

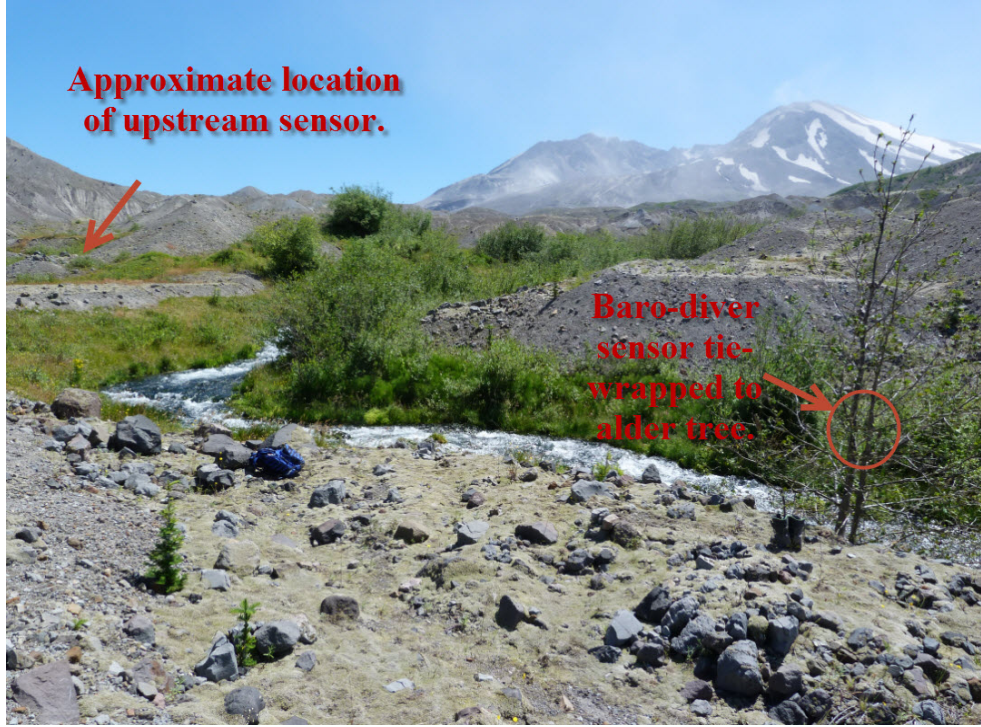
Hydrological Active Spring Monitoring Stations USGS, Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO)

Monitoring active springs on the volcano is critical to detect changes in water chemistry and temperature that result from magma migration at depth beneath the volcano. Chemical and thermal anomalies may be a precursor to an eruption or indicative of significant changes at a volcano prior to, during and after an eruption.

A spring monitoring station consists of three separate sensors deployed at distances of up to 300 meters apart along an active volcanic spring. Data is collected and stored locally on the data logger and is manually downloaded by CVO staff annually.

Currently, there are two active spring monitoring stations within the Mt. St. Helens National Volcano Monument. Data is collected annually during temporary deployments at permanent monitoring stations.





**Approximate location
of upstream sensor.**

**Baro-diver
sensor tie-
wrapped to
alder tree.**