Monthly Bulletin

Institut de physique du globe de Paris
Observatoire volcanologique du Piton de la Fournaise

ISSN 2610 – 5101

June, 2026

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
(from May, 7 2026)

March 12 (10h) to May 5 (6h) 2026: Alert 2-2
May 5 (6h) to May 7 (15h) 2026: Sauvegarde

(cf. table in the appendix)

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A. Piton de la Fournaise activity

Seismicity

The seismological network of the Piton de la Fournaise Volcanological Observatory consists of 41 seismological stations currently in operation, representing a total of 109 channels sampled at 100 Hz and transmitted in real time to the observatory. This network includes 32 three-component broadband stations, 2 three-component short-period stations and 7 analogue stations with one vertical component.
Earthquakes are located based on the arrival times of P and S waves, which are manually plotted in the SeisComP software (www.seiscomp.de) using automatic or visual detections. The earthquakes are then located using NonLinLoc software (Lomax et al., 2000), using a three-dimensional velocity model. This model takes into account a velocity gradient according to the topography and assumes a constant VP/VS ratio of 1.7. The P-wave velocity is 3.3 km/s at the free surface and increases linearly with depth at a gradient of 0.3 s^{-1}.

Observations

In June 2026, the OVPF-IPGP recorded at Piton de La Fournaise:

- 43 shallow volcano-tectonic earthquakes (from 0.2 to 1.5 km above sea level), mostly located beneath the Bory and Dolomieu summit craters;
- 51 deep earthquakes (below sea level);
- 253 rockfalls or collapses.

June 2026 was marked by the continuation of **relatively moderate seismic activity beneath Piton de la Fournaise** (Figures 1 and 2), with 43 shallow volcano-tectonic earthquakes (above the shallow magma reservoir) and 51 deep earthquakes located between 6 and 8 km depth below sea level, west of the summit (Figure 2). This seismicity remains higher than during the quiescence phase of Piton de la Fournaise between August 2023 and November 2025, and likely **corresponds to the continued pressurization of the volcano's magmatic system**.

Numerous rockfalls were also observed (253 events). As is usually the case, these rockfalls are partly located near the summit of Piton de la Fournaise and along the *Cassé de la Rivière de l'Est*, but also on the eruptive cones and lava flows recently emplaced on the east-southeast flank of Piton de la Fournaise.

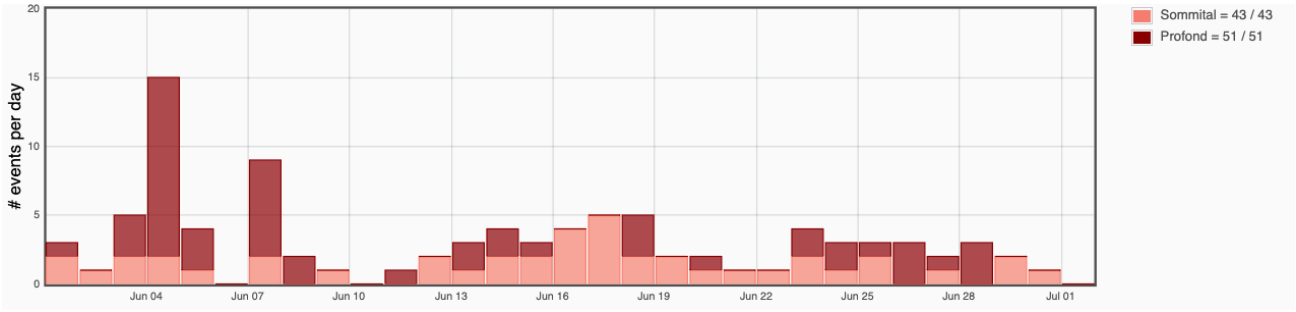

Figure 1: Histogram showing the number of shallow and deep volcano-tectonic earthquakes from the “main courante” catalog in June 2026 (©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP).

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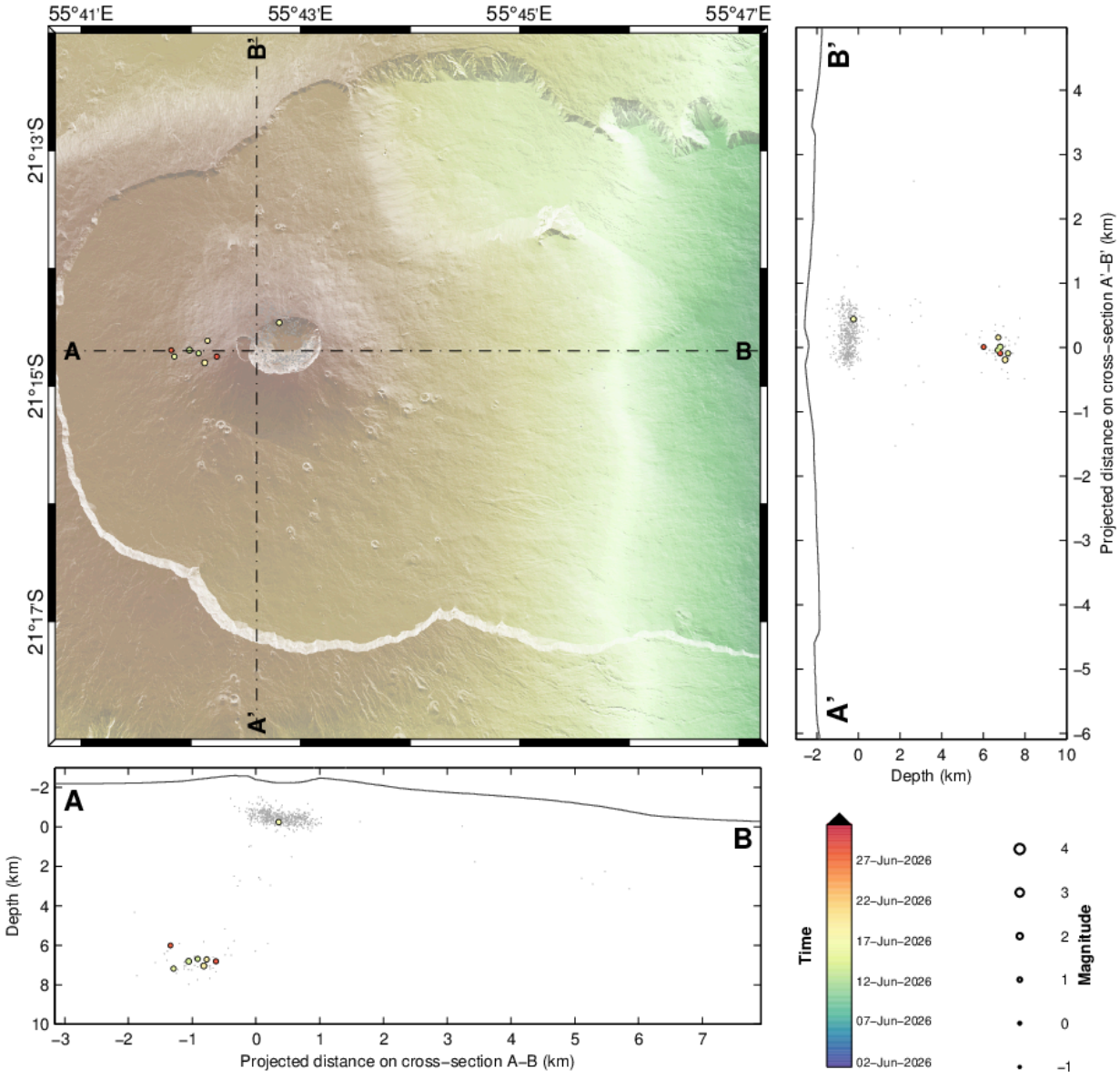

Figure 2: Seismicity below Piton de la Fournaise in June 2026. Location map (epicenters) and north-south and east-west cross-sections (hypocenters) of earthquakes as recorded by OVPF-IPGP. Only manually located earthquakes are shown on the map (©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP).

Deformation

The permanent network for monitoring deformation at Piton de la Fournaise currently comprises:
- 27 GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) stations,
- 11 pairs of tiltmeters at 10 different sites,
- 3 three-component extensometers.
Once the data have been retrieved (every 15 min to every day depending on the stations), they are automatically processed using the GipsyX/JPL software (Bertiger et al., 2020; Murphy et al., 2024).
These calculations incorporate the new JPL products in ITRF2020 (Altamimi et al., 2023, Rebischung et al., 2024). The calculated coordinates are expressed relative to the Figure Centre (FC), a concept more suited to small-scale area of work.
The characteristics of one (or two) source(s) (location, depth, and volume variation), which best fit the observations over a given time period, are also modeled in a homogeneous and elastic medium (Bayesian inversion of pCDM deformation sources, Nikkhoo et al., 2016).
Based on GNSS positioning measurements, strain and their spatial distribution are also estimated by calculating the relative changes in distance between each pair of stations. Strain is a parameter expressed in microstrain (denoted as µstr, representing a change of one millionth of the distance), which allows for the visualization and quantification of areas undergoing extension or compression.

Observations

Following the end of the eruption on April 12, 2026, slight inflation of the edifice was recorded until end of April (Figures 3 and 4). No significant signals were recorded thereafter until June 7, when inflation resumed, a phenomenon that was particularly visible at the GNSS stations located at the summit and at the base of the terminal cone (Figures 3, 4 and 5). This inflation appears to have ceased as of June 24, 2026. This will be confirmed next month.

Numerical models for the inflation period from June 7 to 24 show a **primary source of inflation located beneath the volcano's summit**, at 1 km above sea level (Figure 5).
This source of inflation most likely reflects a slight increase in pressure within the uppermost magma chamber during this period.

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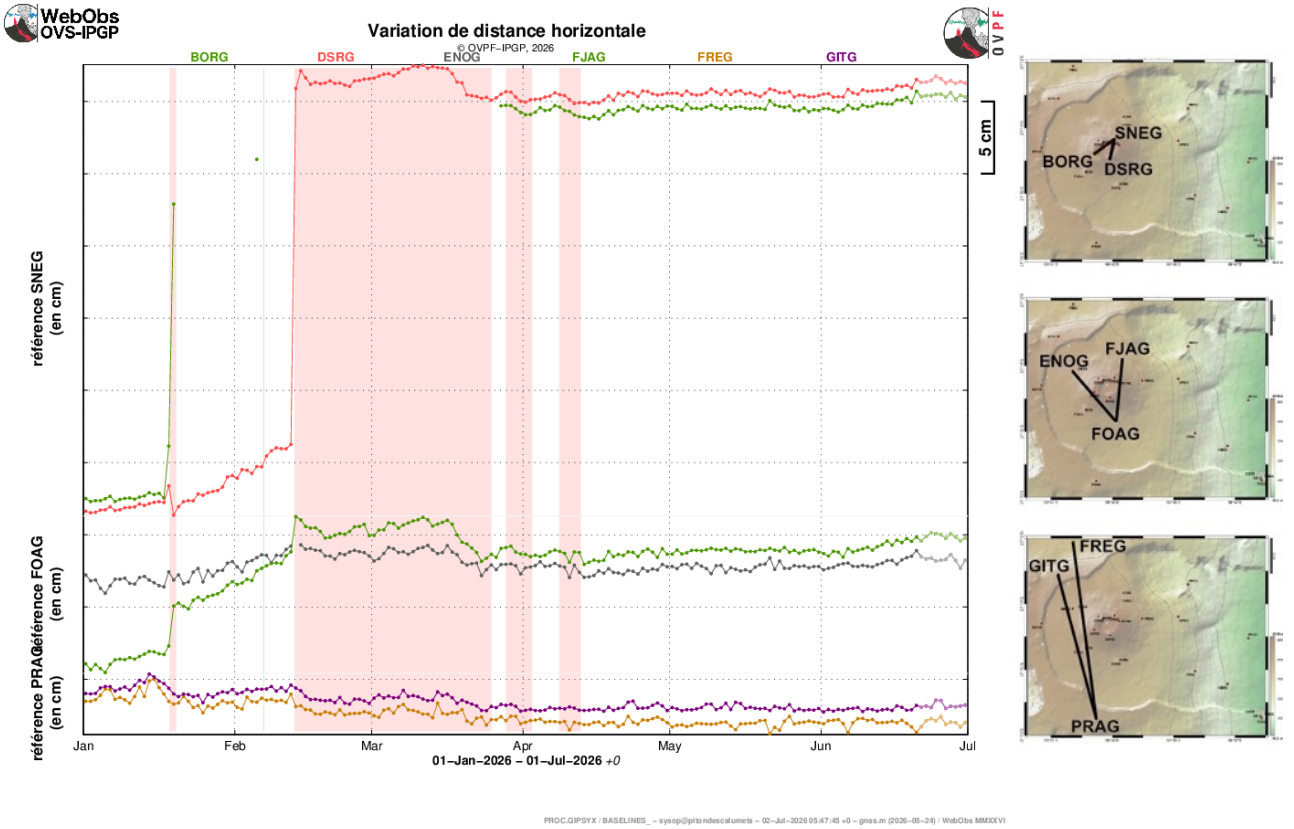

Figure 3: Ground deformation records over the past six months (the red and green bars represent eruptive and intrusive periods, respectively). The time series plots show the changes in horizontal distance between pairs of GNSS stations located around the Dolomieu summit crater (reference: SNEG; top graph), the terminal cone (reference: FOAG; middle graph) and the Enclos Fouqué caldera (reference: PRAG; bottom graph), from north to south (see location on the right). Increasing distances (or baseline elongation) indicate volcano inflation, while decreasing distances (or baseline contraction) reflect edifice deflation (©Webobs/OVPF-IPGP).

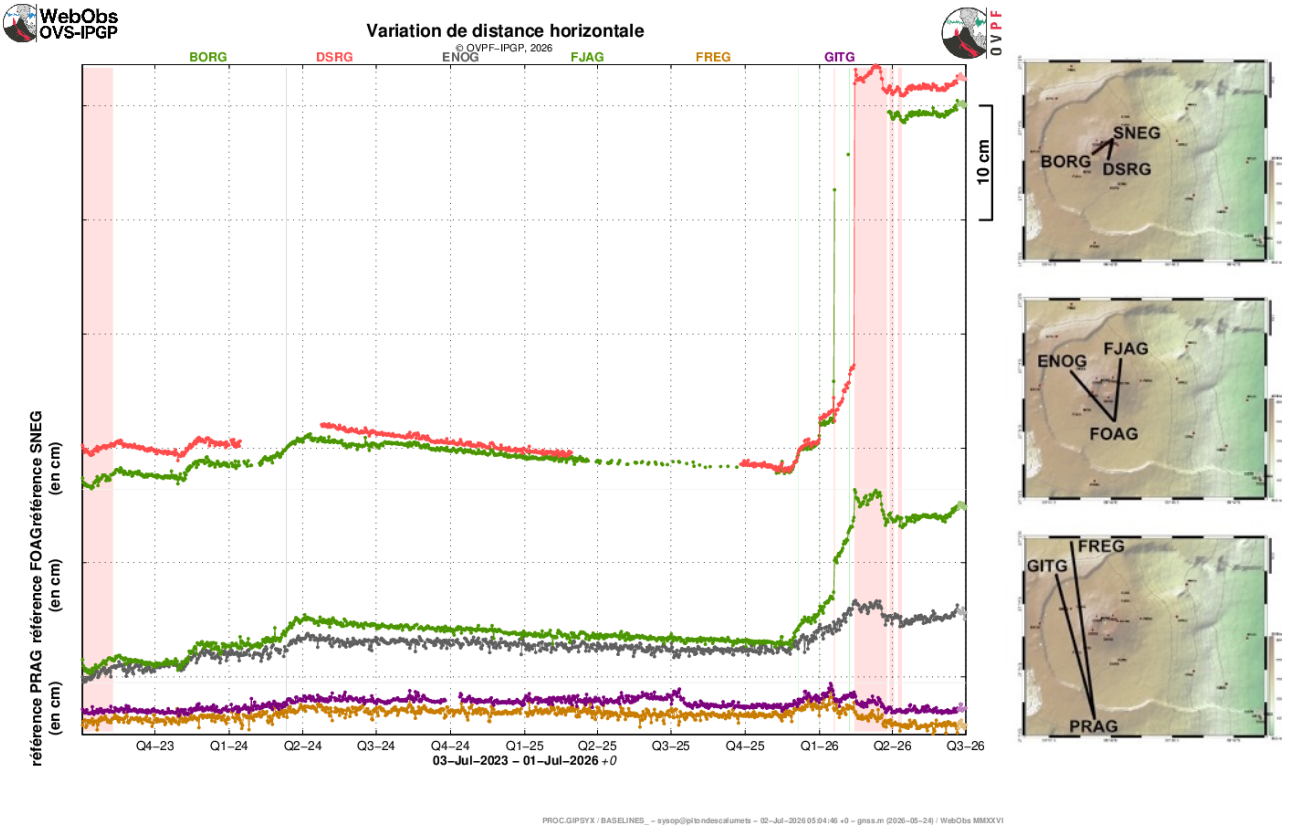

Figure 4: Ground deformation records since the eruption of July-August 2023 (the red and green bars represent eruptive and intrusive periods, respectively). The time series plots show the changes in horizontal distance between pairs of GNSS stations located around the Dolomieu summit crater (reference: SNEG; top graph), the terminal cone (reference: FOAG; middle graph) and the Enclos Fouqué caldera (reference: PRAG; bottom graph), from north to south (see location on the right). Increasing distances (or baseline elongation) indicate volcano inflation, while decreasing distances (or baseline contraction) reflect edifice deflation (©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP).

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

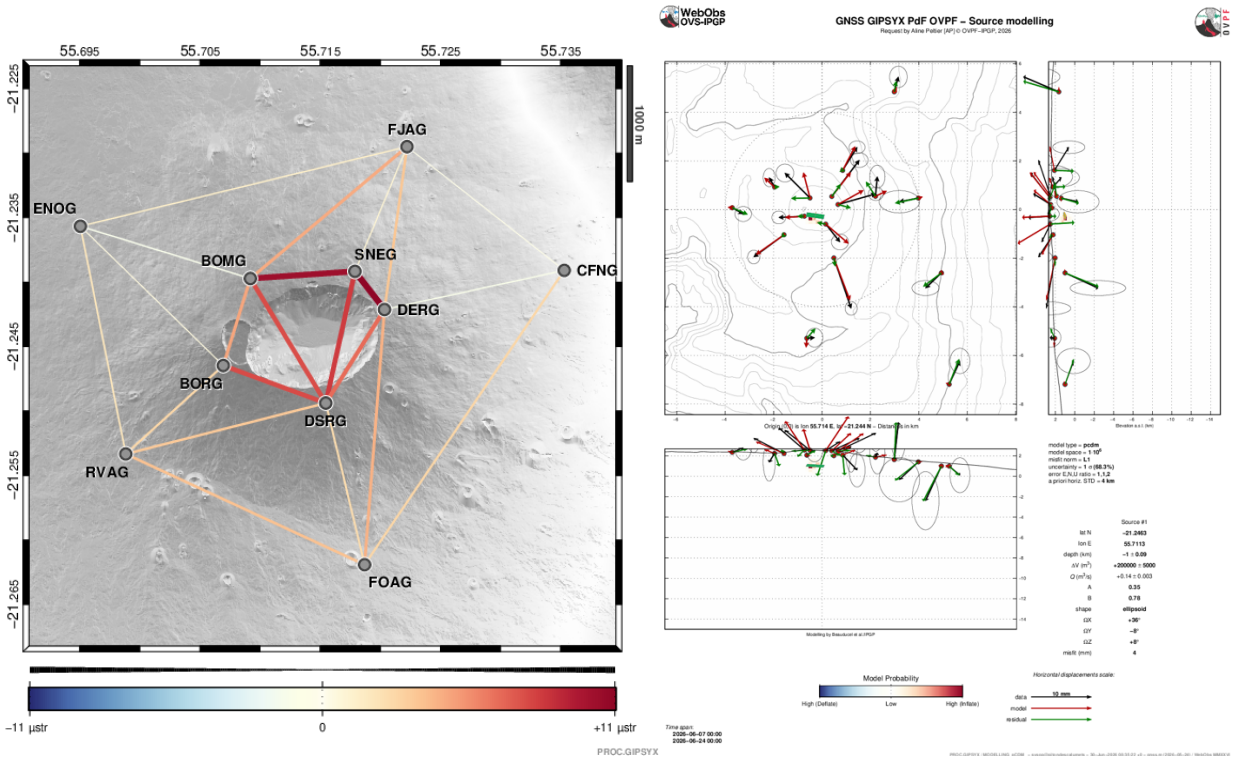

Figure 5: ***Inflation period of June 7 to 24, 2026***
(To the left) Linear 3-D strain maps (in µstrain, or a deformation of one millionth). The thickness and color of the baselines indicate the intensity of the strain, either compressive (in blue) or tensile (in red).
(To the right) Modelling of the pressure source responsible of ground displacements (pCDM models, Nikkhoo et al., 2016). The black vectors represent observed data, the red vectors represent modelled vectors, and the green vectors represent the residuals between observed and modelled vectors. The characteristics of the source are listed in the lower right corner.
(©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP, topography ©IGN LIDAR 2025).

Gas geochemistry

The permanent geochemical network for monitoring gas emissions from Piton de la Fournaise currently comprises:
- 3 MAX-DOAS stations measuring the optical thickness of SO2 (ppm.m) in the atmosphere. Measurements are taken every 10 to 15 minutes during the day when weather conditions are favorable (Arellano et al., 2020).
- 1 MultiGaS station measuring excess H2O, CO2, SO2 and H2S relative to the atmosphere, with measurements taken every 6 hours.
- 4 stations measuring CO2 flux through the soil. At these stations, meteorological parameters (temperature, pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction) are also recorded in order to correct signals from environmental disturbances (Boudoire, 2017; Bénard et al., 2023). Measurements are taken every hour.

CO_2 concentration in the soil

Since 2025, average CO_2 soil emissions tend to be constant on the most distal stations (BLEN, PNRN) and to increase on the most proximal stations (PCNR, GITN, see location on Figure 6). That marks a clear evolution with respect to the long term of decrease recorded in the period 2021-2025 on these sites (Figure 6).

In 2026, the strongest increase in soil CO_2 emissions have been recorded during the February-April eruption on PCRN and GITN stations.

Since the end of the eruption, the PCRN station still records high fluxes, while a strong decrease is recorded at the GITN station, at least partly related to the seasonal evolution of CO_2 fluxes.

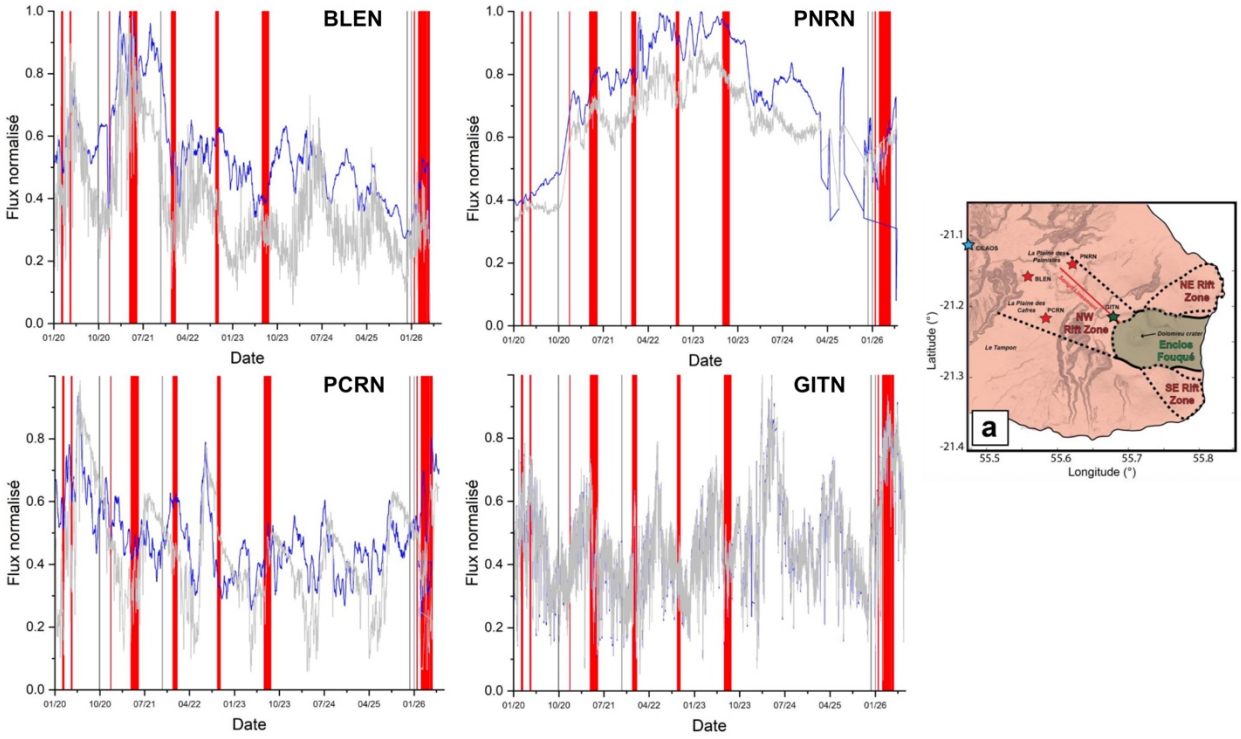

Figure 6: Normalized CO_2 soil emissions (grey: raw data) corrected for short period influence of environmental parameters (OVPF-correction model; 15 days moving average; in blue) of all CO_2 stations (see location on the map on the right). Red bars: eruptions; Gray bars: intrusions (©OVPF-IPGP-OSUL).

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** Glossary: CO_2 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

Since the end of the February – April 2026 eruption, only weak SO_2 and H_2S concentrations (< 0.1 ppmv) are recorded in the atmosphere at the volcano summit (Figure 7), typical of background values recorded during quiescence phases.
These values are significantly lower than those recorded in the months before and during the last eruption.

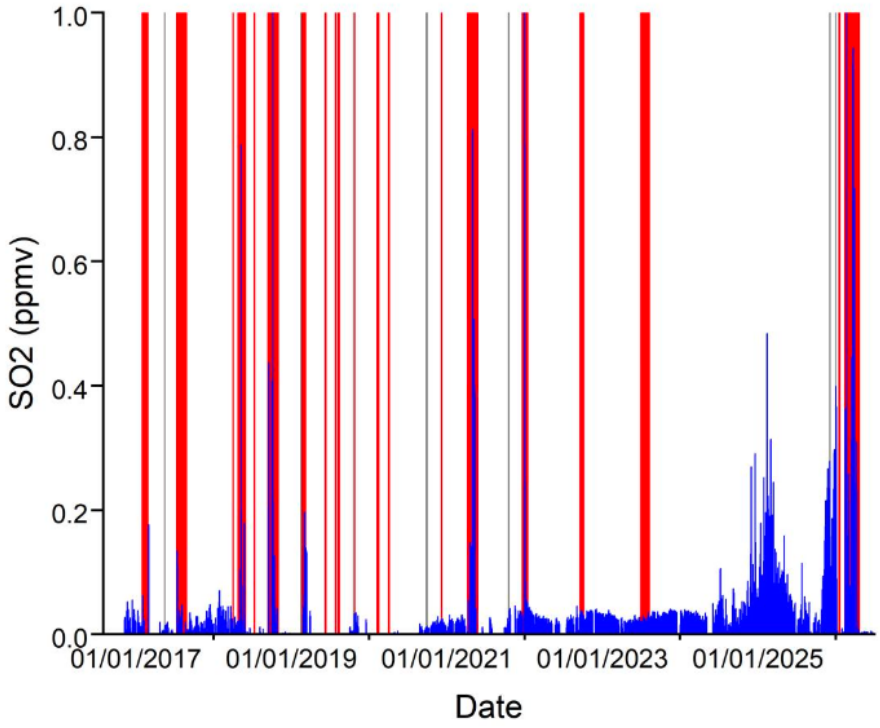

Figure 7: Raw (in blue) concentrations of SO_2 in the atmosphere at the summit of Piton de la Fournaise (MultiGaS station) Red bars: eruptions; Gray bars: intrusions (©OVPF-IPGP-OSUL).

** Glossary: The MultiGaS method allows measuring the concentrations of H_2O, H_2S, SO_2 and CO_2 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 SO_2 concentrations and in the C/S ratio (carbon/sulfur).*

SO_2 flux in the air obtained by DOAS method

The SO_2 fluxes in the air were low; close or below the detection threshold.

** Glossary: During rest periods, SO_2 flux at Piton de la Fournaise is below the detection threshold. The SO_2 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 June 2026.

Summary

Following the end of the last eruption on 12 April 2026, a slow and weak pressurization of the magmatic system beneath Piton de la Fournaise was still observed in June 2026, with the recording of moderate seismic activity and slight inflation of the edifice. The inflation stopped at the end of the month.

It should be noted that this pressurization process of the shallow reservoir can last several weeks or months before the reservoir roof ruptures, leading to a magma injection toward the surface and potentially an eruption, but it can also stop without leading to an eruption in the short term.

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

Local and regional seismicity

In June 2026, the OVPF-IPGP recorded:

- 39 local earthquakes (within a 200 km radius of the island, Figures 8 and 9);
- 3 regional earthquakes (in the Indian Ocean region)

In **June 2026**, OVPF-IPGP recorded **39 local earthquakes**, mostly located beneath the *Roche Écrite* massif, but also in other regions of the northern part of the island and in the lowlands (Figure 9).

Most of these local earthquakes are of **low magnitude** (< 1) and are difficult to locate precisely. They are located between **10 km and 25 km depth** within the **oceanic lithosphere** on which the volcanic edifice that gave rise to La Réunion was formed.

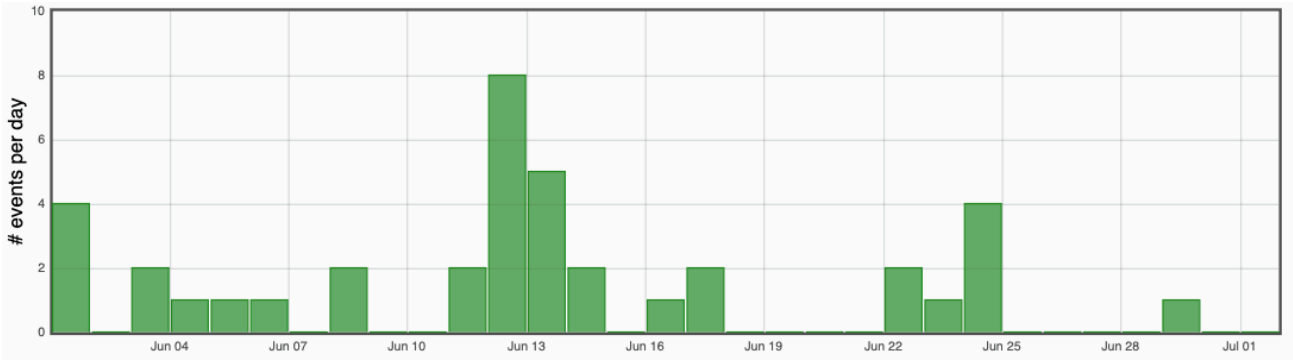

Figure 8: Number of local earthquakes (La Réunion island) per day recorded in June 2026 (©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP).

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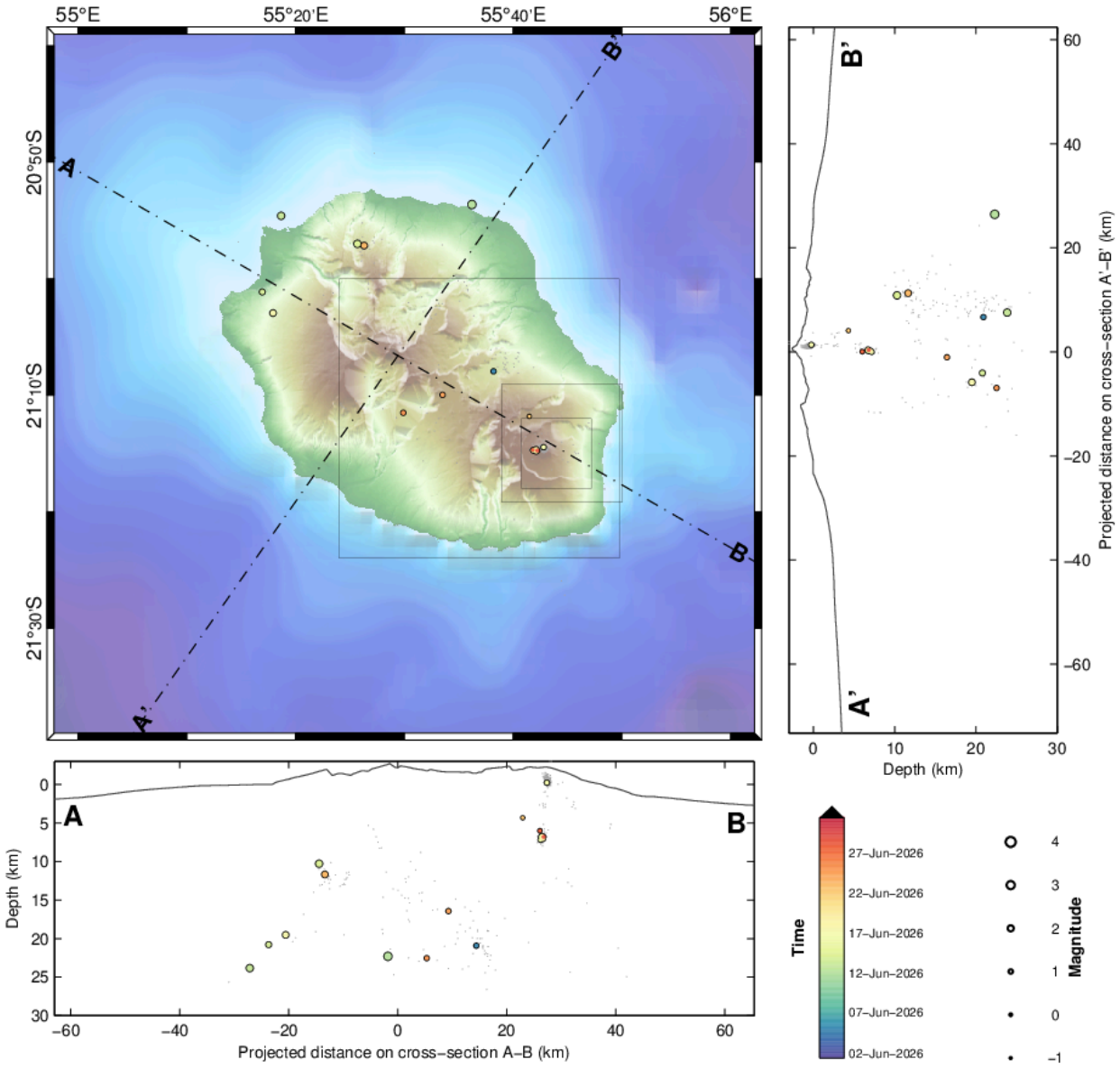

Figure 9: Seismicity below La Réunion in June 2026. Location map (epicenters) and north-west – south-east and south-west – north-east cross-sections (hypocenters) of earthquakes as recorded by OVPF-IPGP. Only localizable earthquakes are shown on the map (©WebObs/OVPF-IPGP).

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Seismic-volcano activity in Mayotte

The « REseau de surveillance VOlcanologique et SIsfmologique de MAyotte (REVOSIMA) » is the structure in charge of the volcano and seismic monitoring of Mayotte. IPGP and BRGM coordinate and manage REVOSIMA. Operational monitoring of seismo-volcanic activity is carried out by IPGP (OVPF), under the joint responsibility of BRGM and in close association with IFREMER and CNRS. 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, 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.

The seismic-volcano activity in Mayotte for the month is presented in the REVOSIMA monthly bulletin.

All information on the REVOSIMA and the activity in Mayotte can be found on the dedicated webpages:
- https://www.ipgp.fr/observation/infrastructures-nationales-hebergees/revosima/
- https://www.ipgp.fr/actualites-du-revosima/
- https://www.facebook.com/ReseauVolcanoSismoMayotte/
- https://bsky.app/profile/revosima.bsky.social

July 2, 2026
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 eruption.

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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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
- Bluesky : @ovpf.bsky.social
- 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.unistra.fr/fr/zones/la-reunion

The OVPF-IPGP data are distributed by the IPGP data centre - Volobsis - and are also available on the EPOS and Epos-France websites (doi:10.18715/REUNION.OVPF).

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