

La Palma Earthquakes

Steve Purves¹, Rowan Cockett¹

¹Curvenote,

Key Points:

- You may specify 1 to 3 keypoints for this PDF template
- These keypoints are complete sentences and less than or equal to 140 characters
- They are specific to this PDF template, so they will not appear in other exports

Corresponding author: Steve Purves, steve@curvenote.com

Abstract

In September 2021, a significant jump in seismic activity on the island of La Palma (Canary Islands, Spain) signaled the start of a volcanic crisis that still continues at the time of writing. Earthquake data is continually collected and published by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN). We have created an accessible dataset from this and completed preliminary data analysis which shows seismicity originating at two distinct depths, consistent with the model of a two reservoir system feeding the currently very active volcano.

0.1 Introduction

La Palma is one of the west most islands in the Volcanic Archipelago of the Canary Islands, a Spanish territory situated in the Atlantic Ocean where at their closest point are 100km from the African coast Figure 1. The island is one of the youngest, remains active and is still in the island forming stage.



Figure 1: Map of La Palma in the Canary Islands. Image credit [NordNordWest](#) Source: [Article Notebook](#)

La Palma has been constructed by various phases of volcanism, the most recent and currently active being the *Cumbre Vieja* volcano, a north-south volcanic ridge that constitutes the southern half of the island.

0.1.1 Eruption History

A number of eruptions were recorded since the colonization of the islands by Europeans in the late 1400s, these are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Recent historic eruptions on La Palma

| Name | Year |
|--------------------|------|
| Current | 2021 |
| Teneguía | 1971 |
| Nambroque | 1949 |
| El Charco | 1712 |
| Volcán San Antonio | 1677 |
| Volcán San Martín | 1646 |

| Name | Year |
|---------------------|------|
| Tajuya near El Paso | 1585 |
| Montaña Quemada | 1492 |

29 This equates to an eruption on average every 79 years up until the 1971 event. The
 30 probability of a future eruption can be modeled by a Poisson distribution Equa-
 31 tion 1.

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad (1)$$

32 Where λ is the number of eruptions per year, $\lambda = \frac{1}{79}$ in this case. The probability of
 33 a future eruption in the next t years can be calculated by:

$$p_e = 1 - e^{-t\lambda} \quad (2)$$

34 So following the 1971 eruption the probability of an eruption in the following 50
 35 years — the period ending this year — was 0.469. After the event, the number of
 36 eruptions per year moves to $\lambda = \frac{1}{75}$ and the probability of a further eruption within
 37 the next 50 years (2022-2071) rises to 0.487 and in the next 100 years, this rises
 38 again to 0.736.

39 0.1.2 Magma Reservoirs

40 Studies of the magma systems feeding the volcano, such as Marrero et al. (2019) has
 41 proposed that there are two main magma reservoirs feeding the Cumbre Vieja vol-
 42 cano; one in the mantle (30-40km depth) which charges and in turn feeds a shallower
 43 crustal reservoir (10-20km depth).

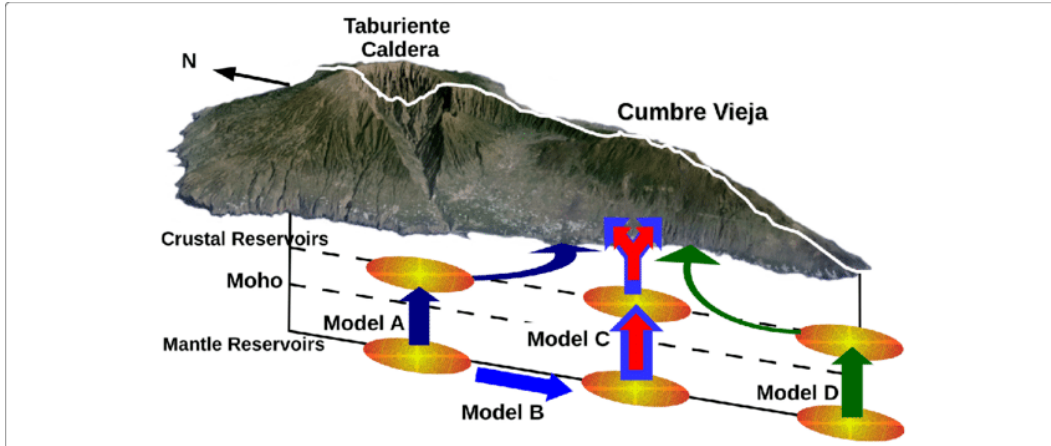


Figure 2: Proposed model from Marrero et al Source: [Article Notebook](#)

44 In this paper, we look at recent seismicity data to see if we can see evidence of such
 45 a system action, see Figure 2.

46 0.2 Dataset

47 The earthquake dataset used in our analysis was generated from the [IGN web por-
 48 tal](#) this is public data released under a permissive license. Data recorded using the
 49 network of Seismic Monitoring Stations on the island. A web scraping script was

developed to pull data into a machine-readable form for analysis. That code tool [is available on GitHub](#) along with a copy of recently updated data.

0.3 Main Timeline Figure

0.4 Visualising Long term earthquake data

Data taken directly from the IGN Catalog



Figure 3: Earthquake data over time ($n=5465$) to understand their distributions spatially, by depth, by magnitude and in time.

Source: [Article Notebook](#)

55

0.5 Cumulative Distribution Plots



Figure 4: Cumulative earthquake data over time (n=5465) to understand their distributions spatially, by depth and magnitude. Source: [Article Notebook](#)

56

0.6 Results

57

The dataset was loaded into this Jupyter notebook and filtered down to La Palma events only. This results in 5465 data points which we then visualized to understand their distributions spatially, by depth, by magnitude and in time.

58

59

From our analysis above, we can see 3 different systems in play.

60

61

Firstly, the shallow earthquake swarm leading up to the eruption on 19th September, related to significant surface deformation and shallow magma intrusion.

62

63

After the eruption, continuous shallow seismicity started at 10-15km corresponding to magma movement in the crustal reservoir.

64

Subsequently, high magnitude events begin occurring at 30-40km depths corresponding to changes in the mantle reservoir. These are also continuous but occur with a lower frequency than in the crustal reservoir.

0.7 Conclusions

From the analysis of the earthquake data collected and published by IGN for the period of 11 September through to 9 November 2021. Visualization of the earthquake events at different depths appears to confirm the presence of both mantle and crustal reservoirs as proposed by Marrero et al. (2019).

0.8 Availability

A web scraping script was developed to pull data into a machine-readable form for analysis. That code tool [is available on GitHub](#) along with a copy of recently updated data.

References

Marrero, J., García, A., Berrocoso, M., Llinares, Á., Rodríguez-Losada, A., & Ortiz, R. (2019). Strategies for the development of volcanic hazard maps in monogenetic volcanic fields: The example of La Palma (Canary Islands). *Journal of Applied Volcanology*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13617-019-0085-5>