

Myr ta mee screeu, ta ny thousaneyn dy hurryssee cummit ayns ellan Bali ayns Indonesia kyndagh rish leoie voish yn clieau-ailagh Agung oddagh y ve danjeyragh da etlanyn. Ta ny buill share lesh turryssee foddey ersooyl voish yn clieau, agh ta 445 etlagh er ve currit jeh, nee cumrail 59,000 dy hroailtee. Ta sheshaght thieyn-oast Indonesia gra dy vod turryssee ta goaill aaght ayns thieyn-oast oltey tannaghtyn un oie nastee.

Ta'n reiltys er ninsh da cummaltee faggys da'n clieau ny thieyn oc y aagail, agh ta ymmodee er-mayrn ta gra dy vel ad gennaghtyn sauçhey dy liooar er-nonney cha nailloo faagail beiyn, as oddagh ad y ve eebyrit magh er niart. T'eh jeeaghyn dy vel paart credjal dy vel ad sauçhey son nagh row assee jeant da ny hayrnyn shoh yn cheayrt s'jerree ren y slieau spreih aile ayns 1963. Ta'n reiltys as sheshaghtyn elley er ve skeayley far-eddinyn gas dy choadey cummaltee veih'n leoie as çhellveeishyn greiney oddys cur fysseree da'n theay my nee'n phooar failleil.

Er-dyn çhiaghtin shoh chaie ta jaagh ghorraghey as leoie er ve sheidey wheesh as 3,000m erskyn mullagh y clieau. Ta strooanyn pyroclastagh—jaagh as claghyn oddys gleashagh cha tappee as 400 meeilley 'syn oor as ve cha çheh as 1000 keim Celsius—er ve cronnit chammah as strooanyn laagh (laharyn). Foddee yn daa red shoh jannoo jeeill vooar as marroo ram sleih. Foddee yn lava jannoo yn thaloo dyn ymmyd son eirinnys son bleeantyn lurg spreih.

Ec y traa t'ayn ta'n slieau cur magh sheidyn leoie gyn scuirr as brooghtaghyn beggey oddys y ve cluinnit shiaght meeilley ersooyl. Ta goullyn aile ry akin ny s'menkey ec yn oie ta soilshaghey dy voddagh spreih smoo ve fo raad dy gerrid. Er y laue elley, foddee ny cowraghyn shoh tannaghtyn son meeghyn ny eer bleeantyn gyn spreih mooar dy haghirt. Foddee dy bee fys ain tra lhaihys shiu shoh, as foddee nagh bee.

As I write, thousands of tourists are trapped in the island of Bali in Indonesia because of ash from the volcano Agung which would be dangerous to aeroplanes. The areas most popular with tourists are far from the mountain, but 445 flights have been cancelled, affecting 59,000 travellers. The Indonesian hotel association has said that tourists can stay one free night in member hotels.

The authorities have told residents close to the mountain to leave their homes, but many are left who say they feel safe enough or else do not want to leave livestock, and they may have to be evacuated by force. It appears that some think they are safe because their district was not affected by the last eruption in 1964. The government and other bodies are distributing gas masks to protect residents from the ash, and solar televisions to keep people informed if there is a power-cut.

Since last week dark smoke and ash have been rising as much as 3,000m above the summit. Pyroclastic flows—a mixture of gas and rock which can move as fast as 400 miles per hour and reach temperatures of 1000 degrees Celsius—have been observed as well as mud flows (lahars). Both of these phenomena can do great damage and kill many people. The lava can make the land useless for agriculture for years after an eruption.

At present the volcano is emitting puffs of ash incessantly and small eruptions which can be heard seven miles away. Rays of fire are increasingly visible at night which suggests a bigger eruption could be imminent. On the other hand, such signs can continue for months or even years without a major eruption occurring. Perhaps we will know by the time you read this, and perhaps not.