

Measurements and scientific findings will serve to improve assessments of risk to the population close to the massif, and will also improve emergency plans against new volcanic eruptions

In a collaborative work with the Bavarian Academy of Sciences of Germany and the Universidad Mayor, researchers from the [Glaciology laboratory of the Center for Scientific Studies](#) have found using airborne radar and laser measurements that the Villarrica Volcano (39° S) accumulated a total of 1.17 ± 0.1 km³ water-equivalent in 2012, which corresponds to 37 % of the estimated volume in 1961. This decline is explained by the reduction in glacier surface area and ice thinning in the past 51 years. The research results were recently published in [Natural Hazards](#).

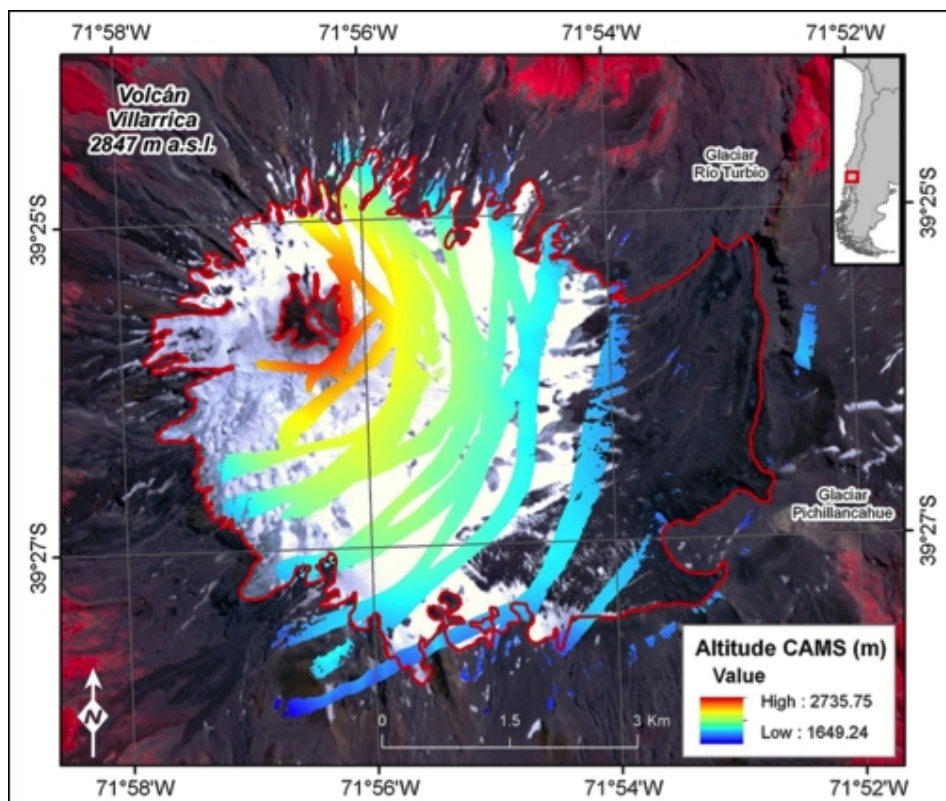
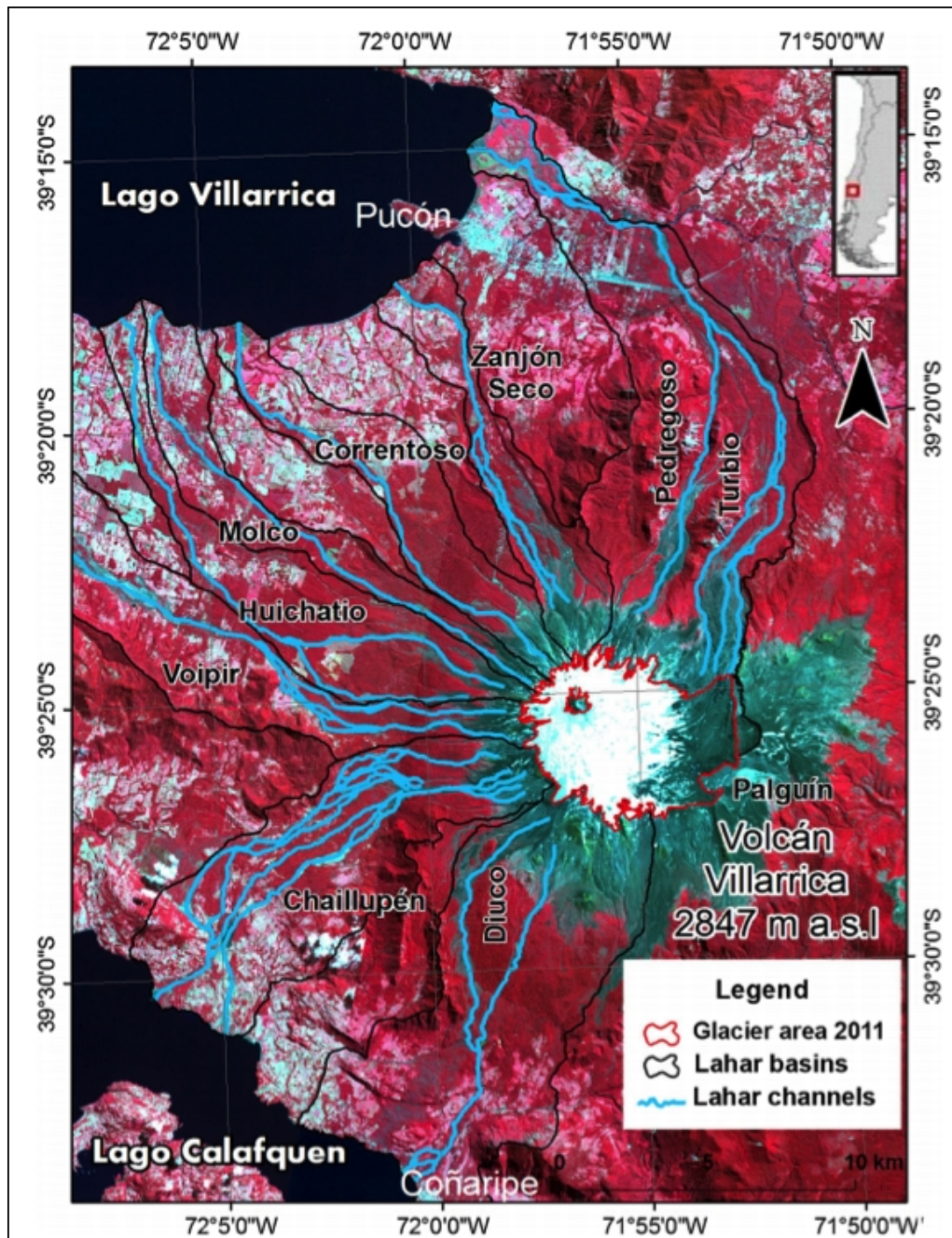


Figure 1. Map of the area of study, showing the Villarrica Volcano, the Río Turbio and Pichillancahue glaciers, and the location of the study area within Chile.



Winkler, C. The Villarrica Volcano and its potential for future eruptions. <https://doi.org/10.1002/vlbc.1003> (in press). <https://doi.org/10.1002/vlbc.1003>