BBMN
baby blue's juicy news

TSUNAMI

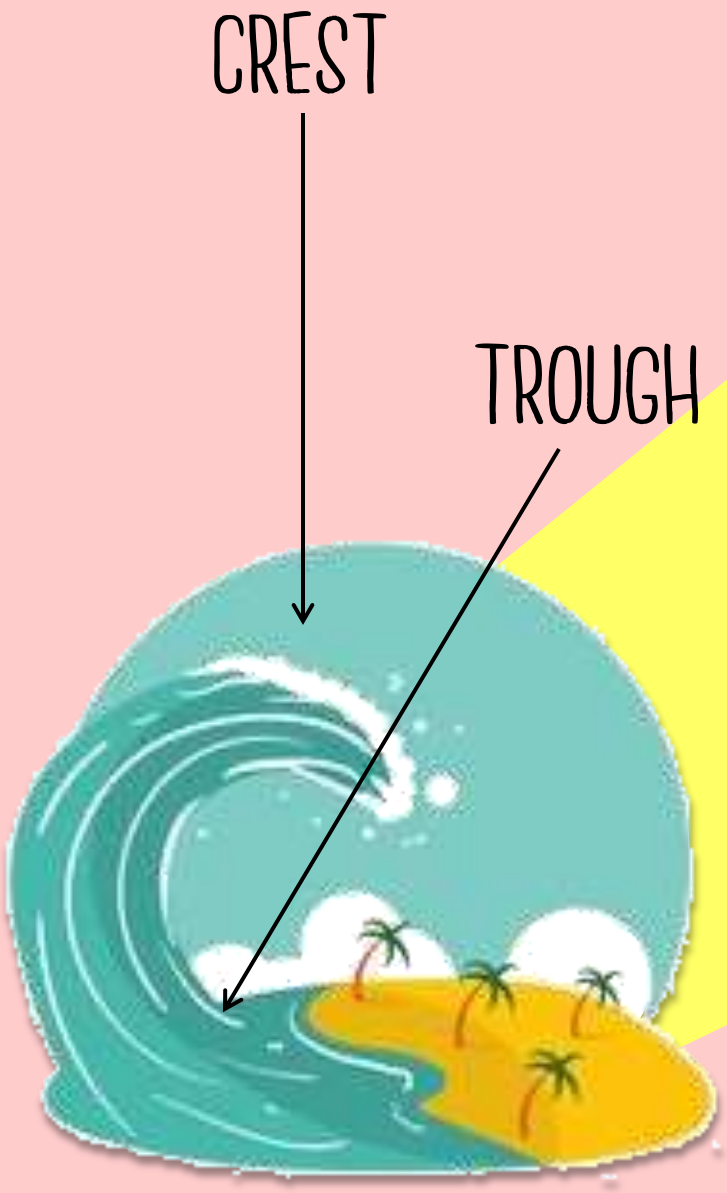
(harbor wave)

TSUNAMI

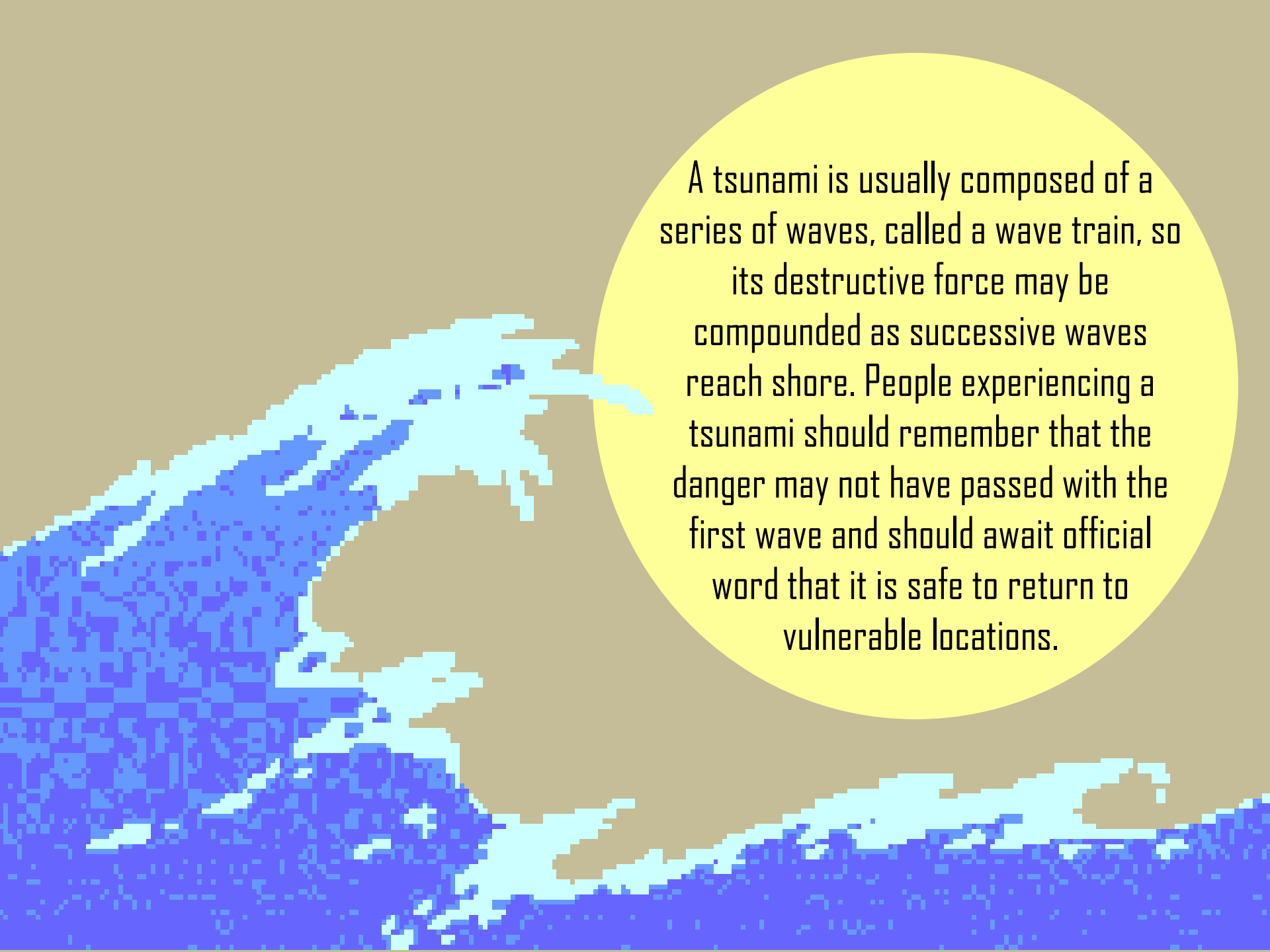
A series of ocean waves caused by an underwater earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption. More rarely, it can be generated by a giant meteor impact with the ocean. These waves can reach heights over 100 ft.

EARTHQUAKE

the earthquakes happen underwater at tectonic plate boundaries. When the ocean floor at a plate boundary rises or falls suddenly, it displaces the water above it and launches the rolling waves that will become a tsunami.



A tsunami's trough—that's the low point beneath the wave's crest—often reaches the shore first. When it does, it produces a vacuum effect that sucks coastal water seaward and exposes harbor and sea floors.


A tsunami is usually composed of a series of waves, called a wave train, so its destructive force may be compounded as successive waves reach shore. People experiencing a tsunami should remember that the danger may not have passed with the first wave and should await official word that it is safe to return to vulnerable locations.

THE SCIENCE OF TSUNAMIS

HOW TO SURVIVE A TSUNAMI

KNOW IT'S COMING

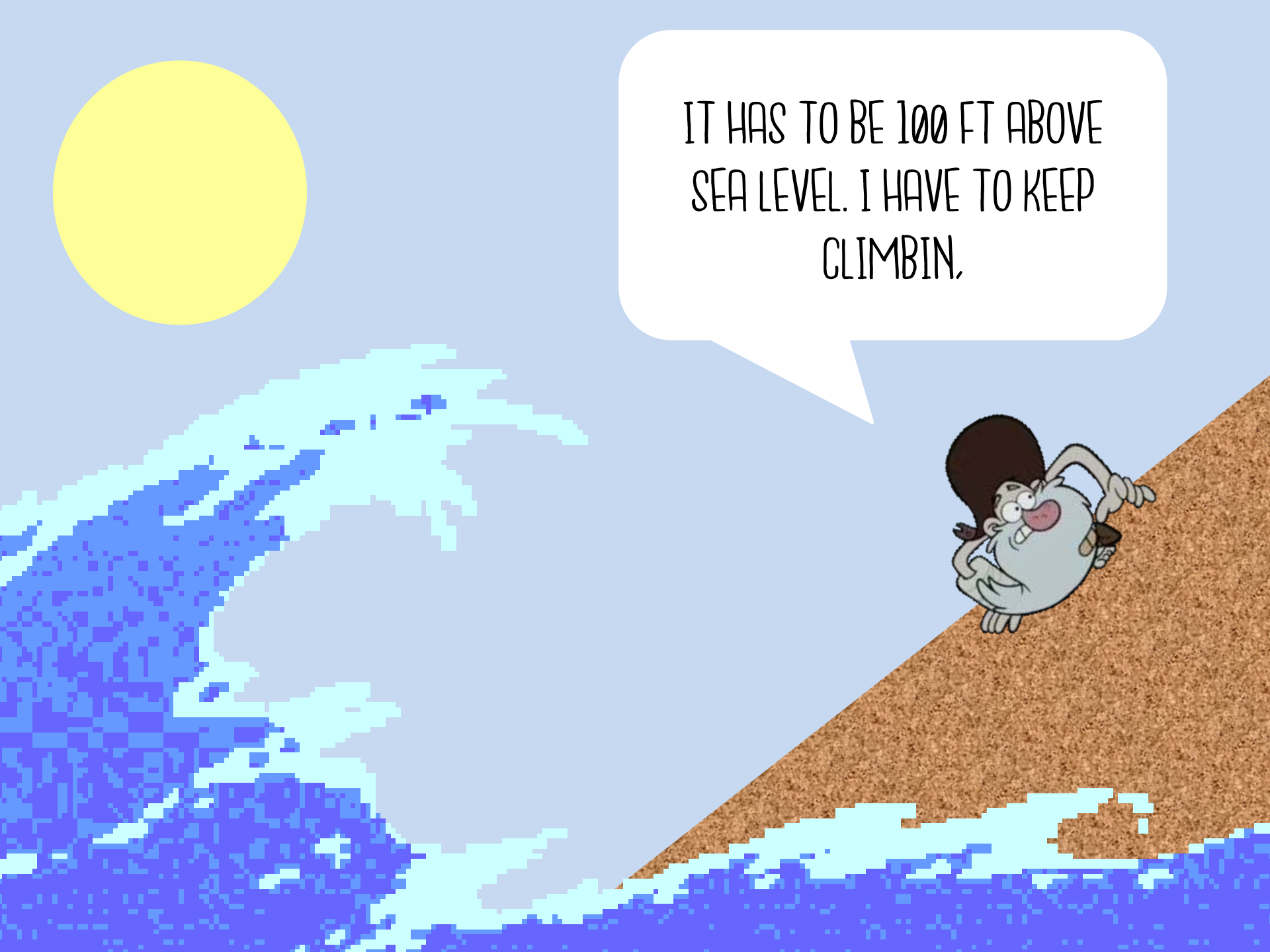
NATURAL SIGNS OF AN APPROACHING LOCAL TSUNAMI

Earthquake is felt

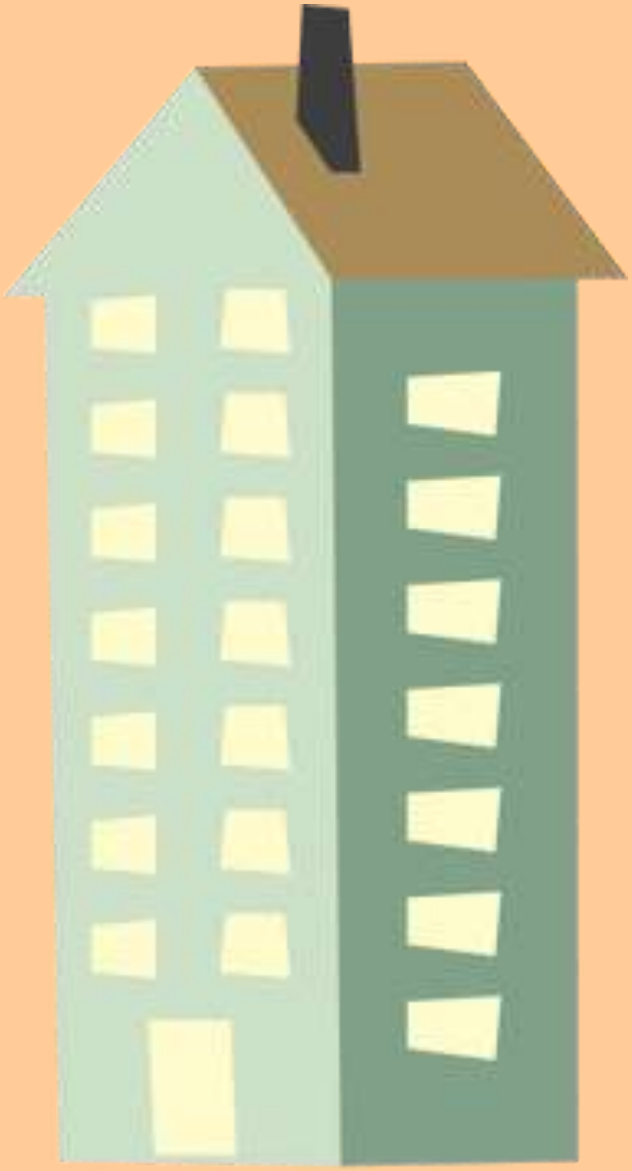
Unusual sea-level change: Sea water suddenly retreats or rises

Rumbling sound of approaching waves

GET TO HIGH GROUND


IT HAS TO BE 100 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. I HAVE TO KEEP CLIMBIN.

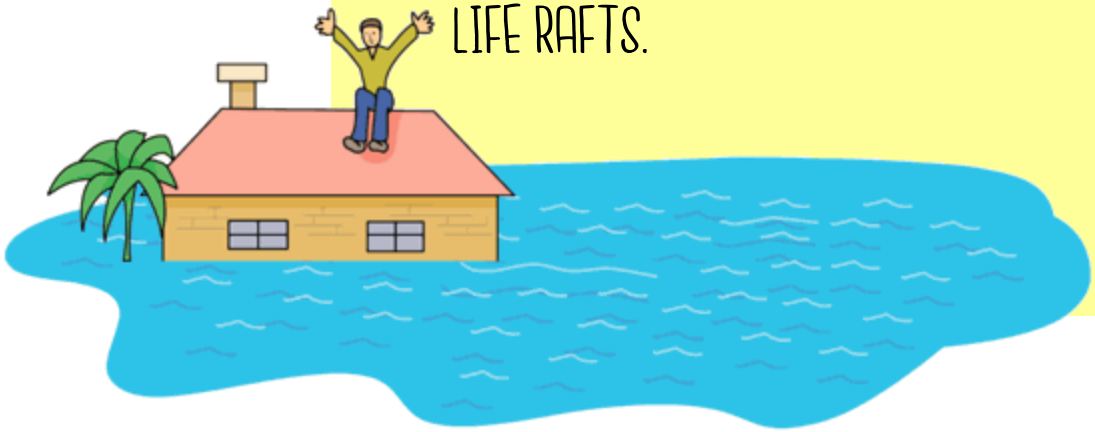
TAKE SHELTER



If you can't outrun the tsunami, take cover. That's where vertical tsunami shelters will come in handy. Ideally, these structures are sturdy enough to withstand the onslaught of water, tall enough to clear the danger zone, and placed in locations where as many people can reach them.

HANG ON

IF EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS, GRAB A PIECE OF FLOATING DEBRIS. SOME PEOPLE HAVE SURVIVED BY CLIMBING ABOARD ROOFS AND USING THEM AS MAKESHIFT LIFE RAFTS.



BE READY

How to prepare in case of a tsunami

BBMN
baby blue's juicy news