

Tsunami In Sumatra 2004

The island of Sumatra lies on the convergent plate boundary between the Indo-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate. The convergence between these plates is highly oblique near Sumatra, with the displacement being accommodated by near pure dip-slip faulting along the subduction zone, known as the Sunda megathrust, and near pure strike-slip faulting along the Great Sumatran fault. The major slip events on the subduction zone interface are typically of megathrust type. Historically, great or giant megathrust earthquakes have been recorded in 1797, 1833, 1861, 2004, 2005 and 2007, most of them being associated with devastating tsunamis. Smaller (but still large) megathrust events have also occurred in the small gaps between the areas that slip during the larger...

2006 Pangandaran earthquake and tsunami The shock had a moment magnitude of 7. 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. 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 Indian Ocean, 180 kilometers (110 mi) from the coast of Java, and had a duration of more than three minutes. 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 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

== Background == Tectonic setting ==

1833 Sumatra earthquake There The 1833 Sumatra earthquake occurred on November 25 at about 22:00 local time, with an estimated magnitude in the range of 8. The magnitude of this event has been estimated using records of uplift taken from coral microatolls. It caused a large tsunami that flooded the southwestern coast of the island. There are no reliable records of the loss of life, with the casualties being described only as 'numerous'. earthquake or the subsequent tsunami. 8-9. However, the tsunami was clearly devastating along the southwest coast of Sumatra from Pariaman to Bengkulu. 2 Mw

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.

Countries affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami Nations that were affected are listed below in alphabetical order. The earthquake itself, with a moment magnitude of around 9. The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami occurred on Sunday, December 26, 2004. 3, devastated The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami occurred on Sunday, December 26, 2004. For detailed information about each country affected by the earthquake and tsunami, see their articles. 2-9. The earthquake itself, with a moment magnitude of around 9. 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. 3, devastated Aceh Province, Indonesia, while the tsunami affected countries all around the Indian Ocean. 2-9

== Countries suffering major casualties and damage ==

Sumatra 55 km2 (182,812 mi. It is the largest island that is fully within Indonesian territory, as well as the sixth-largest island in the world at 482,286. On 26 December 2004, the western coast and islands of Sumatra, particularly Sumatra () is one of the Sunda Islands of western Indonesia. the island, and tsunamis are common due to the high seismicity in the area. 2), including adjacent islands such as Simeulue, Nias, the Mentawai Islands, Enggano, the various archipelagoes comprising the Riau Islands Province, Bangka and Belitung and the Krakatoa archipelago

Effect of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake on Indonesia Nearly all the casualties and damage took place within the province of Aceh. The time of arrival of the tsunami was between 15 and 30 minutes after the deadly earthquake. affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004, swamping the northern and western coastal areas of Sumatra, and the smaller Indonesia was the first country to be seriously affected by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004, swamping the northern and western coastal areas of Sumatra, and the smaller outlying islands off Sumatra. In addition, the UN estimated that 655,000 people were homeless and sheltering in scattered refugee camps across the province. According to the country's National Disaster Relief Coordination Agency, around 130,000 people were dead and 37,063 were missing; deaths included 126,602 in Aceh and 130 in North Sumatra

== Sunday, 26 December 2004 ==

2012 Indian Ocean earthquakes 6 and 8. These were unusually large intraplate earthquakes and the largest strike-slip earthquake ever recorded. Initially, authorities feared that the initial earthquake would cause a tsunami and warnings were issued across the Indian Ocean; however, these warnings were subsequently cancelled. (2012), "Successful monitoring of the 11 April 2012 tsunami off the coast of Sumatra by Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre", Current Science, 102 (11): The 2012 Indian Ocean earthquakes were magnitude 8.2 Mw undersea earthquakes that struck near the Indonesian province of Aceh on 11 April at 15:38 local time

Sumatra is an elongated landmass spanning a diagonal northwest-southeast axis. The Indian Ocean borders the northwest, west, and southwest coasts of Sumatra, with the island chain of Simeulue, Nias, Mentawai, and Enggano off the western coast. In the northeast, the narrow Strait of Malacca separates the island from the Malay Peninsula, which is an extension of the Eurasian continent.

Timeline of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami All times are Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), on Sunday, 26 December 2004. The following is a timeline of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) in Hawaii eventually issued warnings of a possible tsunami from the large earthquake off Sumatra, the waves outran 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 tsunami was as high as 51 meters (167 feet) in the area closest to the epicenter of the earthquake. Like most extremely deadly tsunamis, the tsunami was much more destructive than the earthquake that preceded it. 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...

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

Northern Sumatra took damage from the earthquake itself as the tsunami inundated it. However, most of the damage was the result of the tsunami that struck the coastal regions of the Aceh and to a much lesser extent the North Sumatra provinces. The west... In the southeast, the narrow Sunda Strait, containing the Krakatoa archipelago, separates Sumatra from Java. The northern tip of Sumatra is near the Nicobar Islands, while off the southeastern coast lie the islands of Bangka and Belitung, Karimata Strait and the Java Sea. The Bukit Barisan mountains, which contain several active volcanoes, form the backbone of the island for effectively its entire length... == Aftermath == Tectonic setting == 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.

2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami 2-9. December 2004, at 07:58:53 local time (UTC+7), a Mw 9. 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. 2-9. 3 earthquake struck with its epicenter off the west coast of Aceh, in northern Sumatra, Indonesia. 3 earthquake struck with its epicenter off the west coast of Aceh, in northern Sumatra, Indonesia On 26 December 2004, at 07:58:53 local time (UTC+7), a Mw 9

2004 Sri Lanka tsunami train wreck 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 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. It is considered the largest rail disaster in history, with an estimated 900 to 1,700 deaths

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... dcc573cd8b

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