Tsunami Hazard

Giz Is International Services



What is a Tsunami?



Tsu = harbor Nami = wave (Japanese terms)

A tsunami is a <u>series of travelling</u> <u>waves</u> most commonly generated by <u>vertical displacements</u> of the sea floor associated with <u>earthquakes</u> <u>below or near the ocean floor</u> that cause a huge amount of seawater to be abruptly displaced.

Categories of Tsunamis

Near-field/ local Tsunamis

Near-field tsunamis: tsunamis that occur within 200 km of the epicentre of an earthquake

Local tsunamis: tsunami from a nearby source for which its destructive effects are confined to coasts within less than 200 km

Far-field Tsunamis

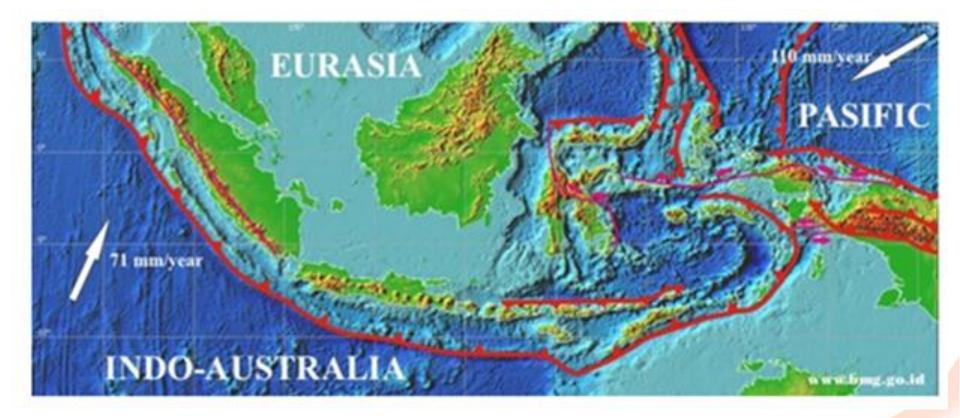
Far-field tsunamis: a tsunami originating from thousands of kilometres from the affected areas; usually starting as a near-field tsunami that causes extensive destruction near the source and additional casualties and destruction on shores more than 1000 km from its source

What Cause a Tsunami?

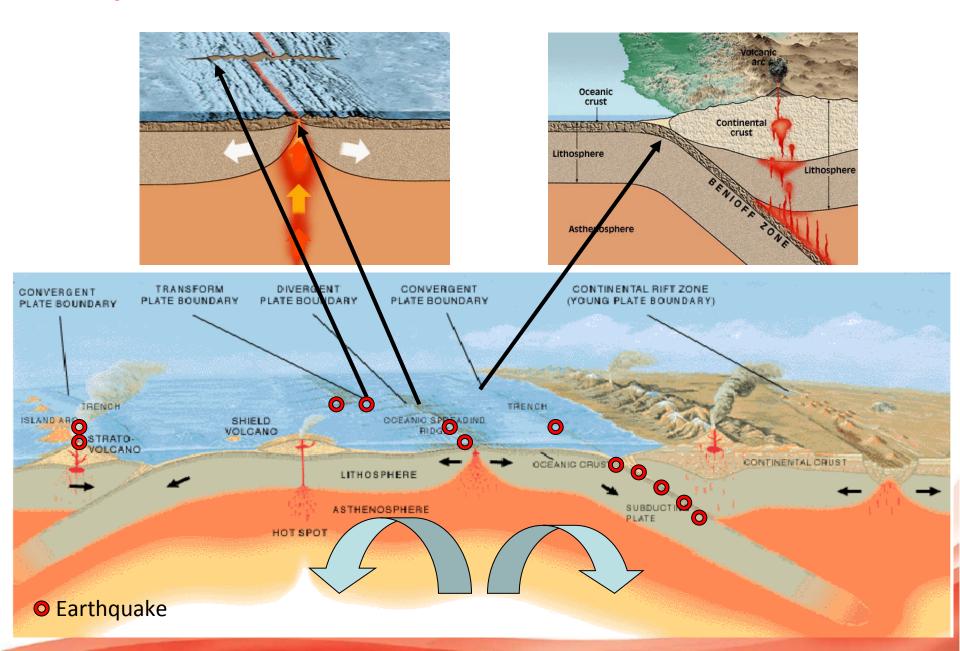
- 1. Vertical movement of the seafloor related to subduction zone earthquakes (95)
- 2. Submarine volcanic eruptions (5)
- 3. Submarine landslides (1)
- 4. Extraterrestrial: Meteor impact



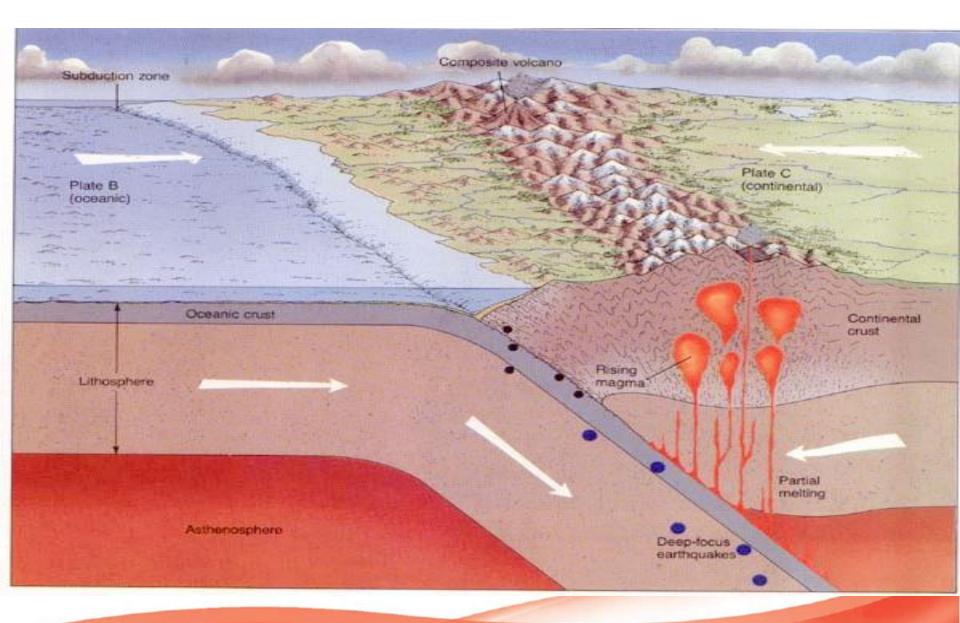
The Tectonic Plate Movement



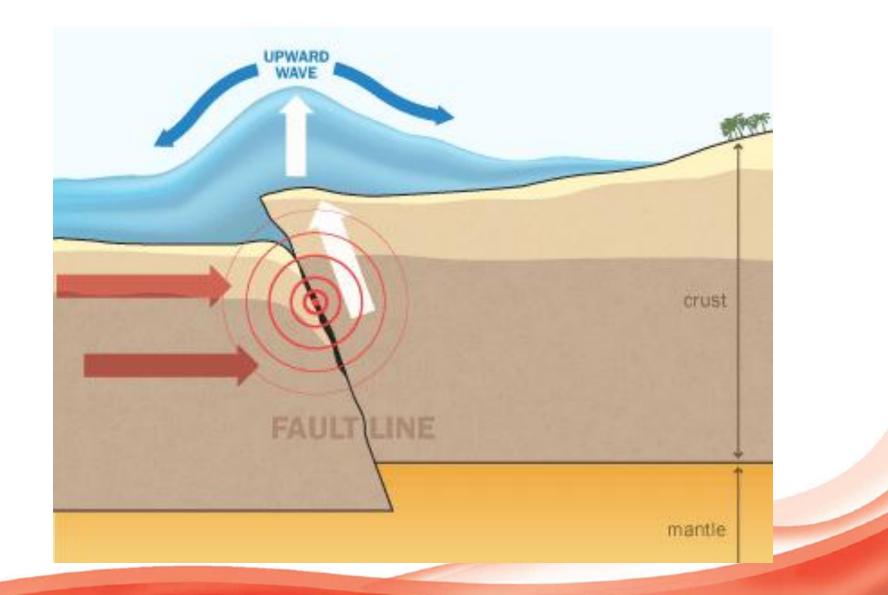
Principles of Plate Tectonics



Subduction Zone



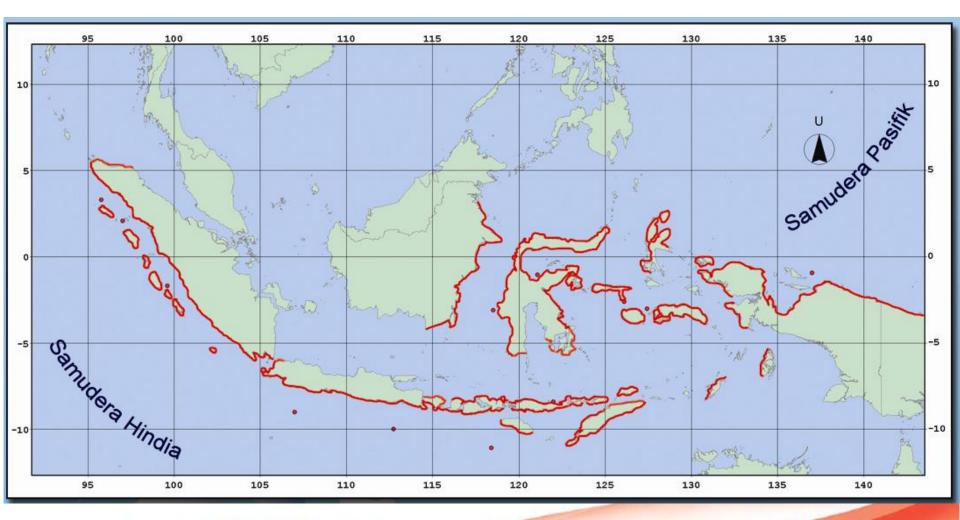
Vertical Movement generates Tsunami



Parameter for Tsunamigenic Earthquakes

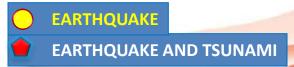
- Located under the sea (submarine earthquake)
- Depth of the centre of the submarine earthquake is less than 100 km
- Magnitude 7 or more in Richter Scale
- The movement of the tectonic plate occurs vertically

Tsunami Prone Areas in Indonesia

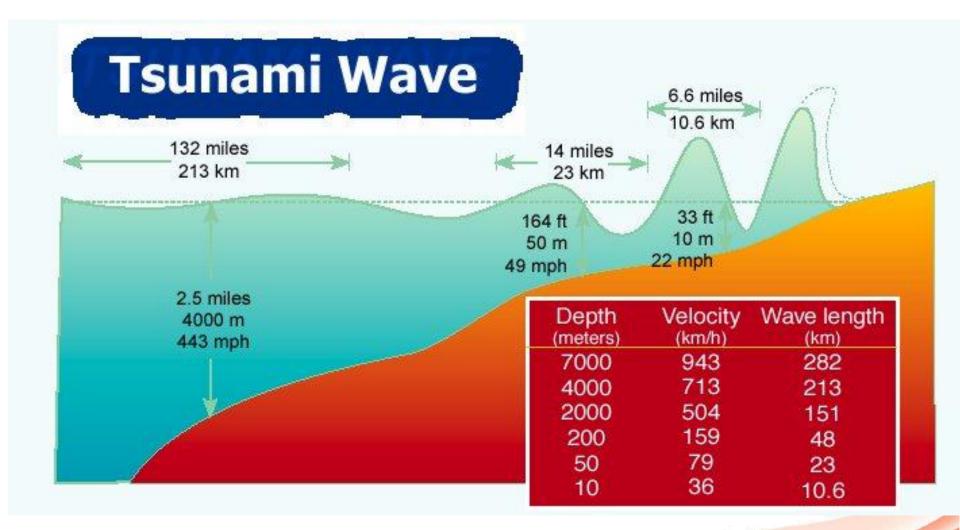


Destructive Earthquakes and Tsunamis in Indonesia (1992 – April 2012)





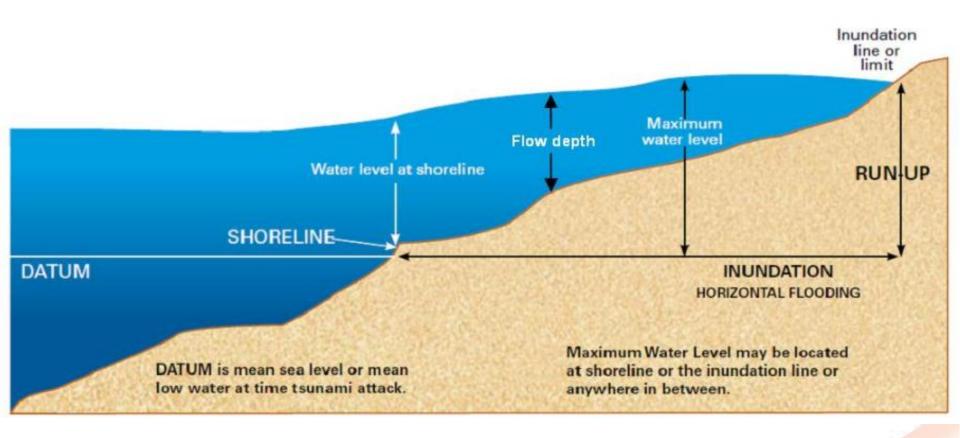
Tsunami Characteristics



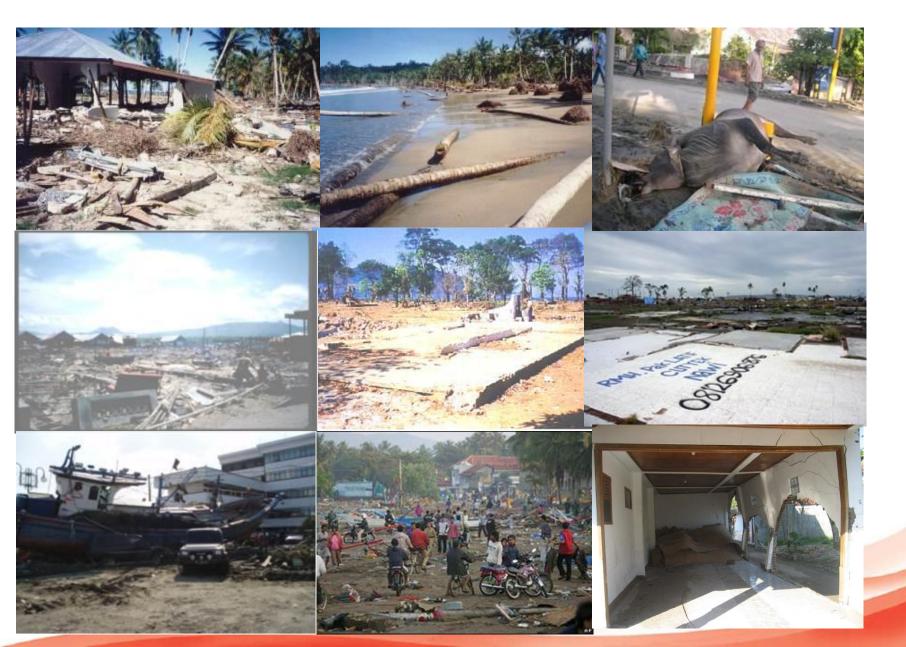
Natural Warning Signs

- <u>Ground shaking</u> from a strong earthquake
- <u>Seawater withdrawal</u> in a very quick and unusual way
- A <u>roaring sound</u> that resembles the sound of an airplane of train
- Strong winds blow from the sea to the coast
- Unusually <u>smells</u> waft from the beach
- Unusual <u>animal behavior</u>: p.e. animals run away from the coast

The Impact of Tsunamis

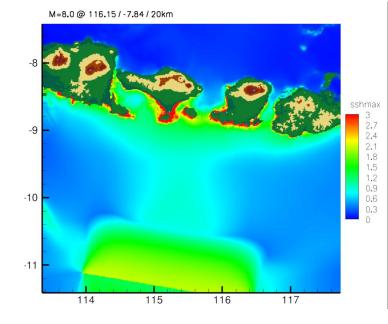


Damages caused by Tsunamis

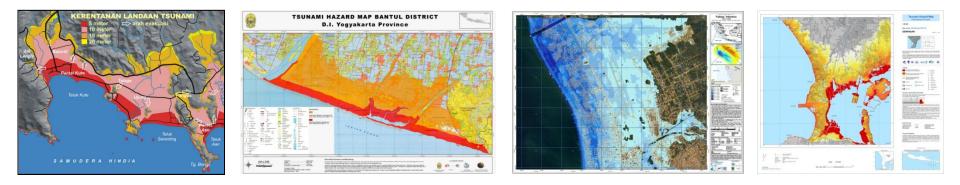


Tsunami Hazard Assessment

- Information on source areas
- Historical events
- Paleo-tsunami studies
- Scenarios
- Estimated travel times from source areas
- Wave height at coast
- Areas inland to be affected by tsunamis (in terms of maximum inundation, flow depths, probability)

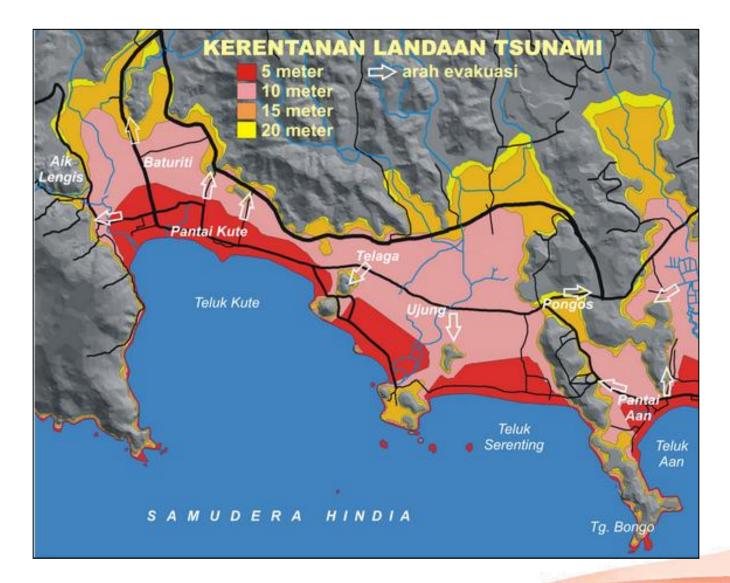


Approaches for Hazard Mapping

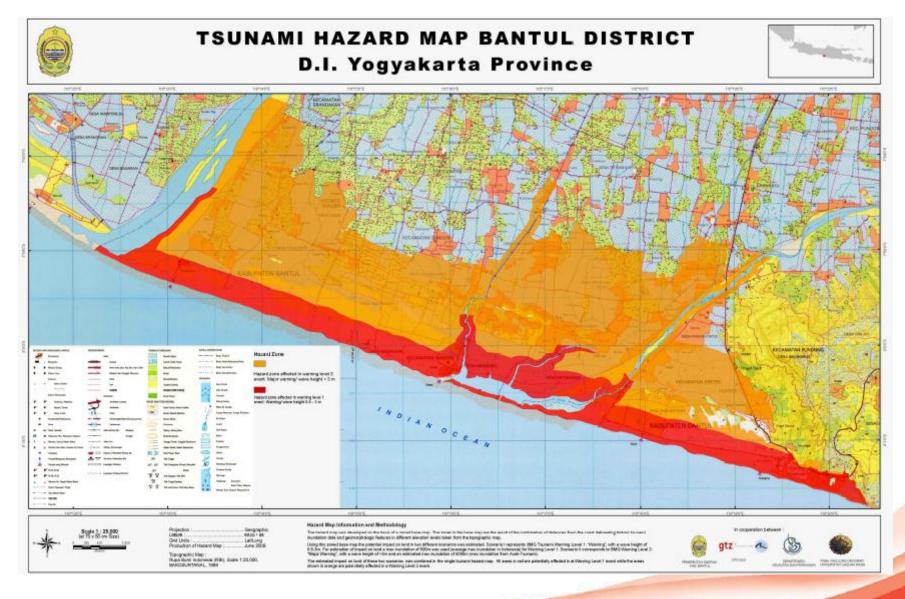


- "Bathtube" Model based on topography only: Kuta / Lombok
- 2. Based on topography but incorporating local knowledge and a rule based wave attenuation factor: **Bantul**
- Single scenario approach most credible or worst case: Padang
- 4. Multi-scenario approaches: Southern Bali

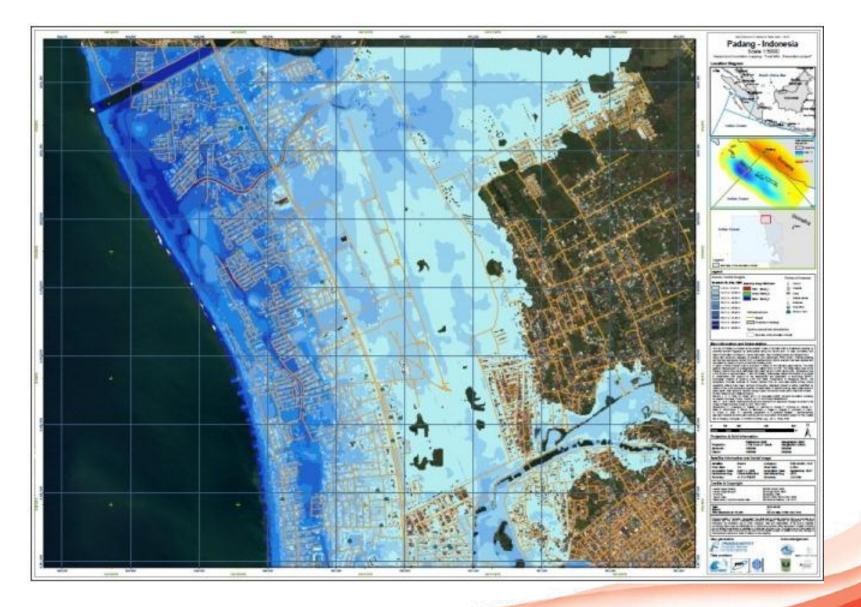
Level 1: Tsunami Hazard Map for Kuta-Lombok



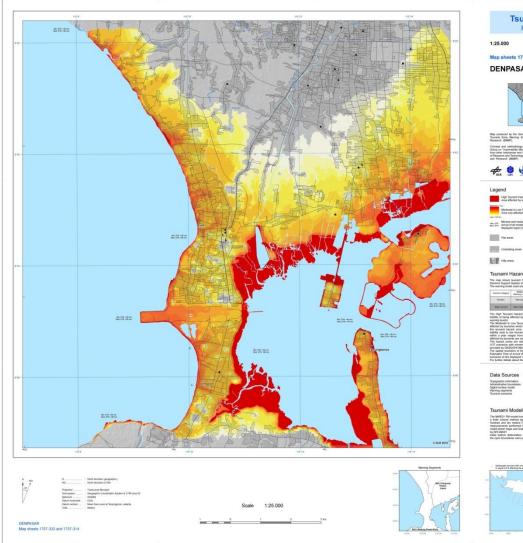
Level 2: Tsunami Hazard Map for Bantul



Level 3: Tsunami Inundation Map for Padang

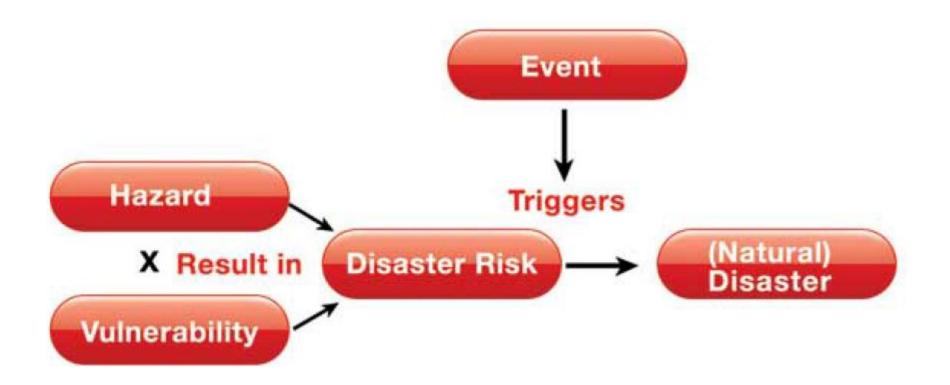


Level 4: Tsunami Hazard Map for southern Bali





Hazard & Disaster Risk



Natural hazards do not necessarily cause disasters. A disaster occurs only if a population is exposed to the natural hazard <u>and</u> cannot cope with its effects.

UNISDR Terminology

Hazard: A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

Vulnerability: The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard

Risk: The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences



Project for Training, Education and Consulting for Tsunami Early Warning System (PROTECTS) Capacity Development in Local Communities



www.gitews.org/tsunami-kit

