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## **New stage of permanent monitoring of the seismicity in the Ceboruco Volcano**

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The Ceboruco volcano is located in the northwesternmost edge of the Mexican Volcanic Belt in Nayarit state, and is the most active volcano in the region. It is the only volcano in the region that has had a historical eruption so has a high probability of having eruptive activity again (Nelson, 1986). It has been estimated that the Ceboruco Volcano has had 8 eruptions in the last 1000 years, with an eruptive frequency of one per 125 years, the last on 1870-1872 (Nelson, 1986; Sieron and Siebe, 2008). Temporary seismic network arrays have been installed in the Ceboruco volcano with the objective of assessing the level of seismicity associated with volcanic processes, but a permanent network is yet to be there. Data from that temporary seismic network, in addition to the presence of fumaroles within the inner caldera, suggest that the volcano is currently active (Sánchez et al., 2009; Rodríguez-Uribe et al., 2013). It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to deploy a permanent network of monitoring. In this work we present the progress of the new stage of permanent monitoring of the seismicity in the Ceboruco volcano. A semi-permanent network is currently operating, which consist of four stations with Lennarts sensor 3Dlite(1HZ), three datalogger Taurus Nanometrics and one with Q330 Quanterra. The next step consists on the renewal of part of the seismic equipment and real-time data acquisition of all stations and their transfer to Centro de Sismología y Volcanología de Occidente (SisVoc).