



## **Report Int. Prot. ET2008/10**

During the previous days (since June 27), the eruptive activity at the fracture of 2800 m in Valle del Bove was characterized by alternated phases of more intense strombolian and effusive activity.

On June 28-29, it was noteworthy the reactivation of the pit-crater located on the south-eastern flank of the South East crater, with ash emission and intense degassing. Until July 3, the activity has been chiefly characterized by strombolian explosions from the higher sector of the eruptive fracture at 2800 m, with intensity and frequency similar to those observed during the field survey of June 27. Strombolian explosions, mostly intra-crateric, occurred almost continuously with ejections of lapilli and bombs about 30 m-higher than crater edge. From the lower vent, spattering and effusive activity didn't change their behaviour. The most advanced fronts were placed at about 1600 m in Valle del Bove, next to the Rocca Musarra area.

The eruptive picture significantly changed on July 4, when an explosive vent at the highest sector of the 2800 m fracture was reactivated. This vent was previously active during the first phases of the eruption (started on May 13). From here, high-frequency and energetic strombolian explosions were observed, characterized by emission of juvenile and lithic tephra up to about 200 m above the crater edge. This style of eruption at the vent lasted until the morning of July 5. From the lowest sector of the fracture, the lava flow effusion was almost continuous, with no significant changes in the location of the most advanced fronts (about 1500 m; Rocca Musarra area).

Intense degassing from the vent characterized by spattering activity occurred during the last days (July 8-10), joined to permanent lava flow effusion from the vent located just below.

Finally, degassing activity at the summit craters observed during the considered period didn't change significantly with respect to the previous weeks: the North East crater exhibits a consistent degassing activity, sometimes pulsating, whereas the Bocca Nuova and the Chasm are dominated by a lower degassing. At the South East crater slight degassing occurs exclusively from fumaroles located on its south-eastern flank.

Further details of the eruptive activity will be provided in the following reports.