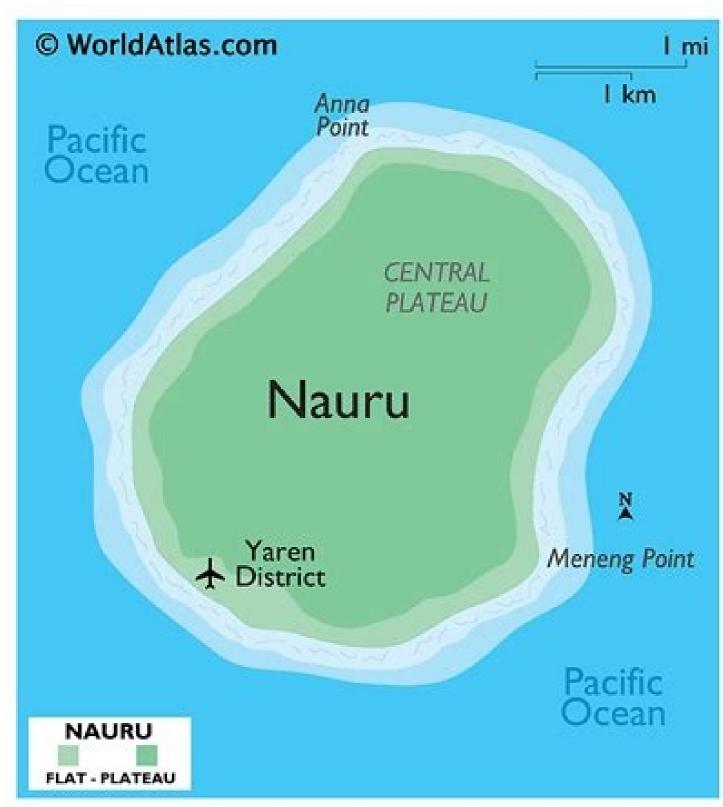
Barren island information in marathi

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Barren island, Photograph courtesy: Wikimedia Commons Just recently, flights reported resumed from Bali's international airport, after three days of closure because Mount Agung, an active volcano, erupted. The volcanic ash cloud ripped through the sky, raining layers of ash upon farms and homes in Bali. Nearly one lakh people were ordered to leave the area, and thousands of travelers were stranded. The Bali volcano eruption put the focus on other active volcanoes around the world, and there are plenty of them. In fact, there's one right here in India: Barren Island. ALSO READ: 5 lesser-known islands in India to spend your vacation in peaceAlso Read - Cyclone Asani Not to Make Landfall in Andaman Islands, Will Move Off Towards Myanmar: IMD Located east of the Andaman Islands in the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago, Barren Island is home to a namesake volcano whose first recorded eruption was in 1787. Since then, the Barren volcano has erupted ten times. In fact, it erupted just early this year, spewing lava and ash in January. Scientists from the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) spotted the ash plumes rising up and red lava rising at the rims during their ocean expedition. But it didn't really ignite much tension among others, largely because the island has always been uninhabited. Also Read - Of Sand, Sun And Beach: Travel Blogger Ami Bhat Tells You Why Andaman is The Best The island's few inhabitants, evolved to survive in the harsh conditions under the shadow of the volcano, include a small population of goats. It is said that the goats were kept there by British sailors from a steamer leaving Port Blair in 1891, in case any sailors ended up stranded in the island. The goats ended up thriving and adapting to the nearly unlivable climate of the island, and may still be seen by the coast from boats that take passengers close to the island. Also Read - Cyclone Pabuk: Meteorological Department Issues Orange Alert For Andaman Islands Photograph courtesy: thomas brauner/Creative Commons The island itself is off limits to anyone, most likely because of the incredible regularity at which the volcano erupts. You may not see massive ash clouds like the one rising out of Mount Agung, but they are visible. In the evenings, you can still spot the glimmering red glow of lava fountains spewing out of the crater. The volcano's frequent eruptions mean that there is hardly any vegetation here; just the barren black land formed by millennia of constant lava flow. That is where Barren Island gets its name, by the way. The oldest lava flow here dates back 1.6 million years. The volcano's 1991 eruption wiped out many of the birds and small animals that call this desolate place home. You'll only find a few birds, insects and small rodents here, apart from the aforementioned goats. But while the island itself is off limits for people, the water surrounding it is a haven. around the island. The waters are crystal clear and are inhabited by a diverse range of sea creators, from colorful coral reefs to the elegant Manta Ray. NOW READ: 8 reasons why you must visit the Andamans You may not be able to walk on the island, but you can observe the island and volcano and, possibly, the ash and lava at its rim from the safety of a ship. There are ships that sail out regularly every week from Havelock Island. Plus, you can find scuba operators at Havelock that offer underwater experiences in the waters around the island. THAT is something you shouldn't miss. Not to be confused with Barren Islands. Barren Islands. Barren Islands. That is something you shouldn't miss. Not to be confused with Barren Islands. Barren Islands. That is something you shouldn't miss. Not to be confused with Barren Islands. That is something you shouldn't miss. Not to be confused with Barren Islands. That is something you shouldn't miss. The same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands. The same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same islands are not should make it is a same it islands are not should make it is a same it is a same it is a same are the northernmost islands in the Kodiak Archipelago, and are located northeast of Shuyak Island and southwest of the Kenai Peninsula. GeographyLocation Gulf of Alaska Coordinates: 58°55′N 152°16′W / 58.917°N 152.267°W / 58.91°W / 58 Archipelago Total islands 6Area 42.03 km 2 (16.23 sq mi) Administration United States State Alaska Borough Kodiak Island Demographics Population 0 (2010) Additional information Part of Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge The Barren Islands of Sugpiages Usu'unaat) are an archipelago in Alaska in the United States. They are the northernmost islands of Sugpiages Usu'unaat (16.23 sq mi) Administration United States (16.23 sq mi) Administration United the Kodiak Archipelago. The largest island of the group is Ushagat Island. The islands on East Amatuli Island and Nord Island. The archipelago is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Geography The Barren Islands on the Gulf of Alaska in the United States. They are the northernmost islands of the Kodiak Archipelago. They are located between the Kenai Peninsula on the Alaska mainland to their northeast and Shuyak Island in the Kodiak Archipelago to their southwest. They stretch across 15 miles (24 km) of the Gulf of Alaska, centered around 57°48′N 152°250°W / 57.800°, -152.250°W / 57.800°W / 57.8 Afognak, Alaska, at 58°55′N 152°00′W / 58.917; -152.000 (East Amatuli Island, also known as Amat Island).[2] Ushagat Island, the westernmost and largest island, 8 miles (12.9 km) long, located 68 miles (12.9 km) northeast of Ushagat Island and 72 miles (116 km) across, located 1.5 miles (2.4 km) northeast of Ushagat Island and 72 miles (116 km) northeast of Afognak at 58°58′15″N 152°09′00″W / 58.97083°N 152.15000°W / 58.97083; -152.15000 (Nord Island).[4] Sud Island, 1 mile (1.6 km) long, located 5 miles (8.0 km) northwest of Nord Island at 58°53′51″N 152°12′34″W / 58.8975°N 152.2094°W / 58.8975; -152.2094 (Sud Island).[5] Sugarloaf Island, 0.7 miles (1.1 km) across, located 1.3 miles (2.1 km) south of East and West Amatuli Islands and 68 miles (109 km) northeast of Afognak, Alaska, at 58°53′10″N 152.03750°W / 58.88611°N 1 58°55′10″N 152°00′15″W / 58.91944°N 152.00417°W / 58.91944°N 152.00417°W / 58.91944°N 152.00417°W / 58.94306°N 152.16806°W / 58.94306°N 152.16806°N 152.16806 are part of Alaska's Kodiak Island Borough. They also make up a part of the Gulf of Alaska Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. History The Barren Islands were named on 25 May 1778 by the British explorer Captain James Cook of the Royal Navy, who wrote, "They obtained their name of Barren Islas from their very naked appearance."[9] References Footnotes ^Orth, p. 294. ^Orth, p. 1034. ^Orth, p. 1014. ^Orth, p. 1014. ^Orth, p. 925. ^Orth, p. 107. Bibliography Orth, p. 107. Bibliography Orth, p. 107. Bibliography Orth, p. 108. ^Orth, p. 108. ^Orth Tract 1, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska (United States Geological Survey Retrieved from "For other uses, see Barren IslandBarren IslandB IslandBarren Island (Bay of Bengal)Show map of Bay of BengalGeographyLocationBay of BengalGeographyLocationBay of BengalCoordinates: 12°17′N 93°52′E / 12.28°N 93.86°E / 12.28 (3.22 sq mi)[1]Length3.4 km (2.11 mi)Width3.1 km (1.93 mi)Coastline12.38 km (7.693 mi)Highest elevation353 m (1158 ft)[2]Administration IndiaDistrictNorth and Middle AndamanIsland groupAndaman IslandsIsland sub-groupEast Volcano IslandsIsland sub (UTC+5:30)PIN744202[3]Telephone code031927 [4]ISO codeIN-AN-00[5]Official websiteandaman.nic.inAvg. summer temperature30.2 °C (86.4 °F)Avg. winter temperature30.2 °C IndiaGeologyMountain typeStratovolcano with pyroclastic conesLast eruption2021 Barren Island is an island located in the Andaman Sea. It is the only active volcano along a chain of volcanoes from Sumatra to Myanmar.[10] It is a part of the Indian Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and lies about 138 km (86 mi) northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. History An illustration of the island in 1789 The first recorded eruption in 1787, further eruptions were recorded in 1789, 1795, 1803-04, and 1852. After nearly one and a half century of dormancy, the island had another eruption was particularly harmful to the island's fauna. A team from the Geological Survey of India visited Barren Island on 8-9 April 1993 to assess the impact of the eruption on the distribution, habit, and abundance of animal species and their population. The report found that the eruption had reduced the number of birds on the island. The Pied Imperial Pigeon (Ducula bicolor) was the most abundant among the 6 species observed. In a survey conducted at night, the team spotted one rat species (Rattus rattus) and 51 species of insects from eight orders. The report also noted that the volcano was still emitting gas at the time.[10] There were eruptions in 1994-95 and 2005-07, the latter considered to be linked to the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake.[12] A lighthouse that was established in 1993 was destroyed by the recent eruptions.[14] A team from the National Institute of Oceanography spotted the volcano is erupting in small episodes of about five to ten minutes. During the day, only ash clouds were observed. However, after sundown, red lava flowed streaming down its slopes."[15][16][17] Based on Argon-argon dating of samples from Barren Island, it is now established that the oldest subaerial lava flows of the volcano are 1.6 million years old and the volcano is located on an oceanic crust which is roughly 106 million years old.[18] All recorded eruptions lie on the low end of the Volcanic Explosivity Index. The 2017 eruption was recorded as a 2 on the index.[10] Geography This volcanic island stands in the midst of a volcanic belt on the edge of the Indian and Burmese tectonic plates. Narcondam Island is a dormant volcano in the area, apart from volcanic seamounts like Alcock and Sewell. All the historical and recent eruptions (1789 and after) are confined within and around an active polygenetic cinder cone in a 2 km (1.2 mi) wide caldera that was formed by the Pleistocene collapse of a primitive cone of a stratovolcano. The remnant of the primitive volcanic cone forms a precipitous cliff around the island (commonly referred to as caldera wall), with a break towards the west. The highest elevation on the seafloor 2,250 metres (7,380 ft) below sea level). The island is 3 km (1.9 mi) in diameter, with a total surface area of 8.34 km2 (3.22 sq mi).[19] Biodiversity True to its name, it has large areas of barren landscape.[10] It is uninhabited by humans, though it has a small population of goats.[21] Tourist attractions The waters surrounding Barren Island are reputed to be among the world's top scuba diving destinations. Major attractions here are the crystal clear visibility, Manta Rays, interesting basalt formations, topography of past lava flows and fast growing coral gardens. This dive destination is remote but can be accessed by either a live aboard ship or with scubaoperators based at Swaraj Island. [22][23] Administration It belongs to the North and Middle Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island in 2016. Outline map of the Andaman Islands, with the location of Barren Island highlighted (red circle) Topography of the island INS Saryu (P54), IN LCU 55 and IN LCU 55 and IN LCU 58 approaching Barren Island. Barren Island highlighted (red circle) Topography of the island INS Saryu (P54) in 2021. See also India portal List of volcanoes in India References ^ "Islandwise Area and Population - 2011 Census" (PDF). Government of Andaman. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2017-08-28. Retrieved 2016-09-22. Archived from the original on 2014-03-23. Retrieved 2016-09-22. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "STD Codes of Andaman and Nicobar". All Codes India. May 25, 2017. ^ Registration Plate Numbers added to ISO Code ^ Srivastava, Priya (2018-11-21). "All about Barren Island, South Asia's Only Active Volcano in Andaman". Times of India. ^ Benjamin Elisha Sawe (15 March 2019). "Which Is The Only Active Volcano In South Asia?". Retrieved 2019-03-15. ^ Dr. Aditi Jain. 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