

2004 Tsunami And Earthquake

The distinguishing feature for a tsunami earthquake is that the release of seismic energy occurs at long periods (low frequencies) relative to typical tsunamigenic earthquakes. Earthquakes of this type do not generally show the peaks of seismic wave activity associated with ordinary events. A tsunami earthquake can be defined as an undersea earthquake for which the surface-wave magnitude M_s differs markedly from the moment magnitude M_w , because the former is calculated from surface waves with a period of about 20 seconds, whereas the latter is a measure of the total energy release at all frequencies. The displacements associated with tsunami earthquakes are consistently greater than those associated with ordinary tsunamigenic earthquakes of the same moment magnitude, typically more than... fb7a6447ff

Timeline of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami (PTWC) in Hawaii eventually issued warnings of a possible tsunami from the large earthquake off Sumatra, the waves outran notification systems at jet Although National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) scientists at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) in Hawaii eventually issued warnings of a possible tsunami from the large earthquake off Sumatra, the waves outran notification systems at jet speeds of 500 mph (804 km/h), catching hundreds of thousands of people unaware. The following is a timeline of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. All times are Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), on Sunday, 26 December 2004 fb7a6447ff

Train #50 Matara Express was a regular train operating between the cities of Colombo and Matara. The route runs along the southwestern coast of Sri Lanka, and at Telwatta, only about 200 metres (660 ft) inland from the sea. On Sunday, 26 December 2004, during both the Buddhist full moon holiday and the Christmas holiday weekend, it left Colombo's Fort Station shortly after 6:50 a.m. with over 1,500 paid passengers and an unknown number of unpaid passengers including the ones with travel passes (called Seasons) and government travel permits. fb7a6447ff

Effect of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake on Thailand 7 million people were left homeless. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami left behind unprecedented damage and destruction Thailand was one of the 18 countries greatly impacted by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004. In addition, 2,993 people were reported missing in Thailand. The disaster killed about 5,400 people in Thailand, including foreign tourists. the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004. According to reports, over 250,000 people were killed within 18 countries across Southeast Asia and Southern Africa that were impacted, and over 1. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami was a significant disaster event that impacted a vast population. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami left behind unprecedented damage and destruction in six provinces of Thailand, impacting 407 villages, and completely destroying 47 of them, including prominent tourist resorts like Khao Lak fb7a6447ff

An abnormally slow rupture at the Sunda Trench and a tsunami that was unusually strong relative to the size of the earthquake were both factors that led to it being categorized as a tsunami earthquake. Several thousand kilometers to the southeast, surges of several meters were observed in northwestern Australia, but in Java the tsunami runups (height above normal sea... fb7a6447ff

2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami The earthquake caused a massive tsunami with waves up On 26 December 2004, at 07:58:53 local time (UTC+7), a M_w 9. Burma plate and the Indian plate, and reached a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX in some areas. 2–9. 3 earthquake struck with its epicenter off the west coast of Aceh, in northern Sumatra, Indonesia. The undersea megathrust earthquake, known in the scientific community as the Sumatra–Andaman earthquake, was caused by a rupture along the fault boundary between the Burma plate and the Indian plate, and reached a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX in some areas fb7a6447ff

== Train == fb7a6447ff == Tsunami == fb7a6447ff == Countries suffering major casualties and damage == fb7a6447ff The island of Sumatra lies above the Sunda megathrust, the interface between the subducting Australian plate and the overriding Sunda plate. Movement on this structure has been responsible for many large historical megathrust earthquakes. The most recent sequence of large ruptures started with the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and included the 2005 Nias–Simeulue earthquake and the 2007 Sumatra earthquakes. fb7a6447ff The earthquake was the most powerful ever recorded in Japan, and the fourth most powerful recorded in the world since modern seismography began in 1900. It triggered powerful tsunami waves that may have reached heights of up to 40.5 m (133 ft) in Miyako in Tōhoku's Iwate Prefecture, and which, in the Sendai area, traveled at 700 km/h (435 mph) and up to 10 km (6 mi) inland. Residents of Sendai had only eight to ten minutes of warning, and more than a hundred evacuation sites were washed away. The snowfall which accompanied the tsunami and the freezing temperature hindered rescue works; for instance, in Ishinomaki, the city with the most deaths, the temperature was 0 °C (32 °F) as the tsunami hit. Official figures released... fb7a6447ff

2018 Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami combined effects of the earthquake and tsunami led to the deaths of an estimated 4,340 people. This makes it the deadliest earthquake to strike the country On 28 September 2018, a shallow, large earthquake struck in the neck of the Minahasa Peninsula, Indonesia, with its epicentre located in the mountainous Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. 1 tremor that occurred earlier that day. This event was preceded by a sequence of foreshocks, the largest of which was a magnitude 6. 5–7. 6 quake was located 70 km (43 mi) away from the provincial capital Palu and was felt as far away as Samarinda on East Kalimantan and also in Tawau, Malaysia. The magnitude 7 fb7a6447ff

The tsunami was caused by a 9.0 magnitude earthquake located in Indonesia in the early morning of 26 December 2004. The first location where the tsunami was noticed was on the Similan Islands, a famous diving site located about 70 km from Phang Nga town in Pha Nga province, 13 km from central Khao Lak. When the tsunami struck, the sea around these islands was reported to have strong currents... fb7a6447ff

2006 Pangandaran earthquake and tsunami The July 2006 earthquake was also centered in the Indian Ocean, 180 kilometers (110 mi) from the coast of Java, and had a duration of more than three minutes. The shock had a moment magnitude of 7. 7 and a maximum perceived intensity of IV (Light) in Jakarta, the capital and largest city of Indonesia. The July 2006 earthquake

was also centered in the An earthquake occurred on July 17, 2006, at 15:19:27 local time along a subduction zone off the coast of west and central Java, a large and densely populated island in the Indonesian archipelago. unaffected by the earlier 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami that was off the coast of Sumatra. There were no direct effects of the earthquake's shaking due to its low intensity, and the large loss of life from the event was due to the resulting tsunami, which inundated a 300 km (190 mi) portion of the Java coast that had been unaffected by the earlier 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami that was off the coast of Sumatra fb7a6447ff

Following the mainshock, a tsunami alert was issued for the nearby Makassar Strait. A localised tsunami struck Palu, sweeping shore-lying houses and buildings on its way. The combined effects of the earthquake and tsunami led to the deaths of an estimated 4,340 people. This makes it the deadliest earthquake to strike the country since the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, as well as the deadliest earthquake worldwide in 2018, surpassing the previous earthquake that struck Lombok nearly two months earlier, killing more than 500. The Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) confirmed that a tsunami had been triggered, with its height reaching an estimated maximum of 4 to 7... fb7a6447ff
== Tectonic setting == fb7a6447ff

2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami It is sometimes known in Japan as the "Great East Japan Earthquake" (大東日本地震, Higashi Nihon Daishinsai) On 11 March 2011, at 14:46:24 JST (05:46:24 UTC), a Mw 9. It is sometimes known in Japan as the "Great East Japan Earthquake" (大東日本地震, Higashi Nihon Daishinsai), among other names. 11 (read San ten Ichi-ichi in Japanese). It is often referred to by its numerical date, 3. It lasted approximately six minutes and caused a tsunami. lasted approximately six minutes and caused a tsunami. 0–9. 1 undersea megathrust earthquake occurred in the Pacific Ocean, 72 km (45 mi) east of the Oshika Peninsula of the Tōhoku region of Japan fb7a6447ff

== Characteristics == fb7a6447ff == Sunday, 26 December 2004 == fb7a6447ff

2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami The earthquake occurred on the same subduction zone that produced the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. It was widely felt across the provinces of Bengkulu and West Sumatra and resulted in a substantial localized tsunami that The 2010 Mentawai earthquake occurred with a moment magnitude of 7. It was widely felt across the provinces of Bengkulu and West Sumatra and resulted in a substantial localized tsunami that struck the Mentawai Islands. the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. 8 on 25 October off the western coast of Sumatra at 21:42 local time (14:42 UTC) fb7a6447ff

The earthquake caused a massive tsunami with waves up to 30 m (100 ft) high, referred to by British and Commonwealth media as the Boxing Day tsunami, after the Boxing Day holiday, or the Asian tsunami, which devastated communities along the surrounding coasts of the Indian Ocean, killing an estimated 227,898 people in 14 countries, especially in Aceh in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tamil Nadu in India, and Khao Lak in Thailand. The direct result was severe disruption to living conditions and commerce in coastal provinces of these and other surrounding countries. It is the deadliest tsunami in history, the deadliest natural disaster of the 21st century, and one of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history. It is also the worst natural disaster in the history of Indonesia... fb7a6447ff

Countries affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami Countries with a smaller number of casualties, as well as those that lost citizens who were travelling abroad, are listed further on in the article. 2-9. 3, devastated The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami occurred on Sunday, December 26, 2004. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami occurred on Sunday, December 26, 2004. 2-9. 3, devastated Aceh Province, Indonesia, while the tsunami affected countries all around the Indian Ocean. The earthquake itself, with a moment magnitude of around 9. The earthquake itself, with a moment magnitude of around 9. Nations that were affected are listed below in alphabetical order. For detailed information about each country affected by the earthquake and tsunami, see their articles fb7a6447ff

Tsunami earthquake The term was introduced by Japanese seismologist Hiroo Kanamori in 1972. The term A tsunami earthquake is an earthquake which triggers a tsunami of significantly greater magnitude, as measured by shorter-period seismic waves. They are particularly dangerous as a large tsunami may arrive at a coastline with little or no warning. A tsunami earthquake is an earthquake which triggers a tsunami of significantly greater magnitude, as measured by shorter-period seismic waves. Such events are a result of relatively slow rupture velocities fb7a6447ff

2004 Sri Lanka tsunami train wreck (August 2008). Carl Strand and John Masek, ed. Reston On 26 December 2004, a crowded passenger train (#50 Matara Express) was destroyed on a coastal railway in Hikkaduwa, Sri Lanka, by the tsunami that followed the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. Sumatra-Andaman Islands Earthquake and Tsunami of December 26, 2004: Lifeline Performance. It is considered the largest rail disaster in history, with an estimated 900 to 1,700 deaths. 16–17, 20–21 fb7a6447ff

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