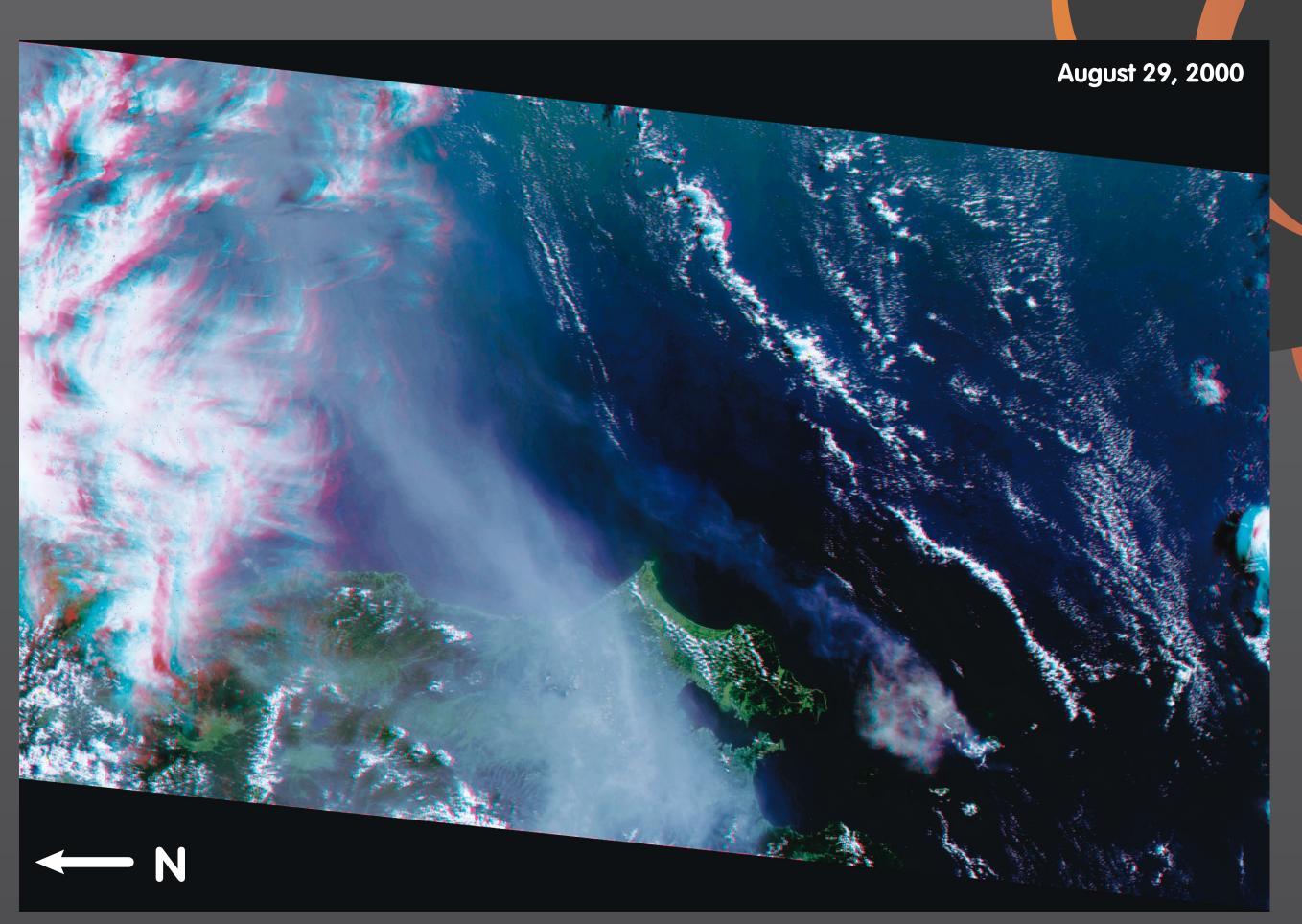
In the summer of 2000, Mount Oyama's numerous ash and steam eruptions forced evacuation of Japan's Miyakejima Island.



NASA's
Earth-observing
instruments
recorded the
eruptions and
their effects.

MISR anaglyph shows eruption plume and atmospheric ash.

Image courtesy of NASA/GSFC/JPL, MISR Science Team.

Red-blue glasses required to view 3-D effects.

TOMS identifies atmospheric

sulfur dioxide concentration pushed southward by winds.

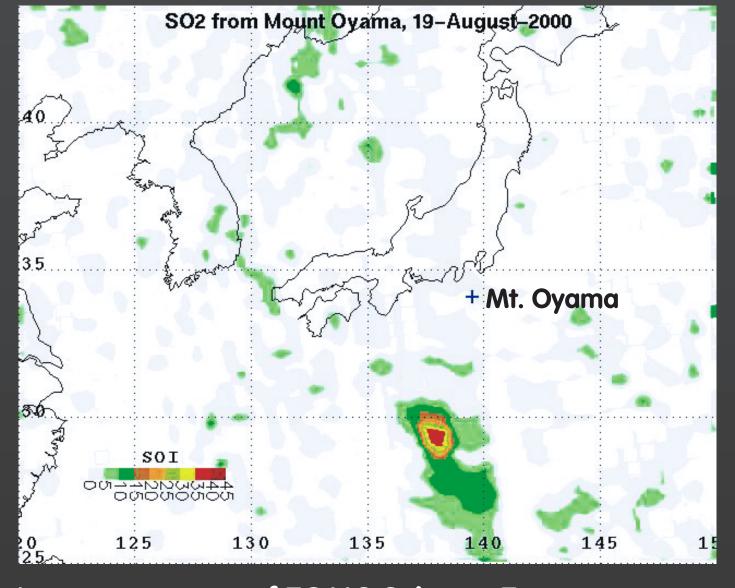


Image courtesy of TOMS Science Team.

CERES image displays hot ash clouds in white.

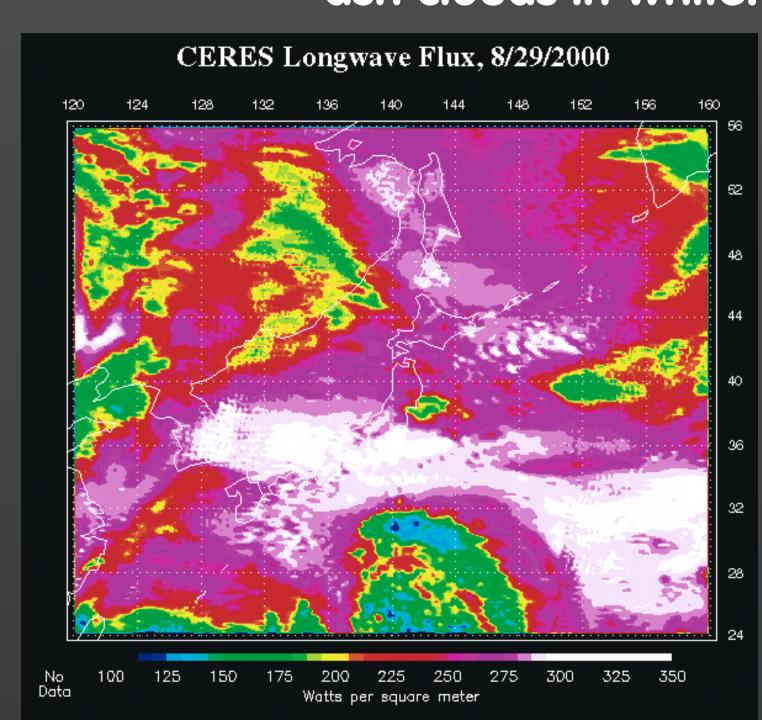
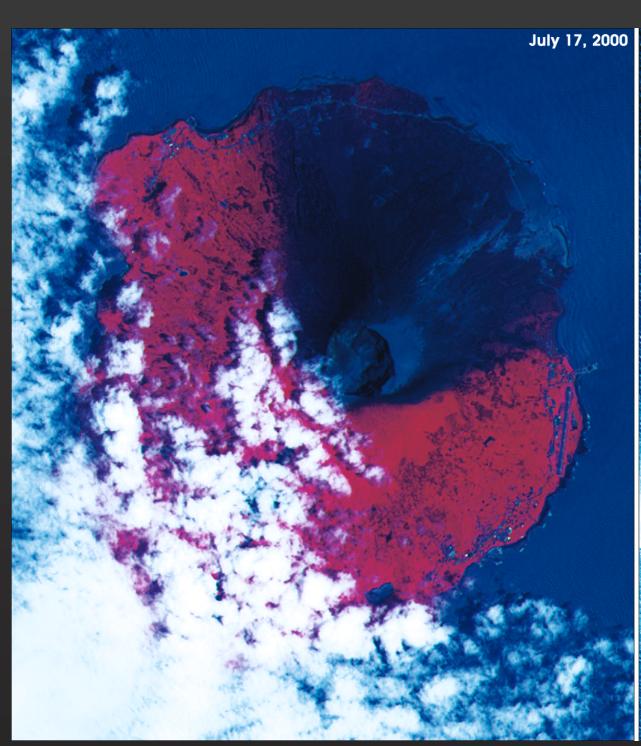
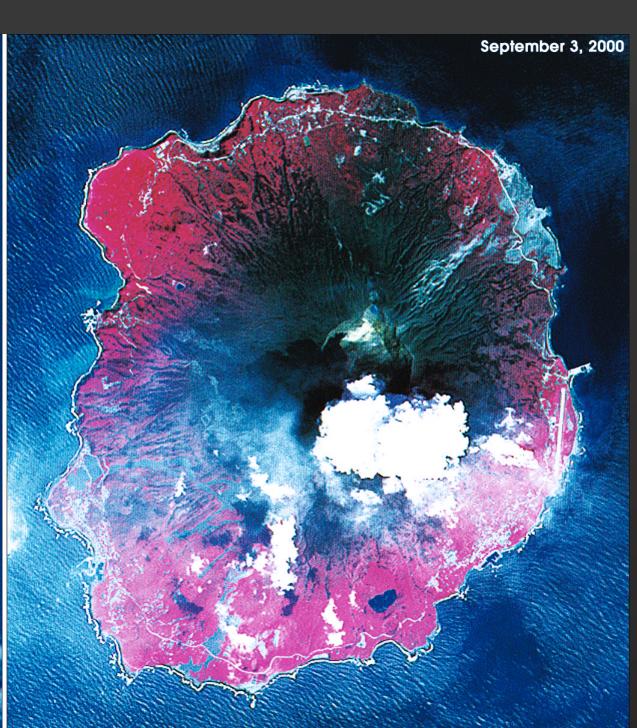


Image courtesy of CERES Science Team.

show ash deposited from eruptions on July 7–8 and 14–15 (left), and a larger caldera and more extensive ash deposits from August 28–29 eruptions (right).





Images courtesy of NASA/GSFC/MITI/ERSDAC/JAROS, and U.S./Japan ASTER Team.

