



Monthly Bulletin

Institut de physique du globe de Paris

Observatoire volcanologique du Piton de la Fournaise

ISSN 2610 – 5101

December, 2022

PITON DE LA FOURNAISE (VNUM #233020)

Latitude: 21.244°S

Longitude: 55.708°E

Summit elevation: 2632 m

Piton de la Fournaise is a basaltic hot spot volcano located in the southeastern part of La Réunion Island (Indian Ocean).

The volcano first erupted about 500,000 years ago. Its volcanic activity is characterized by frequent effusive eruptions (with emissions of lava fountains and lava flows) that occur on average twice a year since 1998. More rarely, larger explosive eruptions (with blocks covering the summit area and ash emissions that can disperse over long distances) have happened in the past with a centennial recurrence rate.

Most of the current eruptive activity (97% during the last 300 years) occurs from vents inside the Enclos Fouqué caldera. A few eruptions, however, have occurred from vents outside the caldera (most recently in 1977, 1986, and 1998). Such eruptions can potentially threaten communities that live in the surrounding areas.

Since late 1979, the activity of Piton de la Fournaise is monitored by the Piton de la Fournaise Volcanological Observatory (Observatoire Volcanologique du Piton de la Fournaise - OVPF), which belongs to the Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris (IPGP).

Alert level: Vigilance
(since October 14, 2022)

(cf. table in the appendix)



A. Piton de la Fournaise activity

Seismicity

In December 2022, the OVPF-IPGP recorded at Piton de La Fournaise:

- 35 shallow volcano-tectonic earthquakes (0 to 2.5 km above sea level) below the summit craters;
- 2 deep earthquakes (below sea level);
- 1202 rockfalls.

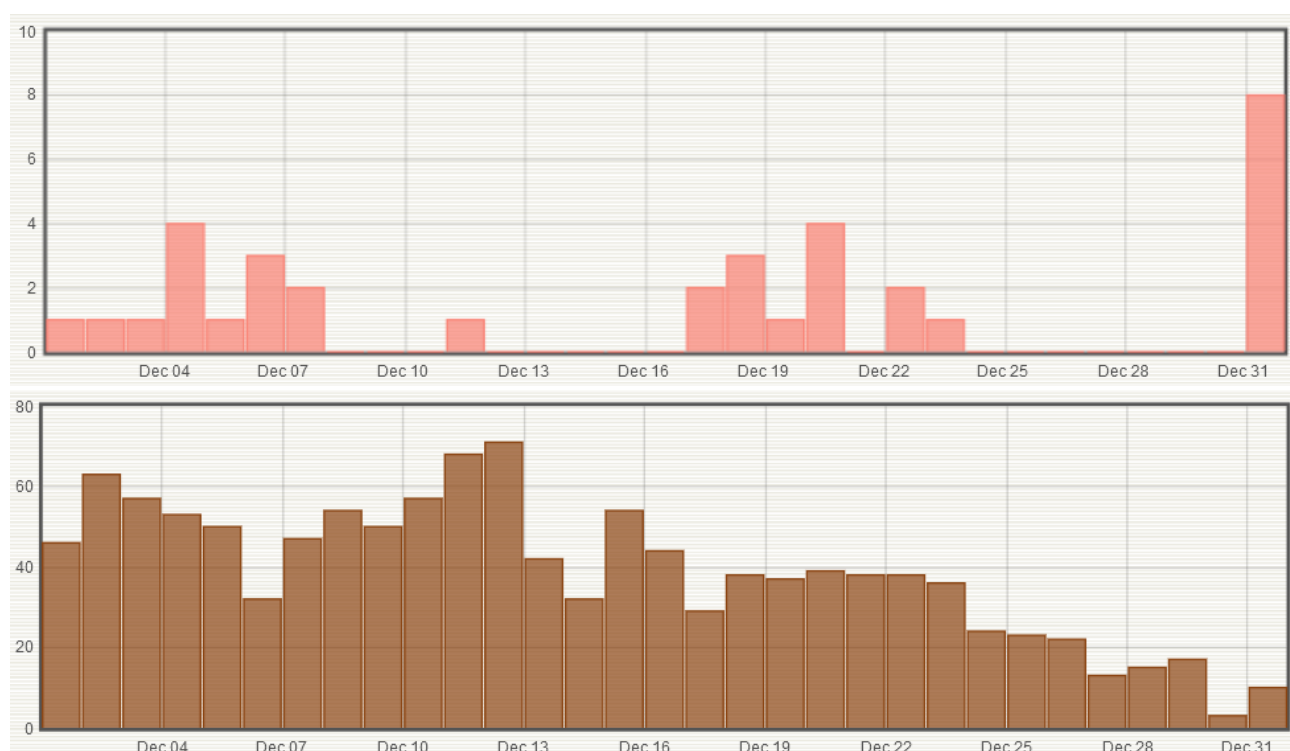


Figure 1: Number of (top) shallow volcano-tectonic earthquakes and (bottom) rockfalls per day recorded in December 2022 (© OVPF-IPGP).

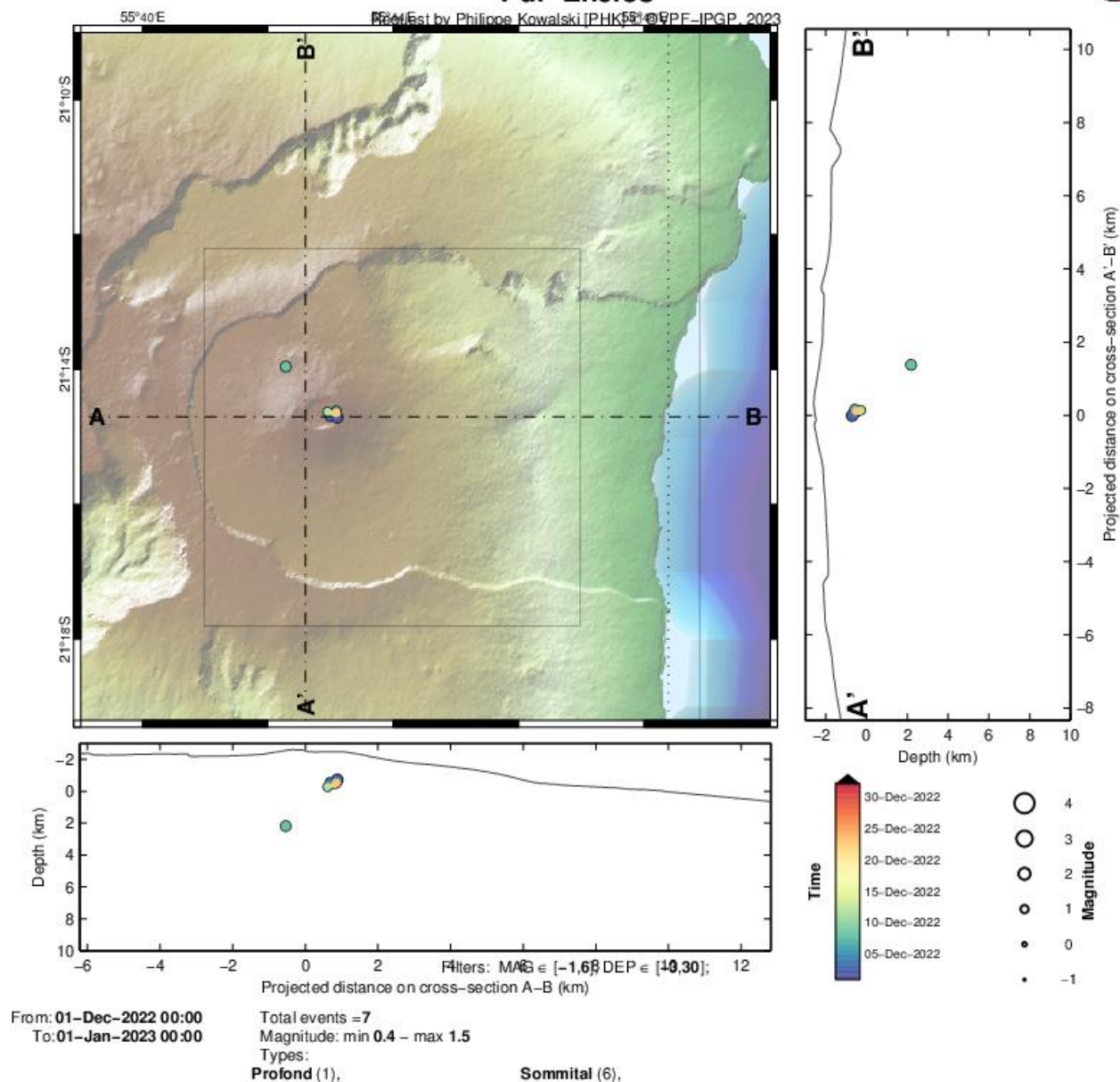
The seismic activity at Piton de la Fournaise in December 2022 was low, with a mean of 1 shallow volcano-tectonic earthquake per day (Figure 1).

Most of these events were located below the eastern rim of the *Cratère Dolomieu* (Figure 2).

Numerous rockfalls also occurred (inside the *Cratère Dolomieu*, along the cliffs of the *Rivière de l'Est* and on the September-October lava flows).



PdF Enclos





Deformation

When the last eruption stopped on October 5, 2022, a resumption of inflation for the whole edifice was recorded until October 23 (Figures 3 and 4).

Since then and before December 30, no significant edifice deformation has been recorded. Since December 30, edifice inflation renewed with a pressure source located below summit.

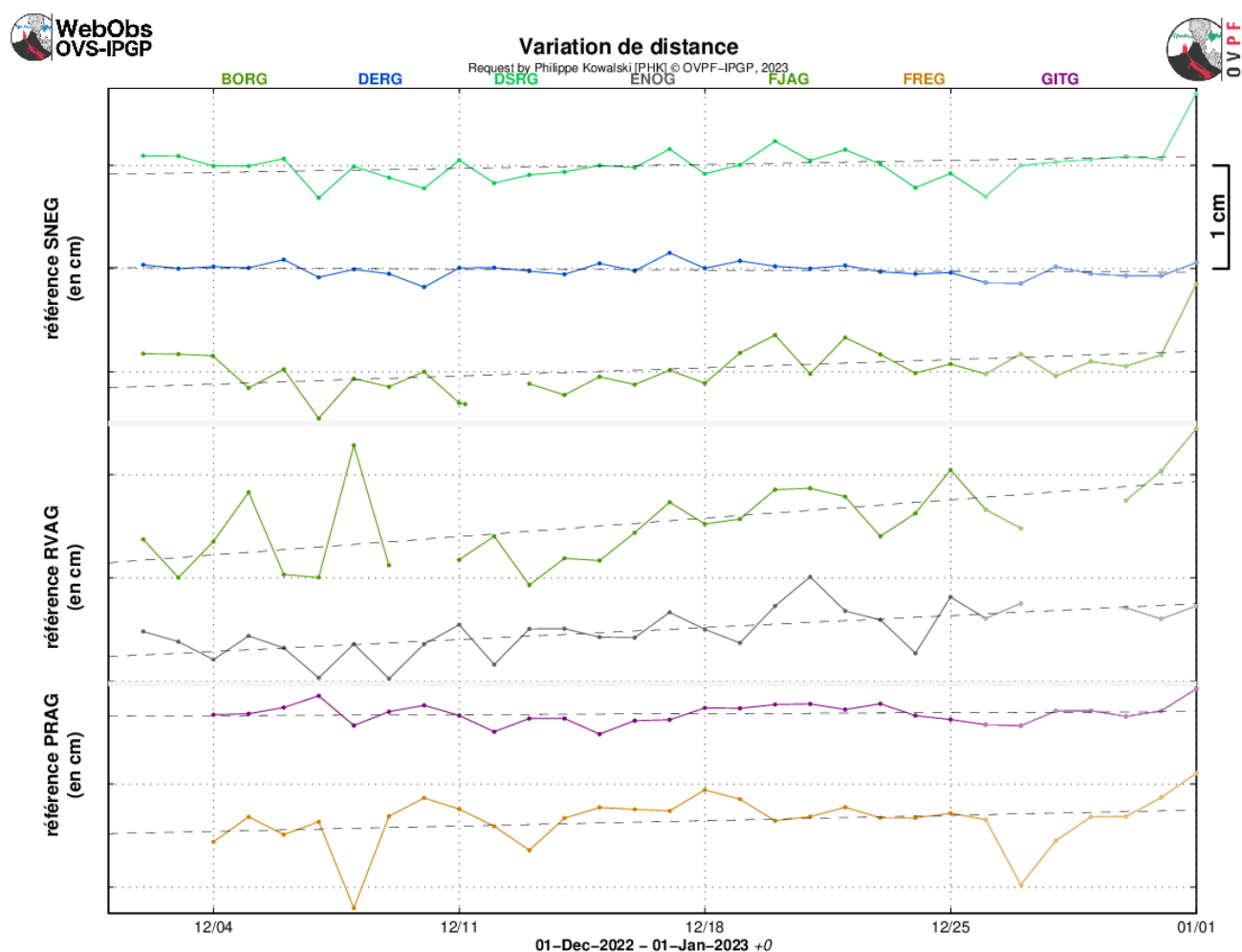
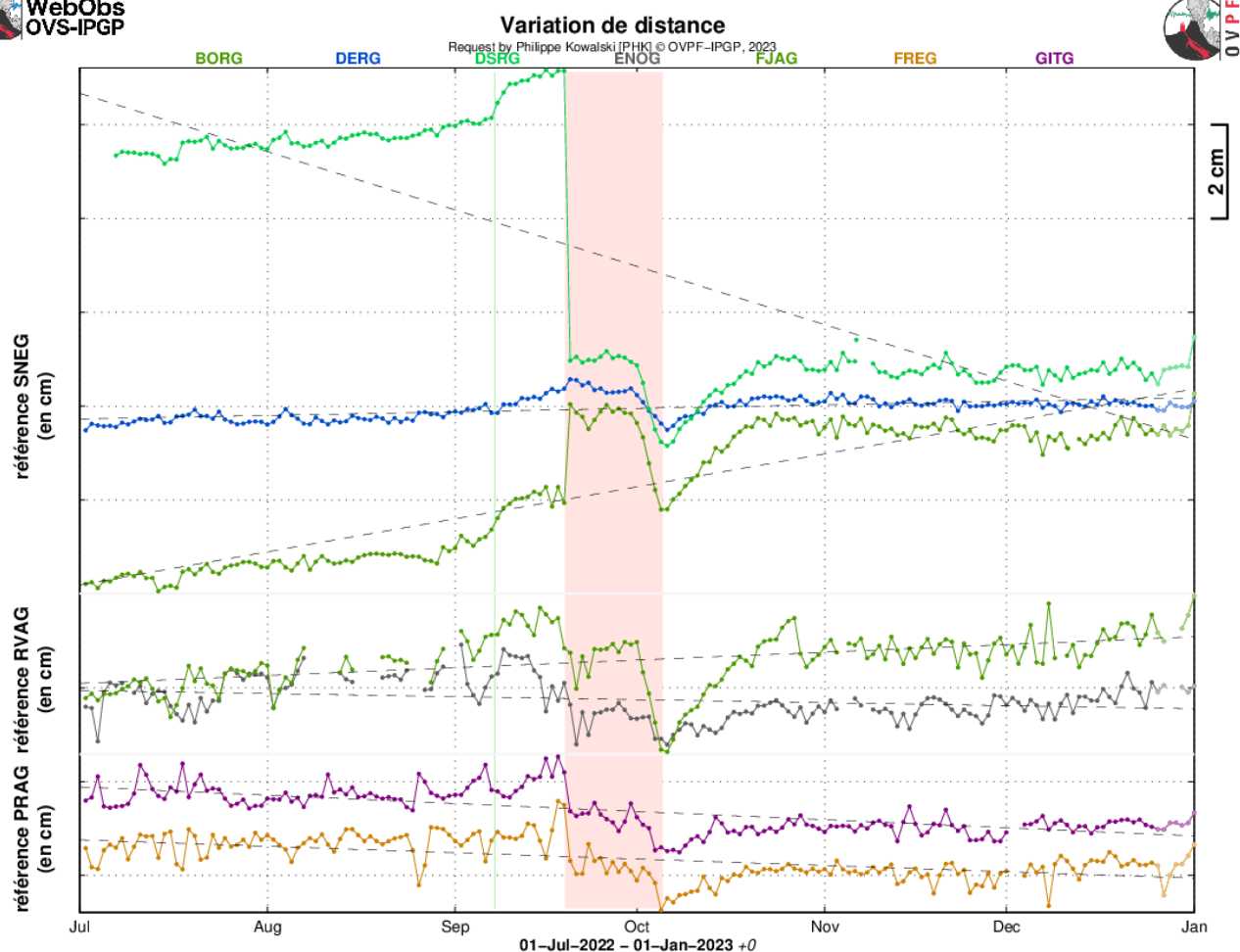


Figure 3: Ground deformation records over the course of December 2022. The time series plots show the changes in distance between pairs of GPS stations located around the Dolomieu summit crater (reference: BOMG; top graph), the terminal cone (reference: FOAG; middle graph) and the Enclos Fouqué caldera (reference: PRAG; bottom graph), from north to south (see location in Figure 5). Increasing distances (or baseline elongation) indicate volcano inflation, while decreasing distances (or baseline contraction) reflect edifice deflation (© OVPF-IPGP).



PROC.GIPSYX / BASELINES_ - sysop@pilotdescalunets - 02-Jan-2023 06:23:15 +0 - gnss.m (2022-06-12) / WebObs MMXXIII

Figure 4: Ground deformation records over the past six months (wherein red and green bars represent eruptions and intrusions, respectively). The time series plots show the changes in distance between pairs of GPS stations located around the Dolomieu summit crater (reference: BORG; top graph), the terminal cone (reference: FOAG; middle graph) and the Enclos Fouqué caldera (reference: PRAG; bottom graph), from north to south (see location in Figure 5). Increasing distances (or baseline elongation) indicate volcano inflation, while decreasing distances (or baseline contraction) reflect edifice deflation (© OVPF-IPGP).

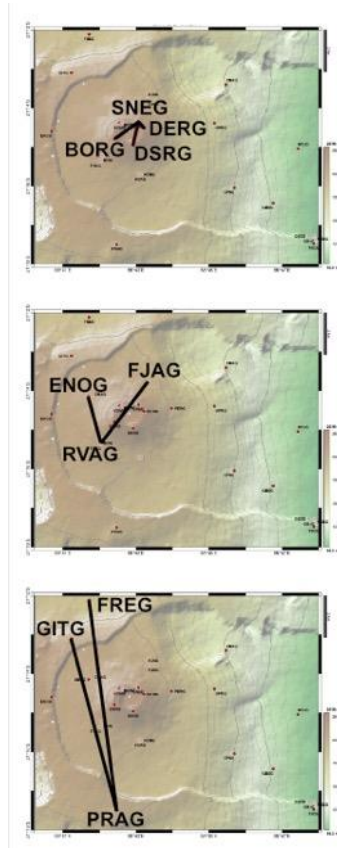


Figure 5: Location map of GPS stations and baselines as discussed in the text and shown in Figures 3 and 4 (© OVPF-IPGP).

* Glossary: The summit GPS signals indicate the influence of a shallow pressure source below the volcano, while distant GPS signals indicate the influence of a deep pressure source below the volcano. Inflation usually means pressurization; and conversely deflation usually means depressurization.



Gas geochemistry

CO₂ concentration in the soil

Since the December 2020 eruption, the network recorded a continuous increase in soil CO₂ emissions in both distal (Plaine des Cafres sector) and proximal sites (Gîte du volcan).

The last eruptive event lasted from December 22, 2021 to January 17, 2022. Starting on December 27, 2021, we observe a rapid and unprecedentedly strong increase in CO₂ soil emissions in the proximal Gîte station and an inversion of the trend in the distal stations.

The inversion in distal stations lasted till January 07, 2022, then the concentration remained stable till end of January on intermediate values.

In the proximal Gîte site, a sudden drop to very low CO₂ fluxes was detected after January 3, 2022. Since the end of the eruption a new phase of increase was recorded, but with a lower rate.

The significant fluctuations observed during February are likely related to the environmental influence of two cyclonic events (Figure 6).

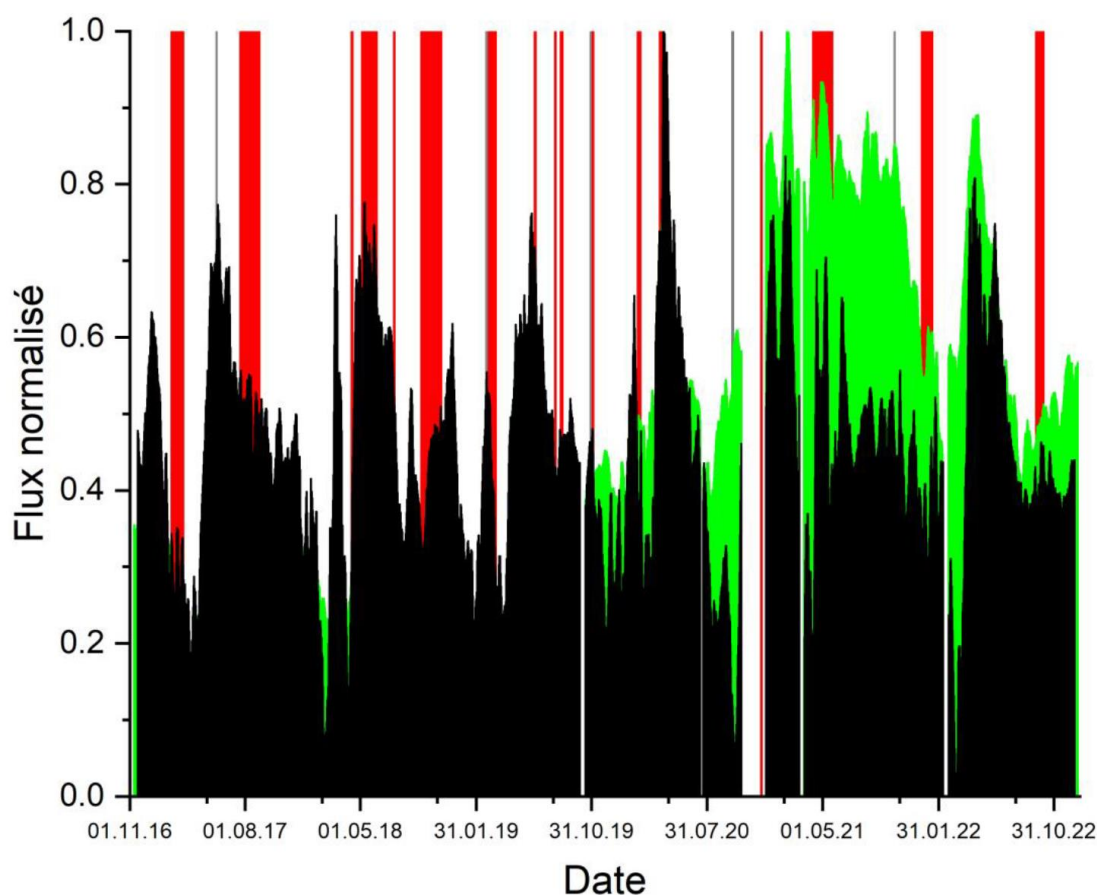


Figure 6: Comparison between the normalized average of uncorrected (OVPF-model; 15 days moving average; in green) and corrected for long-term influence of environmental parameters (INGV MALFIT model; in black) soil CO₂ flux from distal stations since October 2016 (last station set). Red bars: eruptions; Gray bars: intrusions (© OVPF-IPGP).



A new increase in soil CO₂ emissions was recorded in both distal and proximal stations at the end of February (Figure 6), with a strong acceleration since March 15. The new phase of increase in CO₂ soil emissions has lasted till May 05 in the distal area and till May 19 in the proximal area.

Interestingly, isotopic analysis of gas sampled at both distal (PNRN, Plaine des Palmistes) and proximal sites shows a marked increase in the magmatic contribution in the March-April 2022 period.

Since mid-May, a trend of decrease in CO₂ gas fluxes is recorded in both proximal and distal sites. The September 19, 2022 eruption occurred after a significant decrease in CO₂ fluxes, likely recording the progressive transfer of magma to shallow crustal levels. Between the end of the last eruption, on October 5, and the early days of December CO₂ fluxes have remained on a stable level. A new trend of rapid increase in soil CO₂ emissions has started since the beginning of December 2022 in both distal and proximal sites.

** Glossary: CO₂ is the first gas to be released from deep magma (rising from the mantle), so its detection in the far field often means a deep rise of magma. Its near-field evolution may be related to magmatic transfer in the shallowest part of the feeding system (< 2-4 km below the surface).*

Summit fumaroles composition obtained by the MultiGas method

- SO₂: close or below the detection threshold.

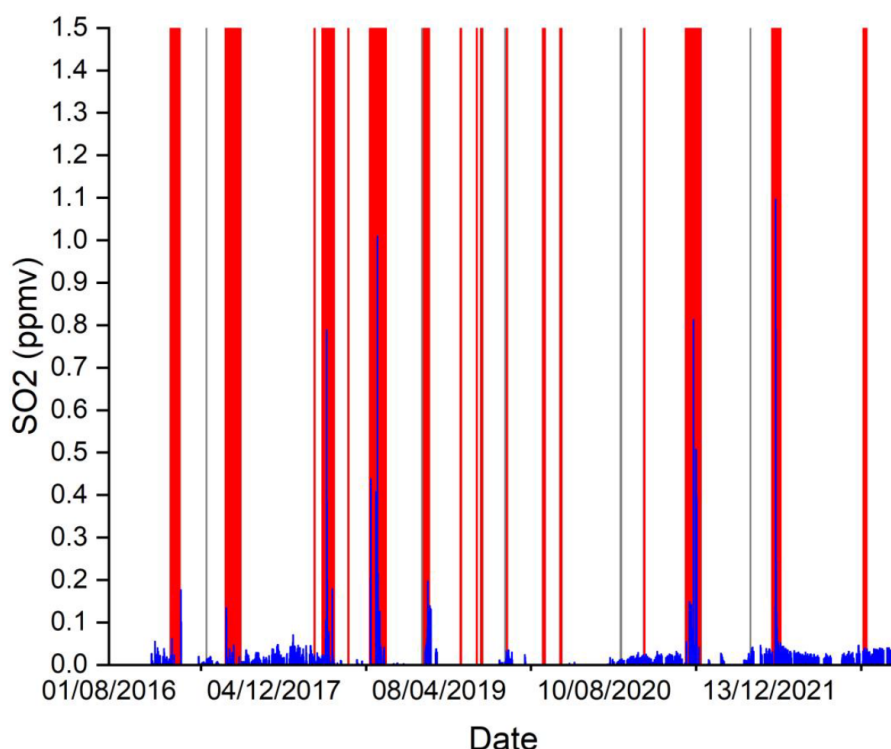


Figure 7: Raw (in blue) concentrations of SO₂ in the atmosphere at the summit of Piton de la Fournaise (MultiGaS station) Red bars: eruptions; Gray bars: intrusions (© OVPF-IPGP).



** Glossary: The MultiGaS method allows measuring the concentrations of H₂O, H₂S, SO₂ and CO₂ in the atmosphere at the summit of the Piton de la Fournaise volcano. Magmatic transfer in the Piton de la Fournaise feeding system can result in an increase in SO₂ concentrations and in the C/S ratio (carbon/sulfur).*

SO₂ flux in the air obtained by DOAS method

The SO₂ fluxes in the air are low; close or below the detection threshold.

** Glossary: During rest periods, SO₂ flux at Piton de la Fournaise is below the detection threshold. The SO₂ flux may increase during magma transfer in the shallowest part of the feeding system. During eruptions, it is directly proportional to the amount of lava emitted at the surface.*

Phenomenology

No eruptive activity reported in December 2022

Summary

Magma recharge and pressurization of the shallow magma reservoir that had resumed following the end of the September-October eruption stopped at the end of October (October 23).

At the same time, seismicity remained low since the end of the last eruption on October 5, with one - to less than one - earthquake per day recorded below the summit craters, while soil CO₂ emissions renewed during early days of December and inflation re-started on December 30.

Note that since 2016, magma recharge of the shallow magma reservoir below Piton de la Fournaise is discontinuous and occurs in pulses. For example, several periods ranging from 15 to ~80 days that were characterized by no deformation and low seismic activity have been observed several times between 2016 and 2019.



B. Seismic activity on La Réunion and in the Indian Ocean basin

Local and regional seismicity

In December 2022, the OVPF-IPGP recorded:

- 101 local earthquakes (below the island, within a radius of 200 km around the island, Figures 8 and 9);
- 3 regional earthquakes (in the Indian Ocean basin).

In December, the OVPF-IPGP recorded 101 local earthquakes below the La Réunion island with small swarms near *La Roche Écrite* and *Cirque de Salazie* (Figure 9).

These earthquakes were located between 10 km and 20 km depth in oceanic lithosphere on which was built the volcanic edifice at the origin of Reunion.

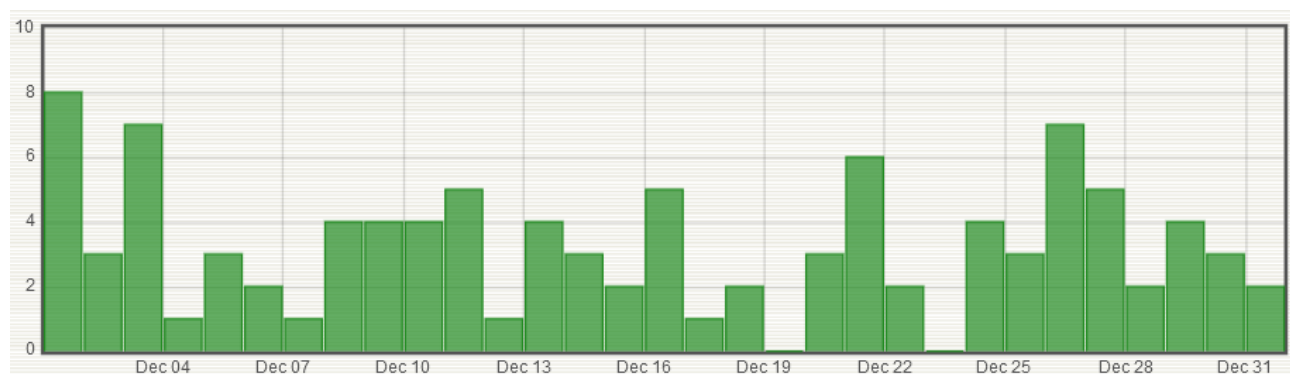


Figure 8: Number of local earthquakes (La Réunion island) per day recorded in December 2022 (© OVPF-IPGP).

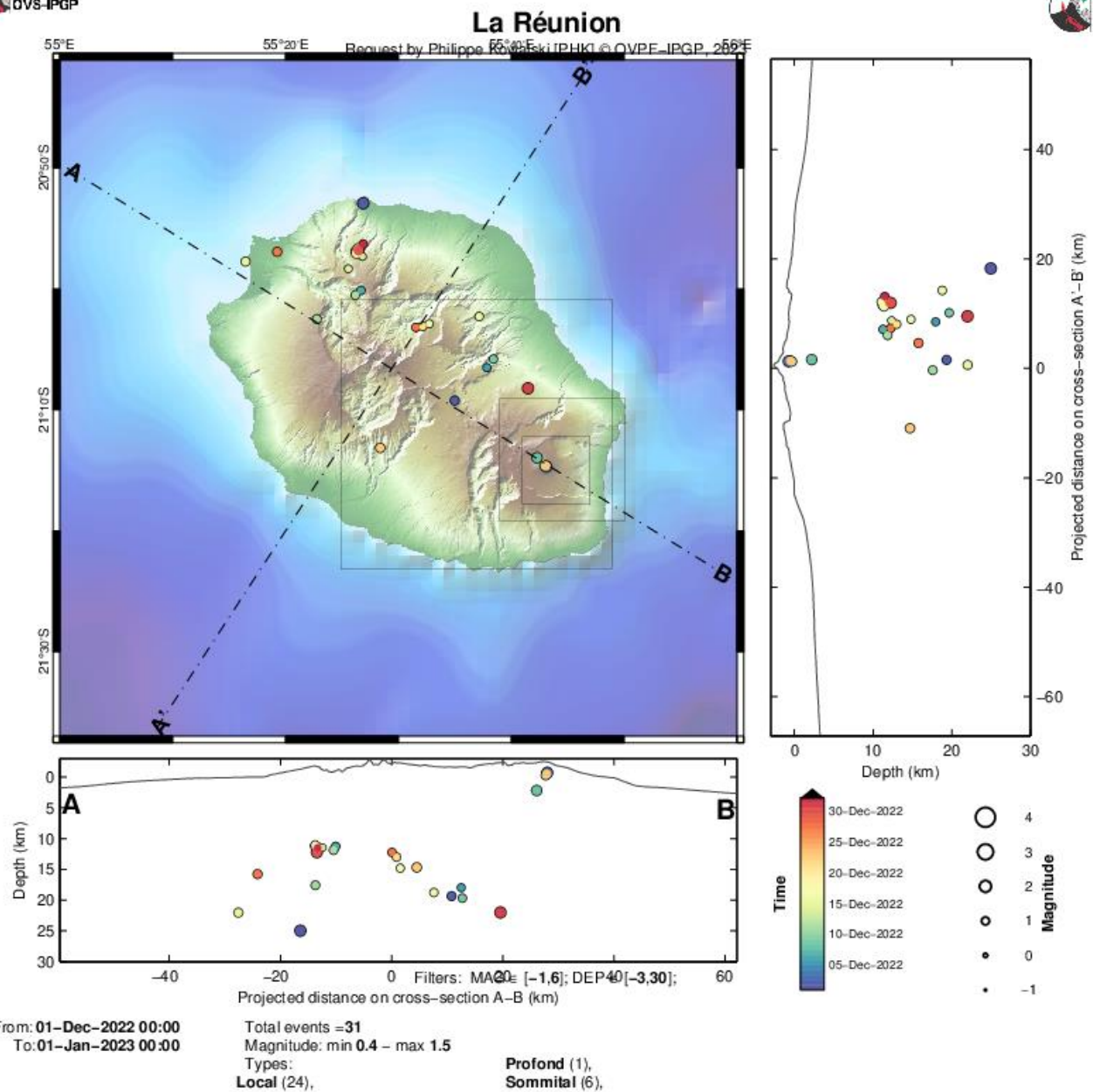


Figure 9: Seismicity below La Réunion in December 2022. Location map (epicenters) and north-west – south-east and south-west – north-east cross-sections (hypocenters) of earthquakes as recorded by OVPF-IPGP. Only localizable earthquakes are shown on the map (© OVPF-IPGP).



Seismic-volcano activity in Mayotte

The « REseau de surveillance Volcanologique et Sismologique de MAYotte (REVOSIMA) » is the structure in charge of the volcano and seismic monitoring of Mayotte. IPGP operates this network through the Piton de la Fournaise Volcanological Observatory in La Réunion with the support of the BRGM regional office in Mayotte. REVOSIMA is supported by a scientific and technical partnership. The REVOSIMA consortium: IPGP and Université Paris Cité, BRGM, IFREMER, CNRS, BCSF-RéNaSS, ITES and Université de Strasbourg, IGN, ENS, SHOM, TAAF, Météo France, CNES, Université Grenoble Alpes and ISTerre, Université Clermont Auvergne, LMV and OPGC, Université de La Réunion, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse and GET-OMP, Université de la Rochelle, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, IRD and collaborators.

All information on the REVOSIMA and the activity in Mayotte can be found on the dedicated webpages:

- <http://www.ipgp.fr/fr/reseau-de-surveillance-volcanologique-sismologique-de-mayotte>
- <http://www.ipgp.fr/fr/actualites-reseau>
- <https://www.facebook.com/ReseauVolcanoSismoMayotte/>

January, 02 2023
OVPF-IPGP Director



C. Appendix

Definition of Volcanic Alert Levels for Piton de la Fournaise

from *disposition spécifique « Volcan Piton de la Fournaise »* - arrêté n°2242- Emergency plan set up by the department responsible for the protection of the population in the event of unrest or activity of the Piton de la Fournaise

- **“Vigilance”**: possible eruption in medium term (a few days or weeks) **or** presence of risks on the sector (rockfalls, increase of gas emissions, still hot lava flows...).

Access to the Enclos Fouqué caldera and to the summit volcano are allowed with restrictions.

- **“Alert 1”**: probable or imminent.

Access to the Enclos Fouqué caldera and to the summit are closed and prohibited.

- **“Alert 2”**: ongoing eruption.

Alert 2-1: ongoing eruption inside the Enclos Fouqué caldera without threat to the safety of people, property or the environment.

Alert 2-2: ongoing eruption inside the Enclos Fouqué caldera with direct or indirect threat to the safety of people, property or the environment.

Access to the Enclos Fouqué caldera and to the summit are closed and prohibited. For Alert 2-2, evacuation of the people and vehicles depending on the issues.

- **“Alert 2-3”**: ongoing eruption outside the Enclos Fouqué caldera with threat to the safety of people, property or the environment.

Access to the Enclos Fouqué caldera and to the summit are closed and prohibited. Evacuation of the people and vehicles depending on the issues.

- **“Sauvegarde”**: end of eruption.

Evaluation of a partial reopening of the Enclos Fouqué caldera access.



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Observatoire volcanologique du Piton de la Fournaise - IPGP

Acknowledgments

Thank you to organizations, communities and associations for publicly posting this report for the widest dissemination

Information

All information on the Piton de la Fournaise activity can be found on the OVPF-IPGP media:

- Internet website : ipgp.fr/fr/ovpf/actualites-ovpf
- Twitter : twitter.com/obsfournaise
- Facebook : facebook.com/ObsVolcanoPitonFournaise

A preliminary automatic daily bulletin of the OVPF-IPGP, relating to the activities of the day before, validated by an analyst, is published daily. It can be accessed directly at this link:

http://volcano.ipgp.fr/reunion/Bulletin_quotidien/bulletin.html

The seismicity validated in continuous by OVPF-IPGP can also be followed on the RENASS portal: <https://renass.unis-tra.fr/fr/zones/la-reunion>

The information in this document may not be used without explicit reference.