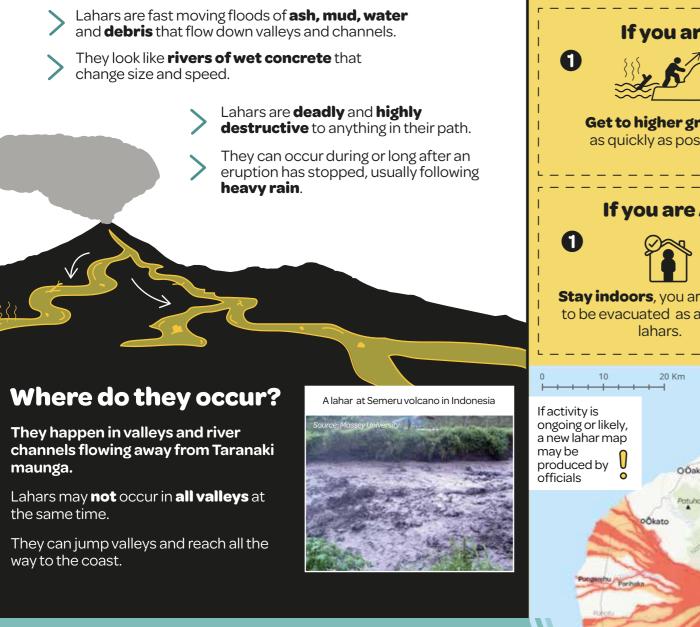
Taranaki Maunga LAHARS FROM TARANAKI

Taranaki Maunga is a cone volcano, like its distant neighbours Ruapehu, Tongariro and Ngauruhoe. **Cone volcanoes may experience lahars during or after an eruption.**

What are lahars?



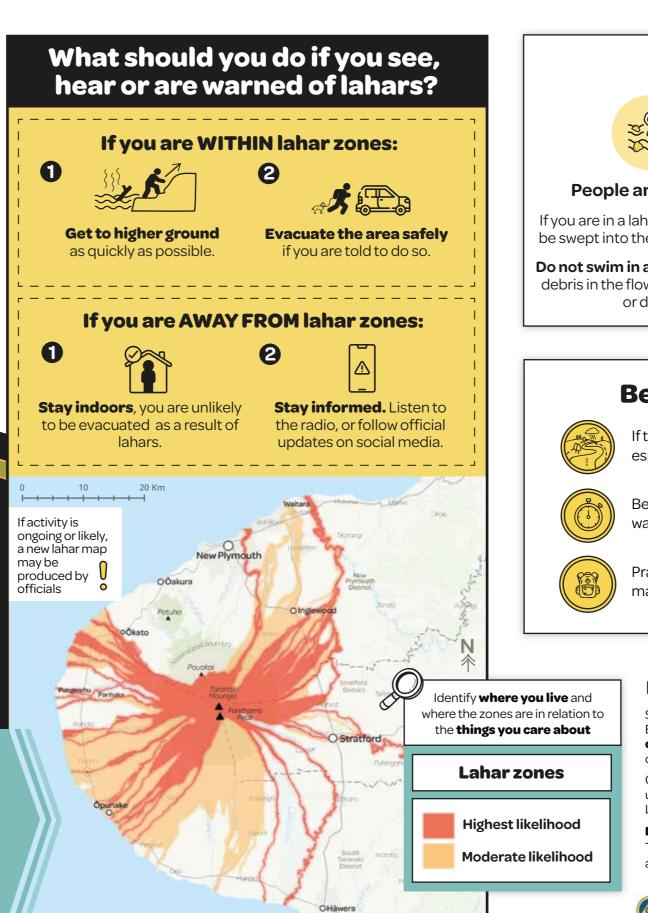
Know the lahar zones:



This map shows which areas are more likely to experience lahars during or after a future eruption.

The red zones show the highest likelihood and follow the main valleys.

Zones are based on where lahars have occurred in the past.



The map does not show the exact areas which will be impacted in a future eruption. Volcanic activity may change the features on this map and hazard zones may change without notice. Floods of ash, mud, water and debris



Main impacts



People and animals

If you are in a lahar zone you could be swept into the lahar and drown.

Do not swim in a lahar. Rocks and debris in the flow can cause injury or death.



Lahars can **damage** and **destroy** buildings, roads, bridges, farmland, power lines and phone lines.

Be prepared for lahars

If the volcano is active, stay away from valleys, especially if rain is forecast.

Be ready to move out of affected valleys if lahar warnings are issued.

Practice your emergency plan, know your zone make a grab bag and have emergency supplies.

More information

See the whole series from Taranaki Emergency Management at **cdemtaranaki.govt.nz** or scan the QR code.

Go to **geonet.org.nz** for monitoring, updates and the current Volcanic Alert Level.



During volcanic activity follow **official advice** provided by Taranaki Emergency Management, Department of Conservation and emergency services.





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