

富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖
浪裏

舟の波に
かきまわ
るる

NACIS 2019 TACOMA



WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**
WASHINGTON
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Daniel Coe
Washington
Geological
Survey

MAPPING THE WAVE

Depicting Tsunami Hazards in
Washington State

image modified from: The Great Wave (Kanagawa Oki Nami Ura) by Hokusai Katsushika

Washington Geological Survey



WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**
WASHINGTON
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MISSION: To collect, develop, use, distribute, and preserve geologic information **to promote the safety, health, and welfare** of the residents of Washington, protect the environment, and support its economy.



Tsunamis in the Pacific Northwest

- Distant and Local Sources
- Local Cascadia-induced tsunami
 - < 15 minutes before tsunami reaches coast
 - potential for inundation up to 60 feet



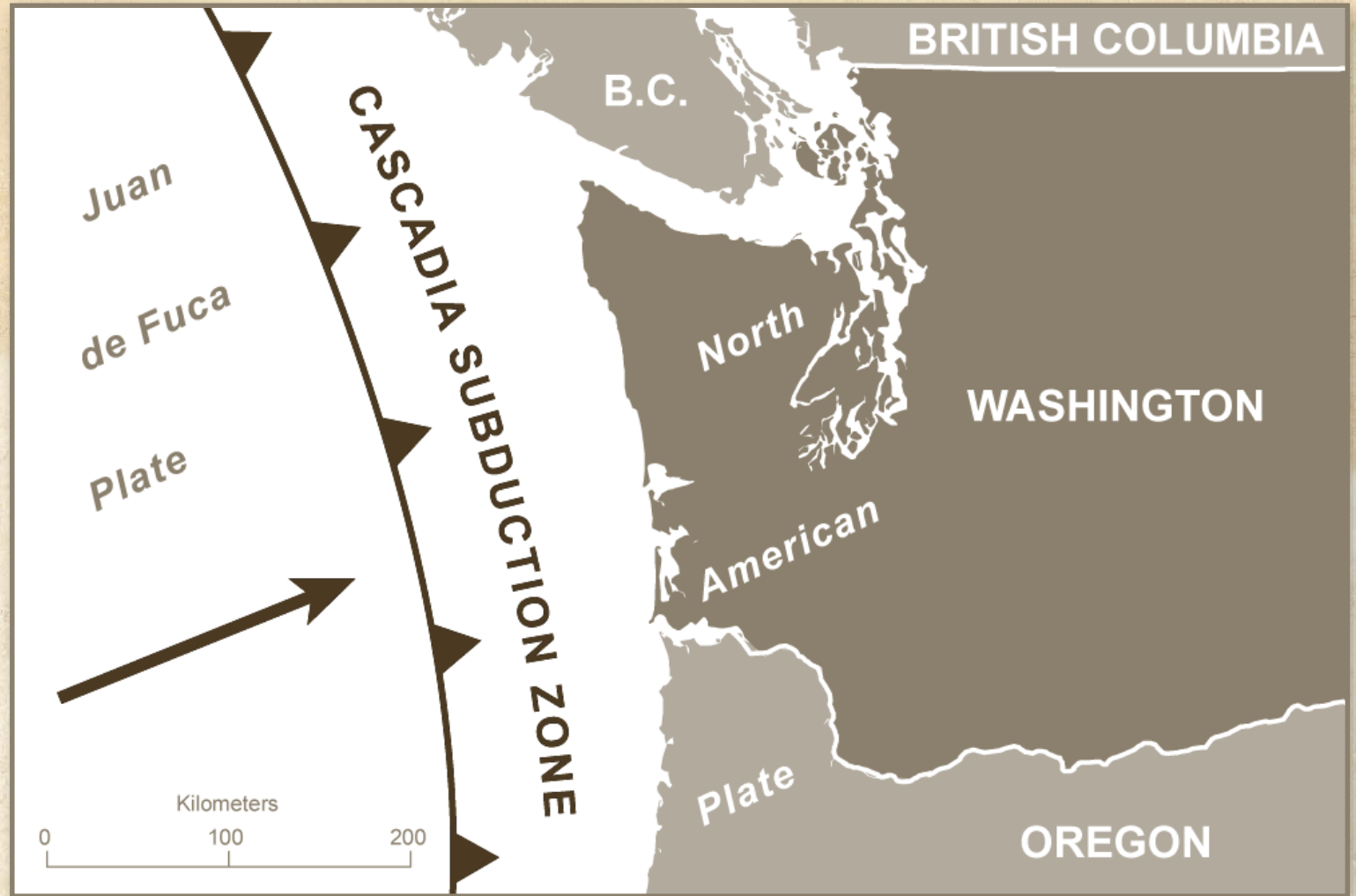
Tsunamis in the Pacific Northwest

- Many communities in tsunami inundation zones
- 31,000 WA students attend schools in tsunami inundation zones
(Doughton and Gilbert, 2016)
- Summer tourism greatly increases coastal population

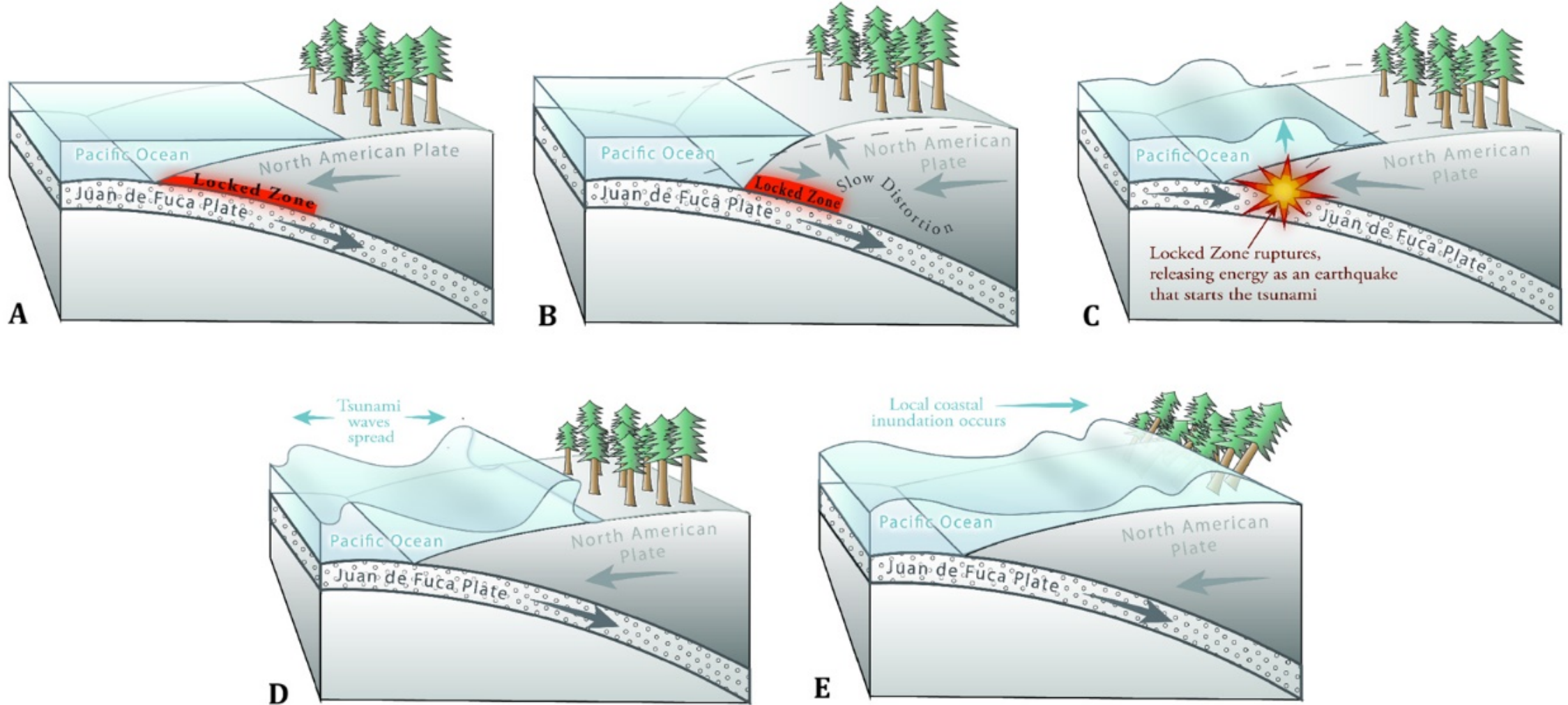


Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ)

- Average interval between earthquakes: 240 years
- Average interval between large (>8.5 M_w) earthquakes: 500–600 years
- Last large CSZ earthquake: January 26, 1700

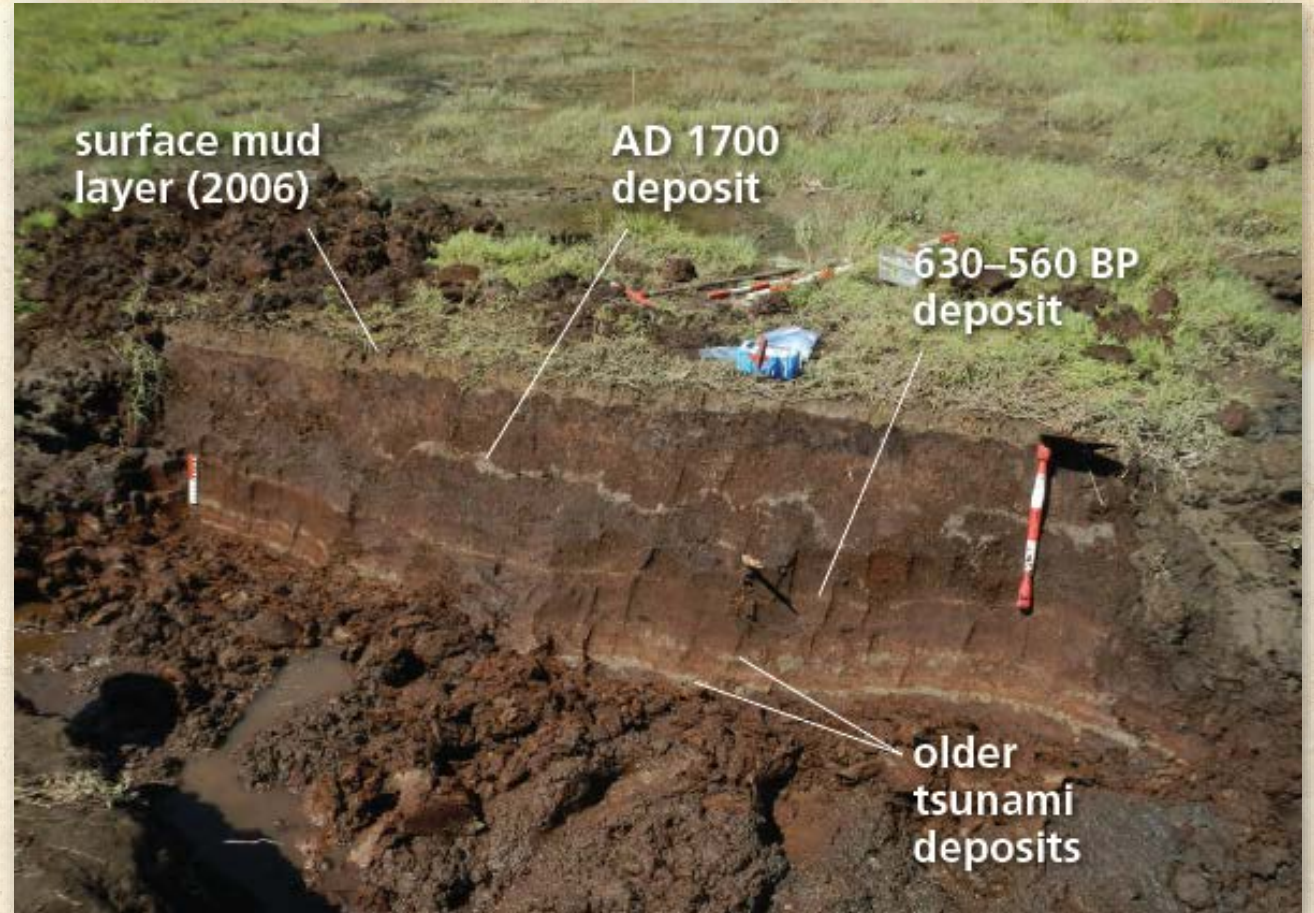


CSZ Earthquake and Tsunami



Source: DOGAMI

CSZ Earthquake and Tsunami



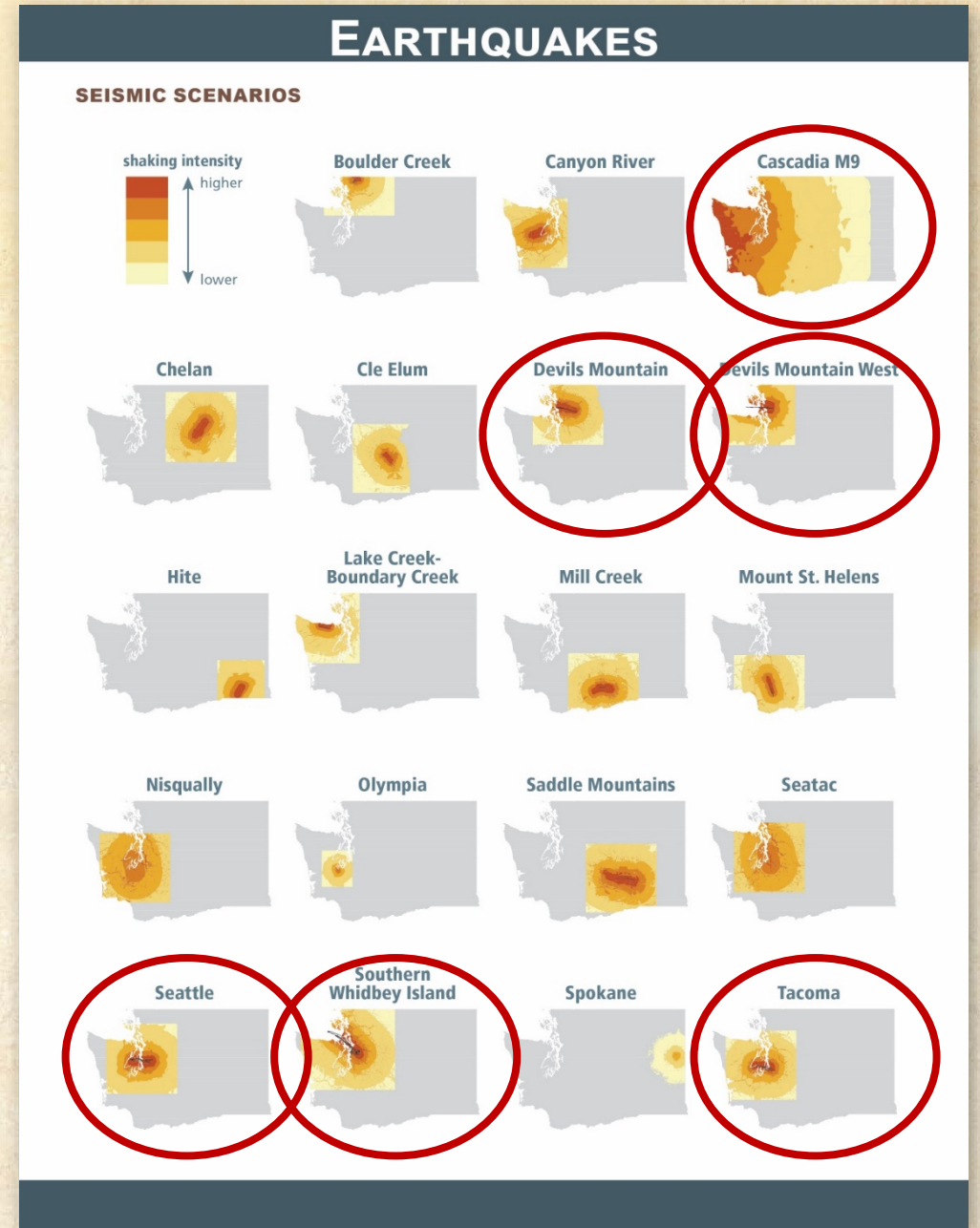
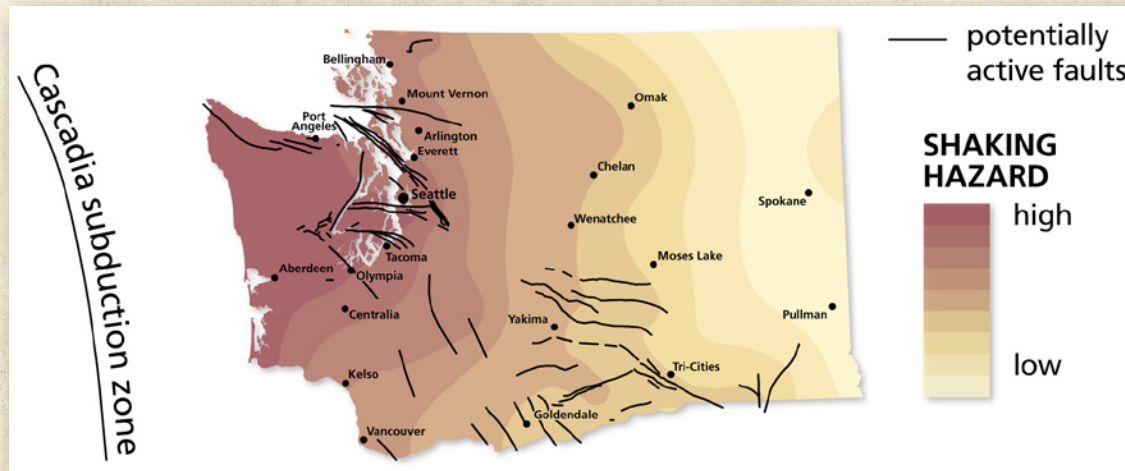
Images: Carrie Garrison-Laney (WA SeaGrant)

2011 Tōhoku Earthquake and Tsunami

- Magnitude 9.0–9.1 (M_w) earthquake
- Massive tsunami inundation multiple stories high
- Hundreds of billions of dollars in damage
- Over 15,000 deaths

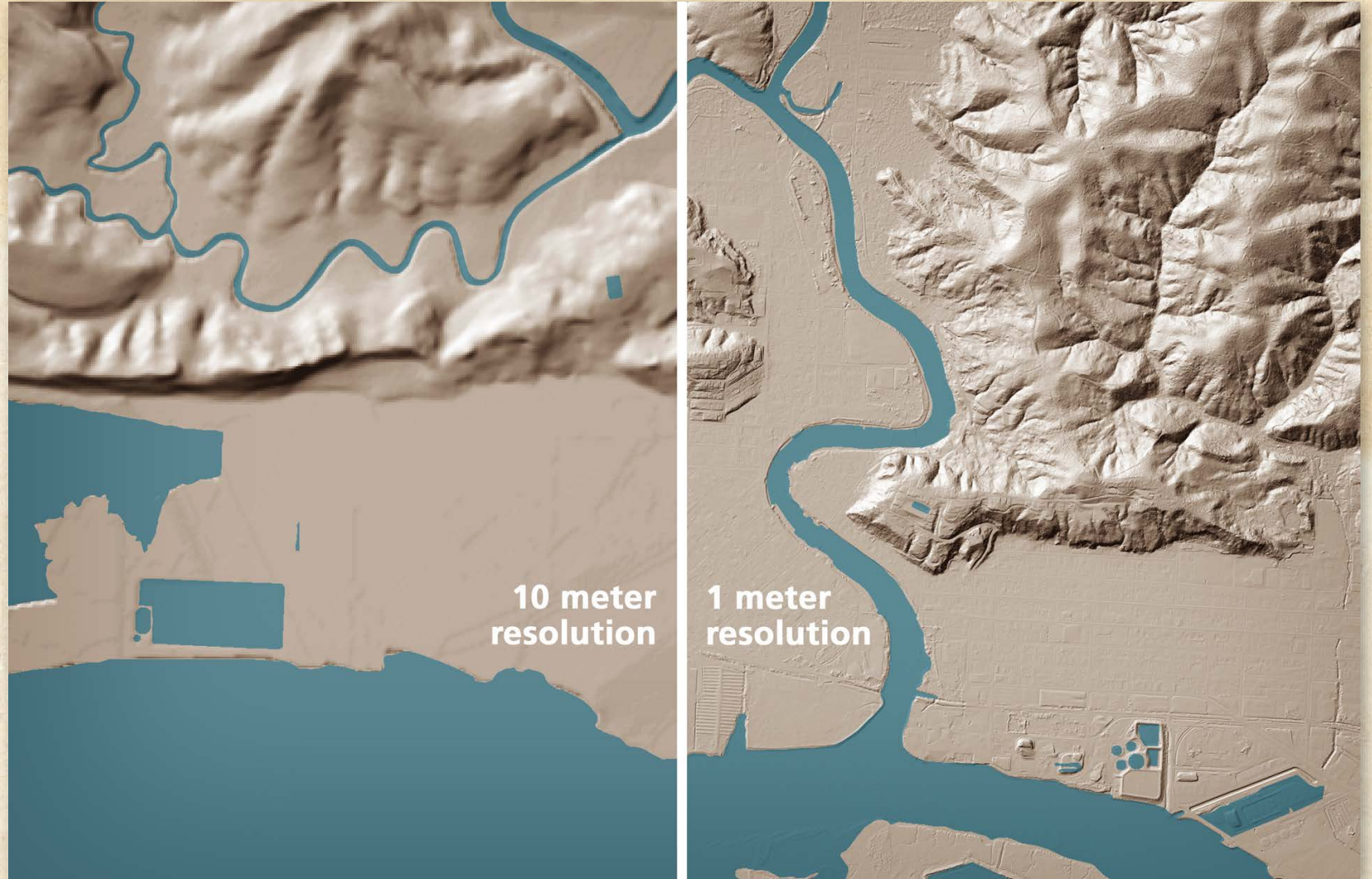
Tsunami Mapping Challenges

- Multiple earthquake scenarios



Tsunami Mapping Challenges

- Multiple earthquake scenarios
- Data inconsistencies / updates



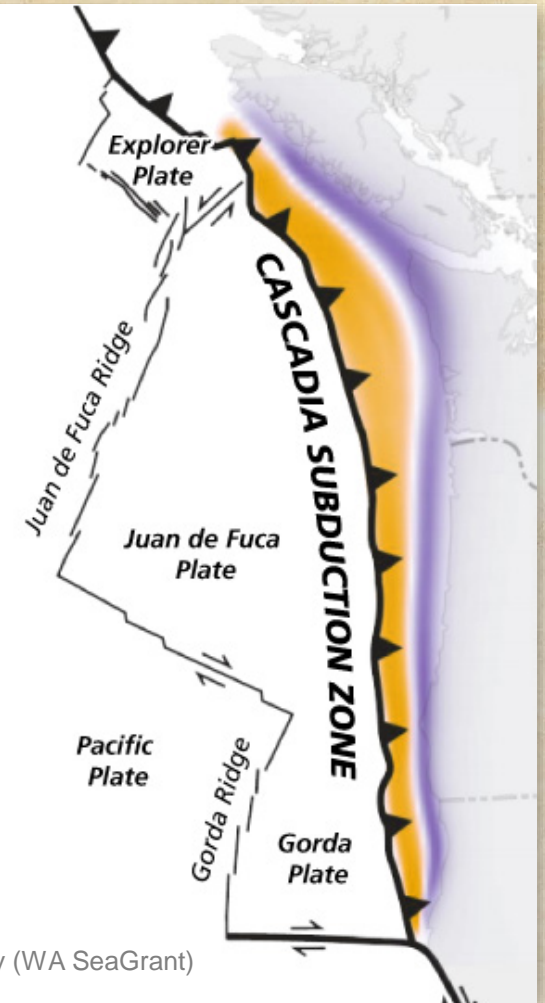
Tsunami Mapping Challenges

- Multiple earthquake scenarios
- Data inconsistencies / updates
- Earthquake uplift and subsidence

**during
earthquake**

**orange =
uplift
(land rises)**

**purple =
subsidence
(land sinks)**



Map modified from Carrie Garrison-Laney (WA SeaGrant)

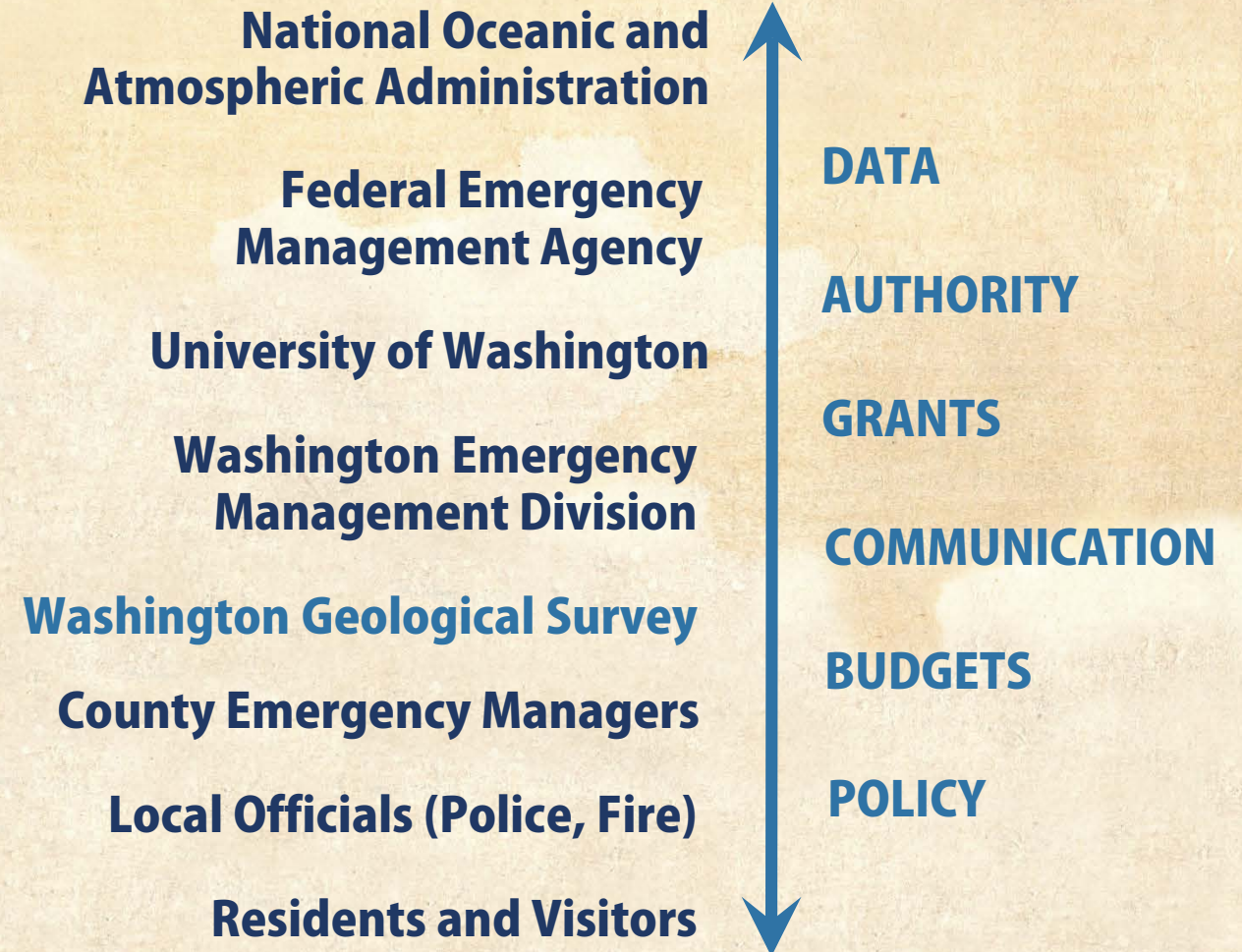
Tsunami Mapping Challenges

- Multiple earthquake scenarios
- Data inconsistencies / updates
- Earthquake uplift and subsidence
- Long and complicated coastline (3,026 miles)



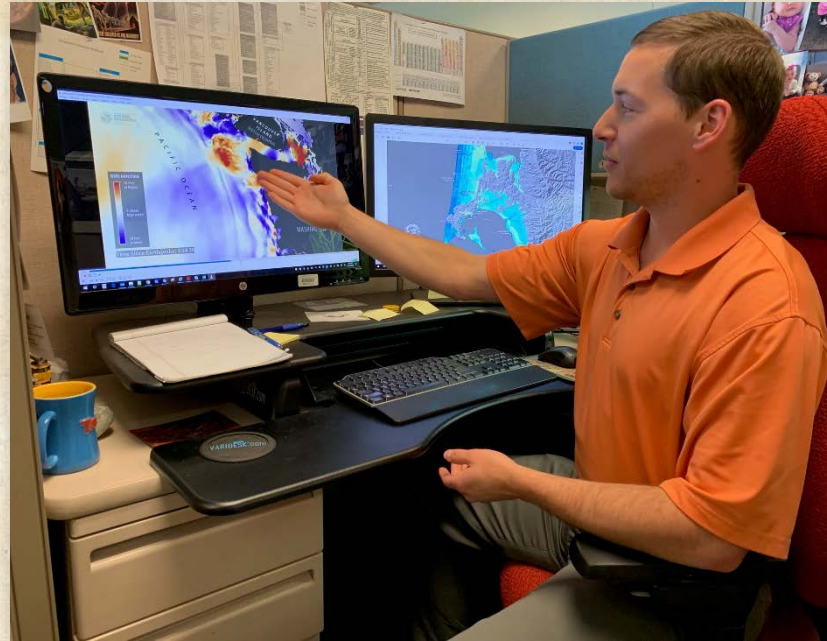
Tsunami Mapping Challenges

- Multiple earthquake scenarios
- Data inconsistencies / updates
- Earthquake uplift and subsidence
- Long and complicated coastline (3,026 miles)
- Bureaucracy



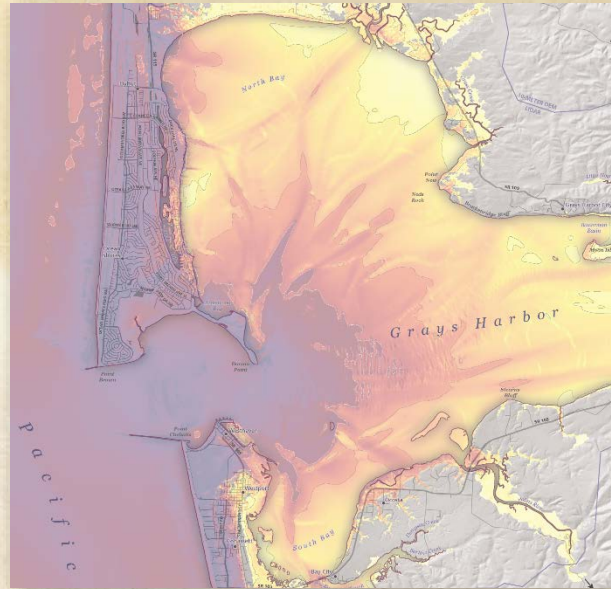
WGS Tsunami Team

- **Chief Hazards Geologist—Corina Forson**
- **Tsunami Hazards Geologist—Daniel Eungard**
- **Tsunami Hazards Geologist—Alex Dolcimascolo**



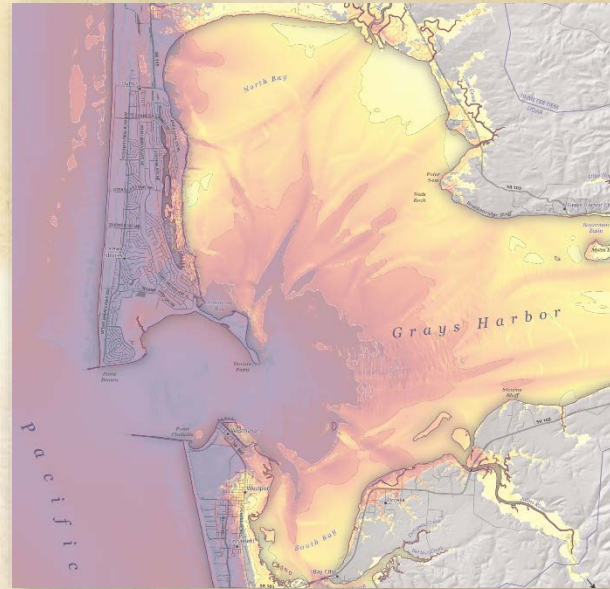
Recent WGS Tsunami Mapping

- Inundation and current velocity



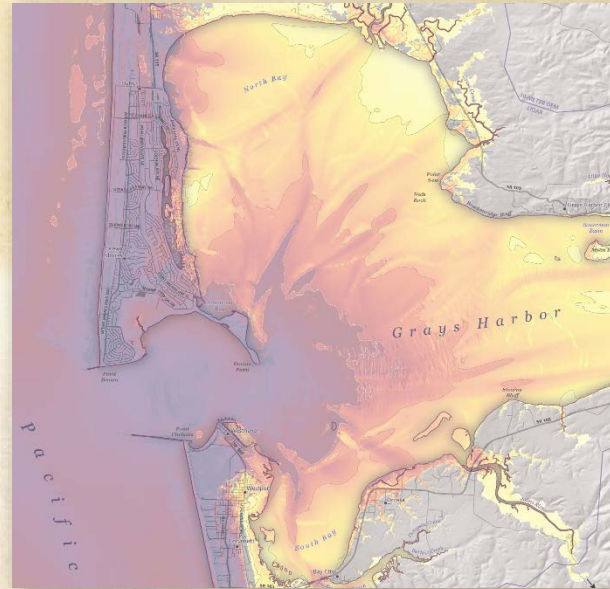
Recent WGS Tsunami Mapping

- Inundation and current velocity
- Evacuation walk times



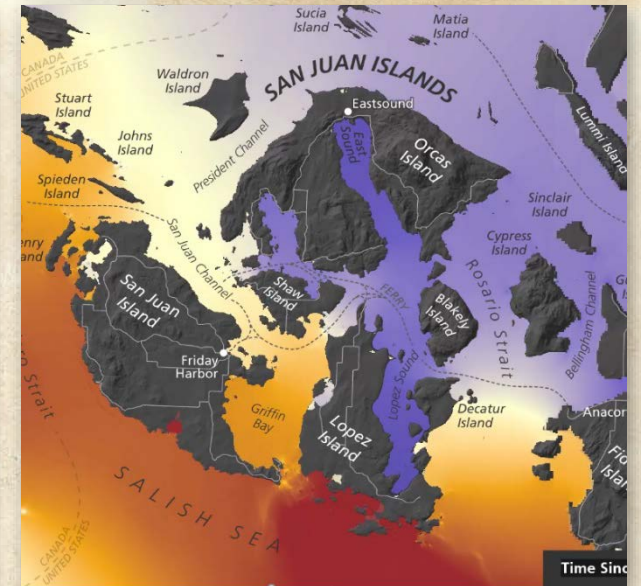
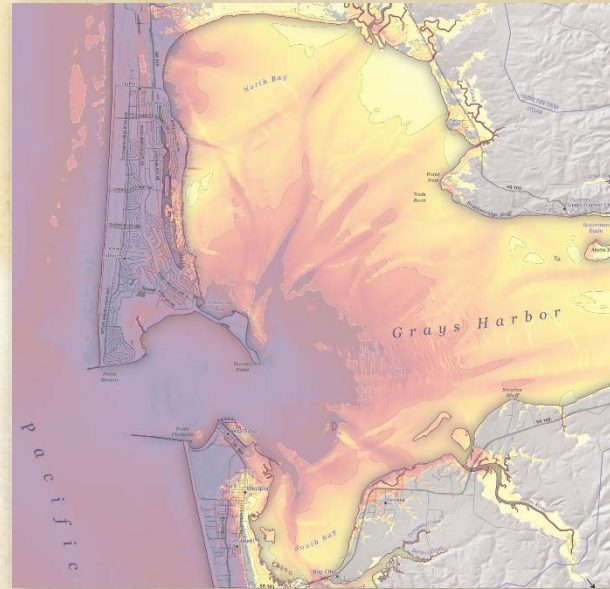
Recent WGS Tsunami Mapping

- Inundation and current velocity
- Evacuation walk times
- WGS website—
interpretive graphics
and data



Recent WGS Tsunami Mapping

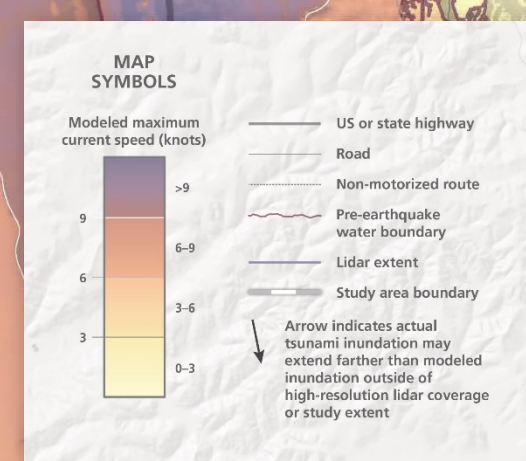
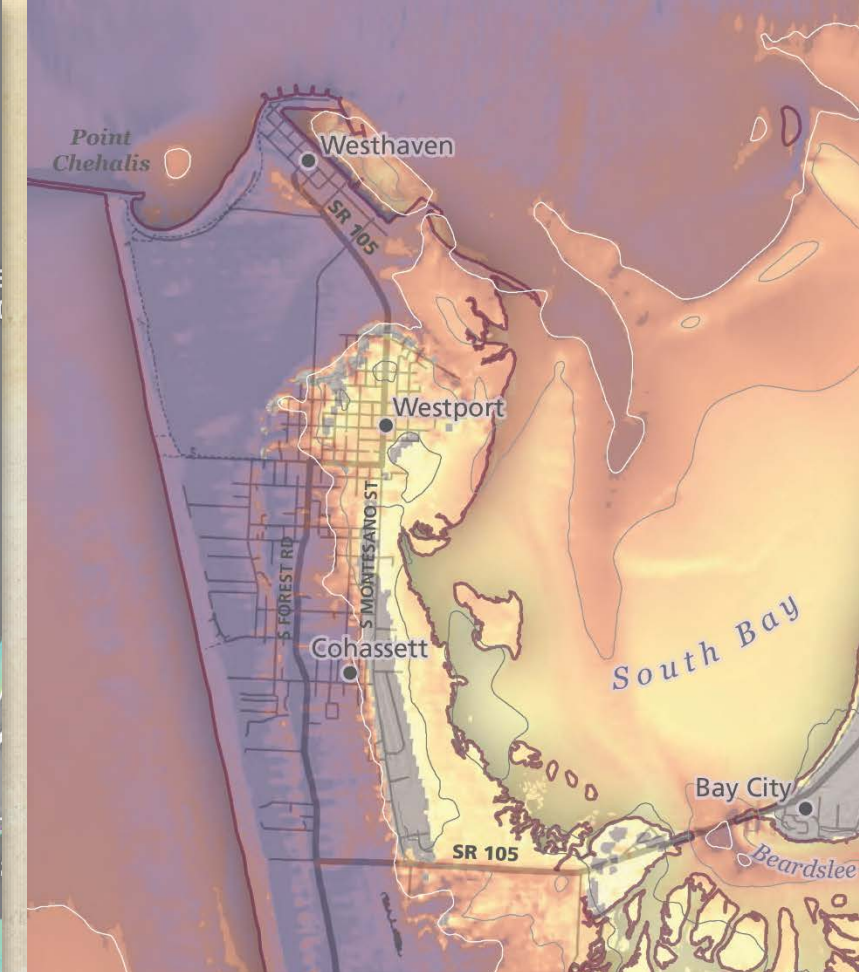
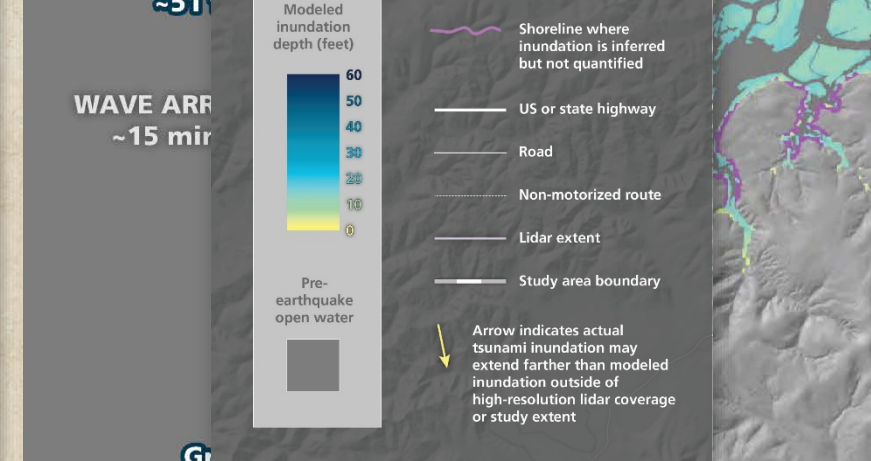
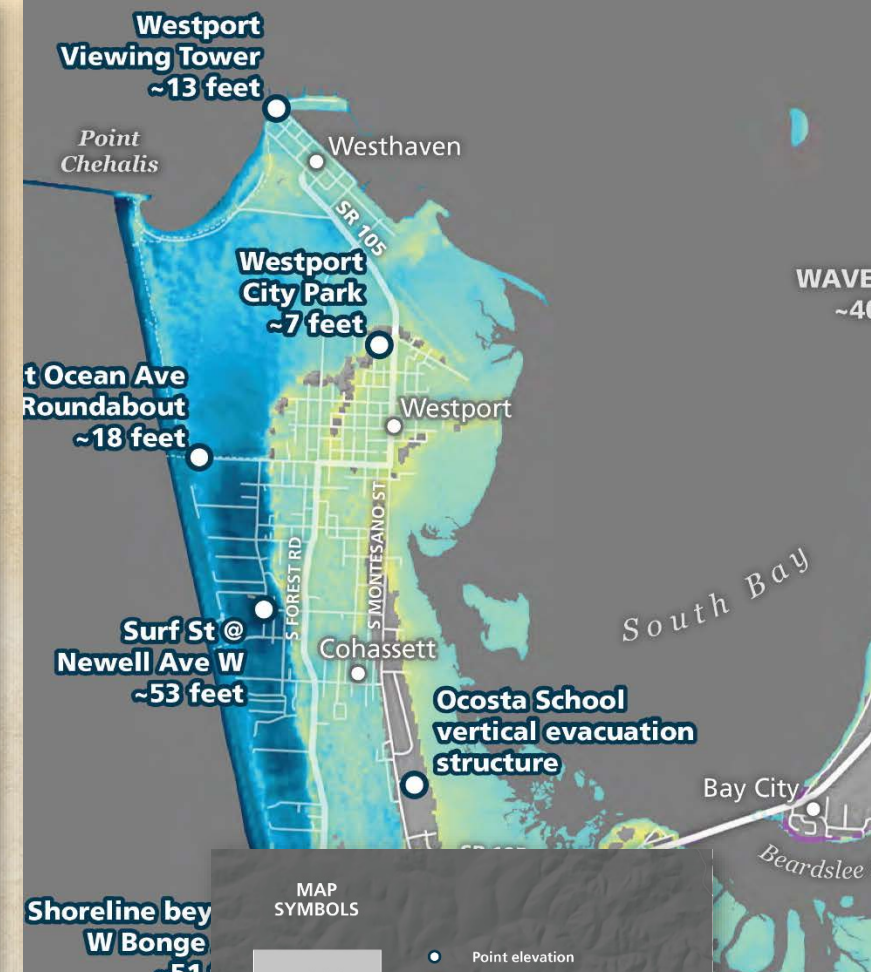
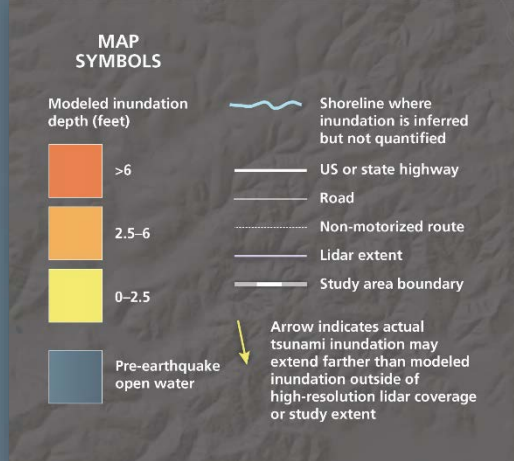
- Inundation and current velocity
- Evacuation walk times
- WGS website—
interpretive graphics
and data
- Amplitude and velocity
simulations



Inundation and Current Velocity

- Modeled magnitude 9.0 Cascadia-induced tsunami
- 2 inundation maps (binned / continuous data) and current velocity (speed)
- 6 coastal regions mapped thus far
- Modeling Software, ArcGIS Desktop and Adobe Photoshop/Illustrator





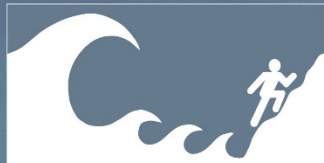
Evacuation Walk Time Modeling

- Modeled slow walk pace (~2.5 mph) to exit tsunami zone
- 10 communities mapped thus far
- Vertical evacuation structures needed for several locations
- ArcGIS Desktop, Pedestrian Evacuation Analyst Toolkit (PEAT), Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator



Port Angeles Tsunami Evacuation Walk Times

WASHINGTON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MARCH 2019



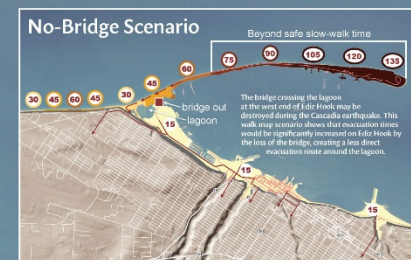
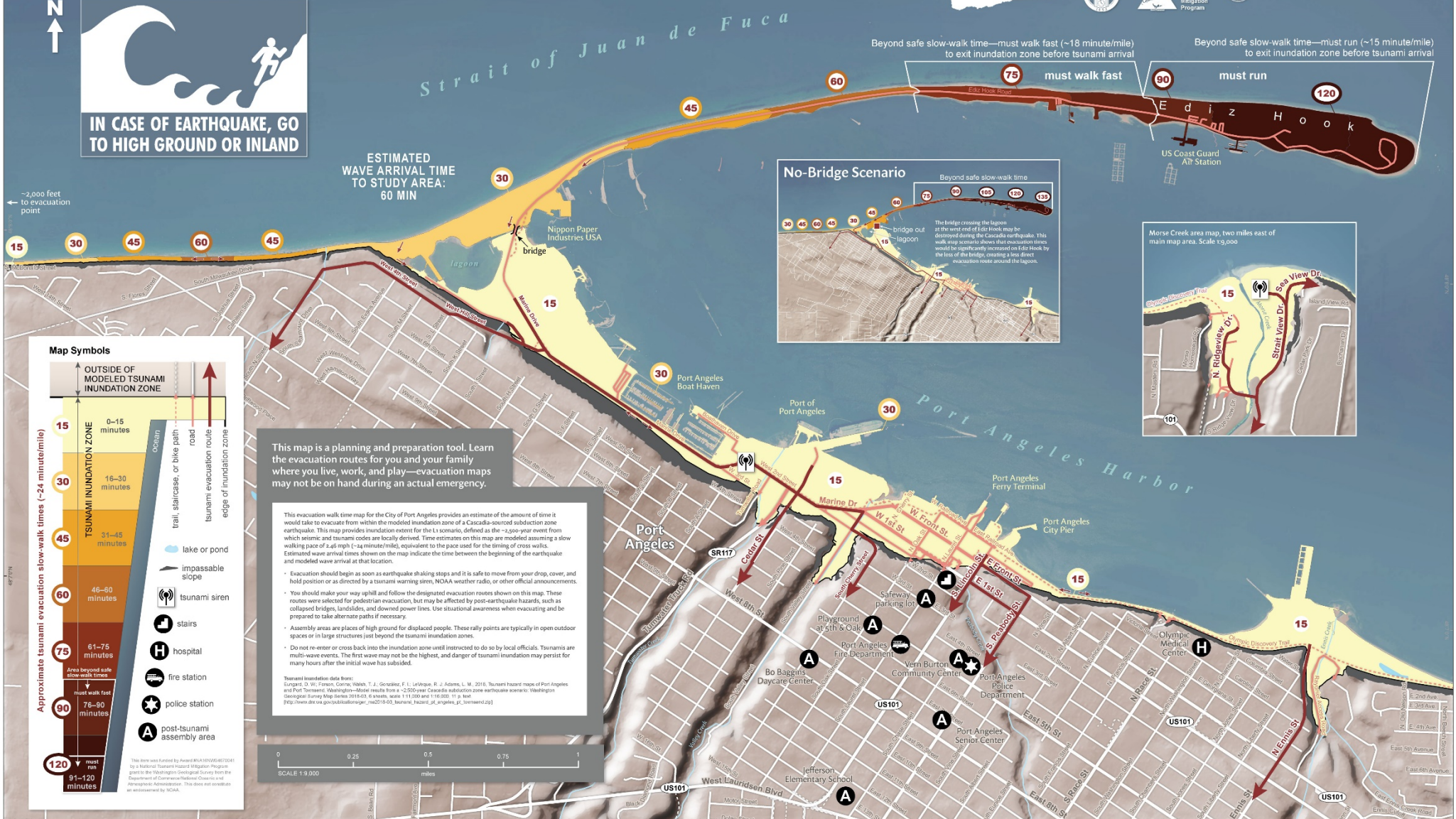
IN CASE OF EARTHQUAKE, GO TO HIGH GROUND OR INLAND

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME TO STUDY AREA: 60 MIN

~2,000 feet to evacuation point

Beyond safe slow-walk time—must walk fast (~18 minute/mile) to exit inundation zone before tsunami arrival

Beyond safe slow-walk time—must run (~15 minute/mile) to exit inundation zone before tsunami arrival



Map Symbols

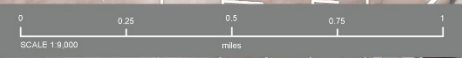
OUTSIDE OF MODELED TSUNAMI INUNDATION ZONE	0-15 minutes	ocean
TSUNAMI INUNDATION ZONE	16-30 minutes	trail, staircase, or bike path
	31-45 minutes	road
	46-60 minutes	tsunami evacuation route
	61-75 minutes	tsunami edge of inundation zone
	76-90 minutes	lake or pond
	91-120 minutes	impassable slope
Area beyond safe slow-walk times	120+ minutes	tsunami siren
		stairs
		hospital
		fire station
		police station
		post-tsunami assembly area

This map is a planning and preparation tool. Learn the evacuation routes for you and your family where you live, work, and play—evacuation maps may not be on hand during an actual emergency.

This evacuation walk time map for the City of Port Angeles provides an estimate of the amount of time it would take to evacuate from within the modeled inundation zone of a Cascadia-sourced subduction zone earthquake. This map provides inundation extents for the L1 scenario, defined as the ~2,500-year event from which seismic and tsunami codes are locally derived. Time estimates on this map are modeled assuming a slow walking pace of 2.46 mph (~24 minute/mile), equivalent to the pace used for the timing of cross walks. Estimated wave arrival times shown on the map indicate the time between the beginning of the earthquake and modeled wave arrival at the location.

- Evacuation should begin as soon as earthquake shaking stops and it is safe to move from your drop, cover, and hold position or as directed by a tsunami warning siren, NOAA weather radio, or other official announcements.
- You should make your way uphill and follow the designated evacuation routes shown on this map. These routes were selected for pedestrian evacuation, but may be affected by post-earthquake hazards, such as collapsed bridges, landslides, and downed power lines. Use situational awareness when evacuating and be prepared to take alternate paths if necessary.
- Assembly areas are places of high ground for displaced people. These rally points are typically in open outdoor spaces or in large structures just beyond the tsunami inundation zones.
- Do not re-enter or cross back into the inundation zone until instructed to do so by local officials. Tsunamis are multi-wave events. The first wave may not be the highest, and danger of tsunami inundation may persist for many hours after the initial wave has subsided.

Tsunami inundation data from: Sugiardi, D. W.; Frison, Corrie; Hahnel, T. J.; Gonzalez, F. L.; LeVeque, R. J.; Adams, L. M., 2016. Tsunami hazard maps of Port Angeles and Port Townsend, Washington—Model results from a ~2,500-year Cascadia subduction zone earthquake scenario. Washington Geological Survey Map Series 2016-01. 6 sheets, scale 1:10,000. 116 pp. 11 x 16 in. http://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/geology_maps/2016-01_tsunami_hazard_pa_angles_pa_townsend.dwg





Ocosta School vertical evacuation structure

Community Events

- Tsunami Road Show
- Stakeholder workgroup meetings ~10 times per year
- Presentations on request to various community groups



WGS Tsunami Webpage

- Tsunami science
- Tsunami history
- Tsunami resources

Home | Geology | **Geologic Hazards**

Earthquakes and Faults

Landslides

Volcanoes and Lahars

Tsunami

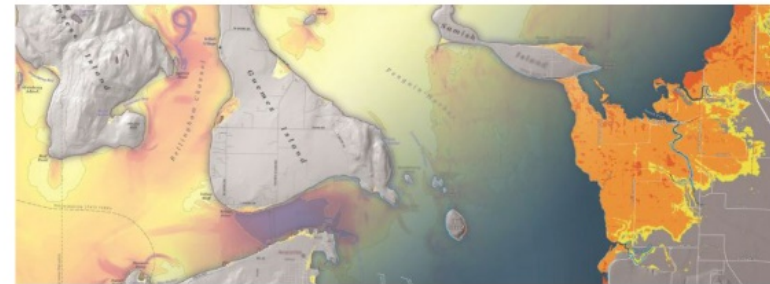
TsulInfo

Geologic Hazard Maps

Hazardous Minerals

Emergency Preparedness

Tsunamis



Tsunamis have hit Washington in the past, and they will happen again in the future. Click on the icons below to learn about how and where tsunamis occur, how to recognize a tsunami, how to evacuate before a tsunami arrives, and what geologists at the Washington Geological Survey are doing to learn more about these natural hazards.



Understanding tsunamis



Tsunamis in Washington



Tsunami hazard maps



Preparation and evacuation



Tsunami alerts



Historical tsunamis worldwide

CONTACT US

Corina Forson
Chief Hazards Geologist
360-902-1455
corina.forson@dnr.wa.gov

LINKS

For more information about tsunamis and emergency preparation:

- [Washington Emergency Management](#)



Information on preparation for emergencies and disasters in our state

- [National Tsunami Warning Center](#)



The US site that monitors for tsunamis and issues warnings

Website Maps and Graphics

LIMITED MOBILITY
 1.3 mph

SLOW WALK
 2.5 mph

FAST WALK
 3.4 mph

RUN
 6 mph

Tsunamis in Washington

Hat Island, 1820s
 Large landslide at Camano Head triggered a tsunami that buried an entire village

Commencement Bay, 1894
 Submarine landslide triggered tsunami and caused 2 fatalities

Tacoma Narrows, April 16, 1949
 A 6-8-foot-tall tsunami caused by a landslide after a large earthquake

Spirit Lake, May 18, 1980
 Large landslide from Mount St. Helens eruption caused an enormous tsunami

Puget Island, 1965
 One fatality when large landslide above the Columbia River caused a tsunami

Lake Roosevelt, 1944-2009
 Multiple tsunamis as much as 65-foot-high generated by landslides

Washington Coast
 The entire coastline may be at risk of tsunamis. If you feel an earthquake near the ocean, evacuate to higher ground or move inland.

- notable landslide-caused tsunami
- areas modeled for earthquake tsunami hazard



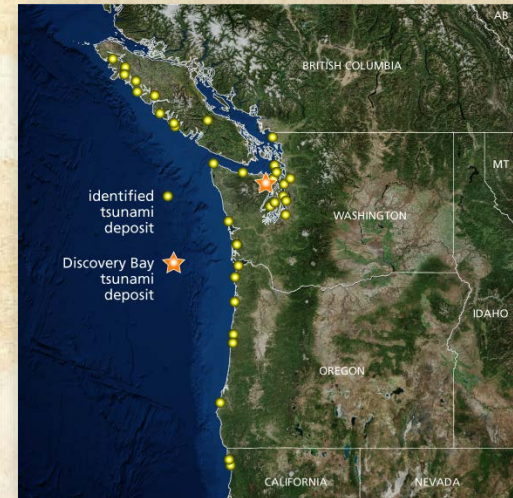
TSUNAMI GENERATION SOURCES

EARTHQUAKES
 tsunami, uplift, earthquake, continental plate, subducting oceanic plate, sea floor

SUBMARINE EXPLOSIONS
 tsunami, volcanic explosions, gas hydrate release, sea floor

LANDSLIDES—TERRESTRIAL & SUBMARINE
 tsunami

METEORITE IMPACT
 tsunami



COASTAL EARTHQUAKE SUBSIDENCE

COASTAL FOREST
 LAND ABOVE SEA LEVEL
 BEFORE EARTHQUAKE

DROWNED FOREST
 LAND SUBSIDES DURING EARTHQUAKE
 TIDE
 ONE YEAR AFTER EARTHQUAKE

GHOST FOREST
 CEDAR SNAGS
 SPRUCE STUMP
 TIDAL MUD
 DECADES TO CENTURIES LATER

direction of travel
 A
 crest
 wave length
 B
 wave height
 trough
 calm sea level

WAVE FREQUENCY
 The number of wave crests passing point A each second

WAVE PERIOD
 The time required for the wave crest at point A to reach point B

during earthquake
 orange = uplift (land rises)
 purple = subsidence (land sinks)

Explorer Plate, Juan de Fuca Ridge, Juan de Fuca Plate, Pacific Plate, Cascadia Subduction Zone, Gorda Plate, Coquille Ridge



PACIFIC OCEAN

LONG BEACH PENINSULA

North Head Lighthouse

Cape Disappointment State Park Campground

Ilwaco

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT

Baker Bay

US Coast Guard Station

Cape Disappointment Lighthouse

Columbia River

Sand Island

PACIFIC OCEAN

LONG BEACH PENINSULA

North Head Lighthouse

High Ground
—
above a modeled tsunami inundation scenario

Ilwaco

Cape Disappointment State Park Campground

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT

Baker Bay

US Coast Guard Station

Cape Disappointment Lighthouse

Columbia River

Sand Island



Washington Geologic Information Portal

- Publication and data downloads
- Tsunami hazard areas
- Evacuation routes
- Assembly areas
- Tsunami sirens

The screenshot displays the Washington Geologic Information Portal interface. At the top, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources logo is visible on the left, and the text "Washington Geologic Information Portal" is centered. To the right of the text is a search bar with the placeholder "Find address or place" and a magnifying glass icon. Further right, there are fields for "Scale:" and "Lat: 46.7361".

The main area is a map of Washington state, with a yellow overlay indicating tsunami hazard areas. Labels on the map include "Ocean Shores", "Grays Harbor", "Westport", "Grayland", "Hoquiam", and "Aberdeen".

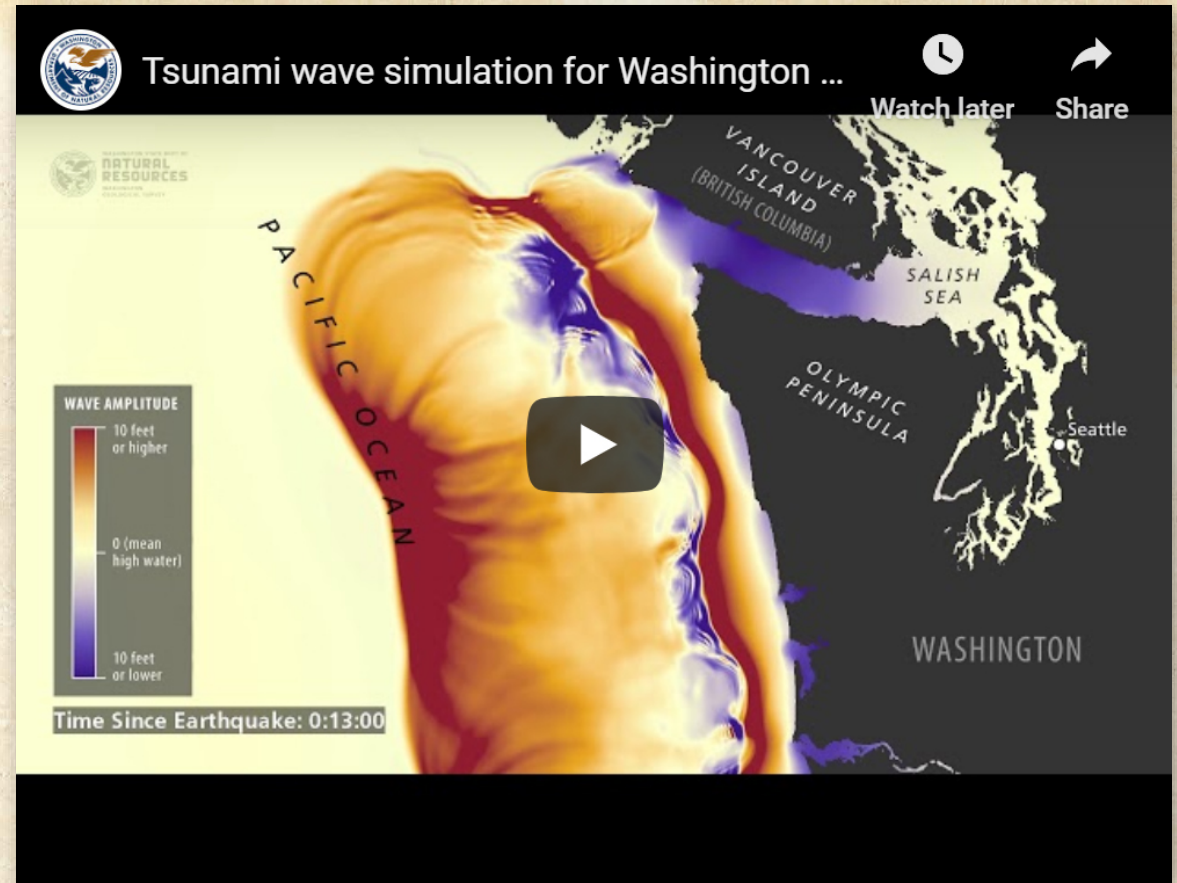
On the left side of the map, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for zooming in (+), zooming out (-), home, location, and other navigation functions. At the bottom of the map, there is a scale bar showing "3 mi" and "6 km", and a row of icons for various map functions like layers, home, search, and print.

On the right side, there is a "Table of Contents" panel. It has a search bar labeled "Search layers: Search by name and tags" with a "Clear" button. Below the search bar, the contents are organized into expandable sections:

- ▶ **Landslide**
- ▼ **Tsunami**
 - ▼ **Tsunami Hazard**
 - ▼ **Mapped Hazard Areas**
 - (Yellow square icon)
 - ▶ Unmapped Areas
 - ▶ Evacuation Routes
 - ▶ Assembly Areas and Shelters
 - ▶ Reference Points
 - ▶ Tsunami Sirens
 - ▶ Map Products
 - ▶ Tsunami Scenarios Catalog
- ▶ **Volcanoes**
- ▶ **Subsurface**
- ▶ **Earth Resources Permit Locations**
- ▶ **Geothermal**

Amplitude and Velocity Simulations

- 9 simulations
- Wave amplitude (peaks and troughs)
- Current velocity (speed)
- YouTube and direct MP4 download
- Modeling Software (M.O.S.T.)—
NetCDF files, ArcGIS Pro, Adobe
After Effects and Illustrator
- More in the next month





Tsunami wave simulation

for Washington State
from a hypothetical
magnitude 9.0
earthquake
(L1) scenario
on the Cascadia
subduction zone



WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**
WASHINGTON
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



National
Tsunami
Hazard
Mitigation
Program



Link to
tsunami simulations:
<https://bit.ly/2BxfXqM>

A scenic view of a rocky coastline at sunset or sunrise. The sky is a warm, hazy orange. In the foreground, there is a beach covered with dark, weathered driftwood. In the middle ground, several large, dark rock formations rise from the beach. Some of these formations are tall and narrow, while others are more rounded. In the background, a larger cliff face is visible, topped with a line of trees. The overall atmosphere is calm and serene.

Thanks!

contact: Dan Coe
daniel.coe@dnr.wa.gov