

# Halmahera

Halmahera island in the north of Molucca archipelago has been formed by the movement of three tectonic plates resulting in two intersecting mountain ranges, which form four rocky peninsulas separated by three deep bays. A volcanic arc stretches from north to south in the west side of Halmahera, some of which are volcanic islands, for instance, Gamalama and Tidore. Gamalama's island name is Ternate and it has been the center for spice trading since the Portuguese Empire opened a fort in 1512. Due to its location as the center for spice trading during the Age of Discovery, historical records of volcanic eruptions in Halmahera have been available as far back as the early sixteenth century.

Name	Shape	Elevation	Last eruption (VEI)	Geolocation	(m)	(ft)	Tarakan	py
cone	318	1,043	unknown	1.83° N 127.83° E	Dukono	complex volcano	1,335	
August 1933 (3)		1.68° N 127.88° E		Tobaru	unknown	1,035	3,396	unknown
lbu	stratovolcano	1,325	4,347	May 2005 (0)	1.488° N 127.63° E			Gamkon
stratovolcano	1,635	5,364	9 July 2007 (?)	1.38° N 127.53° E			Todoko-Ranu	caldera
3,212	unknown	1.25° N 127.47° E		Jailolo	stratovolcano	1,130	3,707	unknown
127.42° E		Hiri	stratovolcano	630	2,067	unknown	0.90° N 127.32° E	G
stratovolcano	1,715	5,627	31 July 2003 (2)	0.80° N 127.33° E			Tidore	stratovolcano
5,676	unknown	0.658° N 127.40° E		Mare	stratovolcano	308	1,010	unknown
E		Moti	stratovolcano	950	3,117	unknown	0.45° N 127.40° E	Makian
1,357	4,452	29 July 1988 (3)	0.32° N 127.40° E				Tigalalu	stratovolcano
0.07° N 127.42° E		Amasing	stratovolcano	1,030	3,379	unknown	0.53° S 127.48° E	1,38
Bibinoi	stratovolcano	900	2,953	unknown	0.77° S 127.72° E			