

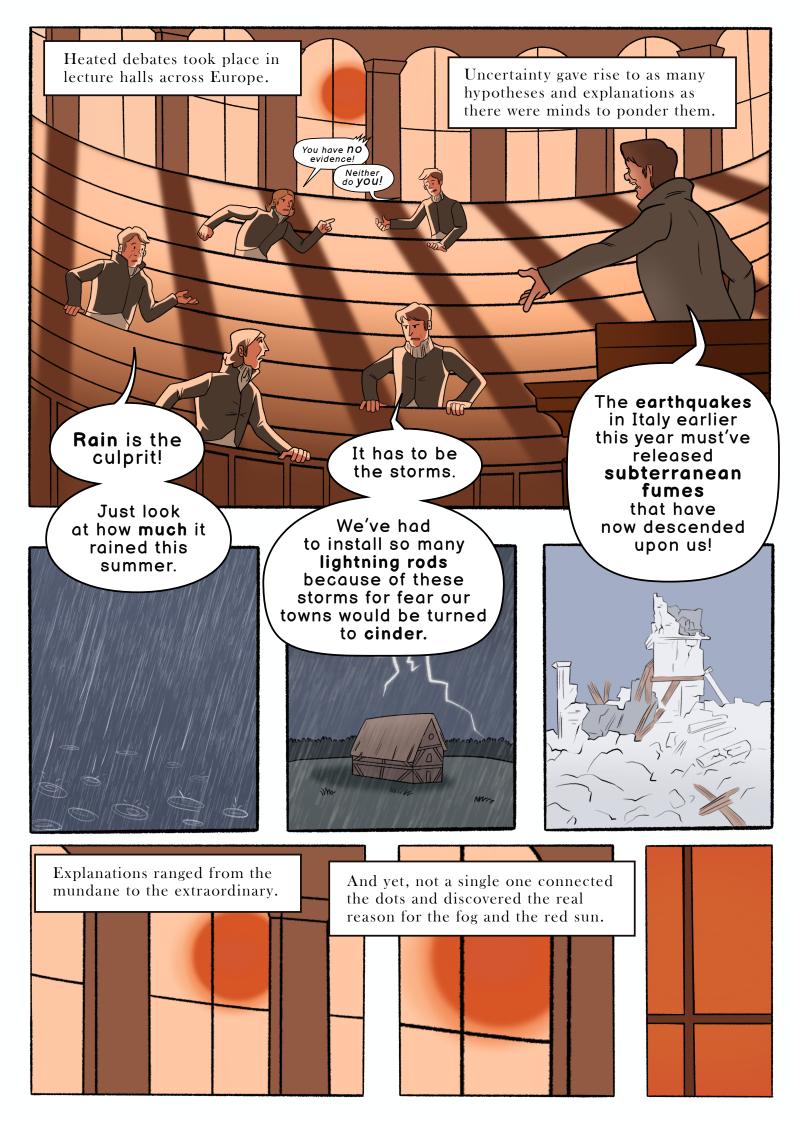




...they were filled with dread...







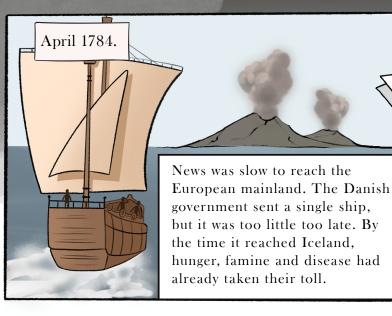


The land split and crumbled, cracked and exploded in violent bursts, releasing torrents of molten rock.

Great billowing clouds, thick and black, turned day into night as gases from deep within the planet shot up to incredible heights.

The Laki Fissure had begun its 8-month-long eruption.

During the eruption, enough lava to fill 5,880,000 Olympic-sized swimming pools was expelled; the largest volume of lava released by any volcano in a 1000 years.





But by then, the fog had all but vanished, and the weather had normalised.

> By September, interest in the fog had dwindled. The whole episode was vesterday's news.





Amund Helland, a Norwegian geologist, felt that the events in Europe, specifically in his home in Oslo, were oddly familiar.



Learning about the eruption in Indonesia allowed him to solve the mystery of the dry haze.

The speed at which information travelled, helped Helland and his contemporaries connect the dry haze of 1783 to the Laki eruption.

Even today, the availability of information is key to helping researchers solve mysteries and better understand our world.

SEARCH

Laki Eruption research

A deeper understanding of the events of the past can help us prepare for possible future disasters.

