

Celebrating 200 years of the paroxysmal eruption of Tambora by promoting the area as the global geopark in Indonesi

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Tambora volcano in Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, is very famous in the world due to its paroxysmal eruption on 10 to 11 April 1815. This eruption which was 7 scale in the VEI (*Velosistivity Eruption Index*) threw an amount of 100–150 km³ of volcanic materials into the atmosphere with an umbrella high of the eruption estimated at 30–40 km. It produced a caldera about 7 km in diameter, with a depth of 1.1 km. This fierce eruption also buried three small empires in its slope and resulted an extreme winter and a year without summer in some parts of the world. The total victims in Lombok Island and Sumbawa Island caused instantly by the eruption reached 92,000 inhabitants. Now, the region of Tambora volcano has potential geoheritage in Indonesia, and even in the world. These include volcanic peaks, the caldera, a new lava dome of Doro Api Toi, and artifact remnants from the three empires in the form of ceramics, cookware, human skeletons, etc., now some of them is still burred by the pyroclastic sediments. In the context of education of disaster mitigation, geoheritage conservation, and local economic growth through geowisata, Tambora region deserves to be proposed as member of Global Geopark Network (GGN). This GGN status is expected in year of the 200th anniversary of the eruption. For the purpose, now the area is being processed as the National Park and National Geopark.

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