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A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RECENT ERUPTIONS OF
HIBOK-HIBOK VOLCANO, CAMIGUIN ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

The following report is, of necessity, limited to a more or less chronological compilation of description on the activity of Hibok-Hibok volcano as extracted from the reports to the Committee on Volcanology of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Republic of the Philippines. These reports have been submitted by Messrs. ARTURO ALCARAZ of the Weather Bureau, RAMON ABARQUEZ, LEOPOLDO ABAD, JOSE QUEMA, and JUAN TEVES of the Bureau of Mines. A more complete and comprehensive study is in preparation, which is to be released at the earliest possible date.

Hibok-Hibok volcano on Camiguin Island is situated at Lat. $9^{\circ}12'4''$, Long. $124^{\circ}40'4''$, in the Philippines. Since its initial eruption of September 1, 1948, it has remained in an active state punctuated by the eruptions of June 1949, September 1950 and December 1951.

From the Report on the Activity of Hibok-Hibok volcano, Camiguin Island, Sept. 1950, the following is extracted: The 1948 activity resulted in a flow « coursed toward the northeast and an awesome tongue of accumulated volcanic material has crept down for a distance of more than three kilometers and dammed up the Kanangaan Valley below. This flow has virtually stopped moving but there is still falling and sliding of rock masses along its sides and end In June 1949, the activity shifted toward Itum. An effusion of dark, heavy, hot ash clouds emanated from the new Itum crater and caused two casualties at that time. Two men working at the base of the slope were caught unawares and were burned and smothered to death. Simultaneously, there were