

# NEWS No. 1

March 2026



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF VOLCANOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY  
OF THE EARTH'S INTERIOR**

*This Newsletter is intended to keep IAVCEI Members as well as all scientists interested in IAVCEI matters up to date. We use this newsletter as our prime communication channel to all members. It contains decisions and reports of past events but also links to open polls and surveys as well as upcoming events. Past newsletters are posted on the [IAVCEI website](#). The IAVCEI Newsletter may be forwarded to non-members who may benefit from the information.*



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## SECTION 1. IAVCEI – WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

# 1.1 IAVCEI Commission and Network Updates

## 1.1.1 New network: Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Network

The volcanology community is inherently diverse, encompassing a broad range of cultures, regions, professional backgrounds, and lived experiences. To maintain and strengthen IAVCEI's position as a leading global scientific association, and to better reflect the values of the community that IAVCEI represents, this diversity must be appropriately included and supported across all IAVCEI activities, leadership bodies, and commissions. In recognition of this ambition, the [IAVCEI Executive Committee](#) (EC) has accepted a formal request from a group of members to establish a new network on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) following the first DEIA Round Table held during the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva (July 2025).

IAVCEI has recently taken important steps to integrate DEIA into its governance and operations, including appointing a DEIA Advisor to the [Advisory Board](#), requiring DEIA Advisors for all networks and commissions, and advancing new measures through the EC (e.g., the establishment of the [Advocating Committee](#) and updates to the awards process). A structured DEIA Network will help strengthen, connect, and support these initiatives, including independent national and regional DEIA activities already existing.

Two kick-off meetings were held in mid-February 2026 to get the network started. Discussion topics included the scope of the network, leadership structure, opportunities at upcoming events, and an open conversation about the path forward. We are excited by the initiative shown by current members, are calling on new participants to contribute fresh ideas, and are eager for this network to advance the goals of IAVCEI. During the meetings and from the DEIA network application to the IAVCEI EC, several short-term action items for the network to address were identified:

### Conduct an augmented members demographic survey

Improved understanding of the demographics of IAVCEI members through a voluntary survey and evaluating data gathered during membership registration. IAVCEI and associated Commissions have not historically collected detailed demographic data, and the lack of data means that any DEIA issues may not be known or recognised, and the effectiveness of any actions put in place to improve equity cannot be assessed. Please contact Sam Poppe at [sampoppe \[at\] cbk.waw.pl](mailto:sampoppe[at]cbk.waw.pl) if you are interested in participating in the development of this survey.

### Establishing accessibility best practice guidelines for IAVCEI sponsored field trips

Volcanology relies on field excursions for training, knowledge acquisition, networking, and collaboration. While these experiences are invaluable, they can also present challenges related to logistics and accessibility, which may limit participation

and educational benefits for the diverse community. Separate guidelines and related documents exist at different commissions but could be streamlined across the entire IAVCEI community. Our goal is to make IAVCEI field efforts inclusive, equitable, and accessible to all. Please contact Annika Dechert at [adechert \[at\] berkeley.edu](mailto:adechert[at]berkeley.edu) if you are interested in contributing.

### Call for leadership nominations

The participants to the kick-off meetings agreed that this network should be open to anyone to contribute ideas and time to specific initiatives in a horizontal leadership model. Anyone should feel most welcome to contribute. However, in accordance with [IAVCEI Statutes and By-Laws](#), all networks and commissions must elect a leadership team, including leader/co-leader, secretary and ECR representative. Please contact Lis Gallant at [egallant \[at\] hawaii.edu](mailto:egallant[at]hawaii.edu) if you are interested in a leadership role within the network.

Please join our mailing list if you would like to become part of the network [\[link\]](#).

### Lis Gallant

IAVCEI EDIA advisor

## 1.1.2 Synthesis of commission/network reports

The goals and aims of IAVCEI would not be possible to achieve without the work, drive and commitment of the commissions and networks, this means that the work to achieve the objectives of the IAVCEI is in the hands of the chairs/leaders and boards who share common research interests in the fields of volcanology and chemistry of the interior of the Earth.

In 2025, the commissions and networks' main commitment was their participation in the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly, in Geneva. In addition to the sessions proposed for most of them, there were numerous short courses and workshops at the beginning of the Assembly, events that were very well received and had a large turnout of attendees. Also, the Commissions and Networks had the opportunity to meet with members, to discuss plans, needs, elections and scheduling activities for the coming years.

It is important to highlight that during the Scientific Assembly, the ECR-Net had the opportunity to create and organize two very important spaces, the plenary sessions with 4 speakers throughout the week, 30-minute sessions each day to showcase excellent early career researchers, as well as talks on the future of volcanology, 2 presentations, per day, 15 minutes each, an opportunity for ECRs to discuss how their research pushes the boundaries of volcanology and its future.

The annual report is one of the commitments that the commissions and networks have in accordance with the IAVCEI Statutes and

By-laws. The IAVCEI hosts 17 IAVCEI commissions, 5 networks, and 7 joint commissions with other IUGG's Associations, of those, the annual reports were received from 11 commissions: Cities and Volcanoes (CAV,) Commission on Chemistry and Volcanic Gases (CCVG), Commission on Monogenetic Volcanism (CMC), Commission on Statistic of Volcanology (COSIV), Commission on Submarine Volcanism –(COSV), Commission on Volcanic Lakes (CVL), International Volcanic Health Hazard Network (IVHHN), Large Igneous Provinces (LIPs), Tephra Hazard Modelling Commission (THMC), Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems (VIPS), Volcano Geology Commission (VGC), 2 networks (Early-Career Researcher Network (ECR-Net), INVOLC, and 3 inter-association commissions IAGA-IASPEI-IAVCEI Electromagnetic Studies of Earthquakes and Volcanoes – (EMSEV), IAPSO/IASPEI/IAVCEI Joint Tsunami Commission (JTC), IASPEI/IAVCEI Commission on Volcano Seismology & Acoustics for a total of 16 annual reports received.

#### **Beside Geneva, additional events organized by the commissions and networks were:**

- a field workshop in Japan (organized by CCVG),
- the 7<sup>th</sup> Volcano Geology workshop in Colombia (VGC),
- LASI VII “The physical geology of subvolcanic systems: laccoliths, sills and dykes” in Iceland (organized by LIPs),
- the 32<sup>nd</sup> International Tsunami Symposium in India (organised by JTC, the Joint Tsunami commission),
- the 32<sup>nd</sup> annual workshop of the inter-association IAVCEI-IASPEI commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics” in Chile, as well as
- high-level research activities on volcanoes like Taal, Philippines and Fuji, Japan (EMSEV).

In addition to organizing meetings and seminars, the commissions and networks must also make decisions and work on other issues, such as the CAV supported the decision of the Local Organizing Committee of COV13 Bend to postpone COV13 until 2030 or 2032. CAV has also been working on the documentation of its policies and procedures, which they hope to have approved by the commission members soon and its working group on Gas Impacts and Ashfall are working on a website on ash impacts. The CCVG is working on the execution of its Decadal Plan. COSIV is working on improving that commission's website. COSV wants to broaden the commission's definition so that it is not limited to just seabed science.

The commissions and networks are aware that the ECRs of today are our future and are making a great effort to advocate for and increase the active involvement of ECRs into their activities and management bodies.

The work and interaction between commissions and networks is well received, the interaction is numerous and the plans to strengthen these relationships are numerous. CCVG and CVL conducted the Joint Workshop on Standardization of Methods Used in Diffuse Degassing. The ECR has designated a new position, Foreign Affairs, to establish contact with other commissions and working groups of the IAVCEI, one of the objectives is the development of the relationship with INVOLC. The IVHHN maintains active links with the CAV and the Volcanic Hazards and Risks Commission. INVOLC

wishes to establish links with the Indigenous Volcanology Network and WOVO. The COSV 2026 workshop will also be held with the Tephrochronology commission. The CAV strengthens ties with the Volcanic Hazards and Risks commission and the THMC. The CMV also wants to open the opportunity to work with other commissions and networks, including the Volcano Geoheritage and Protected Volcanic Landscapes Commission. COSIV seeks to partner in future scientific sessions with the Volcanic Hazards and Risks Commission and the CAV. Because of the recent interest in volcanic tsunamis, JTC has expressed its need to interact with more volcanologists.

Regarding membership, although many of the commissions and networks have membership, others refer to the lists of followers on social networks: X, Facebook, Instagram and the lists of participants in in-person and virtual events. The reported memberships are: CAV 249 members, CCVG 209 members, COSIV 92 members, CVL around 100 members, THMC 157 members, VGC 68 members, VIPS 266 members, EMSEV 370 members, JTC 55 members and Volcano Seismology and Acoustics 150 members.

In 2025 several Commissions had elections, such as Volcanic Hazards and Risks, Tephra Hazard Modeling, Statistics in Volcanology and Chemistry of Volcanic Gases and the Inter Associative Commission on Volcano Seismology and Acoustics.

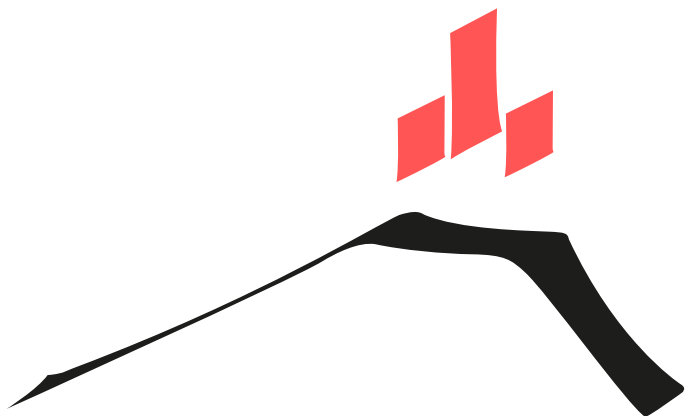
Several commissions and networks periodically publish information in their own newsletters, such as Telegram of the CCVG, during 2025 COSIV published its bulletin No. 1, and others are implementing this type of internal communications, to keep their members informed, such as THMC. Furthermore, the CMV promotes a Special Issue in the Volcanology Bulletin, VIPS sponsored a special collection in the Volcanology Bulletin commemorating 10 years since the establishment of VIPS entitled “Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems (VIPS): Integration of observations, models and processes”, THMC launched the Geological Society of London/AGU Commissioned book volume entitled: Tephra: from reconstructing past volcanic eruptions to modeling and forecasting future hazards, the VGC promotes collaborations for the Geological Society of London, special publication on “Volcano Mapping” and LIPS has the annual “LIP of the Month” which posts in the website a key LIP article every month.

The boards of the commissions and networks have many challenges and concerns, some of these include the additional workload represented by the commission's tasks, the challenge of specifying schedules for work meetings, finding volunteers willing to be part of the committees, not having financial resources to support activities and the establishment of a work structure and the difficulty of commitment and participation of people from countries less represented in the IAVCEI.

Finally, let me highlight the importance of the commissions and networks' participation in the IUGG General Assembly in Incheon, Korea in 2027.

**Marta Calvache**  
*IAVCEI Vice-President*

### 1.1.3 IAVCEI Commission on Statistics in Volcanology (COSIV)



The IAVCEI Commission on Statistics in Volcanology (COSIV) was established in 2007 to foster statistical analysis of volcanological data. It was initially led by Chuck Connor and Heidi Mader, after the successful international workshop on 'Statistics in Volcanology' that was attended by ca. 70 people at the University of Bristol in March 2004. Since then, the COSIV has been active for 18 years, has had eleven leaders, and currently has about a hundred active members.

Notably, the 2004 workshop led directly to the publication of the first research-level textbook on 'Statistics in Volcanology' and the first volume of the new IAVCEI book series, followed by the Scientific Journal "Statistics in Volcanology", currently active and specialized in the topics of the commission (<http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/siv/>).

During the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva, the COSIV leadership board was renewed: Andrea Bevilacqua (Italy) was elected as the new leader and Stuart Mead (NZ) as the new Secretary. Shortly after its election, the new leadership devoted significant effort to building a better COSIV website (<https://cosiv.iavceivolcano.org/>). The renewed website now contains links to our newsletters; information on the current board and the past leaders; a full list of active members; a link to our subscription form (<https://forms.gle/zw3BxyJSuV8w5NPS7>).

In fact, an important long-term objective of the COSIV is to maintain a vibrant and "fresh" membership, by actively attracting Early Career Researchers (ECR). This growth will be achieved while preserving the commission's specialized focus and its essential multidisciplinary nature, bridging the gap between Earth Sciences, Mathematics, Statistics, and Engineering. The commission will welcome all the IAVCEI members that are interested in its topics.

Traditionally, the COSIV sponsors sessions in the IAVCEI Scientific Assemblies, including the recent IAVCEI 2025 in Geneva (Switzerland), the IAVCEI 2023 in Rotorua (New Zealand), and the IAVCEI 2017 in Portland (OR, USA), which also hosted two COSIV-led workshops. The commission has

been continuously present in the past Cities on Volcanoes meetings and in the IUGG-hosted IAVCEI General Assemblies. In particular, as part of the future IUGG 2027 in Incheon (South Korea), the COSIV recently proposed a scientific session titled "**Probability Analysis of Volcanic Hazards and Implications for Risk Assessment**", in collaboration with the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanic Hazard and Risk (CVHR). The COSIV invites the interested IAVCEI members to keep an eye on this initiative.

Another important initiative for the coming year is to set up the framework of a new COSIV workshop. This was strongly encouraged by the COSIV members during the commission meeting in Geneva. The leadership collected first suggestions regarding both the practical arrangements for such a workshop and a list of possible scientific topics. In terms of logistics, there was an agreement to base the workshop in Italy. The commission is going to update its members about the advances in the workshop organization.

**In March 2026 the COSIV leadership board consists of:**

- **Leader: Andrea BEVILACQUA**  
(INGV, Sezione di Pisa, ITALY)
- **Secretary: Stuart MEAD**  
(Massey University, NEW ZEALAND)
- **Leader ex-officio: Susanna JENKINS**  
(Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE)
- **EDI Officer, ECR Representative: Vanesa BURGOS**  
(Instituto Geográfico Nacional, SPAIN)
- **Webmaster: Alessandro TADINI**  
(INGV, Sezione di Pisa, ITALY).



The COSIV leadership board: (left to right) top row: Andrea, Stuart, Vanesa. Bottom row: Susanna, Alessandro.

**Andrea Bevilacqua**  
INGV Pisa, Italy

## 1.2 IAVCEI Working Group for Volcano Tourism



Popular volcano tourist attractions include guided visits to active vents and lava flows, as at Etna volcano, Italy (photo: Boris Behncke).

Ever increasing visitor numbers to active volcanoes mean that a larger number of people (either individually and self-guided or as part of guided tours) approach hazardous zones and remain exposed to volcanic hazard for longer periods of time. Thus, in January 2024, the [IAVCEI Working Group \(WG\) on Volcano Tourism](#) was launched. Safety of volcano tourists is a highly complex and sensitive issue involving many stakeholders, where safety considerations may conflict with economic and societal interests. Thus, a multi-perspective group of stakeholders from diverse geographic regions was put together with the objective to *not* deliver a scientific brochure or list of hazards, but to produce an open-access outreach product allowing tourists and tour operators to inform and protect themselves when visiting volcanoes. The overall aim of the WG is thus to prepare a series of guideline and check-list products. We here report on the first product from the WG, a checklist for volcano tourists and tour groups visiting active sites.

### Volcano tourism Product 1:

#### Check list for tourists visiting an active volcano

Individual tourists visiting an active volcanic site may have little idea of the hazards they are about to face and fail to prepare adequately for their day out. As a result, a first check list was put together (“*Volcano Tourism: Guide to keep you safe when visiting a volcano*”) for tourists visiting an active volcano. The intention was to provide a template that volcano observatories and their local

stakeholders could customise to their local context and needs – or use as is if they so desire – and distribute to tourists. The language is therefore non-technical and focuses primarily on safety.

Tourists visiting volcanoes may not have:

- Up-to-date knowledge of the current level of local volcanic activity and associated hazards.
- Key hazard information: *What* may happen; *Where* may it happen; *When* may it happen.
- Existing preventive, protective and safety measures in place.
- Key safety information: *What* to do; *Where* to go; *When* to react.

This first checklist was thus drafted with these issues in mind and is [now available](#) for distribution and tailoring to local context. It will continue to evolve through time and we encourage our members to add and amend accordingly.

### Volcano tourism Product 2:

#### Check list for tourist operators leading active-volcano trips

A second checklist is currently being developed to provide volcano tour operators with some general guidelines on volcano safety. Because of the wide variety of roles and responsibilities and country-specific legislative frameworks, the focus is on providing operators with general prompts about volcanic hazard and risk identification



Two mountain bikers about to traverse the fumarole field at the Vulcano Fossa crater, Italy (photo: Andrew Harris). Visitors overlooking explosion craters at Mt Zao, Japan (photo: Nico Fournier)



and management. The overall objective of these IAVCEI guidelines is to reduce risk to operators and to their clients. Similarly to the checklist for tourists, the intent is for it to be an editable template that can be tailored and used by volcano observatories and their partners in their work with local tour operators.

#### Next?

The aim of the *IAVCEI Working Group on Volcano Tourism* is to provide information without interfering with formal communication protocols already in place, while providing guidelines on how

to improve communication with, and awareness of, volcanic hazards to volcano visitors in the face of danger. Future actions may include:

1. A clearer definition of the role of scientists with regard to risk management in volcano tourism.
2. Case studies illustrating successful disaster-risk management and mitigation strategies.
3. Curated links to valuable resources, including videos, publications, and educational/outreach materials.



This Google Earth image acquired on 8 August 2022 shows the intense development along the crater rim of Tangkuban Perahu volcano, West Java, Indonesia. The volcano is a popular tourist site due to its proximity to Bandung and the cool weather in the summit area. In the image, note the many shops and stalls selling souvenirs that line the crater rim road. This volcano has experienced many episodes of unrest and multiple phreatic eruptions, most recently in 2013 and 2019; the most recent unrest occurred in 2025 without an eruption. Map data ©2025 CNES-Airbus, Google

## 1.3 The Voice of IAVCEI Early Career Researchers

My name's Josh Coker. I'm a third-year PhD student at Adelaide University in my home city of Adelaide, South Australia. My research looks at magma evolution on its journey to the surface and how that changes eruption dynamics. But when I'm not thinking about volcanoes, I like to spend my time on activities that keep me engaged and entertained. I often immerse myself in video and trading card games, climb at a bouldering gym, or follow F1 and volleyball.

Coming from a country with no active mainland volcanism, it often comes as a shock to others that I research volcanic processes from here of all places. But I've always had a keen interest in natural hazards – from bushfires to tsunamis. Perhaps I watched a few too many disaster movies in my youth. Ultimately, I decided to go to university with ambitions of a career in hazard-related volcanology. Australia isn't known for its volcanic hazards, but I started my BSc in my mid 20's so found it more sensible to bring the volcanoes to me (as samples) than for me to go to them – for the time being.

But this career has already taken me to some breathtaking volcanic landscapes in just a few short years. Having now been to several locations including Tongariro (to see Mt. Doom!), Taupō and the Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF) in New Zealand, Mt Etna and the Aeolian islands of Italy, and the Newer Volcanic Province in southeastern Australia. Field visits like these are also a reminder of how important it is to see volcanic systems firsthand. The landscapes, deposits, and sheer scale of these features offer insights that are difficult to fully appreciate from samples and lab work alone. All of which manage to take my breath away (or was that the steep inclines?) and further reinforce my respect for these monumental landmarks and the scale of their influence. It's hard to pick an all-time favourite volcano, but of the ones I've visited so far, Mt Etna takes the top spot. That said, Mt Erebus is high on my list of volcanoes I hope to visit someday.

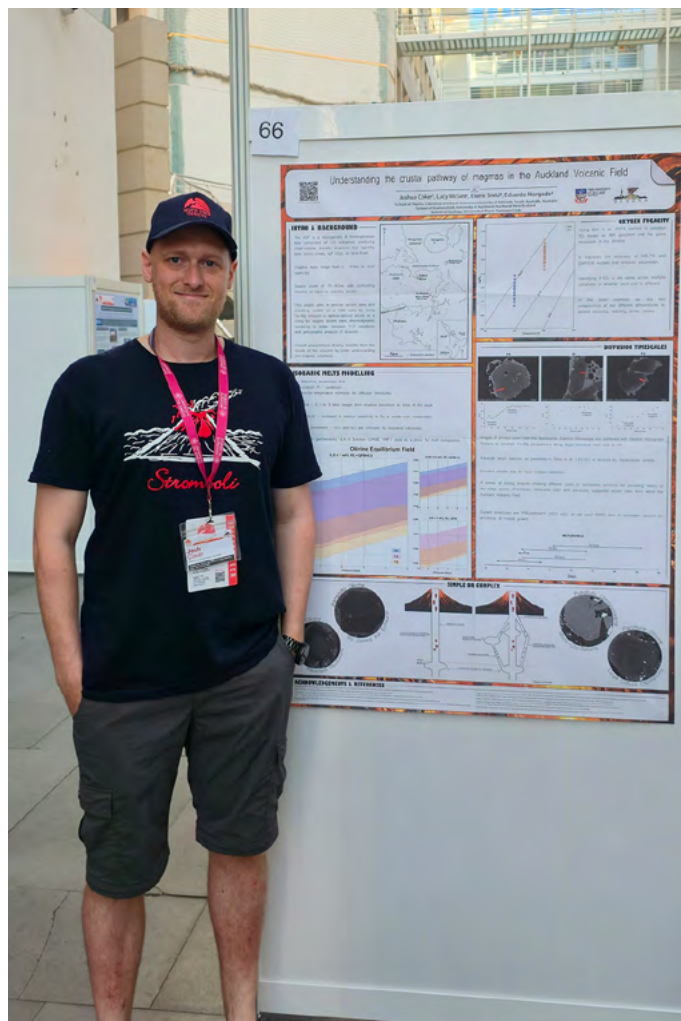


Josh climbing Etna volcano, Italy, already almost at the summit. The views from this high up were sensational (Photo: Josh Coker).

My research has started out with magmatic processes from mineral compositions of monogenetic volcanoes, looking at geochemistry and mineral textures of the AVF. This includes my honours research as well as the first chapter of my thesis where

I am looking at ascent rates in the AVF. But future work will also branch out to include polygenetic systems of high-risk eruptive centres in the Chilean Andes as I look to bridge the gap between my research on past eruptions and the geological hazards of the future. Understanding these processes helps shed light on how eruptions unfold and the hazards they may pose.

Being a volcanology ECR in a country with no active volcanism has been made easier by the generosity of the community and the presence of organizations such as IAVCEI. Attending the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly 2025, my first international conference, was an eye-opening experience. It was exciting to see the wide range of volcanological research taking place across the globe and to share my own work within such a welcoming and collaborative community. Developing friendships and collaborations within this discipline have provided more opportunities and experiences than I'd have ever expected.



Josh presenting his research at the IAVCEI SA 2025 in Geneva, Switzerland. (Photo: Josh Coker)

**Josh Coker**  
Adelaide University, Australia

## 1.4 Insider Perspective: What's my job?

Erica Maletic, Curator (Polar Rock Repository, Columbus OH USA)



Dr. Maletic at Serrano Glacier, Bernardo O'Higgins National Park, Chile

### **What is the Polar Rock Repository?**

The Polar Rock Repository (PRR) is a United States National Science Foundation-funded facility that provides online access to rock samples, unconsolidated deposits (e.g., glacial till, volcanic ash), terrestrial bedrock cores, and dredge samples for scientific research mainly from Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. The PRR is part of the Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center at the Ohio State University in Columbus, OH, USA.

Use of existing legacy samples and metadata from remote outcrops offers scientists the ability to expand the scientific and geographic scope of their research while minimizing their environmental impact on the region. The PRR website and in-house digital data archive allows for global dissemination of data and provides a unique resource for research projects, pilot studies, proposal preparation and field planning.

The [PRR online database](#) includes a wealth of metadata on over 66,000 samples, including field notes, sample photos, and information on logistics, stratigraphy, observed minerals, and surface features (e.g., weathering salts, staining, glacial features, biological features) that can be useful to a broad range of earth scientists. The PRR also archives supporting materials from the collector (e.g., sample images, annotated maps, thin sections,

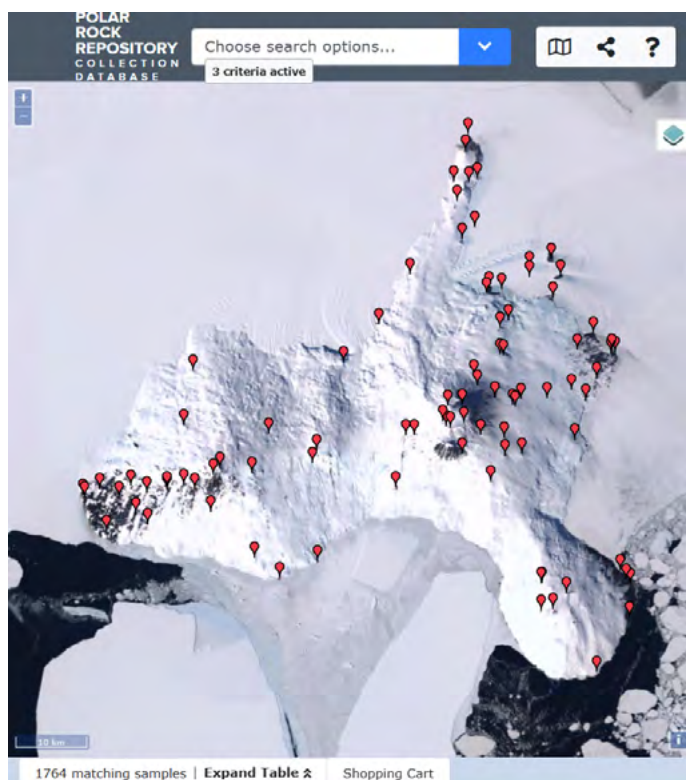
etc.) and hosts a media archive (over 10,000 images and videos) that provides logistical, geological, and glaciological information.

### **How did you end up at the Polar Rock Repository?**

I studied noble gas and trace element geochemistry of the West Antarctic Rift System for my PhD at the Ohio State University. After a few failed attempts to get funding for an Antarctic field campaign and chatting with my committee, I met with Anne Grunow from the PRR. Then curator, Anne spent quite a bit of time helping me find the right samples within the collection for my projects. Upon graduation, I learned that Anne was looking for a post-doc and I jumped at the opportunity.

I started a post-doctoral position at the PRR in June of 2021 where I mainly compiled geochemical data on rocks from the collection as well as assisted in cataloguing incoming samples to the collection. The longer I worked at the PRR, the greater appreciation I had for sample and data curation. And with how physically and financially difficult it can be to go to Antarctica, I felt significant pressure to make sure all the metadata is as accurate as possible.

With my clear dedication to the PRR mission in mind, Anne hired me on as a permanent assistant curator after my post-doctoral position



View from inside the Polar Rock repository and representative example map of location of samples stored in the PRR. Here: Ross Island as example. (Photos: Erica Maletic)

was over in 2023. More recently, Anne has retired from full-time work at the PRR, and I have since become the full-time curator.

### **Why the huge focus on the Antarctic? Where are the Arctic samples?**

The PRR is currently funded by the Antarctic division of NSF's Office of Polar Programs, hence the large focus on the South Pole. While we have a few hundred samples catalogued in the northern latitudes, we don't currently have the funding for a large influx of Arctic samples. We see this as an area of future development for the PRR.

### **What can I even do with PRR samples?**

The Polar Rock Repository is one of the few publicly accessible, online earth science sample (non-marine core) repositories to allow destructive analytical techniques to be used on loaned specimens. We always keep an archival piece at the repository, so whatever we send can be analysed in any way necessary. While samples are "loaned," we don't expect to get the entire sample portion back. Instead, we ask that any residual sample be returned so future researchers still have access.

Samples from the PRR collection can be loaned out to any researcher around the world. Rocks are most often requested online through the website, but we do love having visitors! In-person visits are usually 2-3 days, with many researchers leaving the facility with more samples than originally found. Scheduling a zoom meeting to discuss sampling strategies is also an increasingly popular option. The more we know about your project or sampling strategy, the better help we can be in finding suitable samples.

### **With over 66,000 rocks in the collection, how can I possibly find what I'm looking for?**

The multi-field searchable criteria on the PRR website aims to make finding samples relevant to any researcher's interests easy. Search results can be viewed as a table or thumbnail, downloaded as a spreadsheet, or plotted on an interactive map. For example, if looking for more recent volcanic samples, adding "Cenozoic" for Chronology and "Igneous" for a rock type would be appropriate filters. Just with those two criteria, the collection goes from over 66,000 to over 6,000. If researchers have a particular region or volcano in mind, either adding the location as a criterion or zooming in on the interactive map will narrow the results even more. When focusing on Ross Island, for instance, that number drops to under 1,800 samples. Researchers can filter even further by adding in a rock name (basalt, tuff, etc.), keywords, or even searching by a specific donor or collector.

One of my favourite subcollections is from Dr. Phil Kyle, who spent a significant amount of his Antarctic fieldwork at Mt. Erebus. Some of the bombs he collected have a date and time that they formed as Kyle's team watched them erupt from Erebus! They are some of the youngest samples we have in the collection, formed as recently as 2018.

With so much information on the website, it can sometimes still be hard to drill down to exactly what you're looking for. In that case, please just ask! One of my favourite duties as curator is assisting researchers with their projects.

# 1.5 Observatory News

## World Organisation of Volcano Observatories (WOVO) – March 2026 Update

The World Organisation of Volcano Observatories (WOVO) operates as an IAVCEI Network. Its mandate is to connect, support and advocate for volcano monitoring institutions worldwide.

Following its reactivation in 2024 and the establishment of an Executive Leadership Team (ELT), 2025 focused on consolidating governance, mapping membership, strengthening programme delivery, and improving coordination across the global observatory community.

### WOVO's Three Core Programmes

WOVO's activities are structured around three complementary programmes that reflect the operational, data and coordination needs of observatories.

#### 1. Volcano Observatories Best Practice Workshops (VOBP) Programme leads:

Laura Sandri (INGV, Italy)  
and Jake Lowenstern (USGS / VDAP, USA).

The Volcano Observatories Best Practice (VOBP) Workshops are international workshops designed specifically for observatory staff. Their objective is to provide a trusted environment for exchanging operational experience, discussing monitoring strategies, crisis response, communication challenges, and lessons learned from recent volcanic activity.

The workshops emphasise practical, peer-to-peer exchange rather than formal conference-style presentations. Preparations are underway for VOBP6 in 2027, continuing this series of focused professional exchanges.

#### 2. WOVodat

##### Programme leads:

Benoit Taisne and Christina Widiwijayanti (EOS / ASE / NTU, Singapore).

WOVodat is a global database of volcano monitoring data designed to improve access to and comparability of unrest and eruption datasets. It compiles multi-parameter monitoring data – including seismic, deformation, gas and eruption chronology data – contributed by observatories and partner institutions.

The platform supports both scientific research and operational learning by enabling retrospective analysis of pre-eruptive signals and unrest behaviour. Continued expansion of data contributions and database functionality remains a priority.

#### 3. Volcanic Ash and Aviation Hazards (VAAH)

##### Programme lead:

Sara Barsotti (Icelandic Meteorological Office, Iceland)

The Volcanic Ash and Aviation Hazards (VAAH) programme focuses on the coordination between "State Volcano Observatories" (SVO) –

an aviation-specific designation of official volcano observatories globally – and the aviation sector (e.g. ICAO, CAA) either directly or through the Volcanic Ash Advisory Centres (VAACs).

Central components of that coordination and information flow include SVOs sending of Volcano Observatory Notice for Aviation (VONA) and setting of the Aviation Colour Code (ACC). A main aim of the VAAH programme therefore is to support and advocate for volcano observatories as providers of science advisory to the aviation sector, for instance with templates.

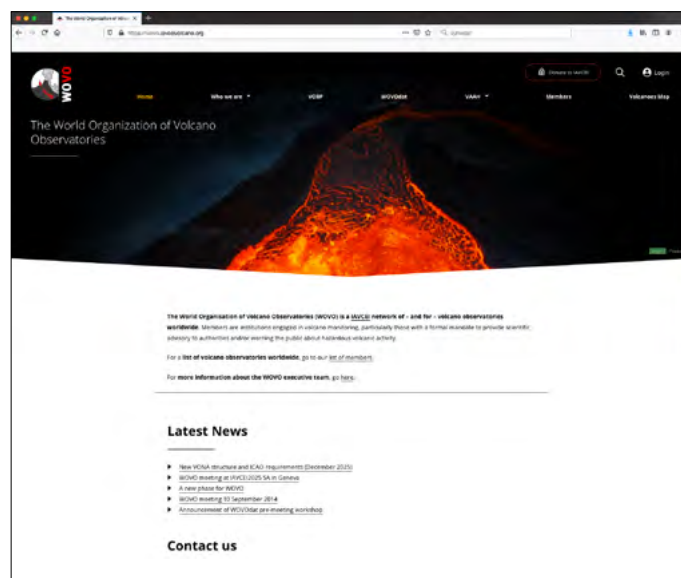
### WOVO progress since its rejuvenation

A significant milestone in 2025 was the publication of the [WOVO Charter](#), which formalises the WOVO's mandate, structure and operating procedures. The Charter clarifies ELT roles, decision-making processes and succession mechanisms. Work continues to finalise ELT membership to ensure balanced geographical representation in accordance with the Charter.

The [ELT](#) is made up of a chair (Nico Fournier, Earth Sciences NZ, New Zealand), the leads of all 3 core programmes, secretarial support from members of the IAVCEI Executive Committee and additional representatives of specific regions not covered by the existing ELT members). Elections will be carried out at the end of the initial mandate, matching that of the IAVCEI EC.

### Website and Observatory Directory

In 2025, WOVO fully revamped its [website](#) around our three core programmes (VOBP, WOVodat and VAAH) and improved access to resources.



A major addition is the publicly accessible and continuously updated [list of volcano observatories](#). This ever-evolving directory enhances transparency, improves discoverability of monitoring institutions, and supports professional connections across regions.

### Other key Activities in 2025

- In 2025, significant progress was made on all fronts as we:
- Finalised and published the [WOVO charter](#), with both the inclusion of two additional ELT members to ensure fair geographical representation and setting up the voting process for the future being still work in progress.
- Organised an in-person WOVO meeting at the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly in Geneva.
- Represented and advocated for volcano observatories at UN Early Warning For All discussions (workshop in Geneva + meetings with WMO) (July 2025).
- Organised WOVO/VAAH online workshop (two sessions to cater for different time zones) on 3 Dec 2025 with volcano observatories to go through new VONA and ICAO (aviation) requirements (see meeting recordings on the [WOVO YouTube channel](#) and the [VONA webpage](#) on the WOVO website.

### Priorities for 2026

In 2026, WOVO will continue to expand and refine the global directory of volcano observatories, foster exchanges throughout the observatory community, continue preparations for VOBP6 (2027) and WOVOdat workshops, and finalise ELT membership and succession processes

Through these activities, WOVO provides a structured platform within IAVCEI for collaboration among volcano observatories and supports the exchange of operational knowledge across the international community.

On behalf of WOVO

**Nico Fournier**

*chair*

Contact: [wovo@iavceivolcano.org](mailto:wovo@iavceivolcano.org)

## 1.6 Early Warning for All in Volcanology: Case Study Series

[EW4All](#) (Early Warning for All) is a global initiative as launched by UN Secretary-General António Guterres in 2022 to strengthen early warning systems and ensure communities at risk receive timely information. The EW4All approach is structured around four pillars:

1. Disaster risk knowledge and management (led by UNDRR)
2. Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting (led by WMO)
3. Warning, dissemination and communication (led by ITU)
4. Preparedness and response capabilities (led by IFRC)

As a follow-up to the “*Advancing Volcanic Hazards in EW4All*” workshop that took place in Geneva, Switzerland, between 7–9 July 2025 in association with the IAVCEI Scientific Assembly (See [IAVCEI Newsletter No. 3, October 2025](#)), a dedicated series of case-study contributions that highlight practical examples of cross-pillar collaboration in volcanic early warning will be published in the IAVCEI newsletters. This edition: Case study 2.

Each case study provides key elements of the EW4All pillars, such as:

- Examples of a project, activity;
- Initiatives demonstrating inter-pillar integration;
- Reflections on how EW4All pillars have been addressed and interconnected; and
- Insights into challenges, lessons learned, and successes in implementation.

The goal of this series is to enhance awareness, stimulate discussion, and encourage exchange of best practices across the EW4All and volcanological communities. We hope these contributions will inspire further collaboration and help bridge scientific expertise, operational needs, and societal preparedness.

We will begin by featuring case studies contributed by workshop participants and warmly encourage broader engagement from the IAVCEI community. Members interested in sharing their own

experiences or initiatives are invited to contact us for inclusion in future editions (please contact [Costanza.Bonadonna@unige.ch](mailto:Costanza.Bonadonna@unige.ch)).

We warmly thank all contributors for sharing their perspectives and experiences, and we look forward to expanding this collection over time.

### EW4All in volcanology – Case Study 2: The UWI Seismic Research Centre’s Response to the 2020–2021 La Soufrière eruption, St. Vincent

#### Introduction: The Role of the UWI Seismic Research Centre

The University of the West Indies Seismic Research Centre (UWI-SRC) is the regional institution responsible for monitoring volcanic, seismic and tsunami hazards across the English-speaking Eastern Caribbean. Acting on behalf of its contributing governments, the SRC provides continuous monitoring, hazard and risk assessment, and authoritative scientific advice to national disaster management agencies, decision-makers and the public. A central element of its mandate is to enable risk-informed action through timely, credible and clearly communicated early warnings in small island developing states (SIDS).

The 2020–2021 eruption of La Soufrière volcano in St. Vincent represented one of the most significant volcanic crises in the Caribbean in recent decades and provided a real-time demonstration of how integrated early warning systems operate under conditions of high uncertainty.

#### Volcanological and Risk Context

La Soufrière volcano, St. Vincent, is the most active subaerial volcano in the Eastern Caribbean, with a long history of explosive



<b>Volcanic behavior</b>	Background unrest	Effusive dome growth (Dec 2020)	Escalating activity	Explosive eruption (9 Apr 2021)
<b>Monitoring observations (SRC)</b>	Seismicity (VT → tremor)	Deformation (accelerating)	Dome growth / extrusion & seismicity ↑	RSAM / energy release ↑
<b>Scientific assessment</b>	Effusive eruption; <b>no clear explosive precursors</b>	Increasing activity; <b>possible escalation</b>	High likelihood of <b>explosive transition</b>	
<b>Warnings &amp; response</b>	Alert level escalation	Formal advisories <b>to NEMO</b>	Evacuation of <b>northern communities</b>	Ongoing guidance <b>during eruption</b>

Figure 2: An Integrated Early Warning Chain for the 2020–2021 La Soufrière Eruption, St. Vincent: from monitoring signals to decision-making and response under uncertainty. The schematic highlights how all four EW4All pillars functioned together as a coherent system, demonstrating that effective early warning in volcanic crises depends not only on detection and forecasting, but equally on trust, communication, and preparedness.

#### Pillar 2: Detection, Monitoring and Forecasting

During the eruption, the SRC implemented intensified, 24/7 multi-parameter monitoring, integrating seismicity, deformation, gas emissions, visual observations and satellite-based remote sensing. A key innovation was the development of evolving conceptual models and structured expert elicitation to assess the likelihood of eruptive transitions under conditions of high uncertainty. These approaches enabled the SRC to anticipate and communicate the potential for escalation from effusive to explosive activity, despite limited precursory signals.

#### Pillar 3: Warning Dissemination and Communication

Monitoring outputs were translated into actionable information through sustained, multi-channel communication. The SRC worked closely with the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) to ensure consistent, harmonised messaging to decision-makers and the public. Regular scientific briefings, press conferences, radio and television interviews, social media updates and visual communication products were used to convey evolving hazards, uncertainty and recommended protective actions. Maintaining transparency and a continuous presence helped sustain public trust and counter misinformation during a prolonged crisis.

#### Pillar 4: Preparedness and Response

Scientific advice from the SRC directly informed national preparedness and response actions, including the early evacuation of communities at highest risk. The SRC remained embedded within national response structures throughout the crisis, providing ongoing guidance on ashfall impacts, lahar risk, aviation hazards and conditions for phased re-entry. The effectiveness of response actions reflected prior investments in preparedness planning, inter-agency coordination and community engagement.

#### Challenges, Successes and Lessons Learned

Challenges included rapid changes in eruptive behaviour, high levels of uncertainty and sustained public and political attention. Maintaining round-the-clock operations over several months

placed significant demands on limited human and technical resources, while the COVID-19 pandemic constrained evacuation logistics, shelter management and community engagement.

Successes included early evacuation decisions informed by scientific assessment and trusted communication, resulting in no direct volcanic fatalities. Strong science–policy relationships enabled timely, decisive action, while regional and international scientific partnerships expanded analytical capacity during critical phases of the crisis.

Key lessons for EW4All include the central importance of trust built through long-term engagement prior to crises; the need for early warning systems to be people-centred as well as technology-driven; and the requirement for all four pillars to function together as a coherent system. Regional institutions such as the SRC play a critical role in sustaining this integration for SIDS.

#### Concluding Reflections

The 2020–2021 eruption of La Soufrière demonstrates how EW4All principles can be operationalised during a complex volcanic crisis in a small island developing state. The experience highlights the value of integrated, multi-pillar early warning systems that link scientific monitoring to decision-making and community action. As EW4All is advanced globally, lessons from St. Vincent offer transferable insights for volcanic regions worldwide, particularly those facing compounded vulnerabilities and resource constraints.

#### References

- Joseph, E.P., Camejo-Harry, M., Christopher, T. et al. Responding to eruptive transitions during the 2020–2021 eruption of La Soufrière volcano, St. Vincent. *Nat Commun* 13, 4129 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31901-4>
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**UWI Seismic Research Centre**

<https://uwiseismic.com/>

## SECTION 2. IAVCEI CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

### 2.1 27<sup>th</sup> International Field Course on Central Andean Volcanology (CURVOL-SALTA) in Argentina



Group photo of the 2025 ALVO-UNSa field course participants at the La Polvorilla viaduct, Argentine Puna. Picture credit: Dulce González

In November 2025, the 27<sup>th</sup> International Field Course on Central Andean Volcanology (CURVOL-SALTA) was successfully held, continuing a long-standing tradition as one of the oldest and most established volcanology field courses in Latin America. The course was organized by the Volcanology, Geothermal Energy and Mineral Resources Research Group (VOLGRYM) of the Institute of Bio and Geosciences of Northwestern Argentina (CONICET–UNSa, Argentina). This edition brought together 32 students from 8 countries, contributing to a community of more than 600 participants trained over the past three decades. The course combined lectures and intensive fieldwork across two key geological regions that are fundamental to understanding volcanism in the Central Andes. Field activities first took place in the Quebrada de las Conchas, within the Cretaceous–Paleogene rift system of Northwestern Argentina, an area noted for its outstanding volcanic and sedimentary record. The course then moved to the San Antonio de los Cobres region, serving as a base to explore major volcanic centres of the Puna plateau. The primary aim of the course is to provide students with a modern and integrative understanding of volcanology, emphasizing the dynamics of volcanic processes and their

relationship with geothermal and mineral resources, while also addressing volcanic hazards and risk assessment. A hallmark of the course is its strong field-based training component. The exceptional outcrops of Northwestern Argentina allow participants to examine a wide range of pyroclastic deposits and volcanic structures, promoting hands-on learning and direct observation as key tools in volcanological education. Thanks to IAVCEI and ALVO for being part of this adventure. Find out more at <https://curvolsalta.wordpress.com/>

#### Below two reports from travel grant recipients:

##### **Dulce González**

*Observatorio Guatemalteco de Vigilancia Volcánica,  
Instituto de Ingeniería, Matemática y Ciencias Física,  
Universidad Mariano Gálvez (Guatemala)*

I had the opportunity to attend, between 17 and 26 November 2025, the 27<sup>th</sup> edition of the ALVO-UNSa field course. I met several students and professionals from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Chile, and Brazil.

The course is divided into two blocks. The first one consisted of two days of lectures at the UNSa campus, led by Emilce Bustos, José Viramonte, Walter Báez, Marcelo Arnosio, and Hugo Murcia. The second, was a days-long field trip from the Cafayate region to the Argentine Puna around San Antonio de los Cobres, where we studied recent back-arc volcanic landforms and deposits.

Every day became an observation exercise, where the value of taking notes as detailed as possible and the use of conceptual tools to help interpret the deposits were communicated and reinforced to us by the field trip leaders. Every field stop was unique, and we came to understand that similar processes can lead to significantly different deposits.

I am deeply grateful for this experience. I come back home with new friends, new knowledge, and new perspectives that all but reinforce how fascinating volcanoes are. I am looking forward to applying the new tools acquired in my next field trip activities.

I acknowledge the VOLGRYM group of the Salta University as organizers and the care and detail put into the course. Thanks to ALVO and IAVCEI for having sponsored me to participate in this experience, whose memories will remain for long.

#### Lucas Guerriero

*Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales,  
Universidad de Buenos Aires (Argentina)*

The 27<sup>th</sup> edition of the ALVO-UNSa field course took place in 17-26 Nov, 2025, in Salta, Argentina. This course focuses on observing, describing, interpreting, discussing, and learning

about a number of volcanic processes and products under a practical lens, encouraging discussions and mutual feedback.

The first few days we attended lessons about eruptive processes, products, and hazards within a Central Andean context. The following days we went through the real field experience, putting our knowledge into practice and paying attention to the characteristics and origin of the studied deposits. Our trip began in the Cafayate region, where we learned about Cretaceous-Paleogene rift products. Then, we moved up to the San Antonio de los Cobres town, at altitudes between 3,700 and 5,000 m a.s.l., where we stayed for seven days. Around this picturesque town, we visited the Quaternary Tuzgle, Chimpa, and Negro de Chorrillo volcanoes. Every day, group debates were held, sharing information about outcrop descriptions, petrography, and possible interpretations. The dynamics between field leaders and course participants always promoted critical analysis, formulation of hypotheses, and sharing of interpretations from different points of view.

From my perspective, this field course is a highly valuable initiative, allowing young students and professionals to acquire new knowledge by encouraging an open discussion. The course cohort this year featured 31 participants from different places: universities, volcano observatories, geothermal institutes, and even mining companies. The historical support provided by IAVCEI through ALVO made it possible for nine postgraduate students to participate in the 2025 edition.

A big thank you to everyone behind the course program and organization, particularly to the VOLGRYM group and the Bio and Geosciences NOA Institute, Salta University. Thanks to IAVCEI and ALVO for making this possible.



*Outcrop example of one of the visited pyroclastic deposits, near San Antonio de los Cobres. Picture credit: Lucas Guerriero*

## 2.2 UNAM-ALVO volcanology course 2025 in Mexico

**A volcanic week: UNAM welcomes (once again) Latin American students!**



*Group photo of professionals from different Latin American countries (Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Nicaragua) that attended the UNAM-ALVO volcanology course 2025.*

Within the framework of the UNAM–ALVO Volcanology Course 2025 with the endorsement and support of the IAVCEI, a field trip was held from December 8 to 12, 2025, bringing together young professionals from different Latin American countries with diverse academic backgrounds. The excursion focused on several sectors of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt, including the surroundings of Popocatepetl volcano, the Chichinautzin volcanic field, including monogenetic volcanoes such as *Xitle*, in southern Mexico City, as well as a visit to the National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED) of the Mexican government. The fieldwork linked classroom concepts with real examples of both effusive and explosive volcanism, while also providing practical experience in volcanic monitoring, including gas measurements using UV cameras. This activity helped

unify volcanological terminology among participants, improved their technical skills, and fostered academic and professional connections, highlighting the importance of collaborative field-based training in volcanology. And even though the main objective was to strengthen the understanding of volcanic processes through direct observation of volcanic landforms, deposits, and monitoring systems, we also returned to our homes full of anecdotes and knowledge beyond only volcanism, like the beautiful bond between Mexicans and the volcanoes they live with.

The adventure started in the Chichinautzin Volcanic Field with a short hike up the *Xitle* Volcano (3150 m a.s.l.). We learned about typical characteristics of this scoria cone and their associated



The remains of different lava flows (left) and pyroclastic falls (right).

products: basaltic lava flows with significant vesicularity, pyroclastic falls and volcanic bombs with aerodynamic and fusiform shapes. This field work also allowed the identification of different structures such as spatter deposits and volcanic hornitos associated with degassing processes, as well as the remains of an empty lava lake, and our favorite: walk inside a lava tube, one of those which hasn't collapsed yet.

During the following days the group explored the "Paso de Cortés" in the National Park Iztaccíhuatl – Popocatepetl, there, got hands-on experience with relevant pyroclastic deposits left in the last 14,000 years by the Popocatepetl volcano, these outcrops were a book-like example for structures, grading, layers deformed by ballistic impact and how small details can give meaningful input for the interpretation. They were the impressive (and colourful) pyroclastic falls such as the: "tutti frutti", "Ochre", "Yellow" and "Pink" pumice deposits; sometimes with their associated pyroclastic flows or surges. Between these deposits is also possible to appreciate the pauses in the activity of the volcano, where weathered deposits evolved into soils known as "black ash", which helped a lot with the tricky and eternal question: where does an eruption start and end?



Gas monitoring with UV camera (left) and CENAPRED facilities (right).



On the fourth day, outcrops were visited and interpreted at Nealticán (a debris-flow lahar that received water input associated with the end of glaciation approximately 1,300 years ago), San Nicolás (debris-flow and hyperconcentrated-flow lahar), and along the Atlixco–Cauhtla highway (pyroclastic deposit). The display evidence of reworking in the Popocatepetl Volcanic Complex, including poor clast sorting, rounding, erosive contacts, and sedimentary structures (cross-stratification, lenses, and imbrication). And finally, not only we learned about the past but also about the present with the exercise of SO<sub>2</sub> measuring and with a visit to the National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED), where advanced monitoring techniques are used to prevent volcanic and seismic risks in Mexico. CENAPRED implements a comprehensive monitoring network that includes seismic, deformation, and geochemical stations, real-time image visualization (both conventional and thermal), and satellite imagery. These techniques are fundamental for effective risk management and disaster reduction.

**Luisa Acosta Agudelo<sup>1</sup>, Sandra López Castro<sup>1</sup>,  
Anabel Choque Mamani<sup>2</sup>, Nathalia Cruz Penagos<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Colombia; <sup>2</sup>Bolivia



## 2.3 LASI 7 conference in Iceland

### LASI 7 – Laccoliths, Dykes and Sills conference in Iceland, 8–14 September 2025

Commission on Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems (VIPS)



LASI 7 participants on the lava barrier near the Svartsengi power plant on 10 September 2025, in front of the vent row and lava field of the 2023-2025 Sundhnúkgígur eruptions on the Reykjanes Peninsula, Iceland. (Photo: P. Krzywiac)

The seventh conference on “The physical geology of subvolcanic systems: laccoliths, sills and dykes (LASI VII)” was held from 8-11 September 2025 in the geothermal town Hveragerði near Reykjavík in Iceland. LASI conferences, established by emeritus prof. Christoph Breitkreuz, are all about discussing magma intrusion dynamics in a small but multidisciplinary group of specialists at the rocks, right where it happened. After LASI meetings in Freiberg (Germany, 2002), Skye (UK, 2006), Elba (Italy, 2008), Utah (USA, 2010), Karoo (South Africa, 2012), and the Neuquén (Argentina, 2019), Steffi Burchardt proposed to bring LASI to a hot spot of modern volcanology: Iceland!

Whereas past LASI conferences were organized independently, this LASI 7 conference was sponsored by the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems (VIPS). The local organizing committee consisted of Steffi Burchardt (Uppsala University), Rikke Pedersen (University of Iceland), and Sam Poppe (Space Research Centre, Polish Academy of Sciences), field guides with local know-how (Sonja Greiner and Páll Einarsson, University of Iceland; Guðmundur Ómar Friðleifsson, Gro GTP; Robert Askew and Birgir V. Óskarsson, Icelandic Institute of Natural History; and Emma Rhodes), and a scientific committee of mid- and early-career researchers.

#### Some numbers:

- 78 participants formed a diverse group of which 41 % (32/78) of participants were female, 56 % (44/78) were male, 3 % (2/78) preferred not to say;
- 49 % (38/78) were students or early-career researchers, 47 % (37/78) were senior or retired researchers, 4 % (3/78) work in industry;
- 58 % (46/78) originated from Europe, 14 % (11/78) from Iceland, 8 % (6/78) from North America, and 20 % (16/78) from other regions;
- 65 % (51/78) had their affiliation in Europe, 16 % (13/78) in Iceland, 7 % (5/78) in North America, and 12 % (9/78) in other regions.

We thankfully received € 5000 in financial support from IAVCEI, which helped the VIPS Commission to select four early-career bursary recipients from a pool of 12 applications and a total requested sum of € 27,264. One more ECR researcher received € 250 in financial support from donations made by the LASI 7 conference participants; thank you! This initiative showed that IAVCEI could use personal donations to help improve the diversity of attendees and equitable access to conferences and meetings. The total requested amount shows that financial travel support from IAVCEI, IUGG, and other sources remains highly valuable.



*Typical view of a group of volcanologists one minute after the field guides request not to enter the one-year-fresh lava flow field just West of Grindavík. Þorbjörn hyaloclastite mountain lies in the background with its discernible normal faults that were reactivated by the 2023-2025 volcano-tectonic events. (Photo: Sam Poppe)*

The science presentations and poster session of LASI 7 were hosted at Hotel Örk in Hveragerði on Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> and Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> of September, along five hot themes: “Interactions between magma transport and tectonics”, “The volcanic-plutonic connection”, “Monitoring and modelling plumbing systems processes”, “Magma plumbing systems and georesources”, and “Sheet intrusions and magma transport – case studies”. Presenters touched on studies at world-class outcrops of laccoliths, sills and dykes in Iceland, across Earth, and even on Mars, or dove into the scaled laboratory experiments and numerical models that help us better understand the processes building VIPS. These days closed with other local specialities: fresh fish dinners, and plumbing system pondering in the geothermally heated hot pool. Only Aurora Borealis missed out on our LASI discussions.

Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> of September brought excited participants on the mid-conference field trip across the Reykjanes Peninsula, where young VIPS meet the surface. We visited exposed dyke segments and maar craters of the Krýsuvík volcanic system, the town of Grindavík affected by the most recent lava flows and dyke-induced surface damage, and the easternmost tip of the peninsula where the VIPS meet the Atlantic Ocean. Jón Haukur Steingrímsson, one of the chief geotechnical engineers of the lava barriers, showed us how Icelanders have protected Grindavík and the geothermal power plant of Svartsengi from recent lava flows. From the top of one of the barriers, we overlooked the lava flow fields produced by the 2023-2025 eruptions. The view inspired discussions on the complex interactions between the deep magma supply and the shallow volcanic system and the tectonic stresses. We had exceptional visibility for most of the day, but at the final stop, the Icelandic weather finally showered the group at the Reykjanes geothermal wells and pools. It was clear that

bringing together a diverse, multidisciplinary group of volcano plumbers makes for animated discussions regarding interactions between tectonic stresses and structures, magma emplacement modes in such heavily damaged upper crust, and geochemical and hydrothermal processes in the system. We closed the day with a lamb dinner at the Skíðaskálinn Hveradóllum restaurant (ever seen the Secret Life of Walter Mitty? He was there!). For many of us, this trip marked a first to touch the products of the volcanic events in Iceland. We are thankful to Páll, Sonja, Rikke and other Icelandic colleagues for showing us around in their volcanic backyard!

After the closing ceremony on Thursday the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, when all participants were loaded in their buses and on their way to either their post-conference field trips in East-Iceland, or back to Reykjavík on their way to home or their own ventures, we all realised that opposed to the stark reality of ever-inflating conference costs, stands the need for focused time to discuss open questions in our community. A motivation for the organizers of LASI 8 to plan for more informal discussion time, roundtable debates, or simply more time on the rocks.

Steffi Burchardt proposed to set LASI 7 intentionally in Iceland to herd the community into one of the world’s most prime but underappreciated outcropping volcanic and igneous plumbing systems: East-Iceland. Three post-conference field trips maximized the exposure of the community to the broad diversity of VIPS: from plumbing systems fuelling high-temperature systems to the roots of central volcanoes and rift zones in a roadtrip. Below, four IAVCEI travel bursary recipients summarize their experience with the LASI 7 conference or visiting these magnificent VIPS. We hope many of you will (re)discover the area as a prime target for your field studies in the years to come!

LASI has always been an ad hoc event. The opportunity is wide open to bring the community out to your own world-class outcrops of sills, dykes and laccoliths and energize the next generation of research and researchers there. The Henry Mountains are one option in a few years time when circumstances will allow it. In the meantime, do consider organizing LASI 8 and contact us LASI 7 organizers Steffi, Sam and Rikke directly, at lasi7iceland@gmail.com, or anyone in the VIPS Commission committee.

We hope many of you will submit your LASI 7 presentations as papers to the [special collection in the Bulletin of Volcanology](#) to celebrate the VIPS Commission's 10th anniversary.

**See you at the next LASI!**

**Sam, Steffi, Rikke and the LASI 7 team**

**Below: LASI 7 conference attendance reporty  
by Early-Career Researchers travel bursary reports**

## LASI 7

**By Sirshendu Biswas, Geological Studies Unit of Indian  
Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India**



*The 2023-2025 Sundhnúkgígur vent row on the Reykjanes Peninsula, Iceland. (Photo: Sirshendu K. Biswas)*

In September 2025, I travelled to Hveragerði, Iceland, to attend the LASI 7 conference, an experience that came on the heels of a major milestone. I had submitted my Ph.D. thesis only days before boarding the flight, still carrying the quiet exhaustion of months of arduous writing. And, as I write this now, just a couple of days after successfully defending that same thesis, the journey feels almost poetic. It was as if a new intellectual horizon unfolded precisely when a demanding chapter had just drawn to a close. The timing could not have been more meaningful!

I am not a volcanologist by training, but a structural geologist, who works on brittle deformation, unravelling the stories preserved in veins, dykes, and fracture networks etched into the Earth's ancient crust ([feel free to explore my work here](#)). It was while studying fossil mafic dykes that a curiosity for volcanology began to stir in me, subtly at first, then with growing fascination. So, when I saw the first announcement for LASI 7, something resonated immediately. I felt drawn to be part of it, even while wondering whether I truly belonged within the community. Funding was another uncertainty. Yet the multidisciplinary spirit reflected in the conference flyers, along with the IAVCEI Early

Career Researcher travel bursary, encouraged me to take a chance. I applied with hope, but little expectation. Receiving the travel bursary was a pleasant surprise, which meant more than financial assistance; it felt like a quiet affirmation, a sign that this emerging interest had a place to grow.

The full bursary made it possible for me to attend LASI 7, and the conference experience proved deeply enriching. Presenting my research on an international platform was rewarding, but equally meaningful were the conversations and thoughtful exchanges with peers and young researchers that broadened my perspective and rekindled a sense of scientific curiosity about the paths ahead. Also, I must mention that coming from India, where the mainland has no active volcanic fields, Iceland felt extraordinary. Standing before the newly formed Sundhnúkur crater in the Reykjanes Peninsula, observing year-old rhyolite lava that I had previously encountered only in textbooks, was profoundly humbling. Inwardly, I hoped to witness a live eruption as well. Perhaps that wish awaits another visit!

Thank you, IAVCEI and LASI 7, for the wonderful experience!

## LASI 7 conference attendance report

**By Elia Altimani, Institute of Geophysics CAS, Czech  
Republic, and University of Lyon, France**

Attending LASI VII in Iceland was a fantastic opportunity for me as a PhD student. I was able to explore current research on the emplacement and evolution of volcanic and intrusive systems, over three days of engaging talks by experts and other students, and a mid-conference field trip in the Reykjanes Peninsula. I am grateful to the VIPS commission of the IAVCEI for granting me the opportunity to participate by awarding me one of the ERC travel bursaries.

I come from a Physics background and I am currently pursuing a PhD in Informatics and Mathematics between Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 in France and the Institute of Geophysics of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague, Czech Republic. I study volcanic systems through the framework of complex systems science, with a particular focus on the non-linear dynamics, feedback mechanisms and emergent behaviours that characterise magma production, transport and storage beneath volcanoes, to better understand how these processes influence volcanic and magmatic activity across different spatial and temporal scales.

LASI VII was especially important to me, because, having no formal background in geology, it allowed me to deepen my knowledge of volcanic and magmatic systems from the point of view of different disciplines, while giving me the opportunity to share my perspective. The poster session, the social dinners and the day in the field were great opportunities for networking and the discussions I had with other researchers gave me new ideas for possible directions of my doctoral project. In particular, the field trip was very useful, because it made the processes I study much less abstract. Moreover, observing the striking effects of the recent dike intrusions and eruptions on both the landscape and local communities made me understand and appreciate the importance of studying magmatic and volcanic phenomena.



*Elia and the hyaloclastite mounts of South Iceland. (Photo: Catherine Annen)*

Overall, this conference highlighted the importance of multi- and interdisciplinarity in studying volcanic and intrusive systems. Bringing together field observations, monitoring techniques, modelling approaches and theoretical perspectives created a stimulating environment for scientific exchange. I am grateful to have taken part in this meeting, and I look forward to seeing how future research within the VIPS community will evolve.

### **Post-conference trip 1: Plumbing systems fuelling high-temperature geothermal systems**

**By Alice Tomassini, Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Università di Pisa, Italy**

I am sincerely grateful to the IAVCEI VIPS commission for supporting my participation in the LASI 7 conference. As an enthusiastic young petrologist enrolled in the Italian National PhD Program in Polar Sciences, I am deeply committed to understanding how ice-volcano interactions shape magmatic processes. My research focuses on the crystal cargo of erupted lavas, which I use as a tool to reconstruct how past and present fluctuations of ice sheets influence the dynamics of underlying volcanic plumbing systems. I have been working on Antarctic volcanic rocks since my Bachelor's degree, and more recently, I have begun extending my research to Icelandic volcanic systems.

Attending LASI 7 has been extremely valuable for my scientific development. The conference offered a unique opportunity to learn from leading experts from around the world and to deepen my understanding of subvolcanic processes. Engaging

in discussions with specialists from diverse fields and seeing real-world examples of how intrusive systems evolve has been truly inspiring. Being able to observe firsthand how new volcanoes form and how their internal plumbing systems operate has significantly enriched my perspective and strengthened the conceptual framework behind my research.

A highlight of this entire experience was the post-conference Field Trip 1, dedicated to "Plumbing systems fuelling high-temperature geothermal systems." Under the expert guidance of Dr. Guðmundur Ómar Friðleifsson and Dr. Emma Rhodes, we explored the inner portions of the Geitafell volcano and its associated geothermal system, as well as the impressive Reyðarártindur granite pluton. Thanks to excellent organisation, and exceptionally good weather, we were able to examine an extraordinary variety of geological features that illustrate the complexity of a subvolcanic system. These ranged from high-temperature geothermal alterations to extensive networks of interconnected dykes and sills, all the way to the beautifully exposed contact metamorphic aureole.

There are very few places in the world where such features are so accessible and so well preserved, and Iceland is undoubtedly one of them. Being able to see these structures in person, rather than only in diagrams, thin sections, or papers, was not only scientifically valuable but also genuinely exciting.

I am truly grateful for this opportunity, and I am confident that I have gained the maximum benefit from this experience. The knowledge, perspectives, and personal connections I developed during LASI 7 will be fundamental for the continuation of my research and for my growth as a scientist.

LASI 7 2025 – IAVCEI ERC travel bursary report

## Post-conference trip 2: Roots of central volcanoes: the plutonic complexes of SE Iceland

By Francesca (Frankie) Butler, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

The field trip to the Austurlands was nothing short of volcanological heaven. We stood inside an exposed magma chamber and had expert volcanologists leading us through the proposed formation and the research that remains to be done. This allowed the international group of scientists to discuss ideas and form theories for the formation of complex textures at the surface.

Each field day was planned with an understanding that weather could change the timings/ accessibility of the outcrop. Therefore, the route was shared with myself (as the member of the group with a physical disability), and this gave me ownership over the decision-making process, whether to do the trip/ or not. I see this agency as a key part of the process in creating accessible field trips. I appreciated the check-ins and honesty from trip leaders

when organising each day and ensuring I was comfortable. The team managed to do these check-ins respectfully and without patronising me or making me feel othered (which can often happen on trips like these- so thank you for your tact!).

The field trip guidebooks produced by the VIPs team were incredibly detailed, and this allowed me to apportion my energy appropriately, as this is a key part of my disability. The team also made themselves available for me to ask any questions regarding the day plans and field work. Social events (mostly) took place in fully accessible venues with no steps aside from the end of conference dinner- unfortunately the venue did not have a working lift. However, I did enjoy my time at the end of conference dinner. Other social events were excellent for access, which allowed me to fully relax as a participant.

The field trip 2 team went above and beyond and ensured I always had a trip leader with me, so I was not behind by myself and I did not miss out on the field work explanations. The trip leaders also organised driving the team closer to the outcrop, and a return journey for me in a 4X4 vehicle. This was greatly appreciated and meant I could save some energy for enjoying the geology and the company of other participants. The trip leaders also fetched appropriate rock samples (where sampling was permitted/ fallen rocks were available).



Frankie being amazed by the net-vein complex of Vesturhorn, South Iceland. (Photo: Frankie Butler)

Accommodation-wise the venue for field trip 2 was great, they had made every effort to accommodate my accessibility needs, although they chose an outdoor garden chair as the 'shower stool'- but this was absolutely fine for the duration of time there and much better than no stool! Had the trip been longer, a shower stool for disabled folks would have been preferred- but that is on the hotel venue and not the trip leaders.

I had such a fantastic time, I have added the Austurlands of Iceland as my second case study site for my PhD research. This conference and field work have had a hugely positive impact on me as a researcher and member of the IAVCEI community. I am often told I cannot take part in field work due to my disability- and in this case, so much care was taken by the LASI organising team and VIPS committee to allow my full participation.

Thanks!

### **Post-Conference trip 3: The Roots of Rift Zones in East Iceland (Flood Basalts, Central Volcanoes, and Dyke Swarms)**

**By Séverine Furst, Institut Universitaire Européen de la Mer, France (supported by registrant donations)**

Post-conference Field Trip 3 was a great opportunity to experience the geological setting of East Iceland firsthand. Although I had

heard a lot about the region during the conference, walking through the outcrops and observing the structures directly made those discussions much more tangible. Birgir guided us clearly and enthusiastically, combining geological explanations with local context and history, which helped connect the broader picture with the details.

We visited flood basalts, parts of central volcanoes, and several dyke swarms. Seeing these features together gave me a clearer sense of how the rift zone is organised and how the structures relate in the field. From a modelling perspective, the trip was especially valuable. My work focuses on magma propagation and deformation through experiments and simulations, so observing dykes cutting layered basalt and volcanic architecture at outcrop scale added context often missing from simplified models. Discussing these observations with people from different backgrounds further highlighted the value of combining field and modelling approaches.

Overall, the excursion was both scientifically informative and personally inspiring. It strengthened my understanding of the geological framework behind the processes I study and reinforced the importance of multidisciplinary dialogue. I'm very grateful to the organisers for such a well-structured and rewarding way to conclude the conference.



*Participants inspecting ignimbrite deposits with East Iceland flood basalts in the background (Photo: Séverine Furst)*

## 2.4 Physics of Volcanoes meeting (IAVCEI-endorsed event)



Group photo of the participants of the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of Physics of Volcanoes (Photo by Martina Heidemann)

The *Physics of Volcanoes* workshop has taken place every year since 2015 and serves as THE meeting of the German volcanological community (<https://dgg-online.de/physics-of-volcanoes/>). The 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the *Physics of Volcanoes* workshop took place in Potsdam from 18 to 20 February 2026 with a record number of 160 participants. While around 60 scientists and students came from the Potsdam and Berlin area, the remaining 100 participants came from 45 institutions in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Iceland, Great Britain and India. After an icebreaker on Wednesday evening in the foyer of the University of Potsdam's geosciences building with the start of the poster presentation, the scientific programme took place from Thursday morning to Friday afternoon in the adjacent lecture halls and on other floors of the building.

A total of 30 presentations and 48 posters were presented in four thematic sessions: 1) Geophysics and Remote Sensing, 2) Geochemistry and Petrology, 3) Hazards and Monitoring, and 4) Volcano Seismology. As is typical for the PoV, the programme was deliberately mixed to promote a diverse and exciting exchange. Once again this year, the majority of the contributions came from young scientists; in addition to numerous contributions from doctoral students, there were also lectures and posters from MSc and BSc students. This year, the lectures and posters were supplemented by Geo.X discussion rounds on topics like

- "Triggering Unrest, Forecasting and Monitoring of Eruptions",
- "From Signals to Processes: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Real-Time Eruption Characterisation",
- "2D and 3D Imaging of Volcanic Products: From the micro to nano-scale",
- "Unrest on the Reykjanes peninsula, Iceland: Multidisciplinary opportunities, Linking petrology and seismology to image magma reservoirs",

- "Where, how long, at what conditions and in what geometric form do eruptible magmas reside in the shallow crust prior to eruption: linking petrological and geophysical observations",
- "Infrastructure topic: New large instruments/networks in volcano research (fibre optics, Safator, satellites, TandemL, EPOS)", and
- "Modelling the geohazard".

The workshop was organised by Eva Eibl, Jia-Yun Peng, Gizem Izgi, Alea Joachim and Nele Vesely (University of Potsdam), and the discussion rounds were led by Thomas Walter (GFZ Potsdam) and Melanie Sieber (TU Berlin) in addition to the hosts from the University of Potsdam. As usual, participation in the PoV was free of charge this year. We would like to express our sincere thanks for the financial support provided by the German Geophysical Society (via the Arbeitskreis Vulkanologie [Volcanology Working Group]), the German Volcanological Society (DVG), DIGOS, the University of Potsdam, Geo.X and the provision of travel grants to student members by the German Mineralogical Society (DMG). Our special thanks go to the Student Council of Geosciences at the University of Potsdam, which supported the workshop by selling drinks and cakes, as well as to numerous other helpers on site.

We look forward to the next POV, organised by Harri Geiger and team in Freiburg.

**Eva Eibl**  
*University of Potsdam, Germany*

## 2.5 Volcano Seismology and Acoustics workshop in Pucon, Chile



Workshop participants at the venue in Pucon, Chile (Photo: Jurgen Neuberg)

The 2025 annual workshop of the IAVCEI-IASPEI commission on “Volcano Seismology and Acoustics” was held at the Gerónimo Hotel during November 23–29, 2025 in Pucon, Chile, in the shadow of Villarrica volcano. The organisation was shared between Rodrigo Contreras Arratia (Universidad Católica de Temuco, Temuco, Chile) and the co-chairs of the Commission, Jeff Johnson (Boise State University, USA) and Jurgen (Locko) Neuberg (Leeds University, UK) with help from Luis Franco of SERNAGEOMIN in Chile. The workshop attracted 42 participants from 16 different countries who presented a wide spectrum of projects, results and many open questions from exciting places all over the world.

Sponsored through the IAVCEI travel grant, 6 participants received financial support for travel or accommodation without which a participation would not have been possible. Further financial support was received from Boise State University to assist with lodging costs for participants. In addition, the Seismological Society of America (SSA) awarded a Global Travel Grant for one participant.

It has become one of the signature characteristics of these workshops – developed and tested over more than two decades – to provide a flexible format of scientific dialogue, intended as an alternative to the usual conference presentation style. Hence, a lot of time was allocated to open-floor discussions loosely linked to the presentations that allowed extensive exchange of different experiences and views.

A second signature characteristic of these workshops is the integration of excursions and field trips in the workshop programme. Accordingly, we spent a full day in the city of Temuco, during the first half, we visited the Southern Andes Volcano Observatory (OVDAS, Observatorio Volcanológico de los Andes del Sur) where we could experience how volcanoes in Chile are monitored and how modern ML methodologies are integrated into the monitoring process. Workshop participant Cyril Journeau, from the University of California Davis (US), delivered a talk on Reviewing Machine learning techniques applied to volcano monitoring. Also, Locko Neuberg, from the University of Leeds (UK), contributed a report about the function



Participants' visit at OVDAS (Photo: Jurgen Neuberg)

and practise of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to the UK Government on the eruption of Soufriere Hills volcano on Montserrat, West Indies. Both important talks for a volcano observatory undergoing modernisation.

During the afternoon, we attended a seminar at the Universidad Católica de Temuco (UCT) which was designated for the provision of scientific information and how it is used by civil defence agencies during a volcanic crisis.

Workshop participant Itahiza Dominguez (ING, Tenerife) talked about his experience during the 2021 eruption of La Palma, and Fernando Peña, professor at UCT, spoke about territorial planning around volcanoes in Chile. Finally, Catedrin Savaria, Chief of the Emergency office in Temuco talked about the 2023 crisis at Villarrica and how the scientific information and territorial planning was used for the crisis management.

Carlos Cardona and Luis Franco presented on the seismic monitoring of volcanoes in Chile including recent volcanic crises of Villarrica, Calbuco, Planchon Peteroa, and Laguna de Maule. Their perspective, merging science with monitoring, was an important theme of this workshop and other seismo-acoustic workshops organized by the commission.

Another unique feature of the Pucon workshop was the proximity to the active Villarrica Volcano whose summit was just 17 km from the venue. On Tuesday more than half the conference attendees participated in a guided summit climb with a super-fun-icy-slide to go down. Participants could view the crater, which normally hosts an exposed, convecting lava lake, but during the workshop the volcanic activity was especially low. This climb, entailing more than 1000 meters of vertical ascent, is on snow slopes

and requires ice axe and other specialized gear. Additionally, a relaxing afternoon discussing science took place at the thermal baths "Termas Indómito" near Pucón.



The steep climb to Villarrica volcano (Photo: Jurgen Neuberg).



Outgoing commission chair Locko Neuberg thanking the organisers and participants at the final workshop dinner. (Photo: Jurgen Neuberg)

Workshop attendees Jerry Mock and Jeff Johnson deployed infrasound monitoring stations at the summit and commented that its infrasound generation was as low as it ever was (excepting for the period just following the 2015 paroxysm).

The workshop ended with the traditional sharing of beverages from participants' country of origin or residence. This final session was accompanied by live Latin-American folk music which left participants with an unforgettable memory.

**Jurgen Neuberg**  
University of Leeds, UK



## 2.6 32<sup>nd</sup> International Tsunami Symposium in Hyderabad, India



Group picture of the participants of the 32<sup>nd</sup> International Tsunami Symposium (Photo: Yuichiro Tanioka)

The Joint Tsunami Commission, an IUGG Commission of three associations (IAPSO, IASPEI and IAVCEI), holds the *International Tsunami Symposium* (ITS) every two years, where tsunami researchers and disaster prevention personnel from all over the world gather to discuss a wide range of topics such as tsunami generation, tsunami modelling, tsunami warning, damage prediction, tsunami evacuation, tsunami disaster prevention education, etc. The commission publishes current tsunami research in peer-reviewed journals as topical volumes and special publications.

The 32<sup>nd</sup> ITS was held in Hyderabad, India, from 12 to 14 November 2025. More than 140 contributions were presented in oral and poster sessions. Our discussion of tsunami sciences in the symposium was more fruitful and successful than before. Because of recent developments in various observations as well as advancements in computational capabilities, novel forecasting methods for tsunami inundation and disaster prediction have been developed. Three recent tsunami events were discussed in detail:

- 2025 Kamchatka (caused by a tectonic earthquake)
- 2022 Tonga (caused by a volcanic eruption that triggered two types of tsunamis: “classic” tsunamis caused by the displacement of large volumes of water, and meteotsunamis caused by fast-moving atmospheric pressure disturbances.)
- 2018 Anak Krakatoa (caused by a sector collapse on an active volcano), and

Those tsunamis raised questions about the early warning capability for non-seismic tsunamis. We found that the collaboration between tsunami, volcano, and meteorological scientists is key to solving the problems.

**Yuichiro Tanioka**

Hokkaido University, Japan



Scene from the panel discussions. (Photo: Yuichiro Tanioka)

## SECTION 3. IAVCEI – DOWN TO BUSINESS

### 3.1 Scientific Program for the General Assembly in South Korea 2027

The Scientific Program committee for the [2027 General Assembly in Incheon, South Korea](#) has met on 13 January and 10 March 2026 and further meetings will take place every 6–8 weeks. All commissions and networks had been contacted by the Vice-President Marta Calvache and to date 12 proposals for sessions have been received. The number of colleagues that

select IAVCEI as their affiliation during the registration process for the GA2027 will define the financial contribution of IUGG to IAVCEI and represents a significant portion of our yearly budget for financial support. Please consider attending the GA2027 and contributing actively to the scientific program. Further session proposals can be sent to [secretary@iavceivolcano.org](mailto:secretary@iavceivolcano.org).

### 3.2 IAVCEI Member Survey

The member survey closed eventually on 28 February 2026. The Executive Committee is evaluating the feedback and we plan to publish insights in newsletter 02'26.

### 3.3 Volcanic Surveillance and Crisis Management Award – call closed

The call for the [Award for Volcanic Surveillance and Crisis Management](#) closed on 13 March and the [award committee](#) has already started working.

### 3.4 Events and Meetings 2026–2029

#### IAVCEI events 2026

\*indicates IUGG financial support for this event

#### Summer School 2026

9–6 May, Izmir, Turkey

[IASPEI/IAVCEI/IASPO International Heat Flow commission]

<https://ihfc-iugg.org/community/summerschool/summerschool-2026>

#### Commemoration of the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Pinatubo Volcano Eruption

10–11 June, Angeles City, (Pampanga, Philippines)

[commission Cities and Volcanoes]

<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/event/commemoration-of-the-35th-anniversary-of-pinatubo-volcano-eruption/>

#### Vulcano Summer School

15–19 June, Vulcano island, Italy

[commission on Chemistry of Volcanic Gases]

<https://sites.google.com/view/vulcanosummerschool2026>

#### Oregon origins Project VIII: Echoes Eruption

25–26 June, Bend (OR), USA

[commission Cities and Volcanoes]

<https://www.oregonorigins.org/>

#### Soufrière 50

5–10 July, Guadeloupe, France

[commission Cities and Volcanoes]

<https://www.ipgp.fr/actus-et-agenda/actualites/colloque-international-soufriere50-premiere-circulaire/>

#### 7<sup>th</sup> Conference Alfred Rittmann

7–9 July, Catania, Italy

[Associazione Italiana di Vulcanologia, IAVCEI-sponsored]

<https://www.conferenzarittmann.it>

#### ITU Global Initiative on Resilience to Natural Hazards through AI Solutions

\*7–10 July, Geneva, Switzerland

[International Telecommunication Union, IAVCEI-sponsored]

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/extcoop/ai4resilience/Pages/default.aspx>

#### Cities on Volcanoes 13 **POSTPONED**

12–17 July, Bend, USA

[Cities and Volcanoes commission]

#### LIP-IDC 2026 International Conference on Large Igneous Provinces and their Dyke Swarms

\*3–7 August, Nyeri, Kenya

[Large Igneous Provinces commission]

<https://lipidc9.sciencesconf.org/>

**Bushveld complex: The largest fossilized magma chamber in the Earth crust?**

**\*21–25 August, Eastern Bushveld complex, South Africa**  
[Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems commission]  
<https://vipscommission.org/event/field-trip-to-eastern-bushveld-complex/>

**EMSEV 2026**

**\*24–28 August, Kumamoto, Japan**  
[Electromagnetic Studies of Earthquakes and Volcanoes, IUGG inter-association commission]  
<https://www.emsev-iugg.org/emsev/emsev2026>

**Volcano-Ice Interactions**

**\*13–19 September, Washington, USA**  
[Volcano-Ice Interactions commission, IUGG inter-association commission]  
<https://viic.iavceivolcano.org/>

**9<sup>th</sup> CCC workshop**

**\*20–26 September, Valles Caldera (New Mexico), USA**  
[Collapse Calderas commission]  
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/event/9th-ccc-workshop-valles-caldera-usa/>

**TIGER – Tracking and Investigating Geodynamics and Earth Rotation**

**28 September – 1 October, Gävle, Sweden**  
[IAVCEI-sponsored, IAG/IAVCEI joint commission on Volcano Geodesy]  
<https://geodesy.science/com3/meetings/tiger-symposium-2026/>

**The record of normal and unusual volcanic-arc activity at the foot of the Andes, San Carlos de Bariloche**

**\*19–23 October, Patagonia, Argentina**  
[Commission on Volcanogenic Sediments]

**2<sup>nd</sup> Submarine Volcanism Workshop**

**\*19–23 October, Fira, Santorini, Greece (Santorini)**  
[Commission on Submarine Volcanism]  
<https://events.geomar.de/event/792>

**Enduring the Unrest, Facing the Eruption**

**\*27–29 October, Naples, Italy**  
[Commission Cities and Volcanoes]  
<https://www.iavceivolcano.org/event/enduring-the-unrest-facing-the-eruption/>

**2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference**

**\*2–5 November, Nevados de Chillan, Chile**  
[Volcanic and Igneous Plumbing Systems commission]  
<https://vipscommission.org/vips-conference-2026>

**7<sup>th</sup> World Landslide Forum**

**23–27 November, Faridabad, India**  
[IUGG International Consortium on Landslides]  
<https://wlf7.org/>

**IAVCEI events 2027****8<sup>th</sup> Volcano Geology workshop**

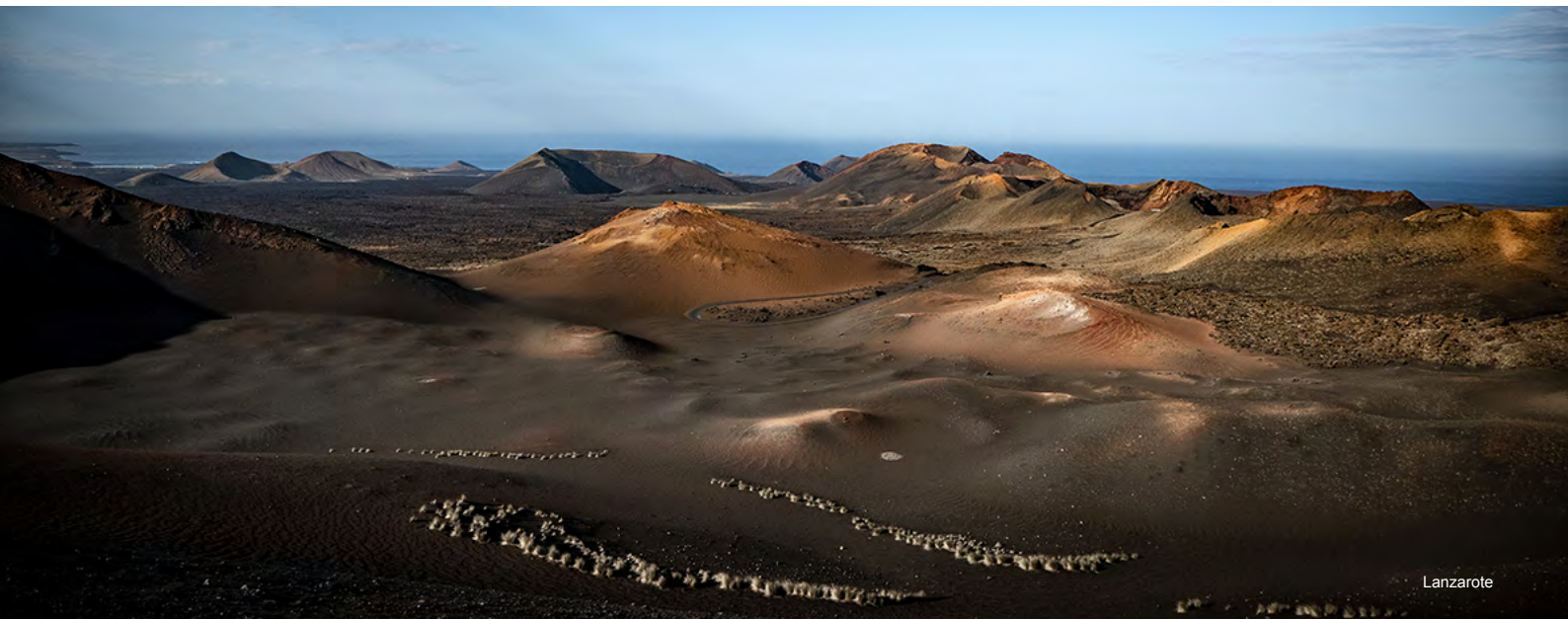
**7–13 March, Southern Kyushu (Kirishima and Sakurajima), Japan**  
[Volcano Geology commission]  
<https://volcanogeology.iavceivolcano.org/the-8th-volcano-geology-workshop-2027-in-southern-kyushu-japan>

**29<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

**16–22 July, Incheon, South Korea**  
[IUGG]  
<https://iugg2027korea.org>

**IAVCEI events 2029****Scientific Assembly**

**1–6 July, San José, Costa Rica**  
[IAVCEI]



## SECTION 4. NEWS FROM MEMBERS

## 4.1 Obituary for Raúl Mora-Amador



Raúl during the CCVG Workshop in Kamchatka in 2011 (photo: Sergio Calabrese)

It is with great pain and regret that the community of the IAVCEI Commission on Volcanic Lakes (CVL) informs on the early loss of a dear friend and colleague: Raúl Mora-Amador has left us too soon, after years of struggling with disease. We want to thank and remember Raúl for his limitless dedication to volcanology and, especially, to volcanic lakes. Raúl's story is a story of guts and passion, for Poás and its Laguna Caliente, in which science was the means and never just the scope. The crater of Poás, "el hueco" as he called it, was his second home. Raúl's work transpired into society, and he took it at heart to protect all his fellow *ticas* and *ticos*: his aim was to protect them, inform them, educate them on *their* volcanoes, first of all on Poás, but also on Turrialba, Irazú and Rincón de la Vieja.

During his MSc research Raúl reconstructed the last four major eruptive events of Poás (1834, 1910, 1953-1955, 2017). Having the opportunity to witness Poás's recent phreatic eruption cycle (2006-2016) and consequent crater lake dry-out, Raúl became obsessed by active sulfur volcanism, guided in this endeavour by his dear friend and "Poás sulfur pioneer" Clive Oppenheimer. Raúl contributed as an editor and multi-chapter author to the "Poás: The Pulsing Heart of Central America Volcanic Zone" 2019 Springer book (Tassi, Vaselli, Mora-Amador <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-02156-0>).

Raúl shared his passion for Poás with the scientific community by organizing the CVL7 workshop in Costa Rica in 2010; he put the IAVCEI commission on volcanic lakes (CVL) back on the rails, after the six-year hiatus following the CVL6 Copahue workshop. Besides being an active Steering Committee member



Shortly prior to a volcano-themed meal in Costa Rica in 2008 (Photo: Clive Oppenheimer)

for CVL for many years, Raúl was a lecturer and researcher in volcanology at the *Escuela Centroamericana de Geología* of the *Universidad de Costa Rica* (UCR, San José). He led the volcano and seismic monitoring group of *Red Sismológica Nacional-UCR* through periods of volcanic turmoil.

The CVL community will deeply miss Raúl's enthusiasm, passion, empathy, humour and many laughs. Our most sincere thoughts go to Raúl's dear family and many friends.

**Dmitri Rouwet**  
INGV Bologna, Italy

## 4.2 Obituary for Rolf Schick

2 June 1933 – 13 March 2026

Rolf Schick, a Professor Emeritus of geophysics from the University of Stuttgart, Germany, passed away after a brief illness on March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2026, at the age of 92. Rolf was a well-established member of the geophysical and seismological communities in Germany and beyond, and a pioneer of volcano seismology. He will be fondly remembered by all who knew him for his enthusiasm, curiosity, imagination, and for his ability to combine what he liked most: seismology, especially of volcanoes; teaching; wine and good food; ham radio; tinkering; travel; and his family.

When he was 15 years old, Rolf earned and received one of the first ham radio licenses issued in Germany after World War II, having built his own receiver using schematics from an encyclopedia. Over the following more than 70 years, he continued his QSOs (radio conversations) via voice and Morse code, participating in and contributing to the growth of ham radio in Germany. In later years, when the radios had become more compact, they accompanied him on all his travels. In the evenings after scientific meetings or field work, and the obligatory social and scientific discussions, Rolf often spanned his antenna, tested the airwaves and collected new QSOs. He claimed to “talk faster” via Morse code than voice, especially after enjoying a glass or two of wine.

Following his schooling, Rolf entered an apprenticeship to become a machinist, completing the courses as a journeyman. This experience was to serve him very well in dealing with

the technical challenges of his later career in seismology. He completed highschool maturation in the Fall of 1956 and immediately began to study physics at the Technische Hochschule Stuttgart, which later became the University of Stuttgart, and where he spent the rest of his career. Rolf was fortunate to be assigned to help and drive Frank Press, when he arrived in 1961 in Stuttgart to install the equipment for the World Wide Standard Seismograph Network (WWSSN) seismic station, STU, which was commissioned in January 1962. The combination of the technical and physics aspects of seismology that he encountered in this task is likely the impetus for Rolf to work with Prof. Dr. W. Hiller, the director of the State Seismological Service of Baden-Württemberg, later the Institute of Geophysics of the University of Stuttgart, where he completed his doctoral thesis. During the late-1960s, the Institute grew into one of the respected centers of geophysics in Germany due in part to Rolf's contributions to the development new instrumentation, and his operation of the WWSSN station as well as the local and regional seismograph stations. His curiosity and enthusiasm often communicated itself to his masters and doctoral students.

Rolf's research interests shifted during a vacation to Italy with his wife, Inge, an artist, in the late-1960s. They went in search of good food and beautiful surroundings near the volcano Etna on Sicily. There he also found volcanic tremor in the seismic recordings from the mountain, engaging his curiosity. Finding that there were few good physical explanations for the source of the volcanic



Rolf Schick with Susanna Falsaperla on Etna 1990

tremor, he enthusiastically became a pioneer in volcano seismology and began working on the open questions with Italian geophysicists. Developing and exploring imaginative models for the tremor sources in evening discussions was an enjoyable and important aspect of his studies, with many publications resulting from the collaborative vetting and description of those models. He encouraged new connections by bringing German colleagues and students into his work on Etna volcano, and Italian colleagues and students to work with him at the Institute in Stuttgart. Later in life, he proudly related that some of the connections he had made across country borders resulted in marriages between Italians and Germans.

While his interest in volcanoes in Italy and other countries continued, Rolf also turned his gaze toward Indonesia. Based on a bilateral agreement between the German and Indonesian governments, and financing from the former, Rolf gave his wholehearted support to a project beginning in 1982 and encompassing both technical and training aspects to improve the monitoring of Indonesian volcanoes, particularly Merapi, near the city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The program, to work on physical volcanology, centered on co-operation and collaboration between the University of Stuttgart and the Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. It included the placement of German scientists and the establishment a Masters program (S2) in Geophysics in Indonesia, as well as exchange between both institutions to encourage collaboration and joint research. As one of the scientists spending two years at Gadjah Mada, one of us (JN) experienced Rolf's enthusiasm and charisma during his visits, and the motivating impact he had on the Indonesian project partners. The Masters program is still thriving, now in the competent hands of our Indonesian colleagues. Based on these contacts, a series of German – Indonesian bilateral research initiatives followed, as well as a European research program in which Rolf was involved, aimed at studying the volcanoes in Java and Bali.

Early on, Rolf began promoting the idea that seismicity on volcanoes is complex, that it provides a view into the volcanic processes, and that it should be a separate branch of seismology requiring study and especially discussion on its own merits. To encourage discussion he and his colleague Bruno Martinelli, who worked in Colombia on the 1985 eruption of Nevado de Ruiz, established the 'Working Group on Seismic Phenomena Associated with Volcanic Activity' within the European Seismological Commission (ESC). Rolf led this working group until 1998 when he encouraged one of us to take over as chair. By then this group had developed into an international forum with annual workshops dedicated to seismic monitoring of volcanoes and the novel interpretation

of volcano seismic signals during various stages of activity. The working group has now merged into the well-established Commission on Volcano Seismology and Acoustics, jointly hosted by IASPEI and IAVCEI. The annual, international workshops still bear Rolf's unique signature, a friendly environment for open discussion and exchange of ideas as an alternative to large conferences. This ESC working group has also been instrumental in promoting the wider use of broadband seismic and infrasound equipment on volcanoes all over the world.

Rolf Schick leaves behind a text book well-known by some generations of German geophysics students; many articles and several monographs about volcanic tremor and seismology; a number of popular articles and books for the general public; group members from a few volcano tours he led to far-flung shores; and perhaps more importantly many students and colleagues inspired by his ideas, initiatives, questions and enthusiasm. His passion for volcanoes and particularly volcano seismology will be remembered fondly by many geoscientists who have had the privilege to work and interact with him. While Rolf's legacy lives on, he will be missed by everyone who was fortunate enough to have known him.



*Rolf Schick's Birthday  
2023*

**Prof. Jürgen Neuberg,**

*Commission on Volcano Seismology and Acoustics,  
Chair 1999–2025  
Leeds University, UK*

**Dr. Peggy Hellweg**

*Berkeley Seismology Laboratory (retired)  
University of California Berkeley, U.S.A.*

With contributions from Prof. E. Wielandt, Dr. W. Zürn and Dr. W. Brüstle

## 4.3 Synthesis of member numbers

From the 2025 IAVCEI activity report that is being sent to IUGG every year:

By the end of 2025, IAVCEI had 1664 members that had their 2025 membership fee paid. 1726 former members had not extended their membership for 2025. A lot of work was invested to improve the membership management system and strengthen the "benefits for members" strategy. The number of former members is decreasing.

**Some numbers of the 1664 members:**

- Citizenship from 63 countries;
- 44.04% women,
- 55.05% men, and
- 0.91% non-binary;
- 45.68% of our members are Early Career Researchers.