



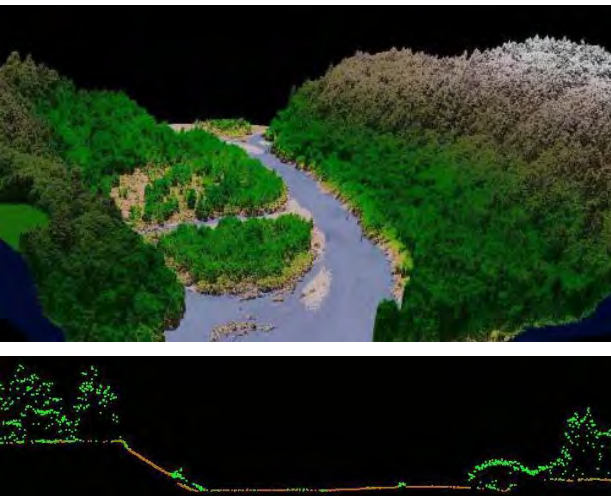
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Mission: "Provide Earth Science Information To Make Oregon Safe and Prosperous"

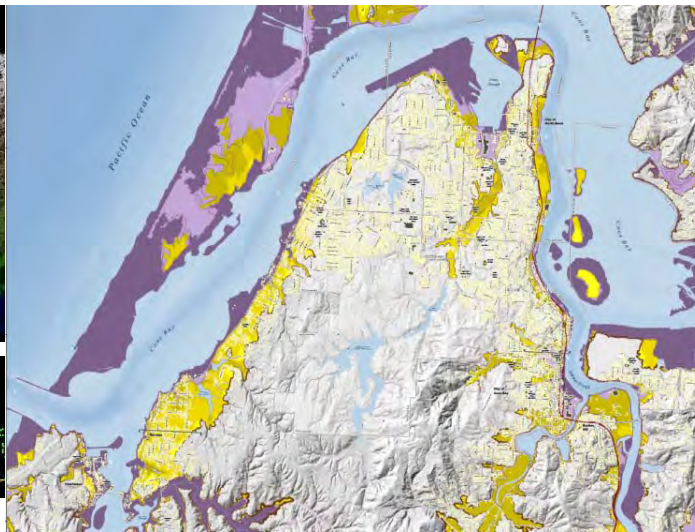
EARTHQUAKES & TSUNAMIS

Manzanita, Nehalem, and Rockaway Beach
April 29, 2012

Lidar



Earthquake/Tsunami Science



Educate & Mitigate





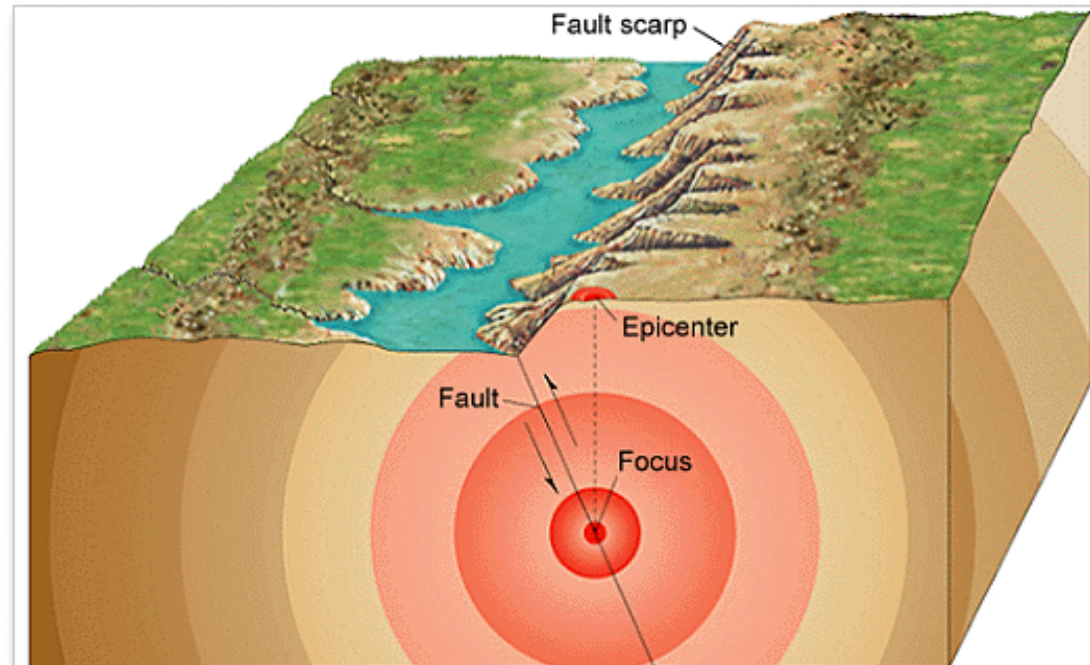
Today's Presentation

- “Giant” Earthquakes Explained
- Lessons from Japan 2011 Tsunami
- 10,000-year History of Oregon Earthquakes
- New DOGAMI Tsunami Inundation Maps
- New Evacuation Brochures!



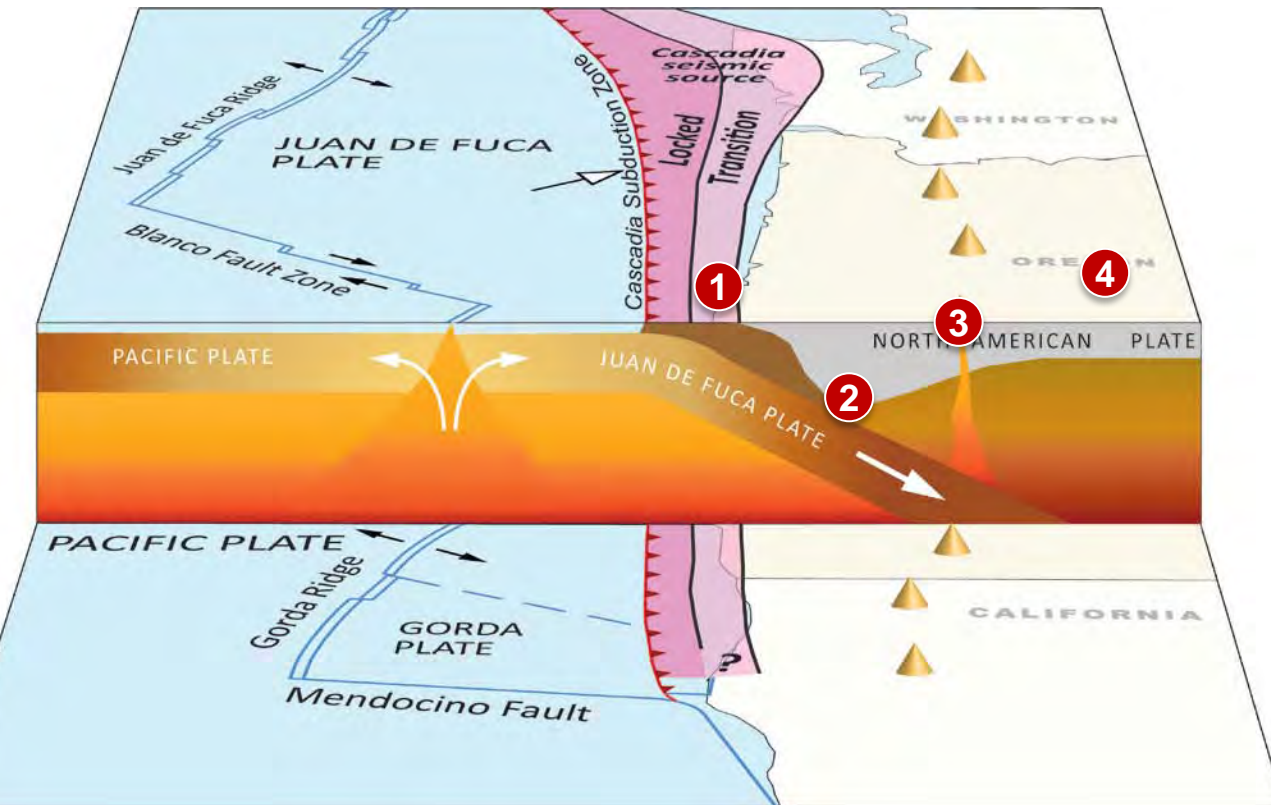
Earthquake Basics

- Earthquakes occur along a fault or fault system
- Bigger faults make bigger earthquakes
- Epicenter = the location on the earth's surface directly above the origin of the earthquake
- Bigger earthquakes last a longer time
- Magnitude = a measure of how much **energy** is released in all directions





Do you know Oregon's **four** kinds of earthquake sources?



1 Cascadia Subduction Zone

Example: the 1700 earthquake that caused shaking and a tsunami that inundated the OR coast and reached as far as Japan.

2 Interplate

Example: the 2001 Nisqually, WA earthquake that affected Washington and northwestern Oregon.

3 Volcanic

Example: the 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption-related earthquakes.

4 Crustal

Example: the 1993 Scotts Mills and Klamath Falls earthquakes. Crustal earthquakes also occur in SE Oregon where the crust is pulling apart.



Earthquake Frequency & Size

There are many earthquakes each year, only some are felt.

| Number of Earthquakes per Year (World) | Number of Earthquakes per Year (USA) | Earthquake Magnitude | Energy Released [Number of Atom Bombs] | Examples |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 1,300,000 | ? | 2.0 | 0.00 | |
| 130,000 | ? | 3.0 | 0.00 | |
| 13,000 | 380 | 4.0 | 0.00 | |
| 1,319 | 57 | 5.0 | 0.03 | |
| 134 | 6 | 6.0 | 0.79 | Klamath Falls ('93) |
| 15 | 1 | 7.0 | 25 | LA ('84) SF ('89) Kobe ('95) Haiti ('10) |
| 1 | - | 8.0 | 791 | China ('76) |
| - | - | 9.0 | 25,003 | Sumatra ('04), Japan ('11) |
| | | 9.1 | 35,005 | |
| | | 9.3 | 75,010 | Alaska ('64) |
| | | 9.5 | 137,518 | Chile ('60) |



What Controls the Level of Shaking?

- **Magnitude:** More Energy Released
- **Distance:** Shaking declines with distance
- **Local Soils:** the soil type can amplify the shaking



Loma Prieta, CA 1989



Northridge, CA 1994



Possible Shaking Intensity/Effects

| PERCEIVED SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
|------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| POTENTIAL DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
| PEAK ACC.(%g) | <.17 | .17-1.4 | 1.4-3.9 | 3.9-9.2 | 9.2-18 | 18-34 | 34-65 | 65-124 | >124 |
| PEAK VEL.(cm/s) | <0.1 | 0.1-1.1 | 1.1-3.4 | 3.4-8.1 | 8.1-16 | 16-31 | 31-60 | 60-116 | >116 |
| INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY | I | II-III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X+ |

- III. **Weak** – Felt indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Vibrations similar to a passing truck.
- IV. **Light** – Vibration felt like passing of heavy trucks. Stopped cars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. Wooden walls and frames creak.
- V. **Moderate** – Felt by nearly everyone; sleepers awakened. Small, unstable objects overturned. Doors swing. Pictures move. Pendulum clocks stop.
- VI. **Strong** – Felt by all. People walk unsteadily. Some heavy furniture moved. Small objects fall off shelves. Pictures off walls.
- VII. **Very strong** – Difficult to stand or walk. Noticed by drivers of cars. Slight to moderate damage in well-built structures; considerable damage in poorly built structures.
- VIII. **Severe** – Steering of cars affected. Extensive damage to buildings with partial collapse. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Wood-frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted.
- IX. **Violent** – General panic. Damage to buildings ranges from collapse to serious damage.



M3.5 Earthquake *Might* be Felt

February 16, 2012

- San Francisco Area

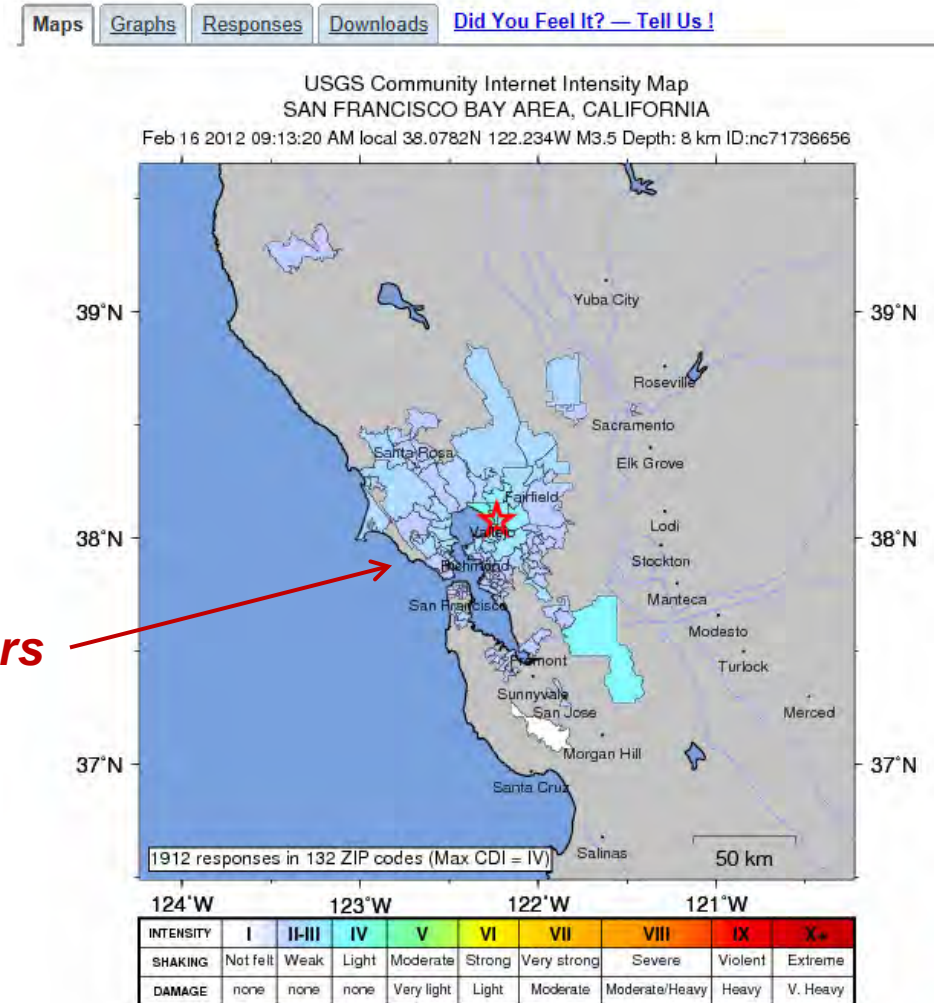
- Magnitude **3.5**
- **5** miles deep
- 9:13am local time
- Reported as Felt by **1,912** people

Note the shaking intensity colors

M3.5 – San Francisco Bay Area, California

Thursday, February 16, 2012 at 17:13:20 UTC

Thursday, February 16, 2012 at 09:13:20 Local





M5+ Earthquake *Usually* Felt

February 13, 2012

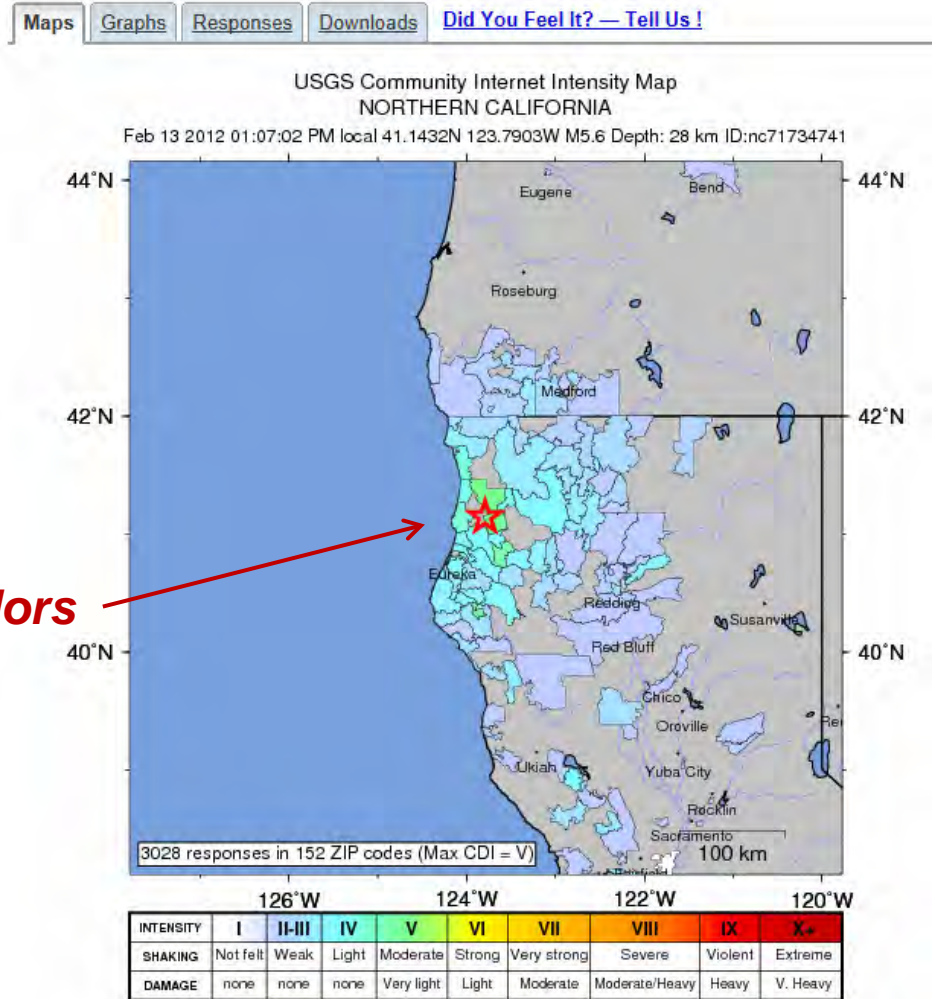
- Northern California

- Magnitude **5.6**
- **17** miles deep
- 1:07pm local time
- Reported as Felt by **3,028** people

Note the shaking intensity colors

M5.6 – Northern California

Monday, February 13, 2012 at 21:07:02 UTC
Monday, February 13, 2012 at 13:07:02 Local

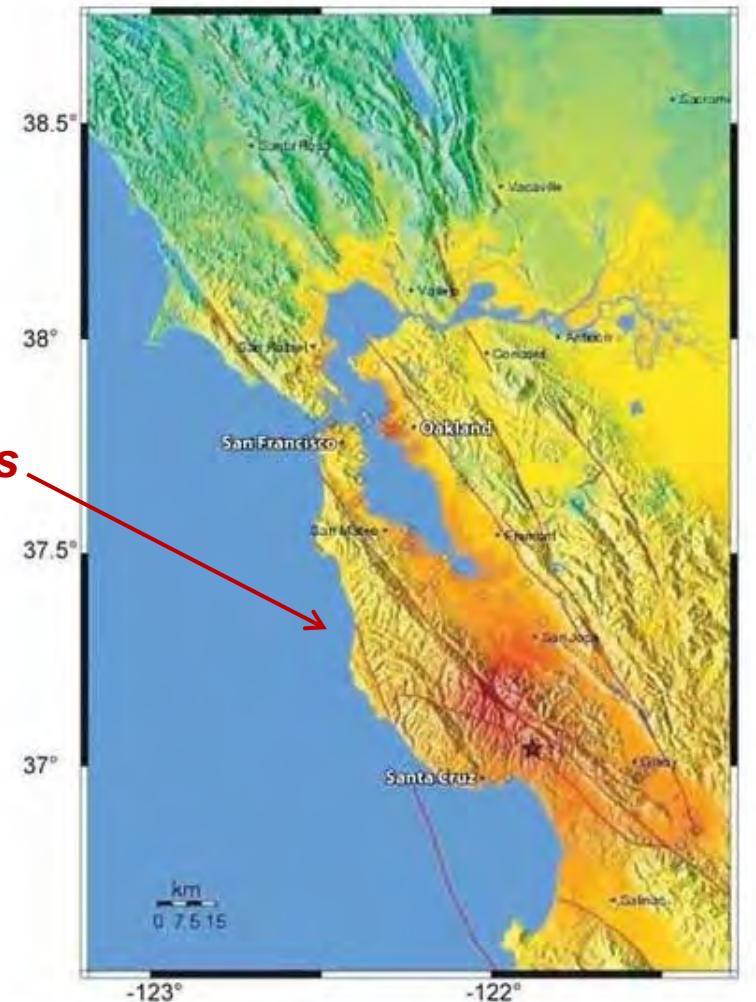




M7 Earthquake

- Ground Can Shake *Moderately* For 30 Seconds
- Poor Soils Can *Amplify* Effects
- Damage Can be *Moderate to Heavy* (even with current building codes)

Note the shaking intensity colors



| PERCEIVED SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| POTENTIAL DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
| MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY | I | II-III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X+ |



Other Earthquake Effects:

- **Liquefaction**
- **Subsidence/Uplift**
- **Landslides**
- **Fires**
- **Tsunamis**

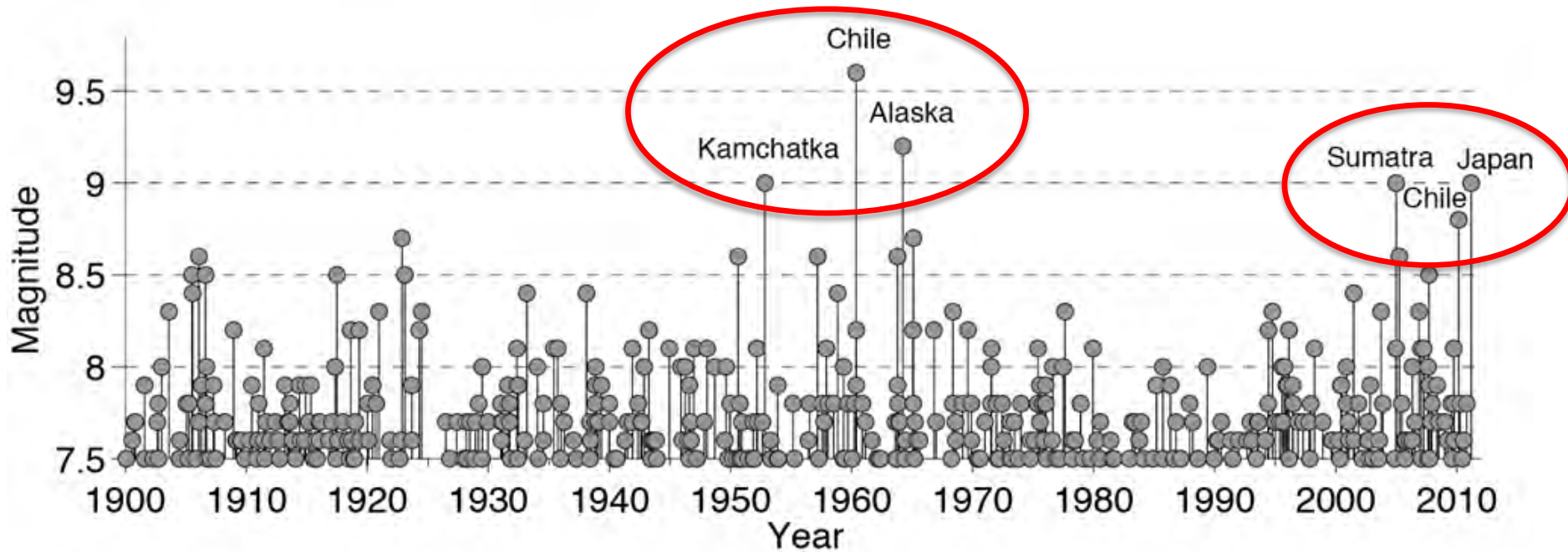




Large Earthquake Frequency



A History Of Large Earthquakes



Data: USGS PAGERCAT 1900-2008, USGS-NEIC & gCMT 2008-present

Figure courtesy of Charles Ammon, after Ammon et al., SRL, 2010

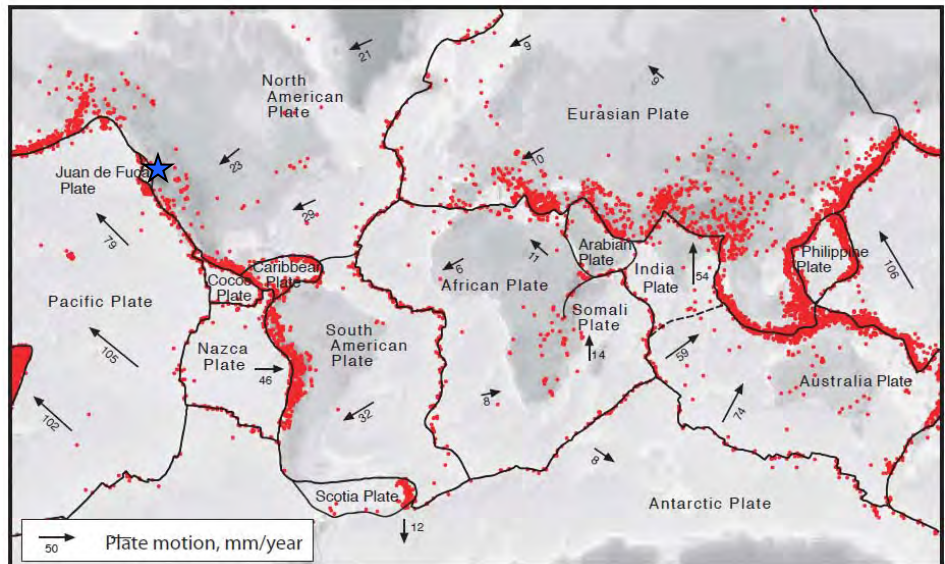


Large Earthquake Locations

Large earthquakes occur primarily along tectonic plate margins.



Tectonic plates are moving at about the rate that fingernails grow.

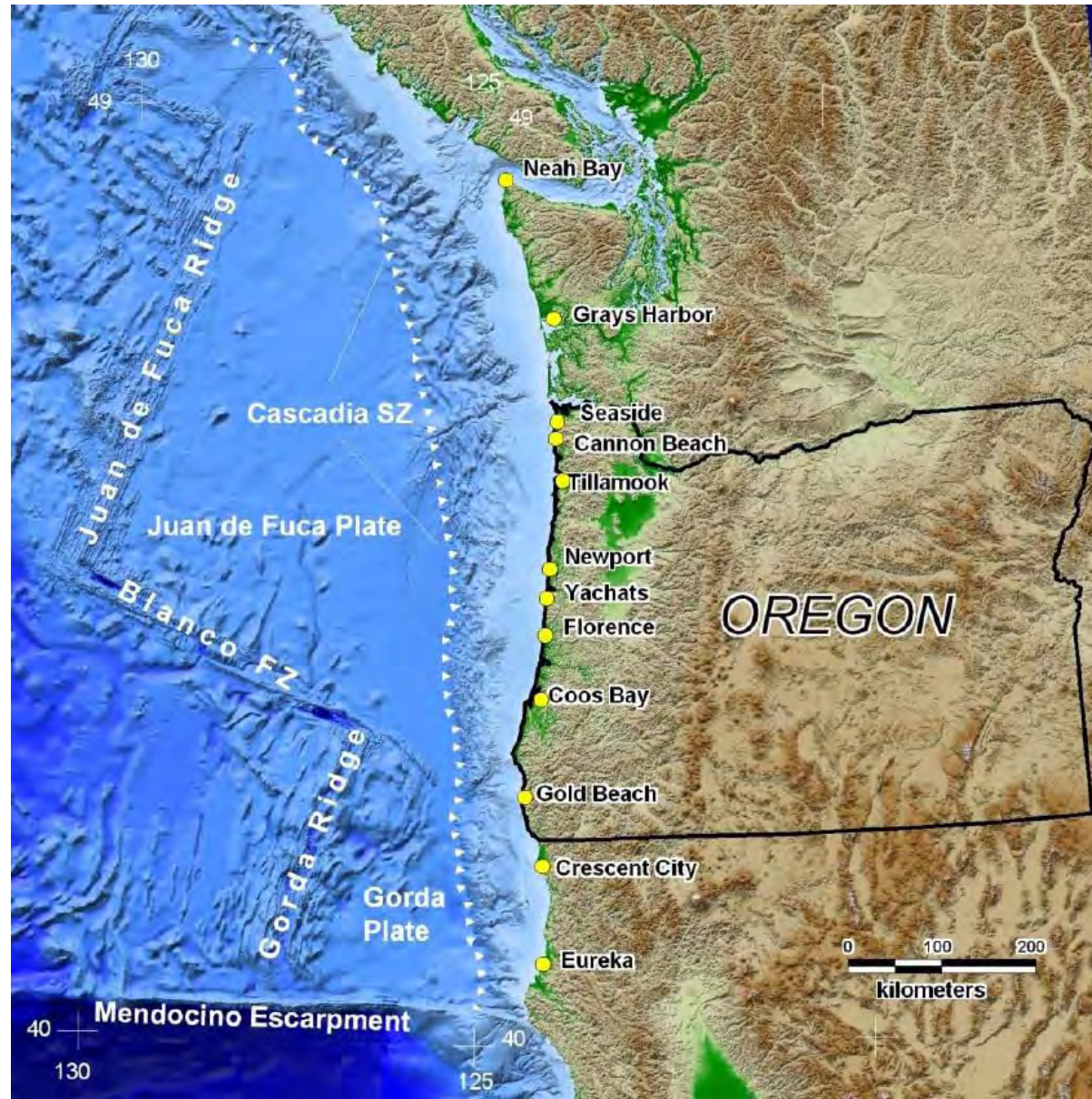




Topography Reflects Tectonic Plates

Plates Move in 3 Ways:

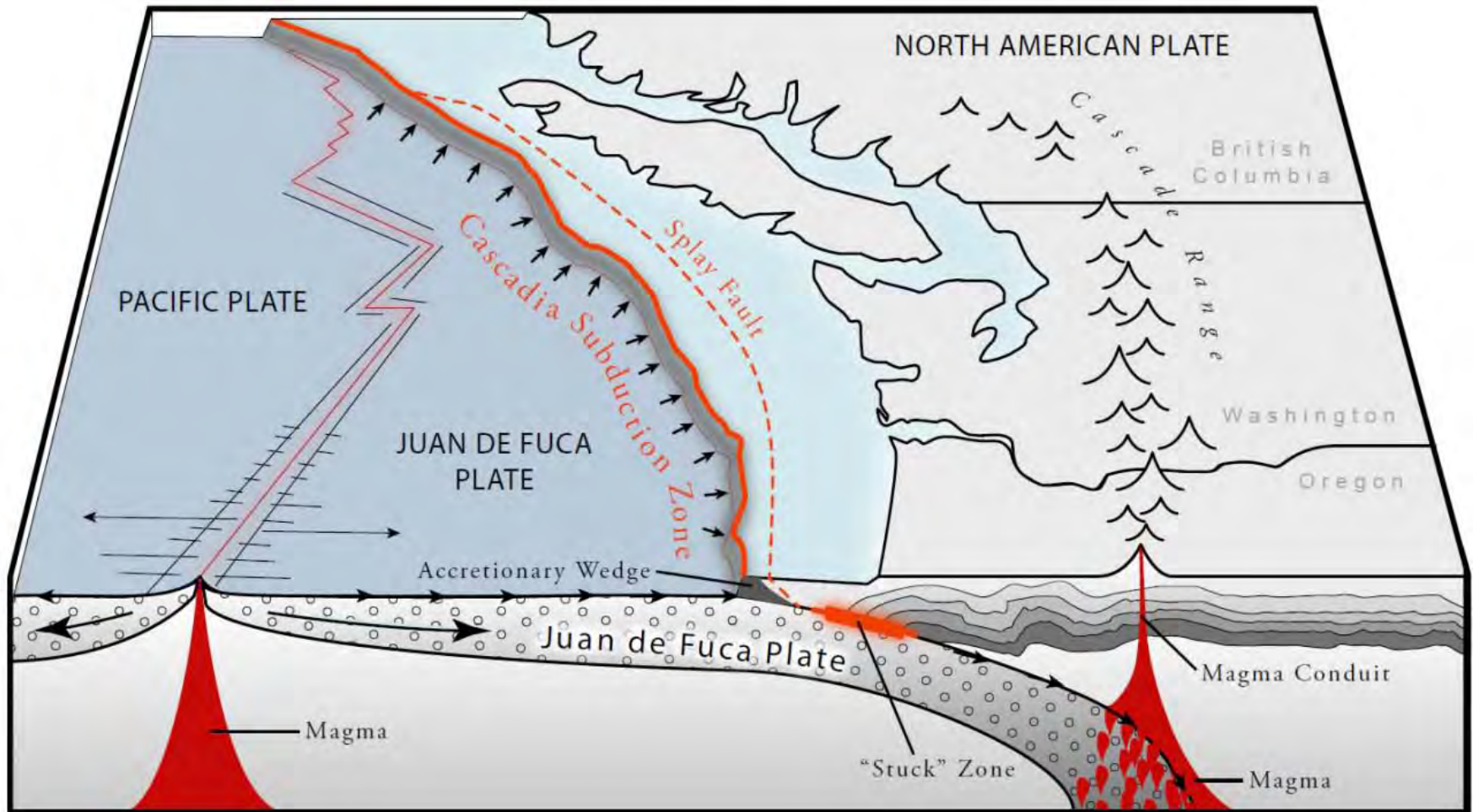
- Slide Past
- Spread Out
- Dive Under (**Subduction**)





Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ)

North American Plate Overrides Juan de Fuca Plate Along **Cascadia Subduction Zone** at a rate of 1.5 inches/year





Subduction Zones – Japan vs. Oregon

Subduction zone offshore Japan



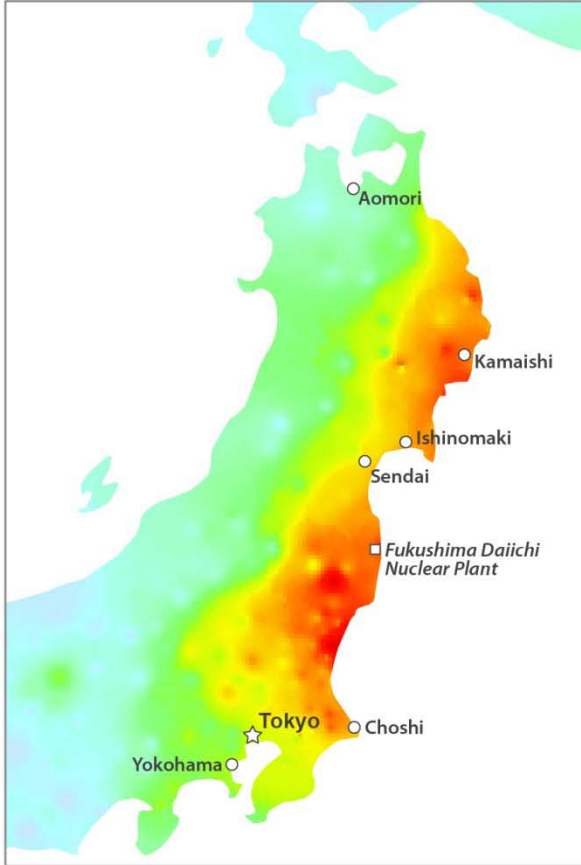
Subduction zone offshore Oregon



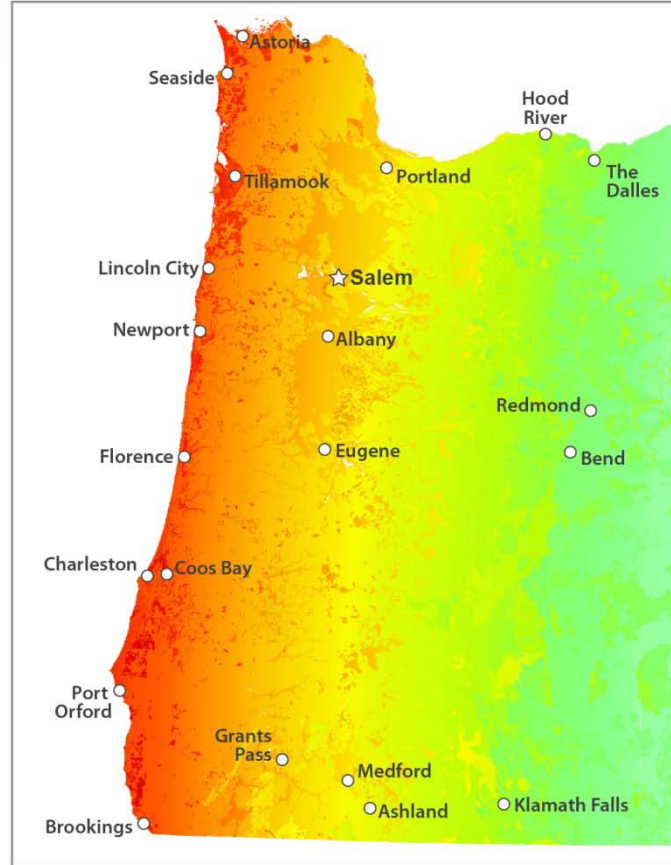


ShakeMap Comparison

ShakeMap for March 11, 2011 Tohoku M9 Earthquake



ShakeMap for Simulated M9 Cascadia Earthquake

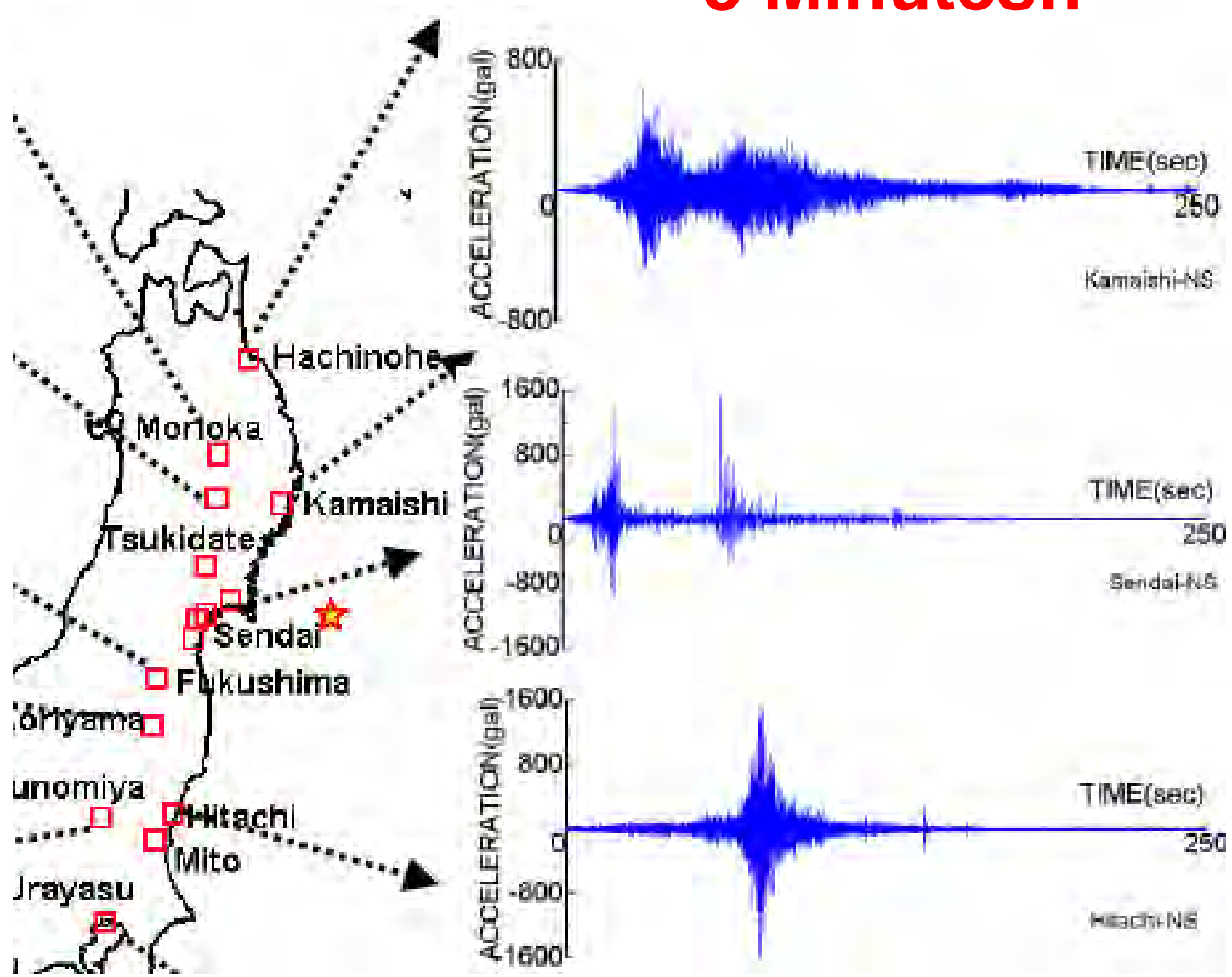


| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|------------|
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| PEAK VEL.(cm/s) | <0.1 | 0.1-1.1 | 1.1-3.4 | 3.4-8.1 | 8.1-16 | 16-31 | 31-60 | 60-116 | >116 |
| INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY | I | II-III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X+ |



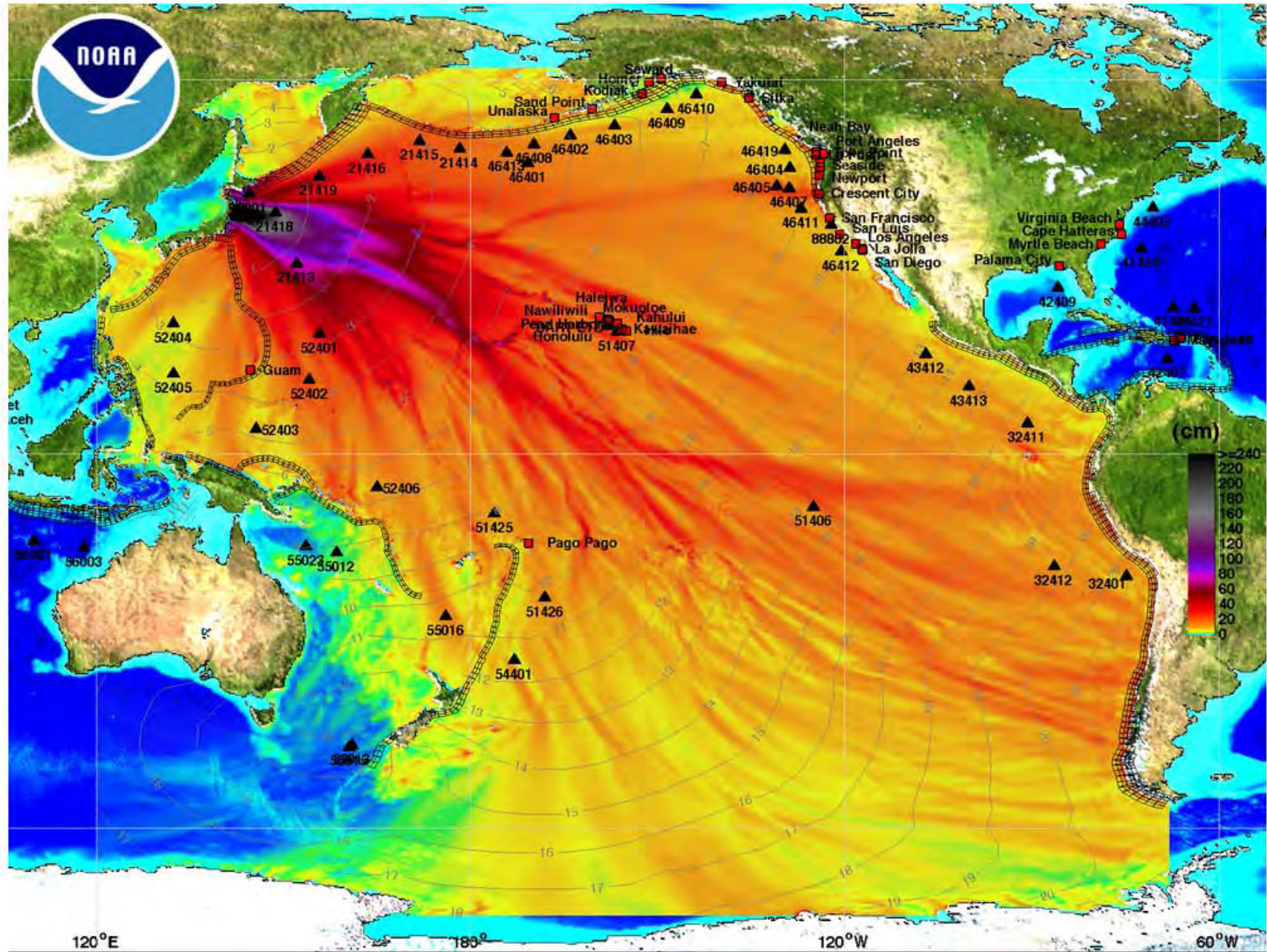
How long did the ground shake?

3 Minutes!!



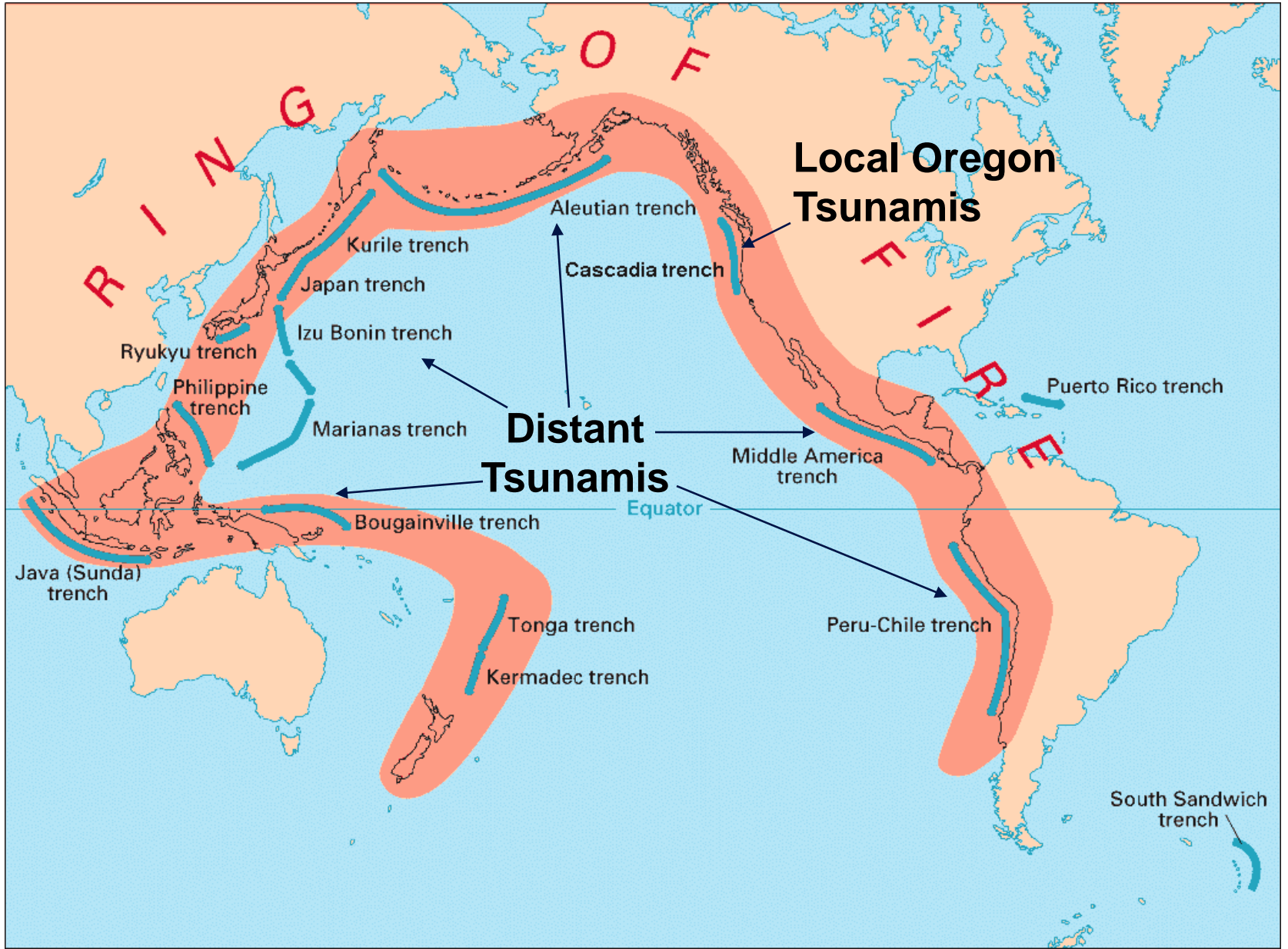


March 11, 2011 Tsunami





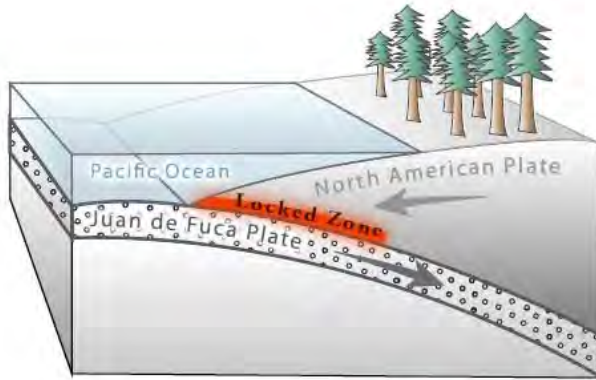
Subduction Zone Tsunami Sources



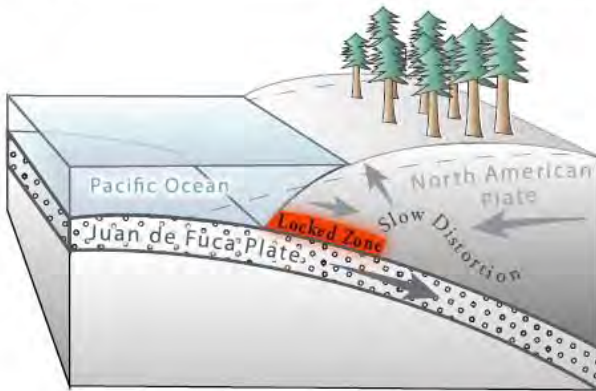


How are tsunamis created?

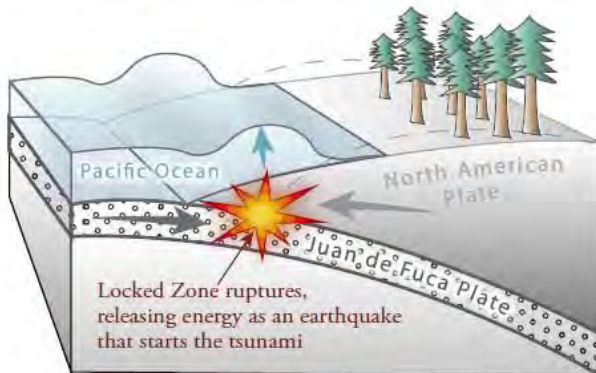
1



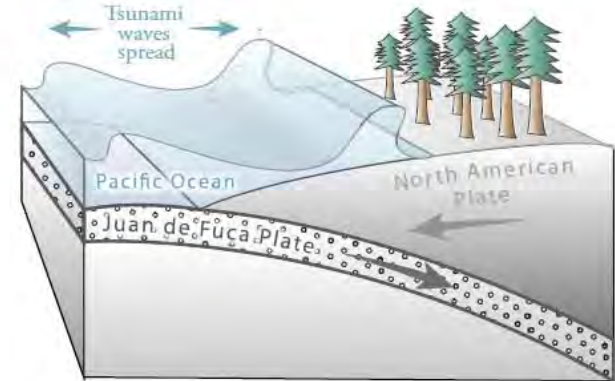
2



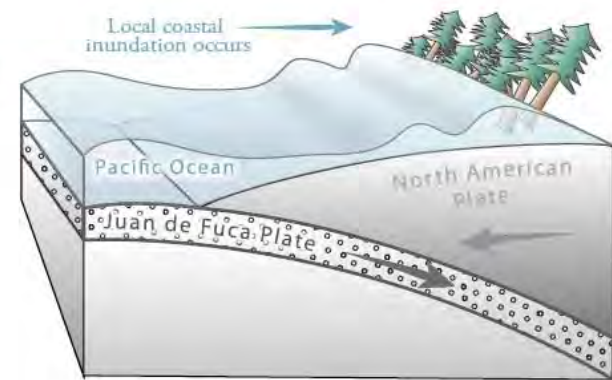
3



4



5



Adapted from Atwater and others, 2005,
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/c1187/>



Tsunamis are more than a “Wave”

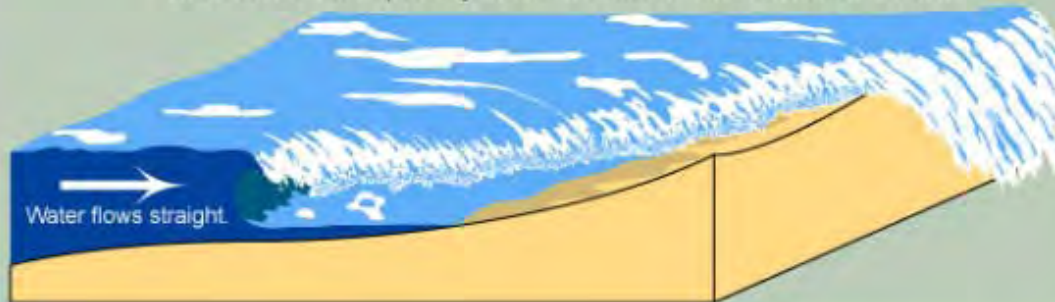
- Waves break on shore
- Tsunamis are a higher ocean surface that just keep coming

Wind waves come and go without flooding higher areas.



Water flows in a circle.

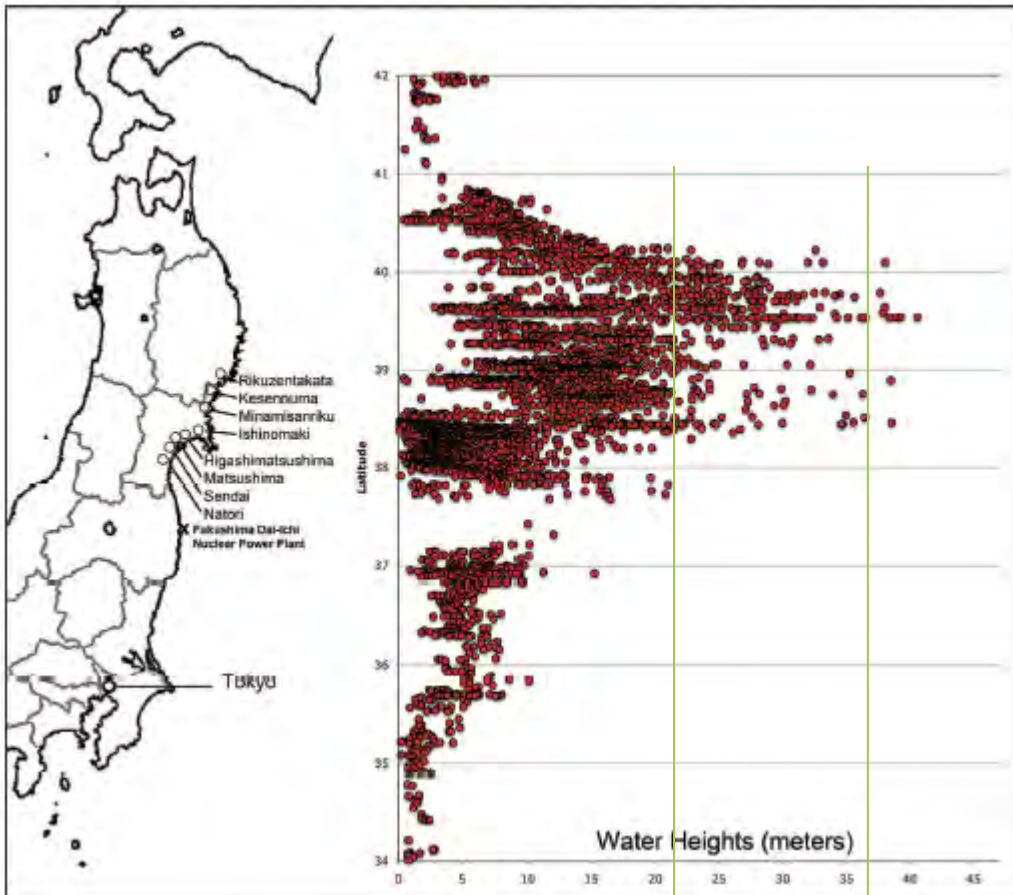
Tsunamis run quickly over the land as a wall of water.



Water flows straight.



Tsunami Water Elevations



50 ft

100 ft

- First tsunami surges arrived in **15** minutes (Japan, 2011)



Lessons from March 11, 2011

CASCADIA

News & information from the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries WINTER 2012

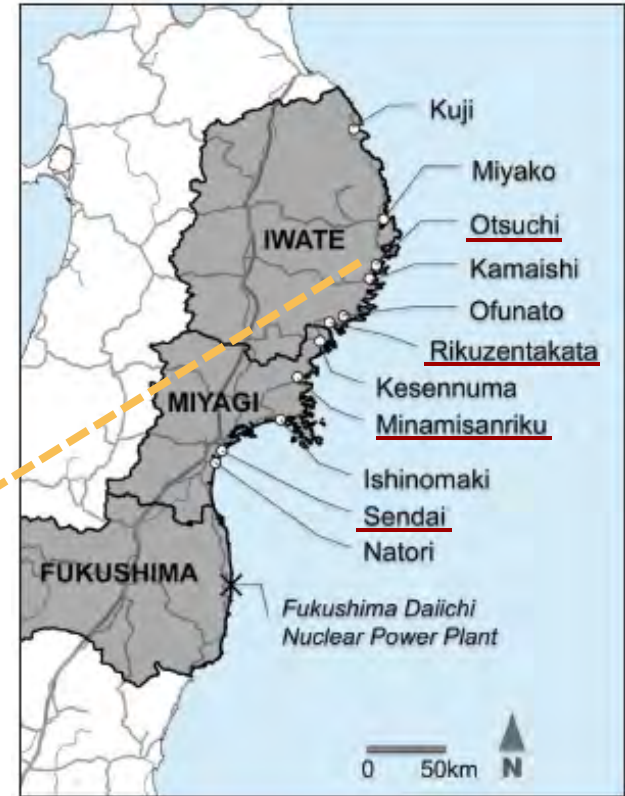
A similar earthquake and tsunami are in our future—
**The 2011 Japan earthquake and tsunami:
 Lessons for the Oregon Coast**

The March 11, 2011 Tōhoku, Japan earthquake was a magnitude 9.0 subduction zone earthquake 80 miles off the coast of Japan. The earthquake triggered a devastating tsunami that inundated the northeast coast of Japan within minutes. The quake and tsunami had massive societal impacts: according to the National Police Agency of Japan*, 15,845 were confirmed killed and another 3,380 are still missing; thousands more were injured. Over 1.1 million buildings were damaged or destroyed, including 6,751 school buildings and more than 300 hospitals. The tsunami created 24 million tons of waste debris. The reinsurance company Munich Re† estimated economic losses at US\$210 billion, excluding the subsequent nuclear accident. Is Oregon prepared for an earthquake like the one in Japan? What happened? Can it happen here? What can we do to prepare?

Follow the trail of the Tōhoku tsunami!

| | |
|--|---------|
| Tectonic setting – | page 3 |
| Earthquake shaking – | page 4 |
| Tsunami generation and travel time – | page 5 |
| Tsunami progression in the Pacific – | page 6 |
| Tsunami waves on the Oregon Coast – | page 7 |
| How the warning system works – | page 8 |
| Learning from the Japan disaster – | page 9 |
| Modeling & mapping Cascadia tsunamis – | page 10 |
| Evacuation maps and outreach – | page 11 |

ALSO—
 Notes from your State Geologist
 Earthquake educational resources
 DOGAMI tsunami publications
 Places to see: New tsunami signs at Cannon Beach



An aerial view of damage to Otsuchi, Iwate prefecture, Japan on March 15, 2011, after the magnitude 9.0 Tōhoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami devastated the area; 11.6% (1,378 people) of the exposed population were killed or are missing. In Iwate prefecture, 4,667 were killed and 1,363 remain missing. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 3rd Class Alexander Tidd/Released)

*National Policy Agency of Japan: http://www.npa.go.jp/archives/keibiki/higajishon_e.pdf
 †Munich Re: http://www.munichre.com/en/media_relations/press_releases/2012/2012_01_04_press_release.aspx





Defenses Failed



Pine Forests



Sea Walls



Infrastructure Failed

Overturnd and Underwater Central Pier



- Tsunami wave height reached 39 feet
- Six spans of this bridge washed from 1,000 to 1,300 feet away
- Railroads no longer usable



Vertical Evacuation Failed

In this City: 31 of 80 designated tsunami evacuation centers destroyed



Disaster Management HQ



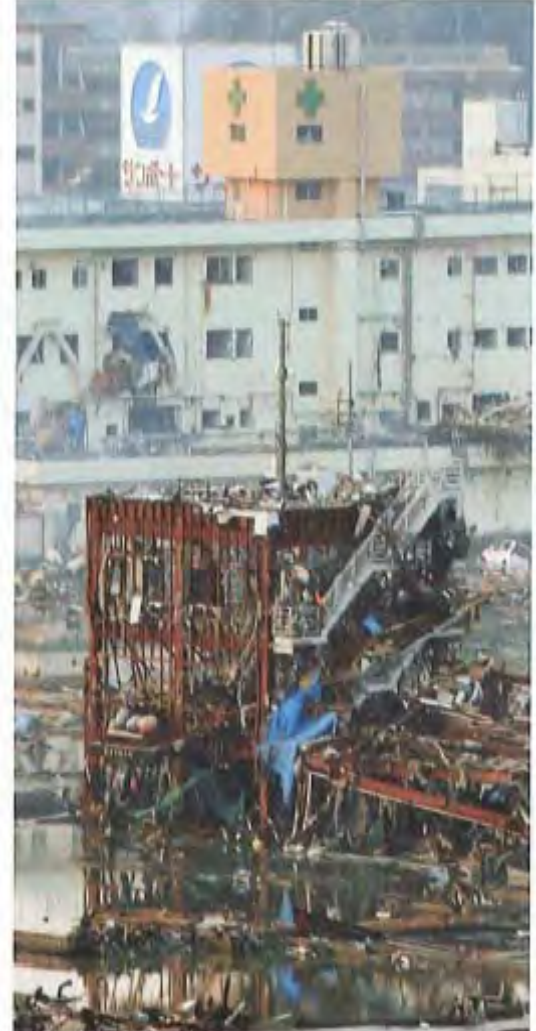
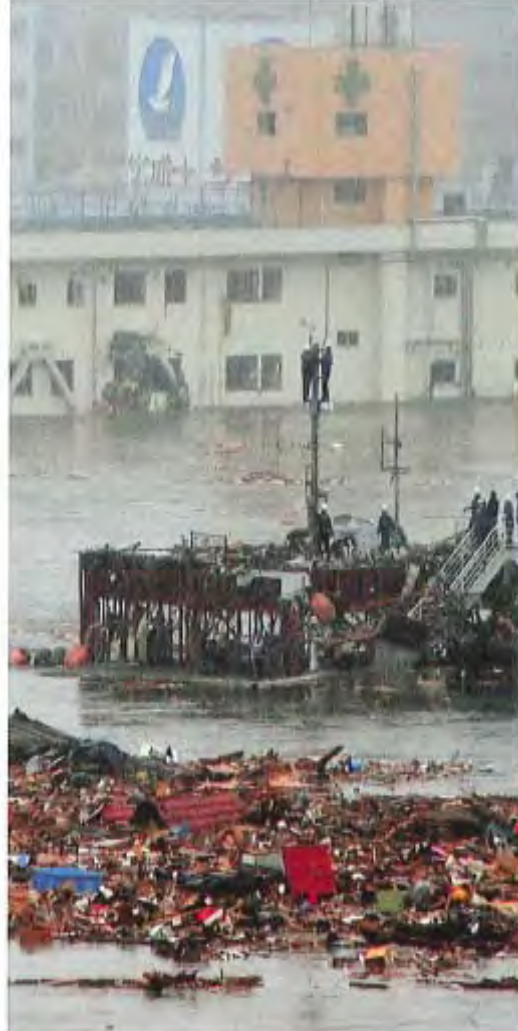
Figure 8. The approximate inundation zone in Minimisanriku Town. The tsunami surges destroyed the town center and went up the narrow Hachiman River (center) and the Sakura River (on left) and the Oretate River (on right). Black arrow is 2 km long. (A) marks the location of the disaster management building shown in Figure 10 and (B) shows the tsunami evacuation building in



Go to High Ground!

Disaster Management HQ

30 officials went to the roof...11 survived





Wood Buildings Perform Well in EQ, But Poorly in Tsunami



Wood Houses Destroyed By Water Depth & Velocity

- At 6.5 to 8 feet deep: 72% destroyed
- 65% of “destroyed buildings” were simply washed away



Reinforced Concrete Buildings Survive Better Than Wood



© EPA



...but not always



Tsunami water carries an enormous amount of **debris**





Before Tsunami at Sendai

Arahama in Sendai

© Google, Digital Globe, GeoEye





After Tsunami at Sendai

Arahama in Sendai

© Google, Digital Globe, GeoEye

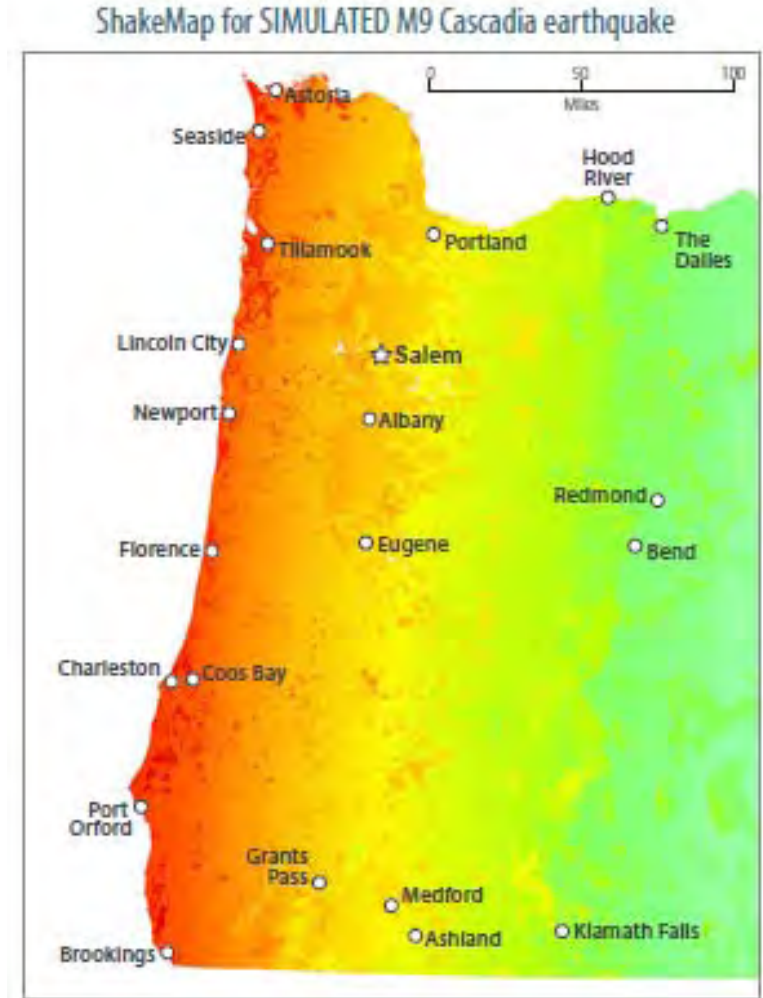




What should you expect in Oregon?

- **M9.0 Great Earthquake**

- Western Oregon will experience **strong to violent** shaking lasting for **2 or more minutes**
- This experience will be **unmistakable**
- Bridges will fail; Expect to **walk** to high ground
- 15 to 30 minutes later = **start** of tsunami
- Tsunami waves will continue for at least 4 hours



| PERCEIVED SHAKING | Not felt | Weak | Light | Moderate | Strong | Very strong | Severe | Violent | Extreme |
|------------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------|------------|
| POTENTIAL DAMAGE | none | none | none | Very light | Light | Moderate | Moderate/Heavy | Heavy | Very Heavy |
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Lessons from Japan

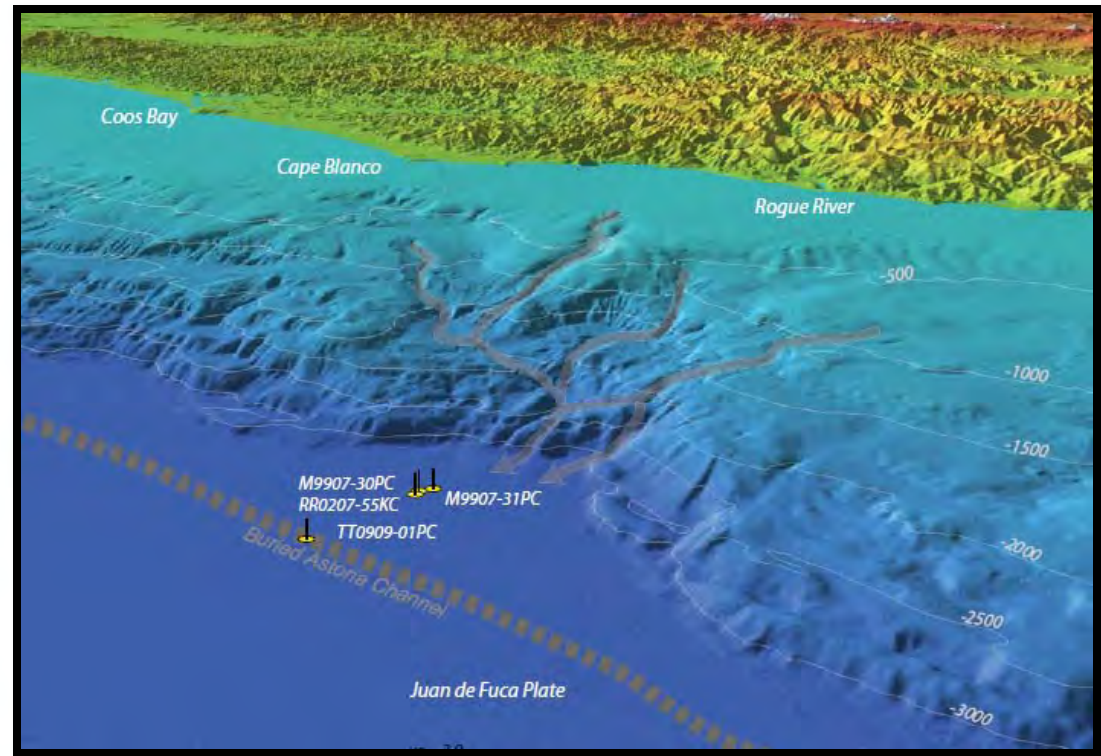
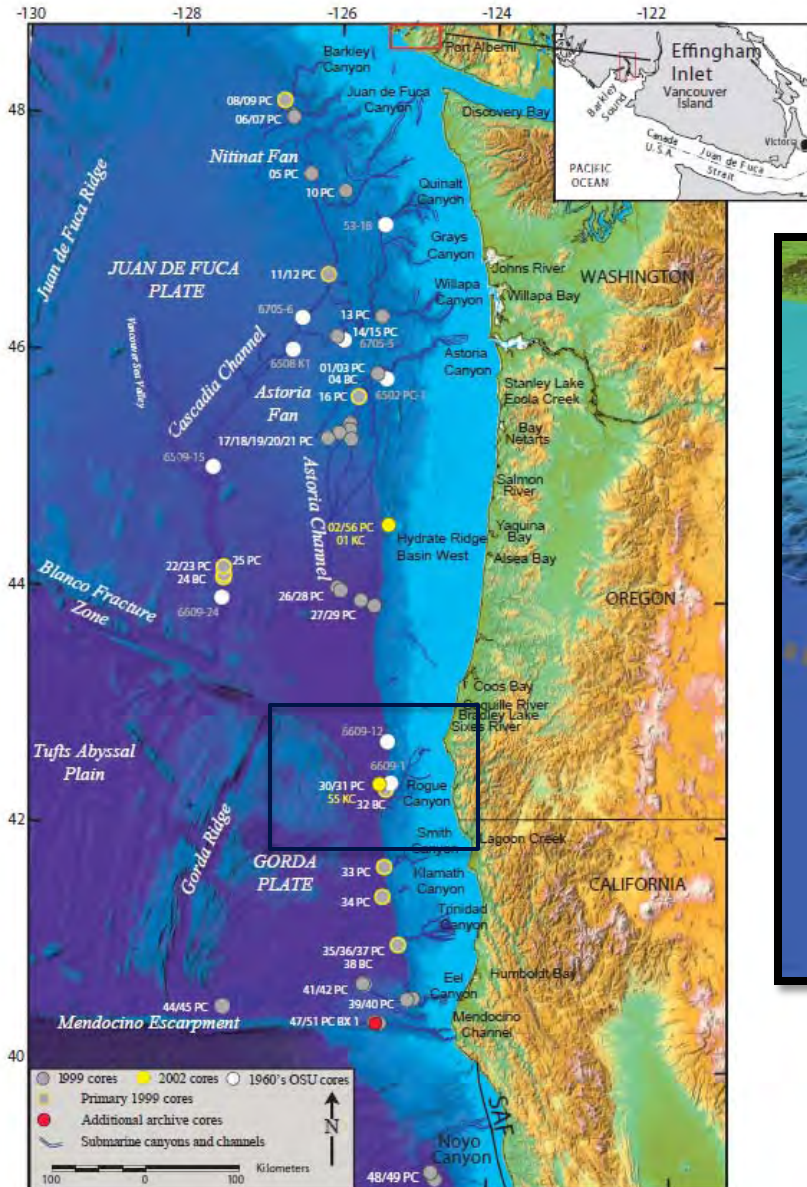
- Prepare your evacuation plan and “go bag” **now**
- When the ground shakes hard for a long time, **evacuate immediately** to high ground on foot
- Vertical evacuation is a “**last resort**” option
- Tsunami waves will arrive for several hours
 - First wave *may not* be the largest
- Wood buildings will **not survive**
 - Not all concrete or steel frame buildings will survive
- Help may not arrive for several to many days

You ***will survive*** if you prepare and take action!



10,000-year History of Oregon Earthquakes

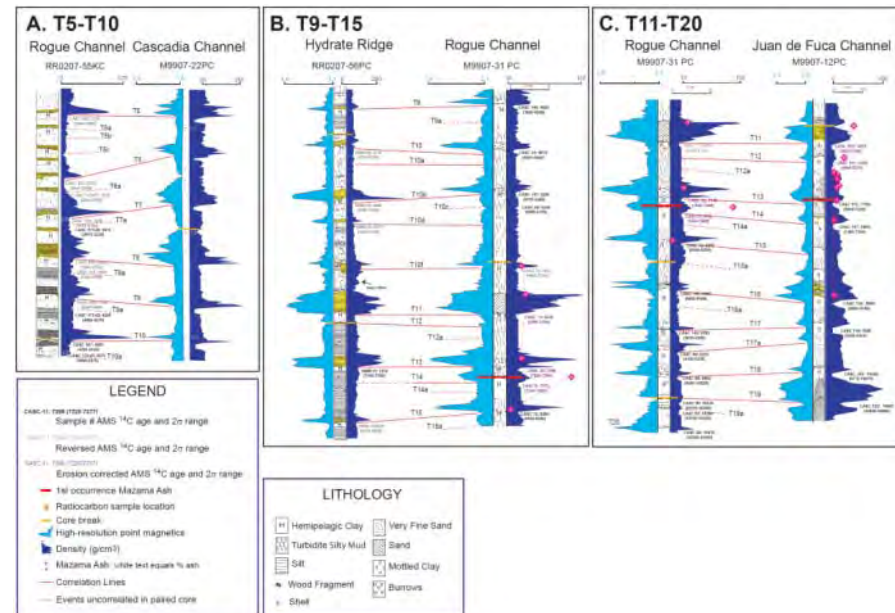
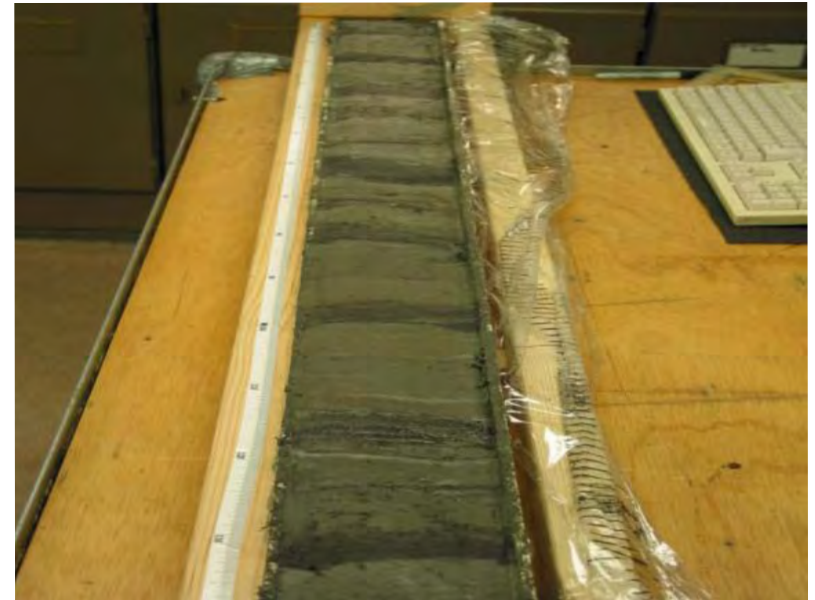
Locations of soil core samples taken off the Oregon coast





Offshore Landslides Record Earthquakes

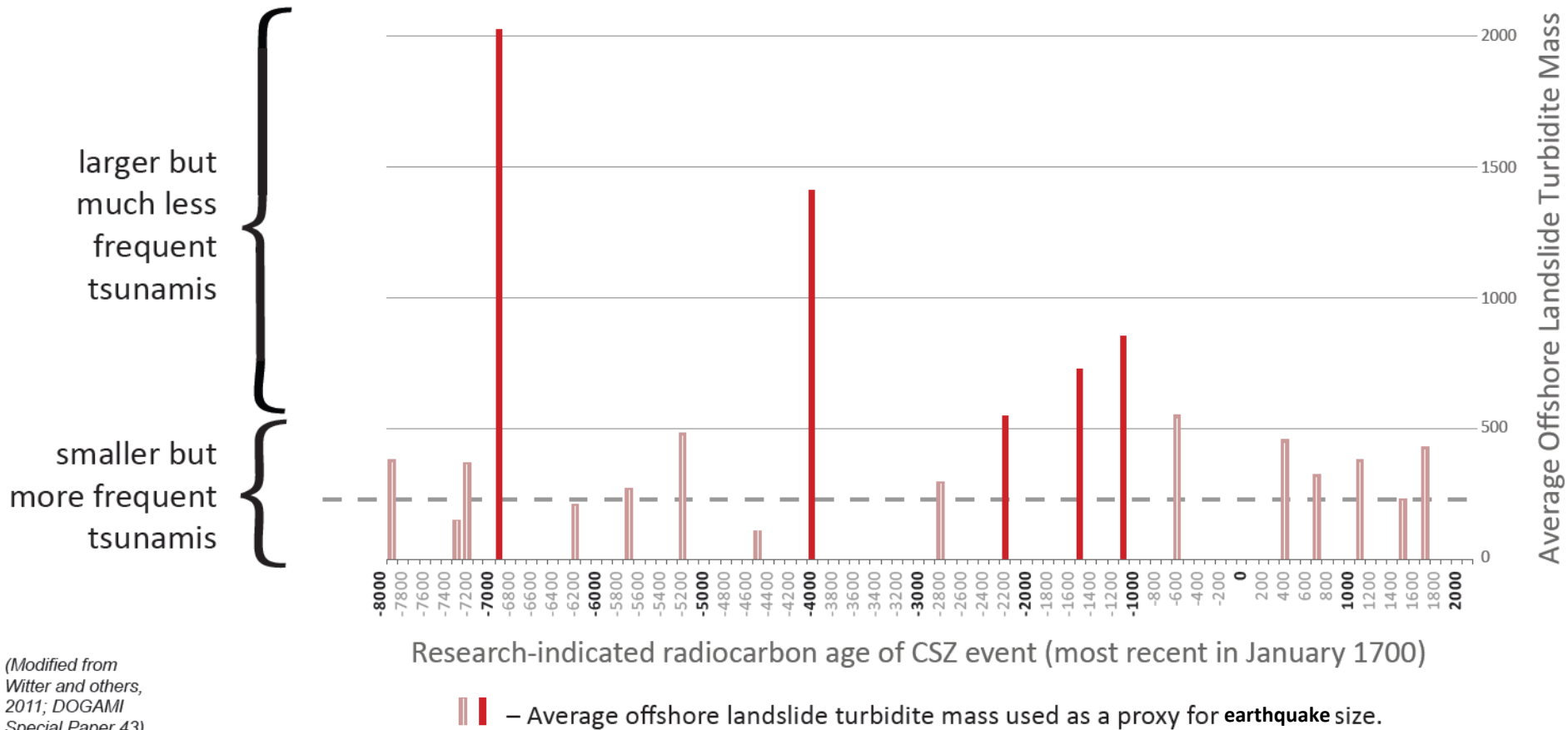
- Offshore landslides that have been generated from CSZ earthquakes produce turbidites.
- These turbidites can be measured from core samples like the one pictured here.
- The measuring of this mass, in addition to other sand deposits left in onshore estuaries, allow scientists to date and measure historical CSZ events.
- These historical CSZ events are then correlated between samples to create a comprehensive history of cascadia subduction zone events.





19 CSZ Events in Past 10,000 Years

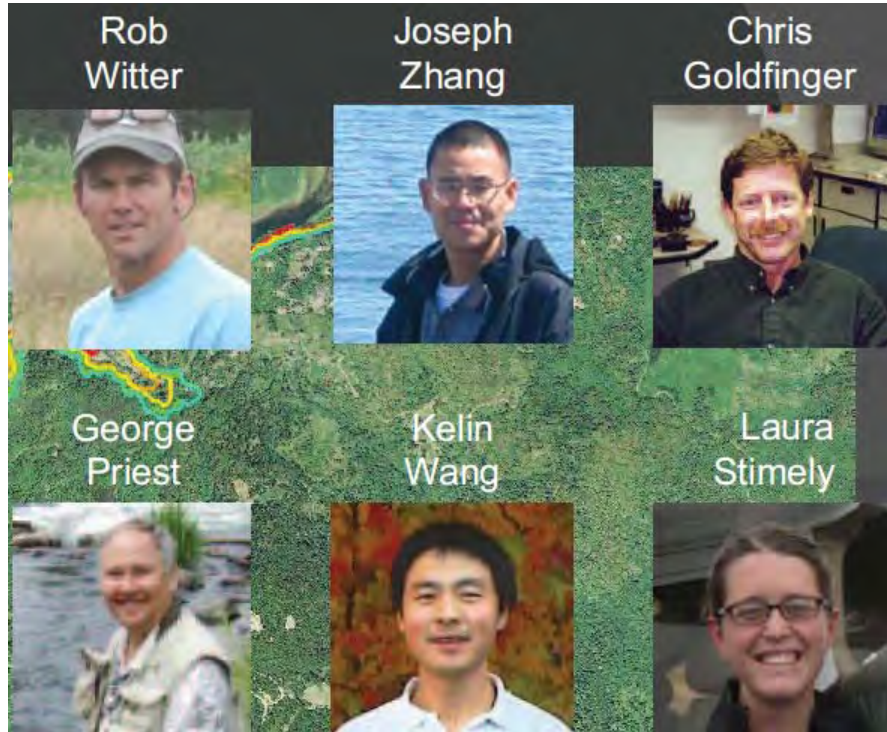
Occurrence and Relative Size of Cascadia Subduction Zone Megathrust Earthquakes



(Modified from Witter and others, 2011; DOGAMI Special Paper 43)



Science Team Modeled Many Tsunami Scenarios



= 5 Final Scenarios
(S, M, L, XL, XXL)

Reference:

Simulating tsunami inundation at Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, using hypothetical Cascadia and Alaska earthquake scenarios

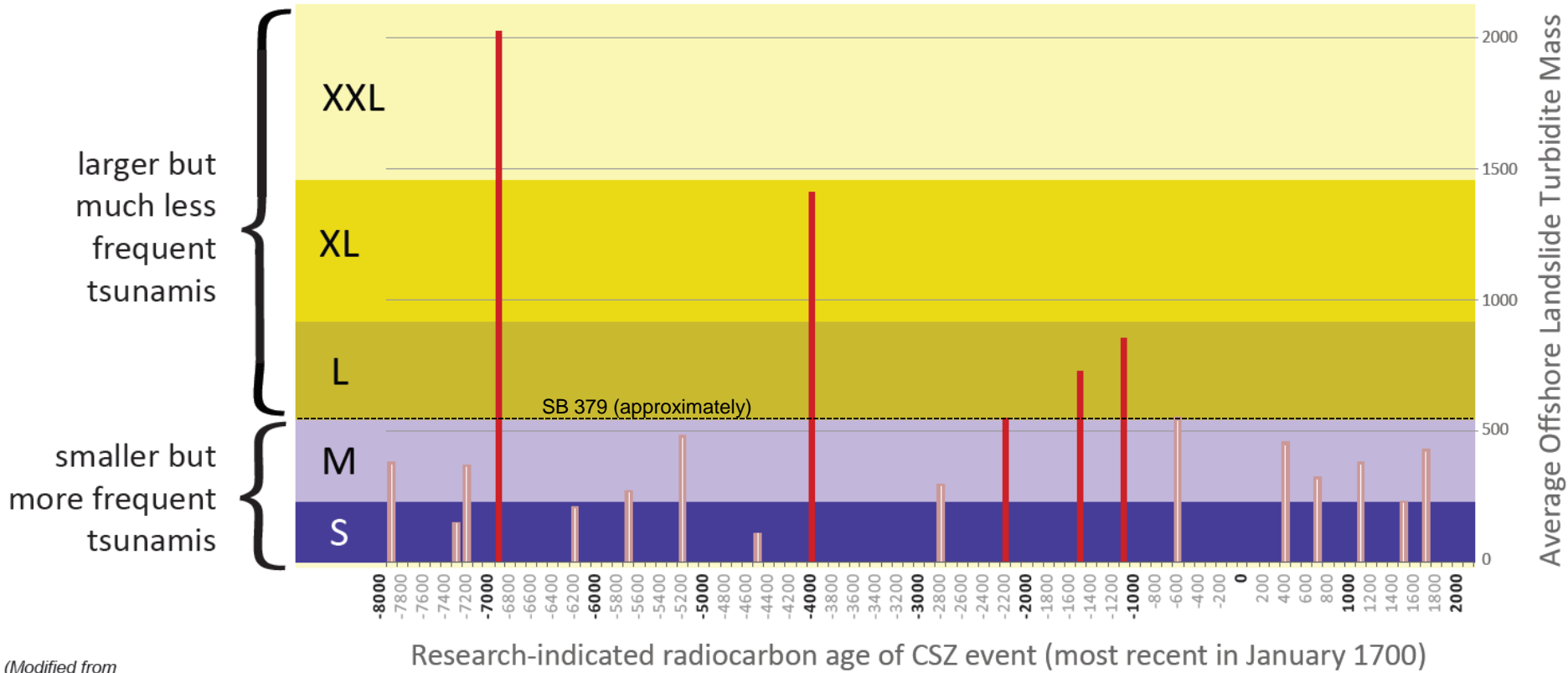
Authors: Witter, R.C., Zhang, Y., Wang, K., Priest, G.R., Goldfinger, C., Stimely, L.L., English, J.T., and Ferro, P.A.

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Special Paper 43



Historical Event Size & Frequency Relate to the 5 Scenarios

Occurrence and Relative Size of Cascadia Subduction Zone Megathrust Earthquakes



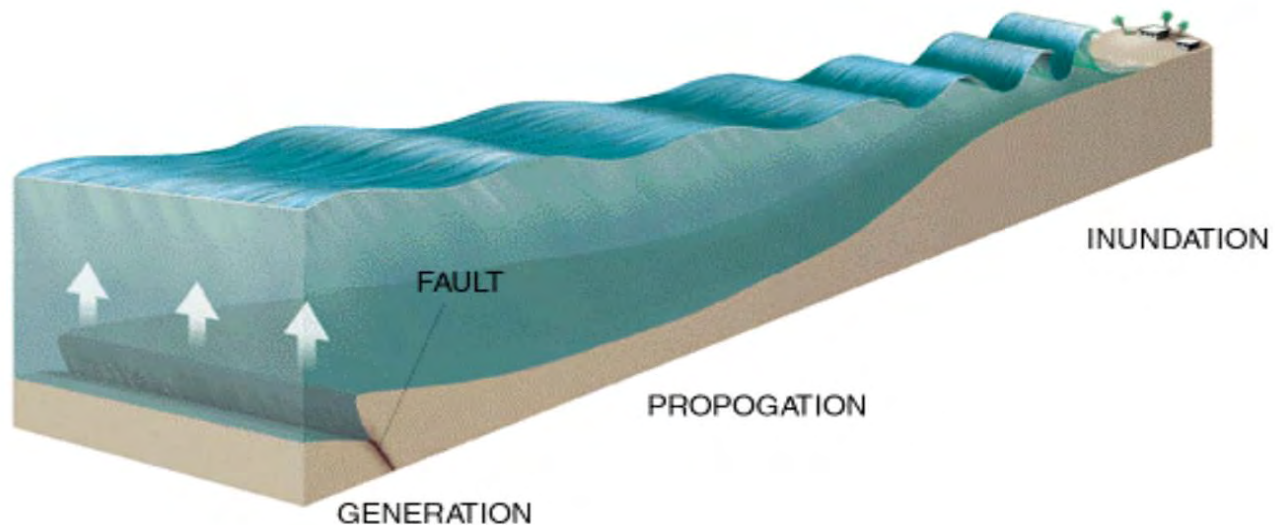
(Modified from
Witter and others,
2011; DOGAMI
Special Paper 43)

— Average offshore landslide turbidite mass used as a proxy for landslide size.



DOGAMI Tsunami “T-Shirts”

| Earthquake Size | Average Slip Range (ft) | Maximum Slip Range (ft) | Time to Accumulate Slip (yrs) | Earthquake Magnitude |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| XXL | 59 to 72 | 118 to 144 | 1,200 | ~9.1 |
| XL | 56 to 72 | 115 to 144 | 1,050 to 1,200 | ~9.1 |
| L | 36 to 49 | 72 to 98 | 650 to 800 | ~9.0 |
| M | 23 to 30 | 46 to 62 | 425 to 525 | ~8.9 |
| S | 13 to 16 | 30 to 36 | 300 | ~8.7 |





Model Output to DOGAMI

n, x, y, init_D_MHHW, post_D_MHHW, Wet_Dry, Elev_NGVD29, Elev_NAVD88, Elev_MHHW, flow_depth, max_vel, u_comp, v_comp

1, -123.4124823, 48.1177411, 0.0000000e+00, 0.726997, 1, 0.9362, 1.9842, -0.858E-01, 0.641197, 0.223E-01, -0.217E-01, 0.507E-02

2, -123.3491970, 48.1170438, 0.0000000e+00, 0.620038, 1, 0.718, 1.766, -0.304E+00, 0.316038, 0.171E-01, 0.150E-01, -0.821E-02

3, -123.3876455, 48.1850616, 0.0000000e+00, 0.624265, 1, 1.166, 2.214, 0.144E+00, 0.768265, 0.198E-01, -0.181E-01, 0.820E-02

4, -123.4919613, 48.2606155, 9.6301000e+01, 97.026440, 1, 0.9673, 2.0153, -0.547E-01, 96.971740, 0.443E-01, -0.443E-01, 0.167E-02

5, -123.4260940, 48.2530792, 1.0826700e+02, 108.887694, 1, 1.375, 2.423, 0.353E+00, 109.240694, 0.202E-01, -0.200E-01, 0.251E-02

6, -123.4645425, 48.3210969, 9.2585000e+01, 93.196579, 1, 0.9, 1.948, -0.122E+00, 93.074579, 0.321E-01, -0.321E-01, -0.276E-03

7, -123.5422453, 48.3078662, 0.0000000e+00, 0.763511, 1, 0.882, 1.93, -0.140E+00, 0.623511, 0.637E-01, -0.637E-01, 0.236E-02

8, -123.4422246, 48.1634134, 8.9617200e+01, 90.355914, 1, 1.0747, 2.1227, 0.527E-01, 90.408614, 0.259E-01, -0.250E-01, 0.656E-02

9, -123.4687333, 48.2073812, 9.3093400e+01, 93.835189, 1, 0.9701, 2.0181, -0.519E-01, 93.783289, 0.257E-01, -0.247E-01, 0.691E-02

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27, -123.5229115, 48.1391161, 1.0000000e-04, 0.939272, 1, 1.0873, 2.1353, 0.653E-01, 1.004572, 0.365E-01, 0.359E-01, -0.625E-02

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31, -123.6649629, 48.2077849, 1.3718330e+02, 138.433214, 1, 0.9551, 2.0031, -0.669E-01, 138.366314, 0.876E-01, -0.873E-01, 0.746E-02

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34, -123.7208599, 48.3068316, 1.4621140e+02, 147.433921, 1, 0.903, 1.951, -0.119E+00, 147.314921, 0.931E-01, -0.927E-01, 0.822E-02

35, -123.7180876, 48.3507275, 0.0000000e+00, 1.115322, 1, 0.891, 1.939, -0.131E+00, 0.984322, 0.860E-01, -0.845E-01, 0.160E-01

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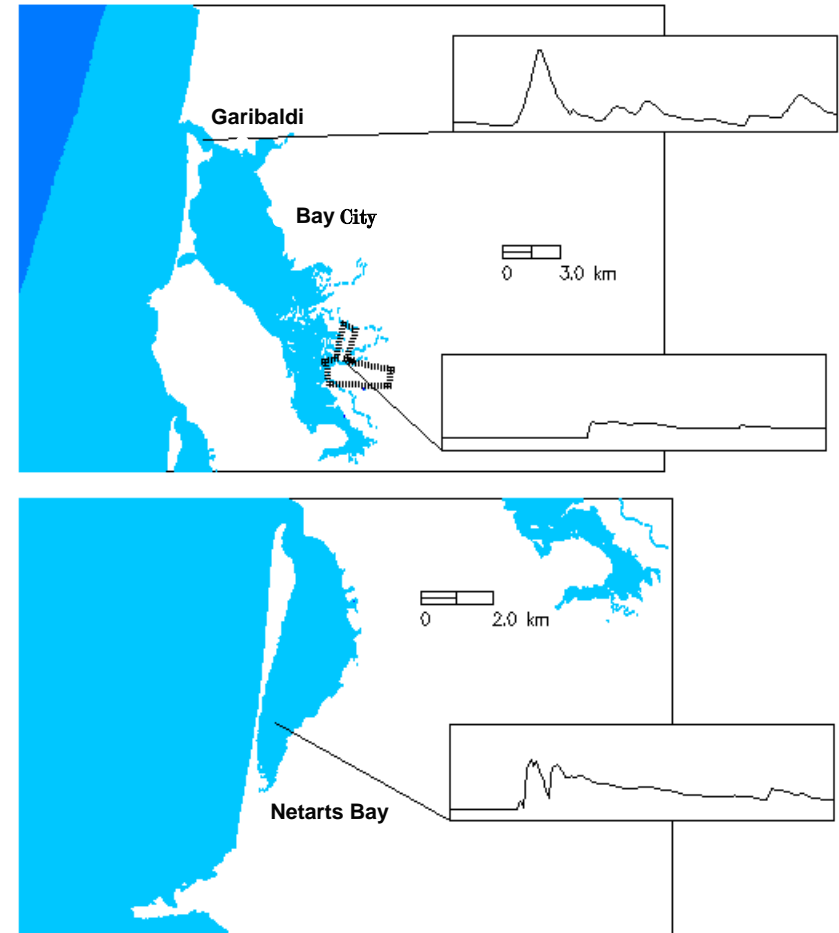
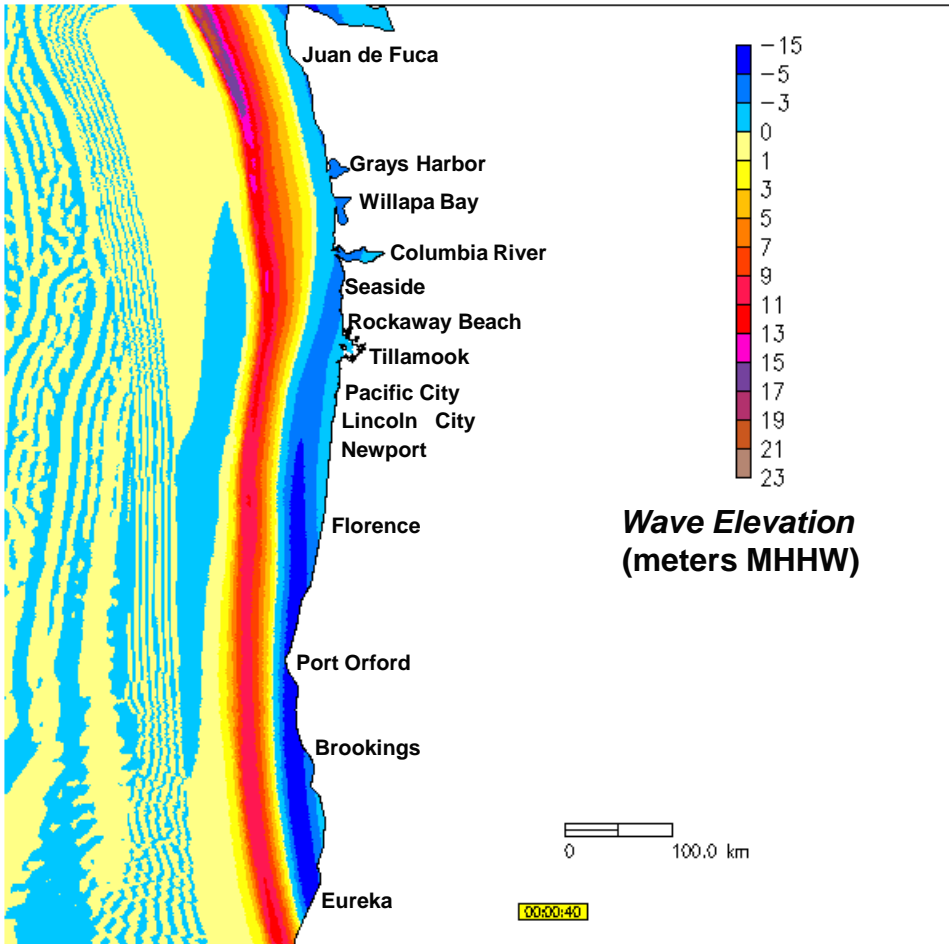
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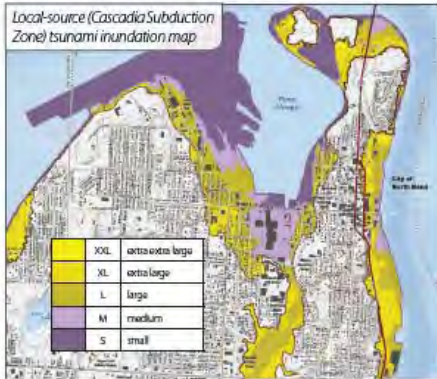
Tsunami Modeling

Tillamook Bay - Tsunami Scenario **XXL**





DOGAMI Turns Models to Maps



maximum local source (yellow) maximum distant source (orange)

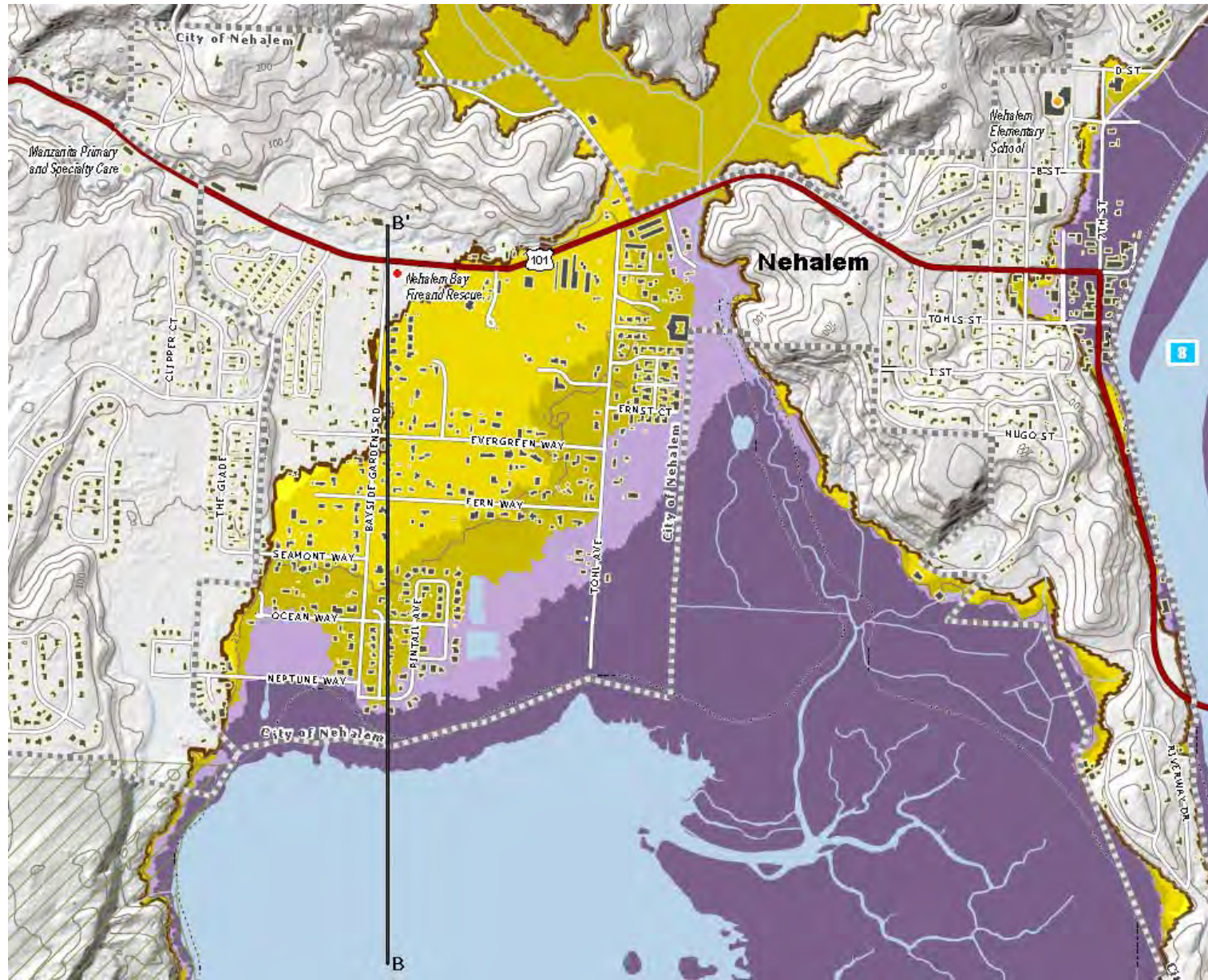
Combine the maximum tsunami scenario from each map ...



- Turn Model Output Into **Inundation Maps**
 - 5 Local CSZ “Tsunami T-Shirt Scenarios”
 - (S, M, L, XL, XXL)
 - Occurs at High Tide
 - Land Subsidence Taken Into Account
 - Maps Include Other Relevant Information such as Wave Time Series, Inundation Exposure, and Wave Elevation Profiles
 - 2 Distant Alaska Scenarios
 - (Alaska 1964 (M9.2) & Alaska Max)
- Use XXL (worst local) and Alaska Max (worst distant) for **Evacuation Brochures**

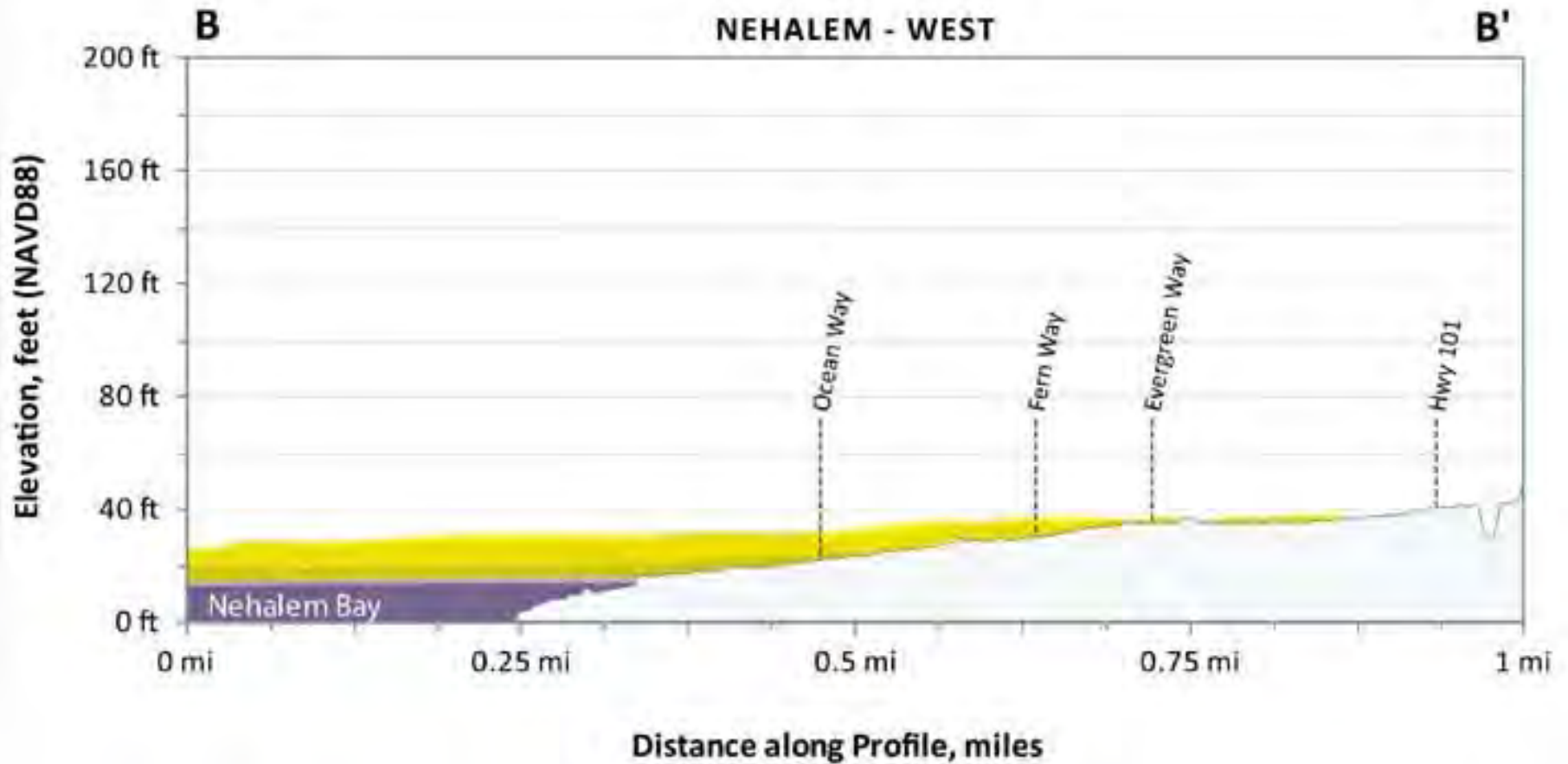


Local CSZ Source Inundation Map



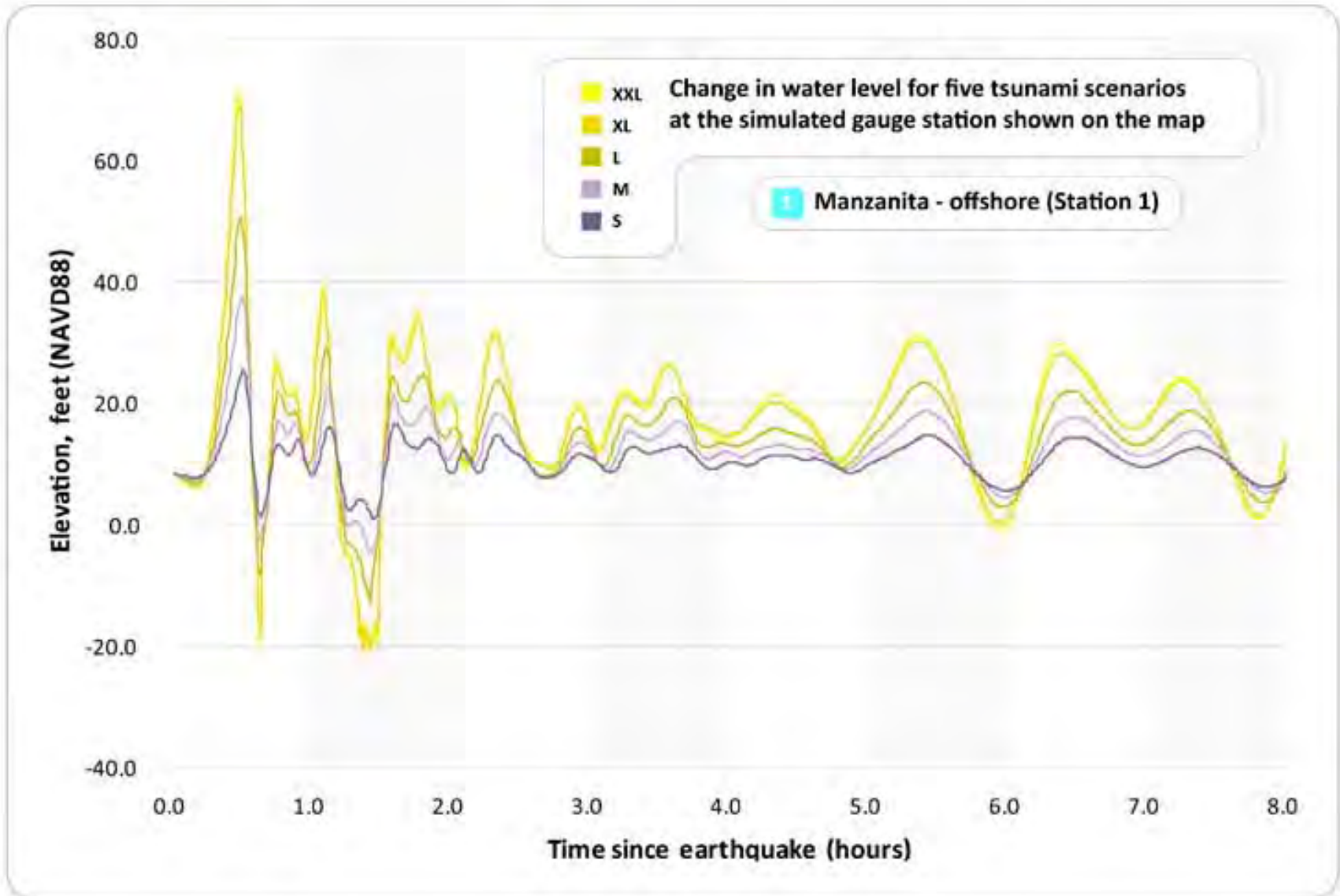


Local CSZ Source Inundation Profile





Local CSZ Source Wave Time Series

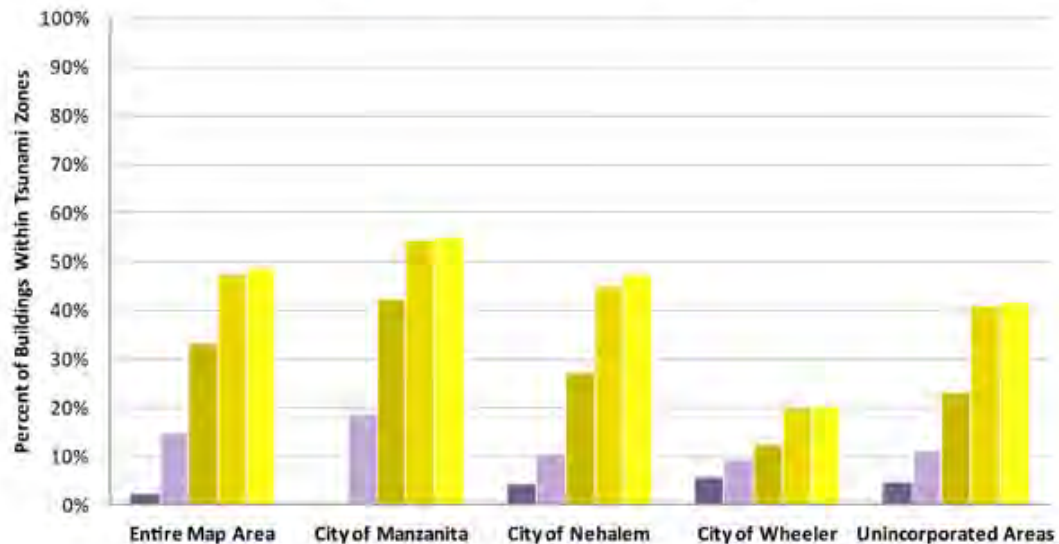




Local CSZ Source Inundation Exposure

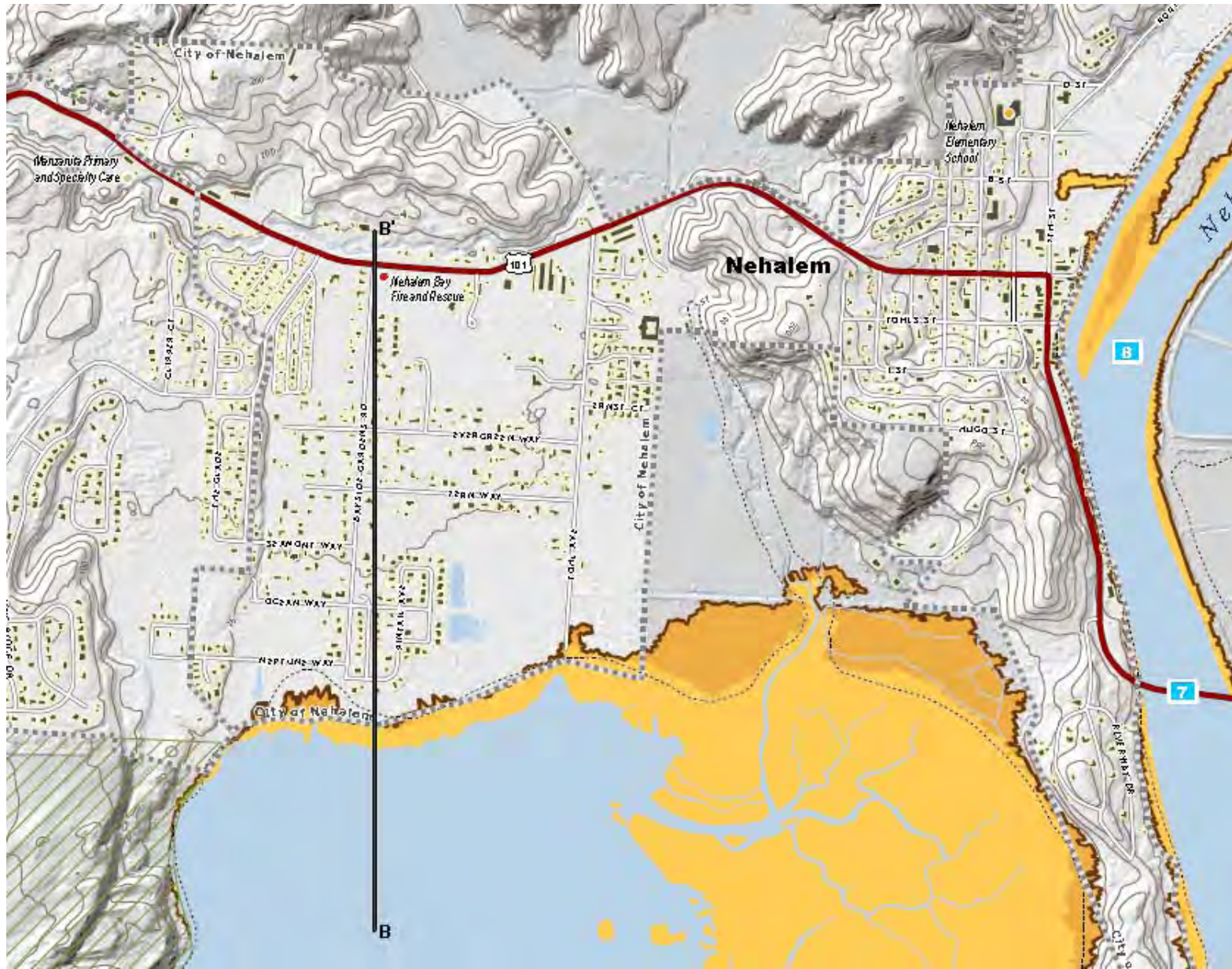
| | Entire Map Area | City of Manzanita | City of Nehalem | City of Wheeler | Unincorporated Areas |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Total Buildings | 3,596 | 1,791 | 1,056 | 234 | 515 |
| Buildings Within Tsunami Zones* | | | | | |
| Small | 83 | 0 | 46 | 13 | 24 |
| Medium | 532 | 340 | 112 | 22 | 58 |
| Large | 1,193 | 756 | 288 | 29 | 120 |
| Extra Large | 1,701 | 970 | 475 | 46 | 210 |
| Extra Extra Large | 1,747 | 985 | 500 | 47 | 215 |
| Percent of Buildings Within Tsunami Zones | | | | | |
| Small | 2.3% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 5.6% | 4.7% |
| Medium | 14.8% | 19.0% | 10.6% | 9.4% | 11.3% |
| Large | 33.2% | 42.2% | 27.3% | 12.4% | 23.3% |
| Extra Large | 47.3% | 54.2% | 45.0% | 19.7% | 40.8% |
| Extra Extra Large | 48.6% | 55.0% | 47.3% | 20.1% | 41.7% |

*Building counts shown are based on polygon centroids and are cumulative within the map area.



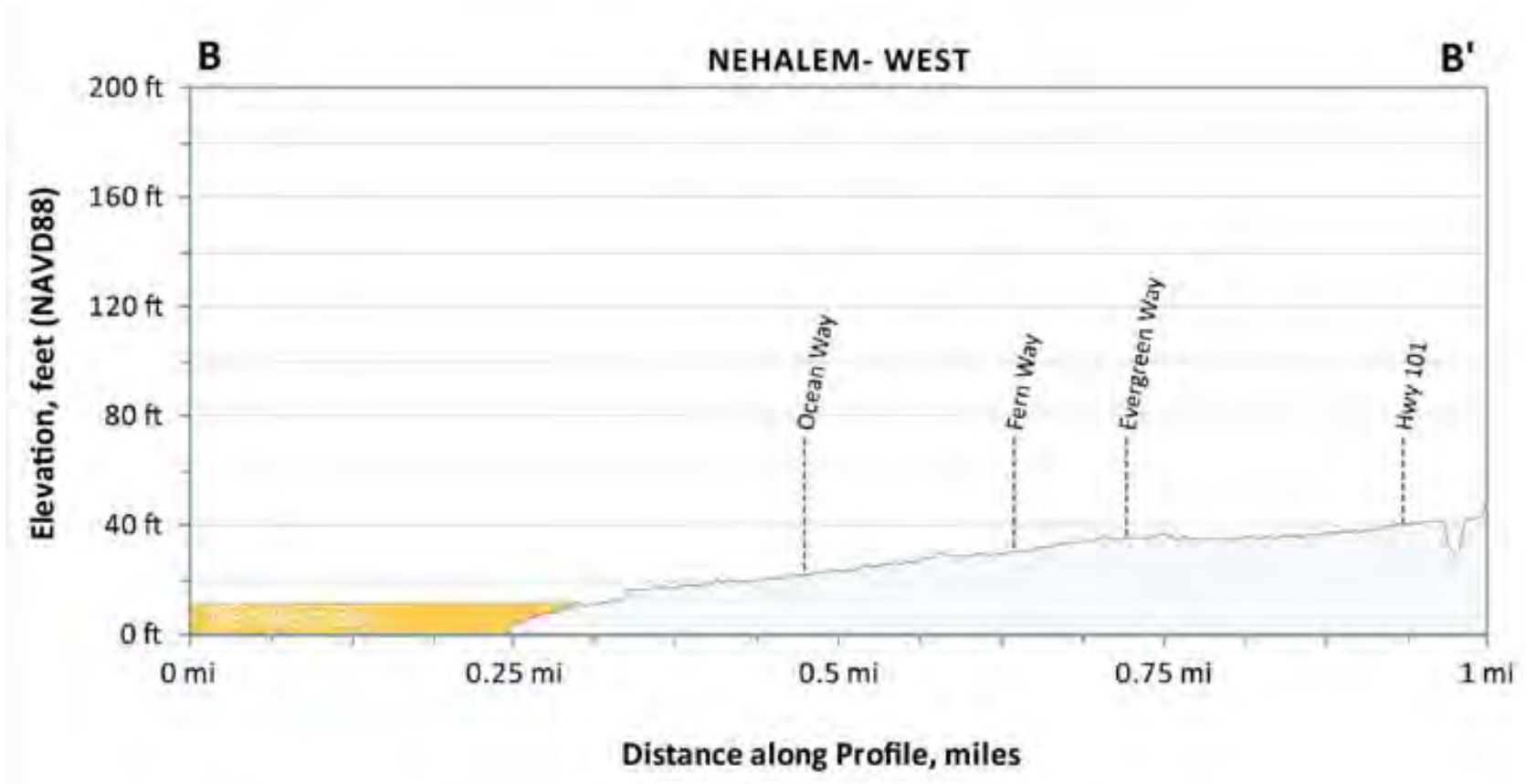


Distant Source Inundation Map



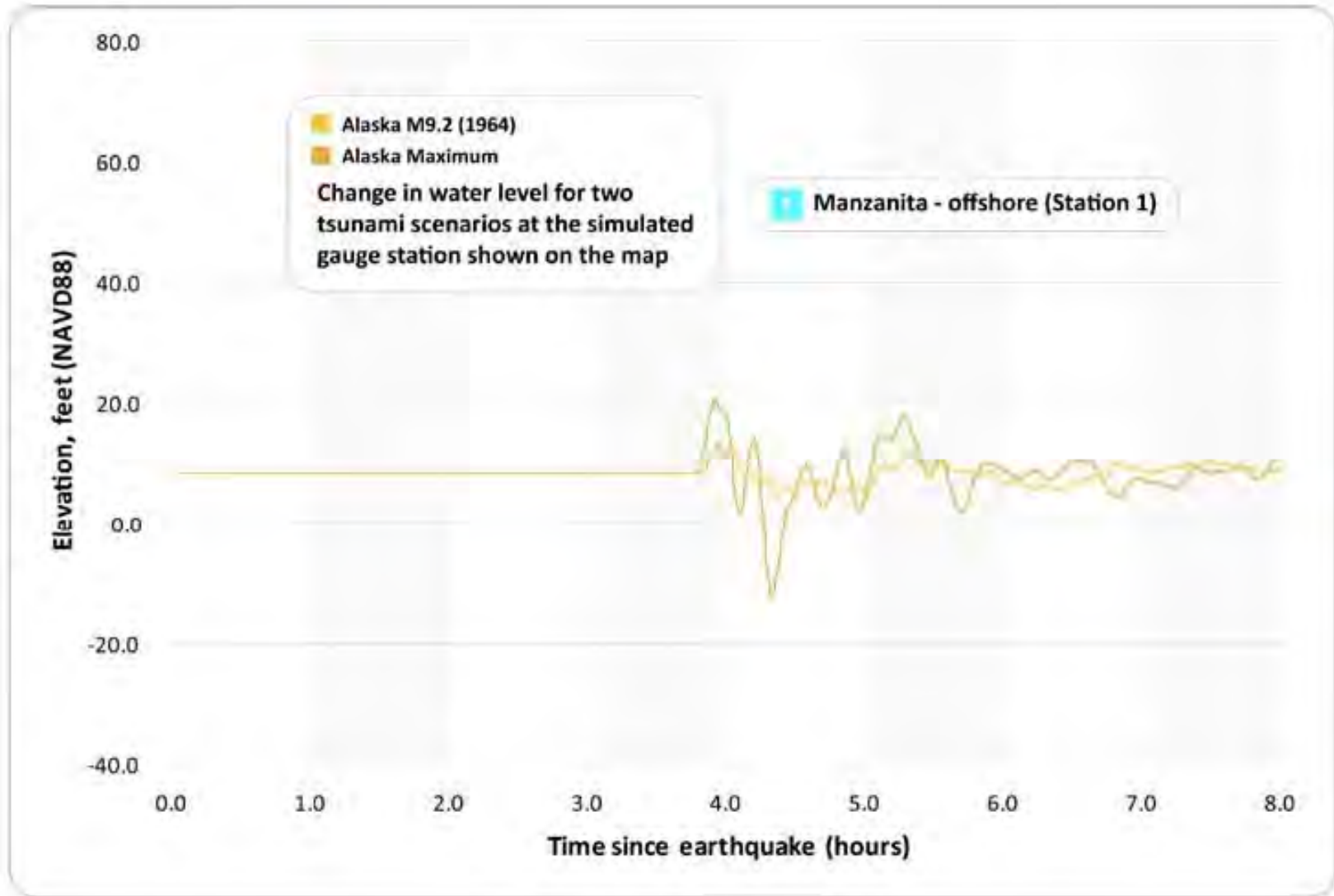


Distant Source Inundation Profile





Distant Source Wave Time Series





Distant Source Inundation Exposure

| | Entire Map Area | City of Manzanita | City of Nehalem | City of Wheeler | Unincorporated Areas |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Total Buildings | 3,596 | 1,791 | 1,056 | 234 | 515 |
| Buildings Within Tsunami Zones* | | | | | |
| Alaska M9.2 (1964) | 14 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Alaska Maximum | 21 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Percent of Buildings Within Tsunami Zones | | | | | |
| Alaska M9.2 (1964) | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 1.3% | 1.2% |
| Alaska Maximum | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 2.1% | 2.1% |

*Building counts shown are based on polygon centroids and are cumulative within the map area.





Community Determines Evacuation Elements



MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA

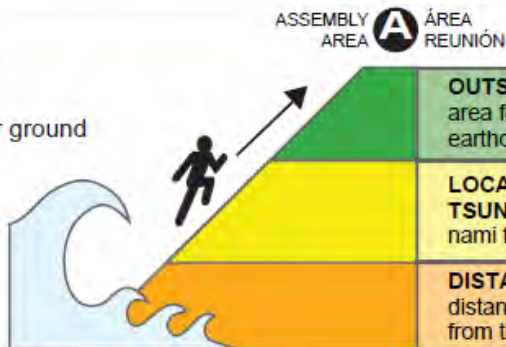
-  Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
-  Assembly area / Área reunión
-  Hospital / Hospital
-  School / Escuela
-  City Hall / Municipalidad
-  Bridge / Puente
-  Law enforcement / Policía
-  Fire Department / Bomberos
-  Tsunami warning siren / Sirena de aviso de tsunami
-  Airport / Aeropuerto
-  + 35' Elevation, in feet

IF YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:

- Drop, cover, and hold
- Move immediately inland to higher ground
- Do not wait for an official warning

SI USTED SIENTE EL TEMBLOR:

- Tírese al suelo, cúbrase, y espere
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar
- No espere por un aviso oficial



OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA: Evacuate to this area for all tsunami warnings or if you feel an earthquake.

LOCAL CASCADIA EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a local tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.

DISTANT TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a distant tsunami from an earthquake far away from the Oregon coast.

ZONA DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacue a esta área para todas las advertencias del maremoto o si usted siente un temblor.

MAREMOTO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Zona de evacuación para un tsunami local de un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.

MAREMOTO DISTANTE: Zona de evacuación para un tsunami distante de un temblor lejos de la costa de Oregon.



Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse

www.OregonTsunami.com

State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Clearinghouse DOGAMI Oregon.gov

We cannot prevent a tsunami but we can prepare for one.
Oregon Tsunami Clearinghouse



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Welcome to Oregon's tsunami information source!



Photo credit: <http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/>



Interactive Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map Viewer

Search by address or coastal area.

[Which type of tsunami map is right for you?](#)



Tsunami Evacuation Brochures

For coastal communities.



Tsunami Regulatory Maps

Official maps for implementation of ORS 455-446 and 455-447.

TsunamiReady, TsunamiPrepared News

Calendar

Oct. 21 set for Rockaway Beach area tsunami evacuation drill

Don't miss the Great Oregon ShakeOut Drop, Cover, and Hold Drill on January 26, 2011!

09/01/10 - Uniform Tsunami Warning Signal adopted in Oregon



Coastal Residents

What to watch for and how to prepare. [More »](#)

Visitors

What to do before and after you get to the coast. [More »](#)

Kids & Teachers

Learn through activities and games. [More »](#)

Community Planners

Tsunami news around the web

[Ancient asteroid hit New York](#)
msnbc.com

Many of the giant sea waves known as tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes and volcanoes – for example, the devastating 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami ...

[Related Articles »](#)

[5 Deadliest Tsunamis in](#)
LiveScience.com

Over a hundred people are dead in Indonesia after a 7.7-magnitude earthquake triggered a tsunami that hit the remote Mentawai Islands on Monday (Oct. 25, ...

[Related Articles »](#)

[RP needs to prioritize disaster](#)
Philippine Information Agency

... disasters like the devastating tsunami that hit Indonesia. Angara, Chair of the Congressional Commission on Science Technology and Engineering (COMSTE), ...

[Your disk drive could save the](#)
Inquirer (blog)

IBM claims that this warning system will enable accurate

Latest NWS West Coast/Alaska Tsunami Center News:

[Tsunami Information Statement for U.S. and Canadian Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico coastal regions](#)



Online Viewer - NANOOS

www.OregonTsunami.org

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONES

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OSU

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Regions

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Info

Brochures

Legend

Places

Create Place

Lat: 43.1111, Lon: -124.4359 Terrain

West Coast Tsunami Information

No watch, warning, or advisory is in effect.

Tsunami Regions

- Outside Known Hazard Areas
- Local Cascadia Earthquake and Tsunami
- Distant Earthquake and Tsunami
- Unmapped Regions

ATTENTION: If you are in a tsunami evacuation zone or a low-lying coastal area during a strong earthquake, move immediately to high ground outside of the tsunami evacuation zone; a tsunami could reach the shore within minutes.

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1000 ft 200 m

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Web Apps – iPhone & Android



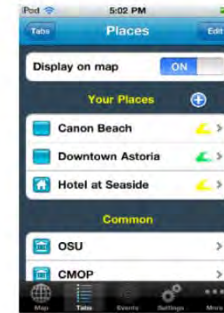
Legend



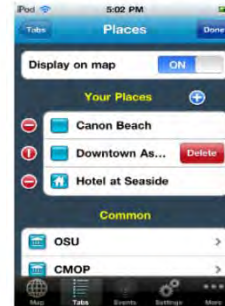
Places



Marks



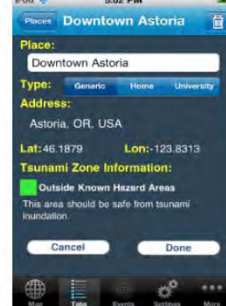
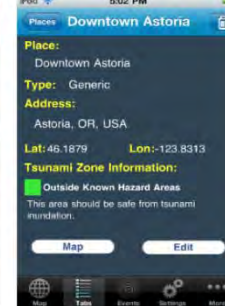
Edit places



Add places



Edit place





Earthquakes: What to do...

Indoors: Drop, cover, and hold on. Drop to the floor, take cover under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on to it firmly.

In Bed: Hold on and stay there, protecting your head with a pillow.

Outdoors: Move to a clear area if you can safely do so; avoid power lines, trees, signs, buildings, vehicles, and other hazards.

Driving: Pull over to the side of the road, stop, and set the parking brake. Avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards. Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking is over.

At the beach: Drop, cover and hold on until the shaking stops. Estimate how long the shaking lasts. If severe shaking lasts 20 seconds or more, immediately evacuate to high ground as a tsunami might have been generated by the earthquake.

In a high-rise building: Drop, cover, and hold on. Avoid windows and other hazards. Do not use elevators.





Tsunamis: What to do...

- **Get** Involved (Map Your Neighborhood, CERT)
- **Prepare** Emergency “Go-kit” to Carry Along
- **Know** Your Route from Evacuation Brochures
 - (www.oregontsunami.org)
- After shaking stops, **Evacuate Immediately** to High Ground/Assembly Area
- **Stay** until the “All Clear” is announced

