

## Lesser Sunda Islands

The Lesser Sunda Islands is a small archipelago which, from west to east, consists of Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba and the Timor islands; all are located at the edge of the Australian continental shelf. Volcanoes in the area are formed because of oceanic crusts and the movement of the shelf itself.[19] Some volcanoes completely form an island, for instance, the Sangeang Api island. Mount Tambora, on Sumbawa island, erupted on 5 April 1815, with a scale 7 on the VEI and is considered the most violent eruption in recorded history.

Last eruption (VEI)	Geolocation	Name	Shape	Elevation
unknown	-	Merbuk	tba	1,386
Batur	caldera 1,717	Bratan	caldera	2,276
stratovolcano	3,142	15 March 1999 (1)		7,467
stratovolcano	3,726	18 February 1963 (5)		unknown
stratovolcano	2,850	1 October 2004 (2)		8.28° S 115.13° E
complex volcano	1,949	1967 ± 20 years (0)		Agung
903	2,963	30 July 1985 (3)		Rinjani
unknown	8.68° S 120.48° E	8.72° S 120.02° E		Tambora
S 120.52° E	Inierie	stratovolcano		Sangeang Api
Inielika	complex volcano	1,559	5,115	Wai Sano
stratovolcano	2,124	6,969	27 February 1969 (2)	Wai Sano
637	2,090	27 January 1969 (3)	8.897° S 121.645° E	Wai Sano
4,921	unknown	8.792° S 121.77° E		Wai Sano
8.72° S 121.78° E	Kelimutu	complex volcano	1,639	Wai Sano
121.82° E	Paluweh	stratovolcano	875	Wai Sano
Egon	stratovolcano	1,703	5,587	Wai Sano
Ilimuda	stratovolcano	1,100	3,609	Wai Sano
stratovolcano	1,703	5,587	30 May 2003 (2)	Wai Sano
volcano	1,117	3,665	26 June 2003 (3)	Wai Sano
200	656	unknown	8.30° S 122.892° E	Wai Sano
June 1993 (1)	8.342° S 123.258° E			Wai Sano
1951 (2)	8.272° S 123.505° E			Wai Sano
S 123.38° E	liiwerung	complex volcano	1,018	Wai Sano
Batu Tara	stratovolcano	748	2,454	Wai Sano
complex volcano	862	2,828	1970 (2)	Wai Sano
3,800	-12,467	unknown	7.53° S 123.95° E	Wai Sano