C-2  
Projection is UTM Zone 3  
Datum is NAD 27 for Alaska



Pumice deposits from the caldera-forming eruption of Fisher volcano (top layer).



These surge deposits were formed during a violent phreatomagmatic eruption caused by the interaction of magma and water.



Pyroclastic flow deposits along a creek on the northern flanks of the Tugamak Range near the Bering Sea coast. At this site, these deposits are 8 meters thick, although the base has not been found and they could be significantly thicker. Bathymetry suggests that these deposits could extend at least several kilometers into the Bering Sea.

## PRELIMINARY VOLCANO-HAZARD ASSESSMENT FOR FISHER VOLCANO, ALASKA

by

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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.

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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