



Indonesia Tsunami

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A tsunami killed more than 200 people and injured hundreds on the **Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra** following an underwater landslide believed to be caused by the erupting **Anak Krakatau volcano**.

- Anak Krakatau is the island that emerged from the area once occupied by Krakatau, which was destroyed in 1883. It first appeared in 1927 and has been growing ever since.
- In **August 1883**, Krakatoa underwent one of the most violent volcanic eruptions in recorded history:
 - Massive **tsunamis** with waves of up to 41m killed more than 30,000 people.
 - Thousands more were killed by **hot ash**.
 - The eruptions were **equivalent** to 200 megatons of TNT - about 13,000 times the nuclear yield of the bomb dropped on **Hiroshima in 1945**.
 - World **temperatures dropped** by more than 1°C the following year.
 - The volcanic island **virtually disappeared**.
- **High seas as a result of the full moon** also contributed to the strength of the waves.
- Tsunami warning buoys are positioned to warn about tsunamis originated by earthquakes at underwater tectonic plate boundaries and **not** for those by volcanoes.
- Moreover, the **proximity of the volcano** to the coast gave authorities **very little time to act**.
- Indonesia is **prone to tsunamis** because it lies on the **Ring of Fire - the line of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that circles virtually the entire Pacific rim**.

Earlier in September, 2018 more than 2,000 people died when a powerful earthquake struck just off the central Indonesian island of **Sulawesi, setting off a tsunami**.



[Watch Video At:](#)

<https://youtu.be/AXHN14IHtLY>

Tsunami

- Tsunami is a Japanese term meaning a **harbor wave**. It is also commonly known as **killer waves**.
- A Tsunami is not just a single wave but a **series of ocean waves called a wave train** caused by an underwater earthquake, by a volcanic eruption, landslide, rapid changes in atmospheric pressure, or a meteorite.
- However, tsunamis caused by **volcanic activity are less frequent**.
- Most tsunamis—about 80 percent—happen within the Pacific Ocean’s **“Ring of Fire,”** a geologically active area where tectonic shifts make volcanoes and earthquakes common.
- Tsunamis race across the sea at up to 500 miles (805 kilometers) an hour—about as fast as a jet airplane. At that pace, they can cross the entire expanse of the Pacific Ocean in less than a day.
- Since they are **long wavelengths, they lose very little energy along the way**.
- In December 2015, the UN General Assembly designated **5 November as World Tsunami Awareness Day**.