



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



International Tsunami
Information Centre

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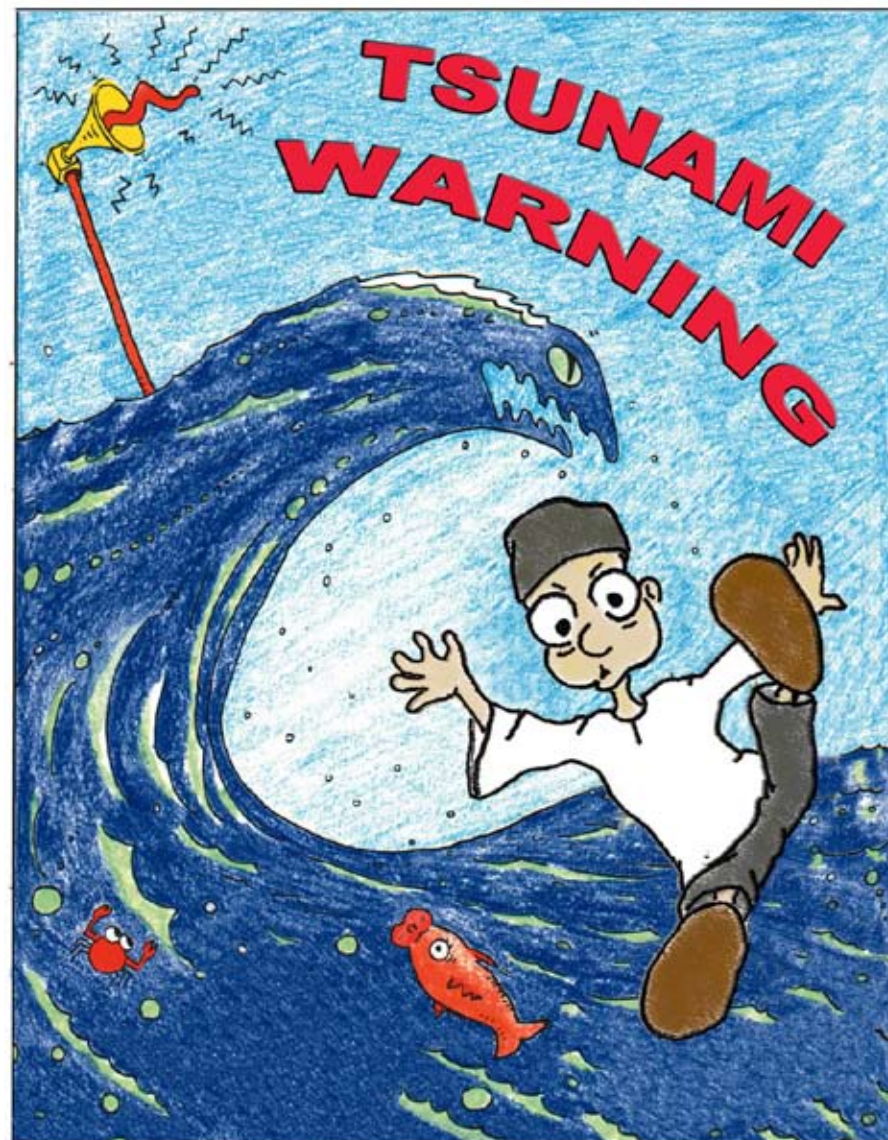


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for Disaster Reduction

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The International Coordinating Group for the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, at its Thirteenth Session in Ensenada, Mexico (September 1991), encouraged the preparation of a book designed to inform young persons about tsunamis, the dangers which they present, and what should be done to save lives and property.

The authors of this book are Dr. George Pararas-Carayannis, Ms. Patricia Wilson, Mr. Richard Sillcox, Dr. Laura Kong, Mr. Brian Yanagi, and Ms. Tammy Kaitoku, and the illustrations were created by Mr. Joe Hunt and Mr. Ernest Burnett.

The ITIC is pleased to present a customized version of *Tsunami Warning!* for countries of the Indian Ocean. This revision uses a tsunami source off the western coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. The booklet illustrates the standard operating procedures followed by tsunami warning centres and emergency response agencies after a large earthquake occurs, and before, during, and after a tsunami hits the coast.

This booklet was made possible through the contributions of the United Nations Inter Agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR). The ITIC thanks the National Tsunami Warning Centre and the Department of Meteorology of the Maldives for its review and translation of the Indian Ocean version of *Tsunami Warning!*

To learn more about tsunamis and what you should do when a tsunami is coming, we encourage you to read the ITIC's *Tsunami The Great Waves*.

It is nice to know that the NTWC is always on duty for the next sign of a tsunami to protect lives today and in the future.

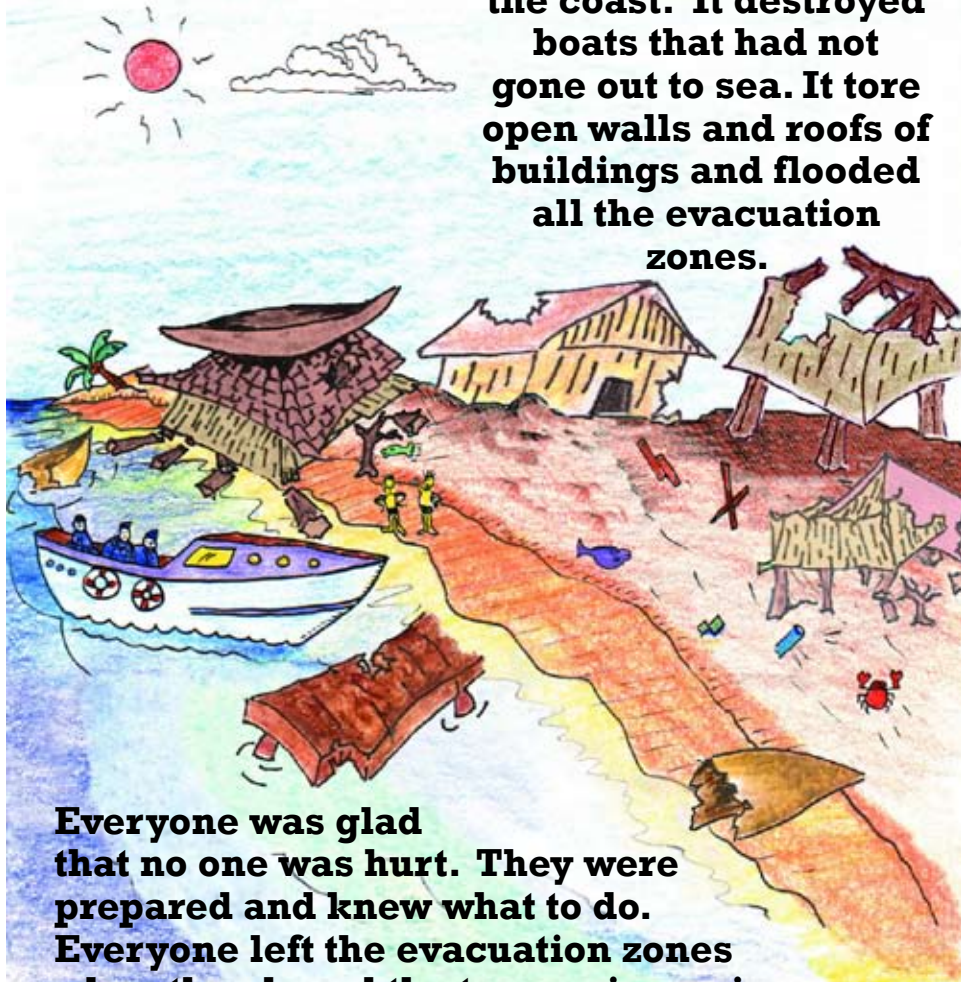


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When the tsunami waves become small and do not cause any damage, the NTWC cancels the **TSUNAMI WARNING**. Everyone must still wait for the “**ALL-CLEAR**” signal to tell everyone it is safe to return to their homes and offices.

The tsunami damaged many buildings along the coast. It destroyed boats that had not gone out to sea. It tore open walls and roofs of buildings and flooded all the evacuation zones.



Everyone was glad that no one was hurt. They were prepared and knew what to do. Everyone left the evacuation zones when they heard the tsunami warning. People now work to repair their buildings so life can return to normal.

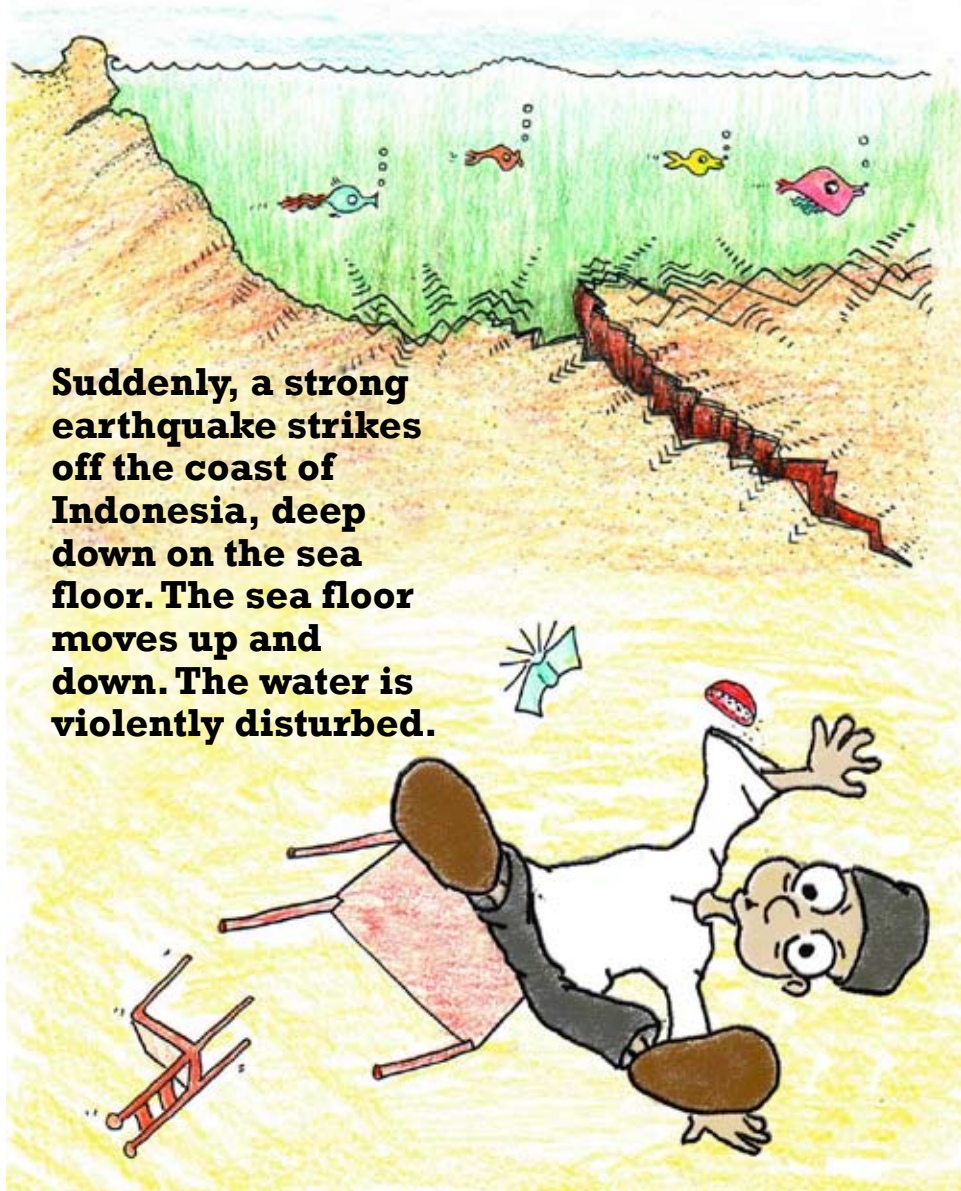
Over the blue, calm water of the Indian Ocean, fishing boats surround the coast of the atolls and islands of the Maldives. It is warm and sunny throughout the Indian Ocean.



It is breakfast time in Male. Parents are getting ready to go to work.

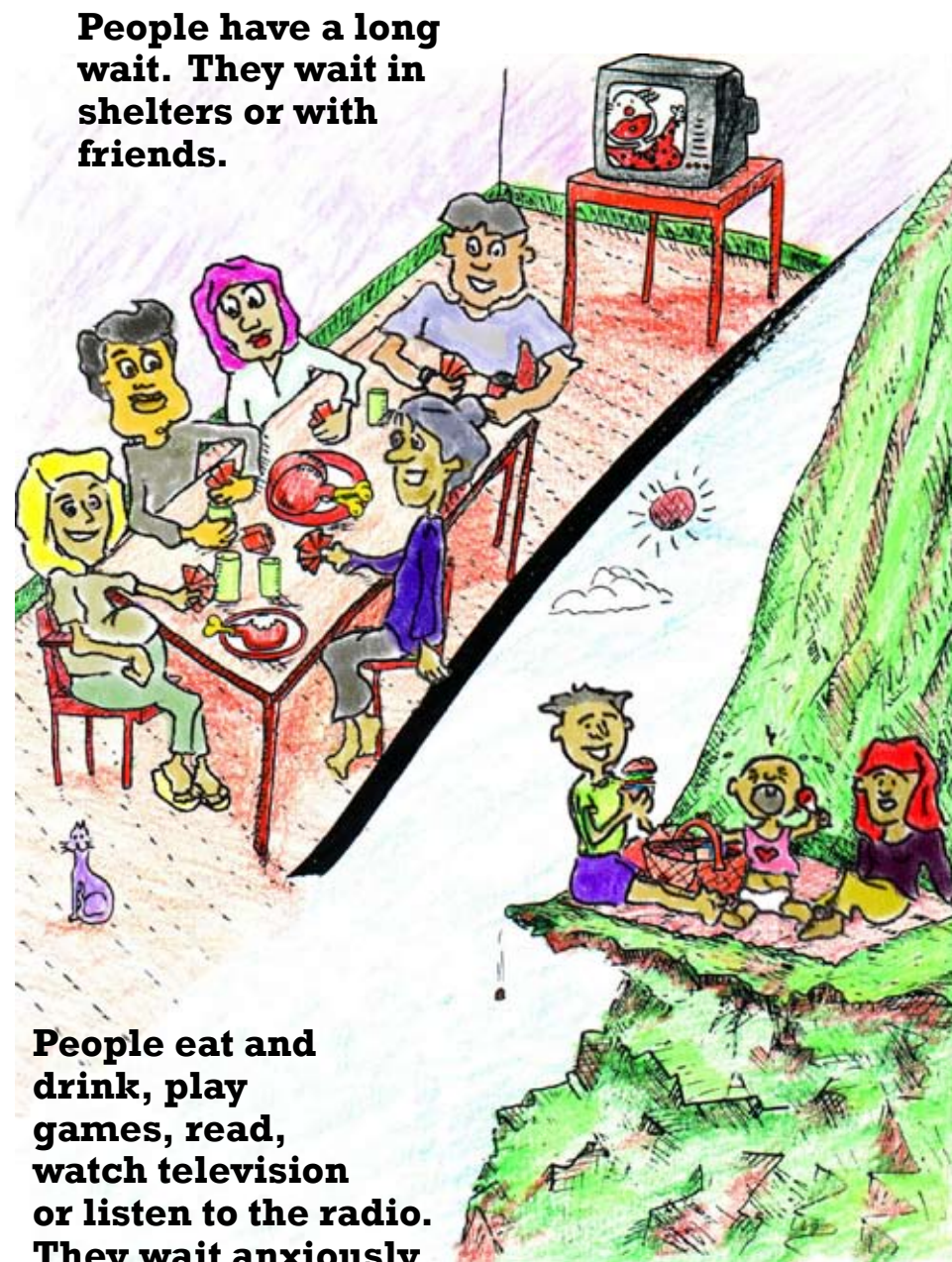


Children are getting ready to go to school.



Suddenly, a strong earthquake strikes off the coast of Indonesia, deep down on the sea floor. The sea floor moves up and down. The water is violently disturbed.

In Indonesia, the walls and floors of the houses suddenly start to shake. Chairs topple over. Things rattle and break. Dishes crash to the floor.



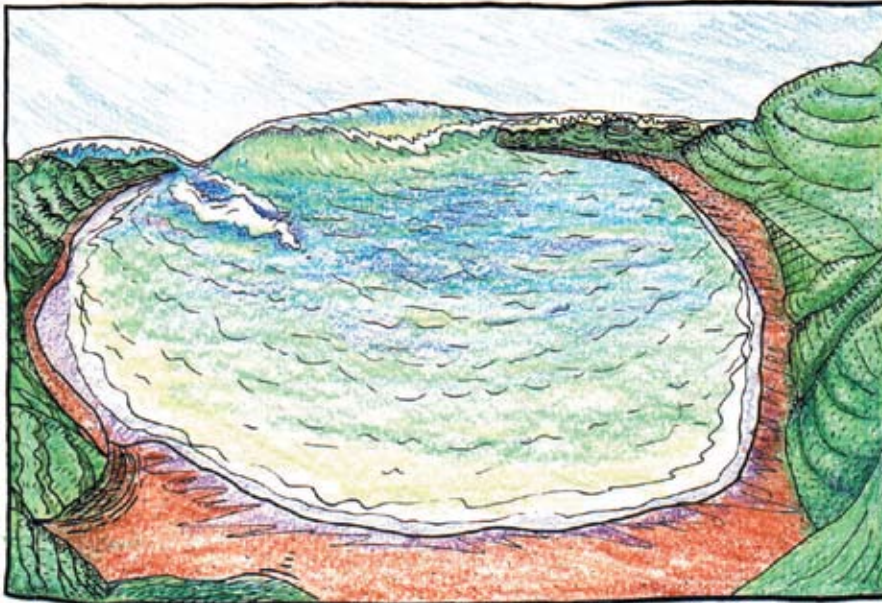
People have a long wait. They wait in shelters or with friends.

People eat and drink, play games, read, watch television or listen to the radio. They wait anxiously for the "ALL-CLEAR" signal from official government agencies.

The first tsunami wave arrives. Around some parts of the islands, coral reefs help to break the force of the tsunami.

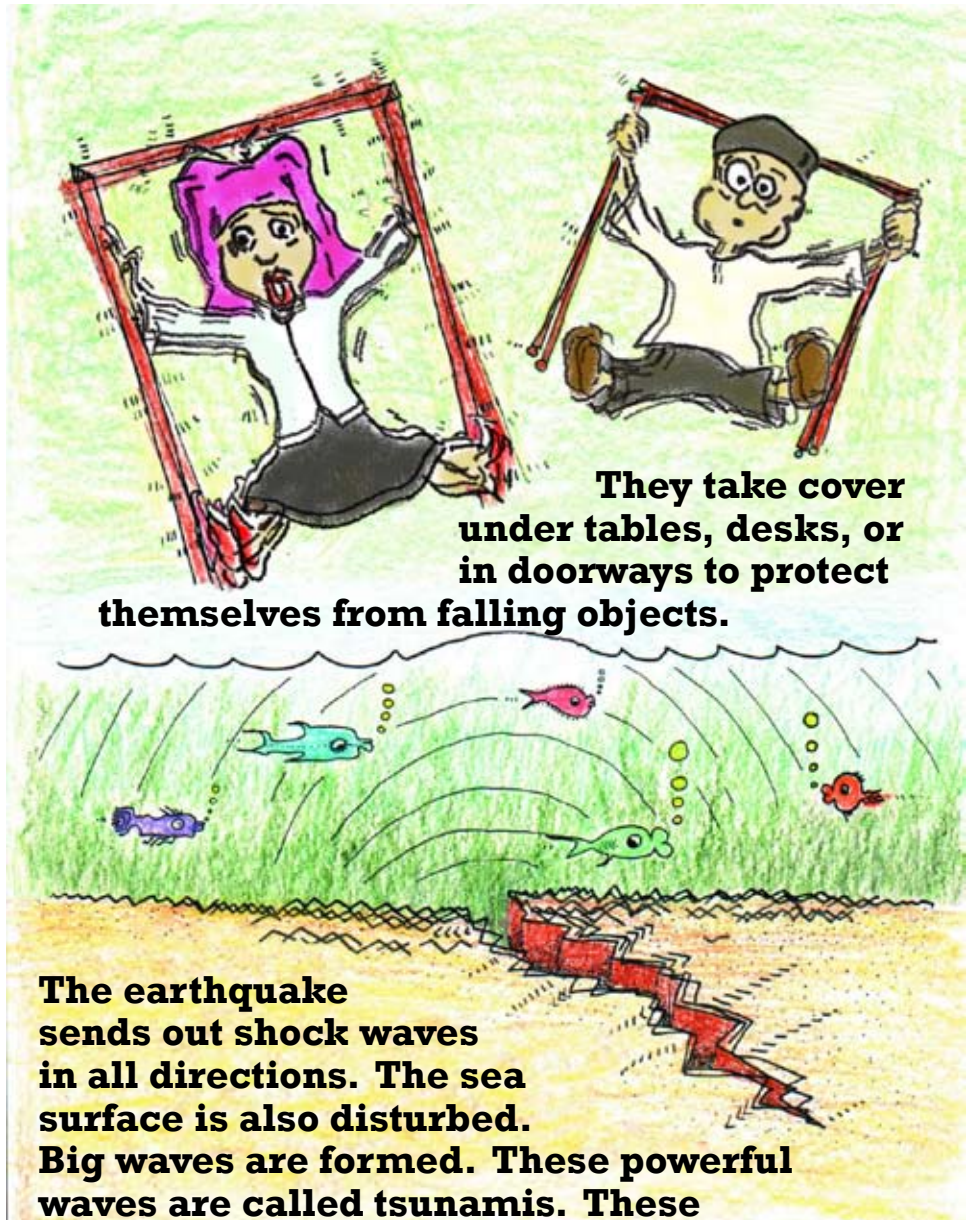


.. Some shores are protected by trees and mangrove forests which lessens the wave force even more. But the waves in these areas can still be large and dangerous.



But at bays, the waves can be very big because the sides of the bay shorten the length of the wave and push it upwards. There are six waves in this tsunami and they come every hour for the next six hours.

It is an earthquake! People know what to do. They do not run outside.



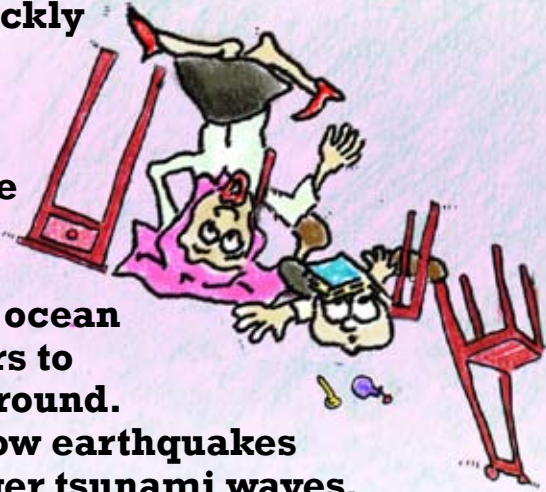
They take cover under tables, desks, or in doorways to protect themselves from falling objects.

The earthquake sends out shock waves in all directions. The sea surface is also disturbed. Big waves are formed. These powerful waves are called tsunamis. These waves travel fast across the sea. They are dangerous and they can kill.

When the shaking stops, people living by sea know what to do. They do not start to clean up the mess.

They quickly leave their homes and move inland away from the ocean and rivers to higher ground.

They know earthquakes can trigger tsunami waves.

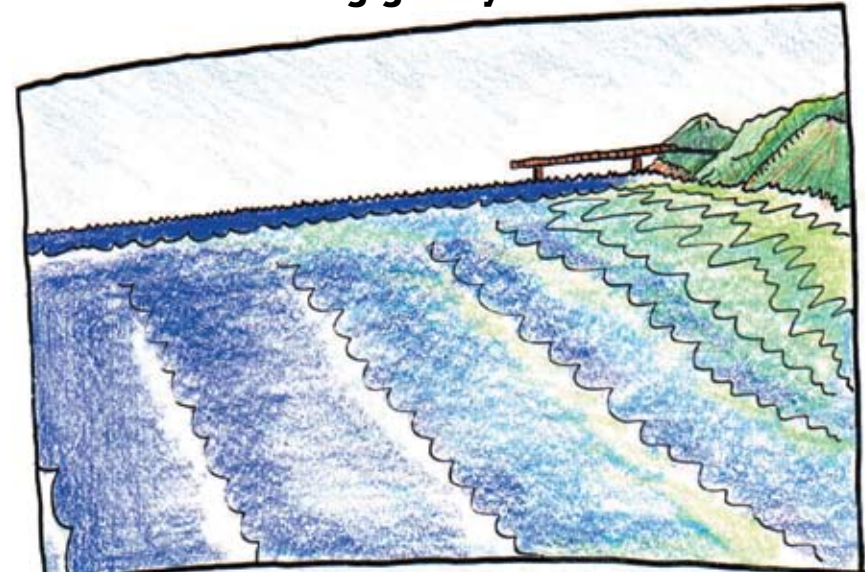


The Indonesia National Tsunami Warning Centre issues a tsunami warning.

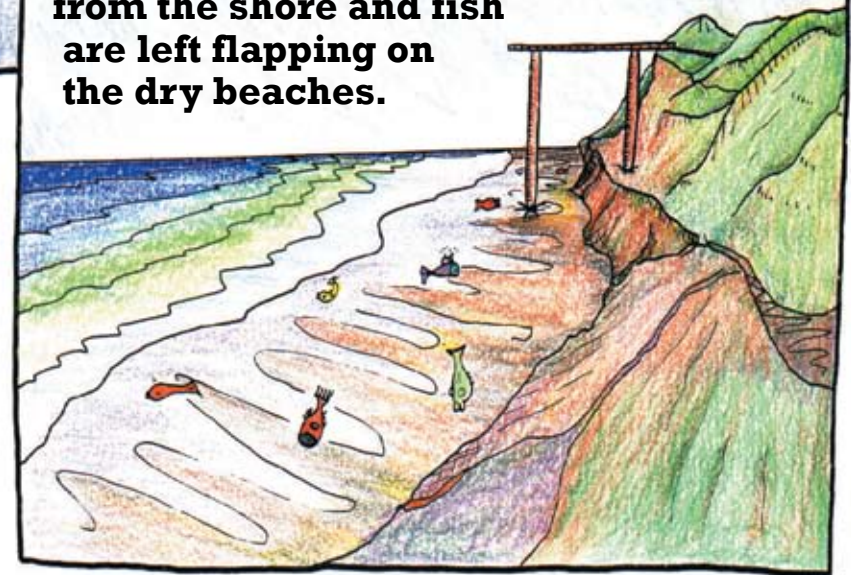


Then Disaster Management Organizations, the police and the media warn people a tsunami is expected. There is not much time. People hurry to safety, away from the shore and wait for the tsunami to come.

A few minutes later something strange happens at the beaches. In some places, the sea is rising gently.



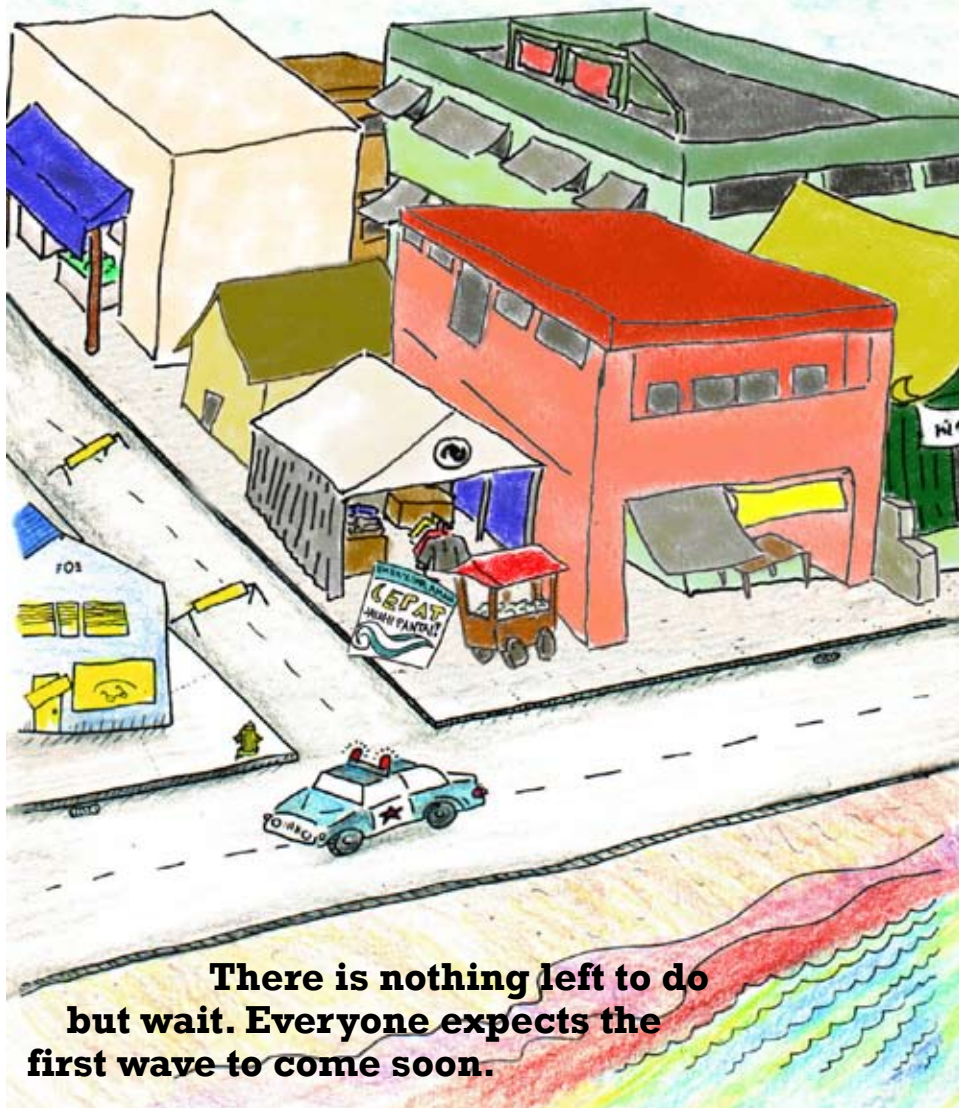
At others, the water is moving back from the shore and fish are left flapping on the dry beaches.



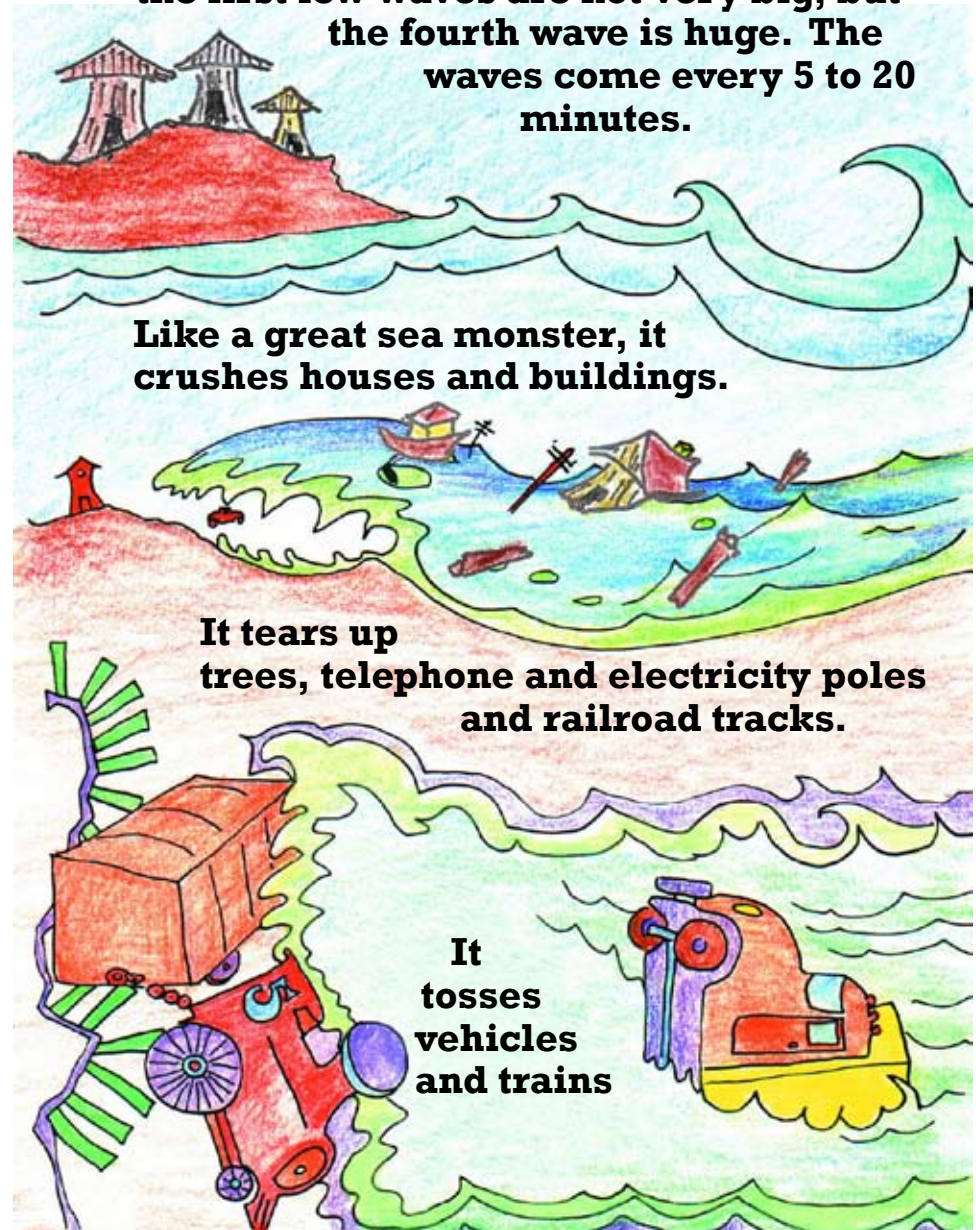
Both rising water and receding water are sure signs that a tsunami is arriving soon.

The first tsunami wave is expected soon. Police are busy checking that everyone has evacuated.

They make sure no one has been left behind in the evacuation zones. Then they block off the roads so no one can return to the dangerous areas.



In Indonesia, waves of the tsunami start to roll in 10 minutes after the earthquake. This time the first few waves are not very big, but the fourth wave is huge. The waves come every 5 to 20 minutes.



has caused a lot of damage, but no one has been killed.

Everyone left the evacuation zones by the sea.

Everyone rushed to safety and higher ground. They evacuated the area and were saved.

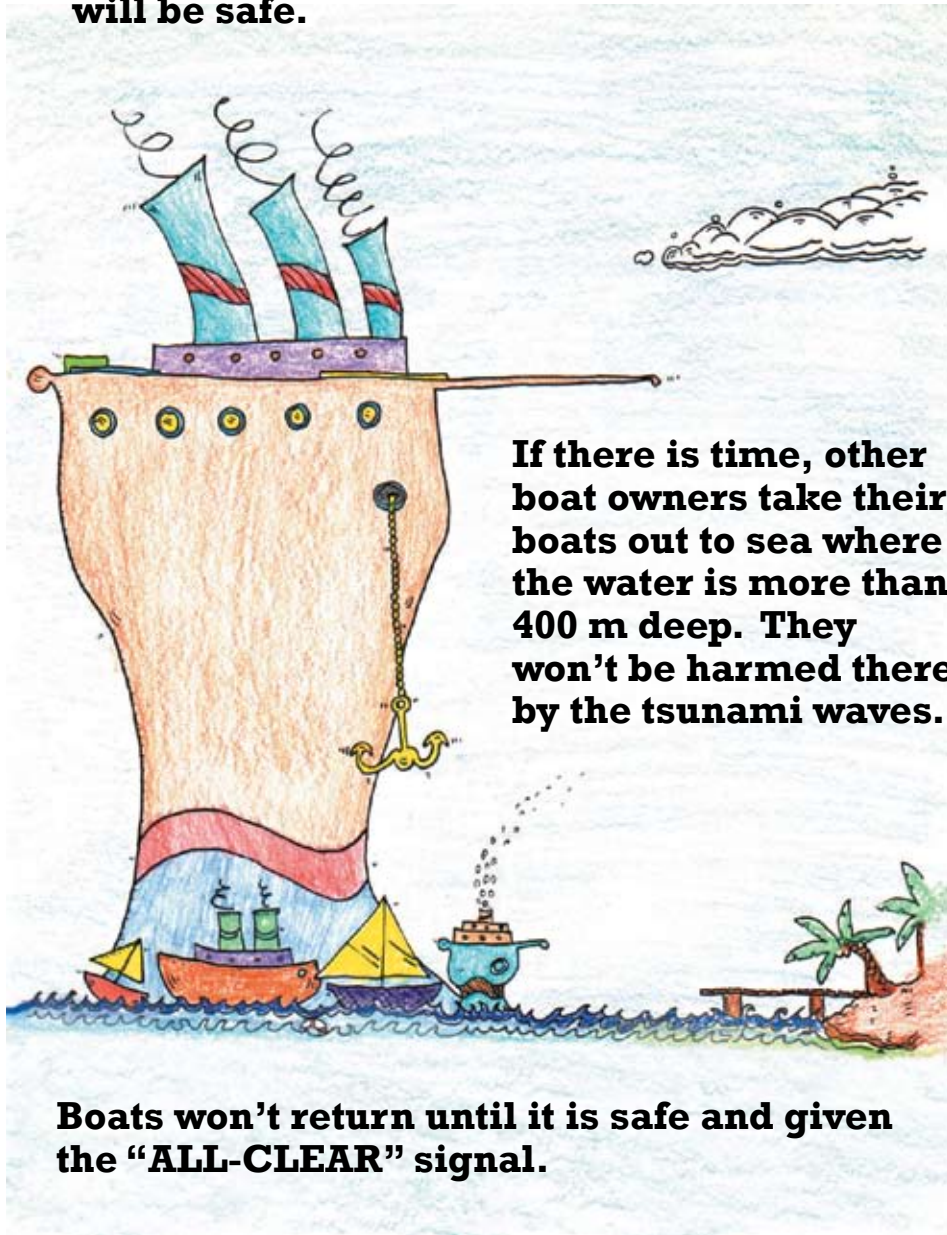
They do not break cleanly.

Tsunami waves are full of rocks, trees and floating debris. They are very dangerous and can kill people.

Some people walk. Some drive motorcycles. It is best to walk. Everyone helps each other. The policemen and fire-fighters are all busy evacuating people. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.

Some people walk. Some drive motorcycles. It is best to walk. Everyone helps each other. The policemen and fire-fighters are all busy evacuating people. There is a lot of traffic on the roads.

**Fishing boats do not pull into the harbor.
They will remain out on the ocean where it
will be safe.**



**If there is time, other
boat owners take their
boats out to sea where
the water is more than
400 m deep. They
won't be harmed there
by the tsunami waves.**

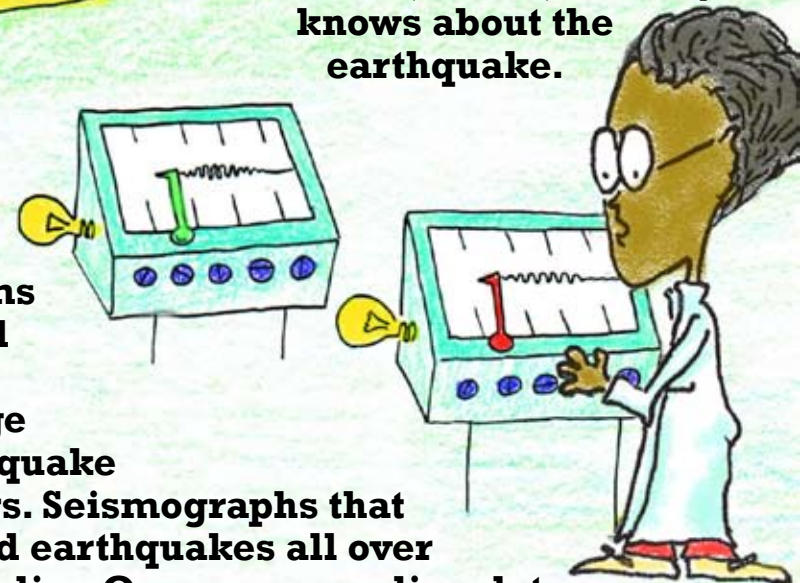
**Boats won't return until it is safe and given
the "ALL-CLEAR" signal.**

**In Thailand, breakfast is finished and parents
and children leave home. They have not yet
heard about the earthquake or tsunami in
Indonesia.**

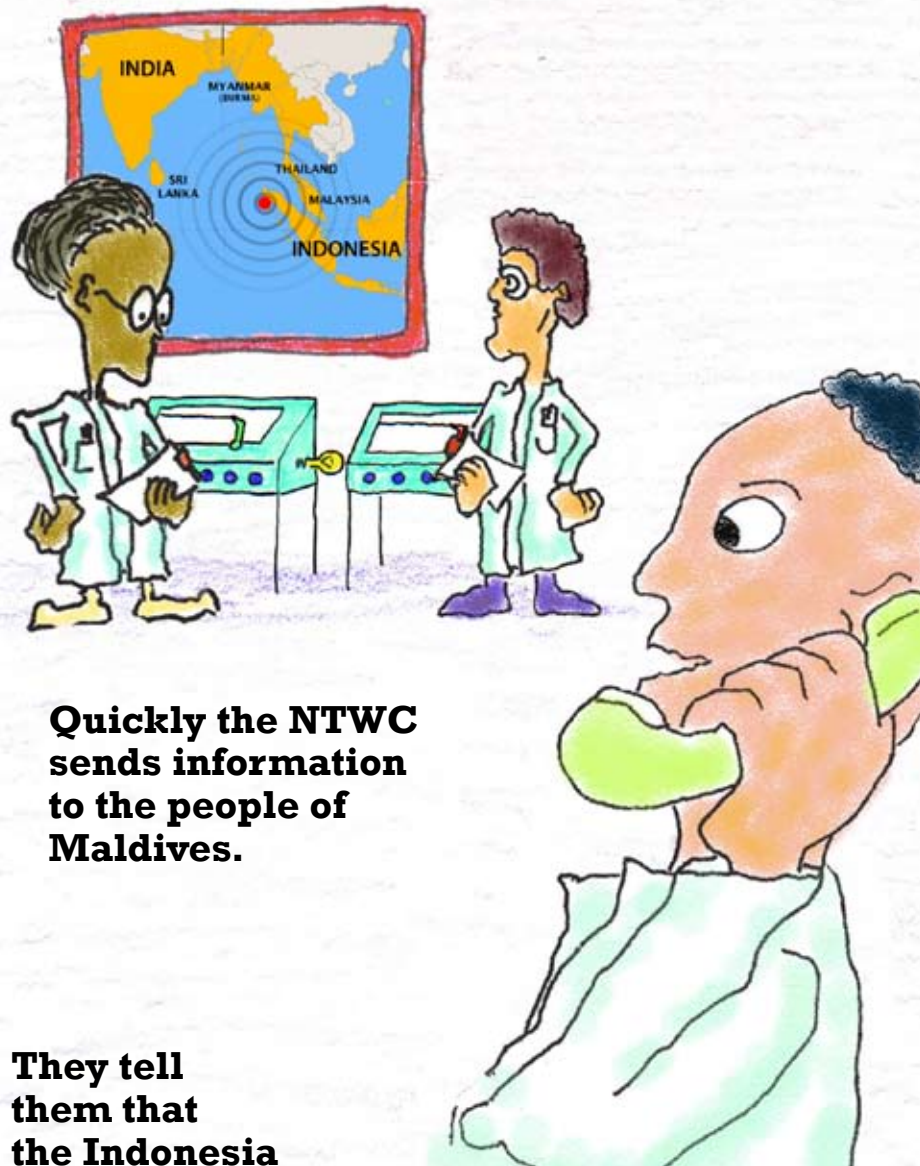


**But the
Maldives
National
Tsunami
Warning Centre
(NTWC) already
knows about the
earthquake.**

**Alarms
sound
when
a large
earthquake
occurs. Seismographs that
record earthquakes all over
the Indian Ocean are sending data.
The seismographs tell the scientists
exactly where the earthquake took
place and how big it was.**



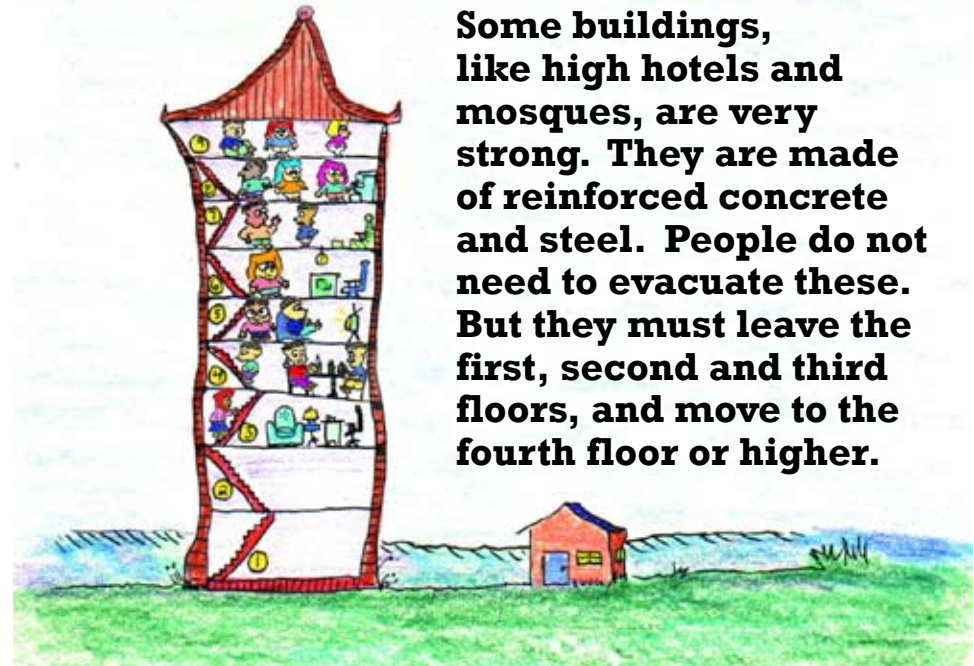
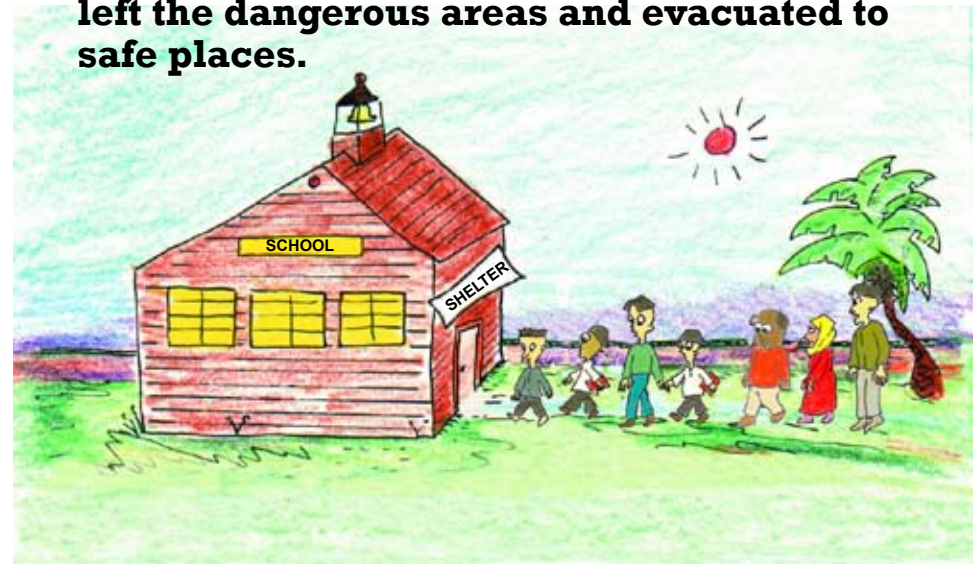
The National Tsunami Warning Centre works all day and all night in shifts. There is always someone on duty checking



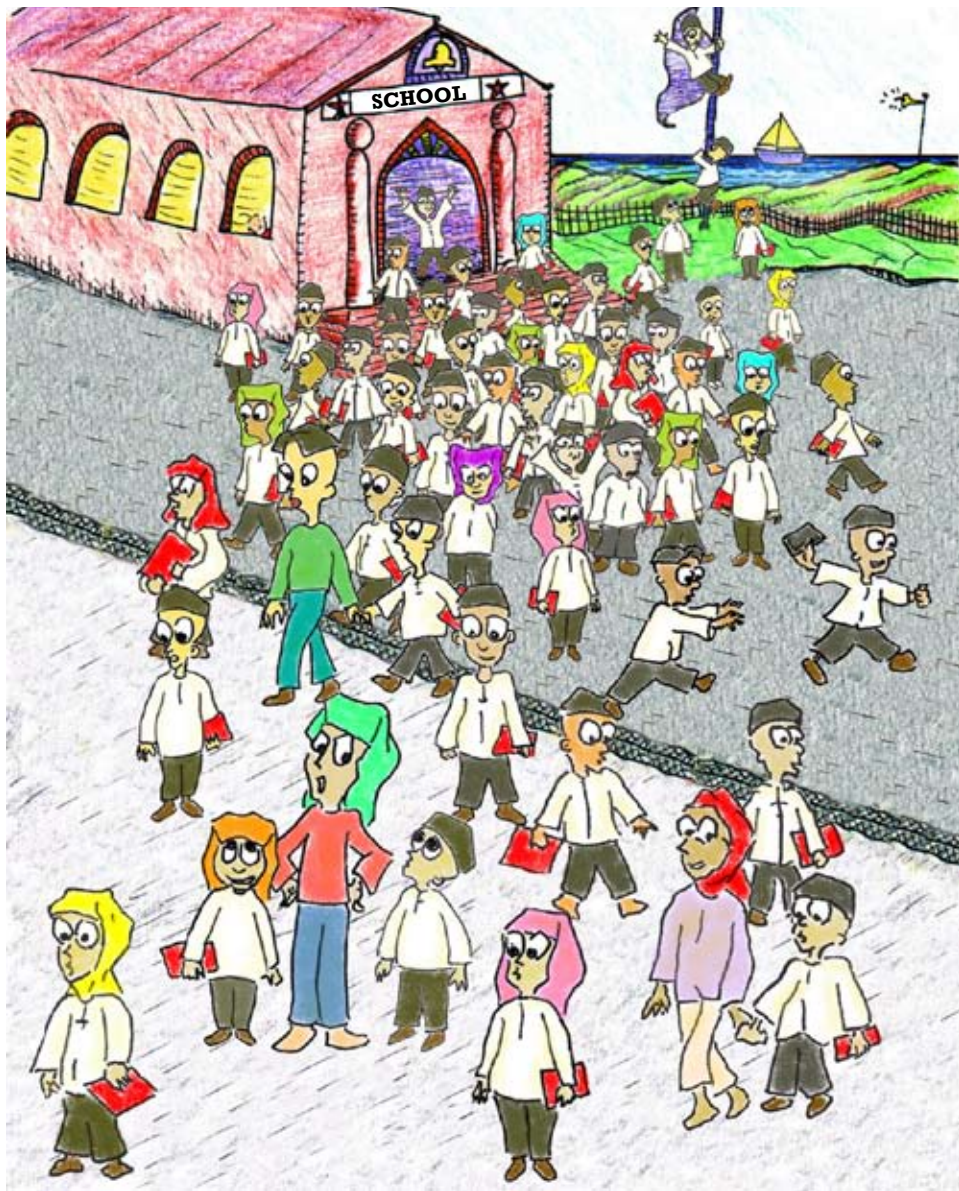
Quickly the NTWC sends information to the people of Maldives.

They tell them that the Indonesia earthquake was big and a tsunami is now approaching the coastlines of the Maldives.

People move from the evacuation zones to safe areas or shelters. Schools outside the danger areas are used as shelters. Anyone can go there to wait. People have left the dangerous areas and evacuated to safe places.

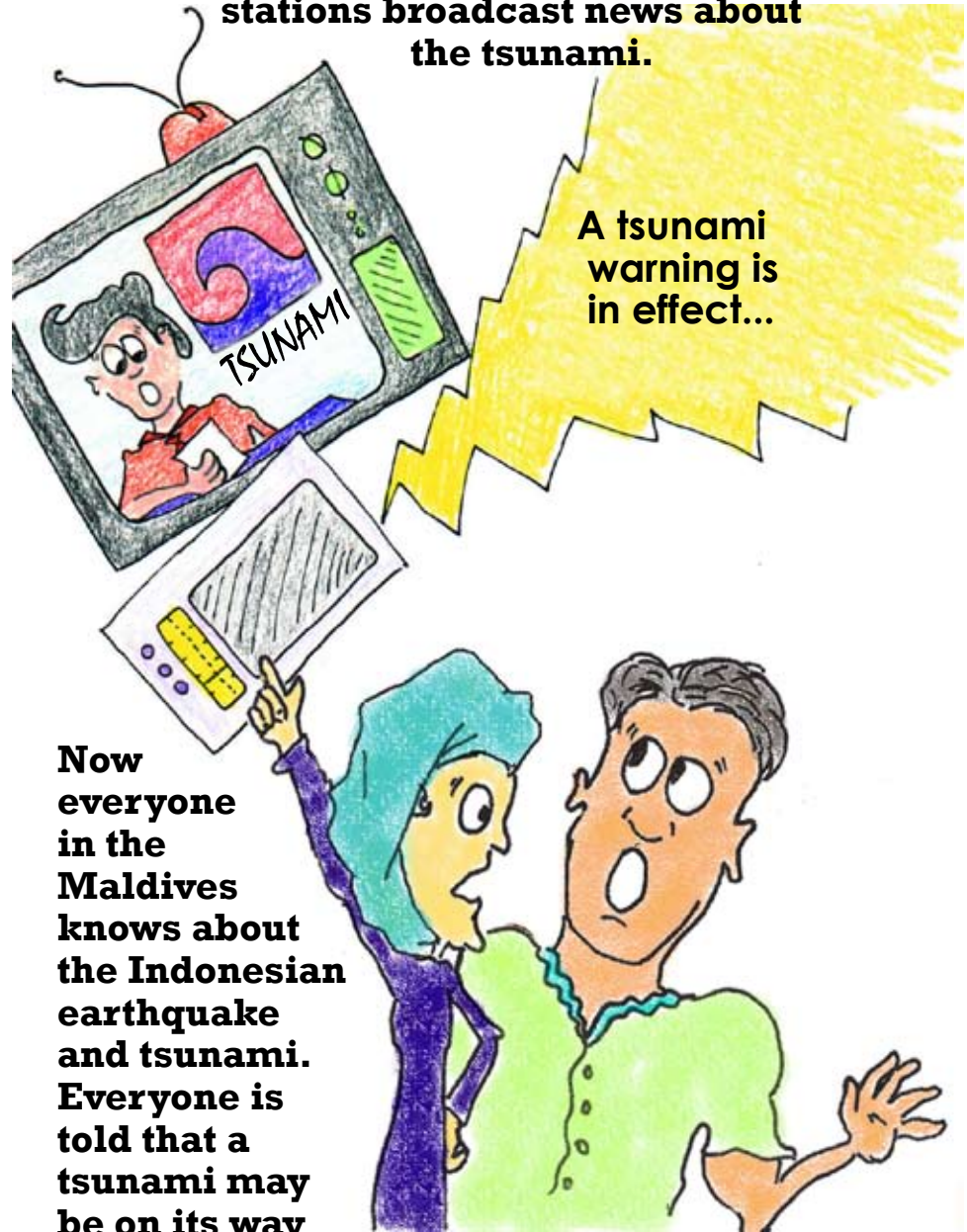


Some buildings, like high hotels and mosques, are very strong. They are made of reinforced concrete and steel. People do not need to evacuate these. But they must leave the first, second and third floors, and move to the fourth floor or higher.



Some schools are in the evacuation zones. Teachers will stay with the children. They evacuate to safer places outside the evacuation zones. They will look after the children until the tsunami danger has passed. Then the parents will come to get the children.

The NTWC issues a Tsunami Warning. The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) prepares for a tsunami. All radio and television stations broadcast news about the tsunami.



A tsunami warning is in effect...

Now everyone in the Maldives knows about the Indonesian earthquake and tsunami. Everyone is told that a tsunami may be on its way across the Indian Ocean.

**During the Tsunami Warning,
the NTWC is in**



**contact
with scientists
all over the
Indian Ocean,
trying to
assess the
size of the
tsunami.**



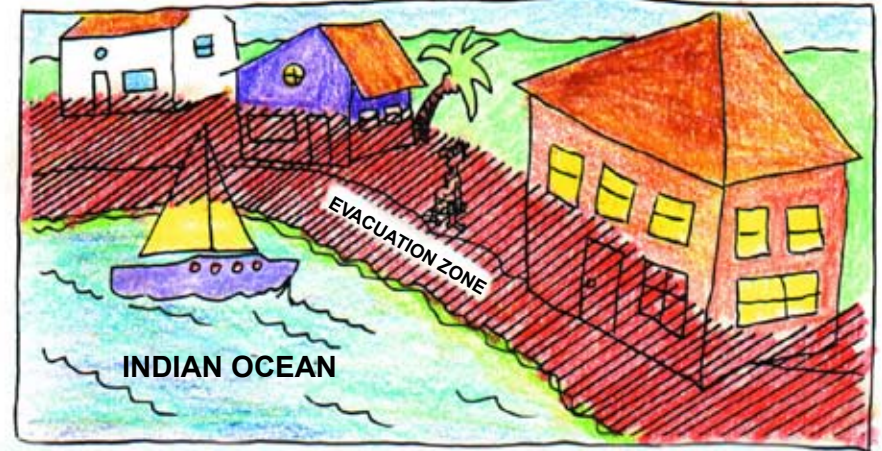
**They talk
to each
other by
telephone.**

**They send
messages by
satellite,
e-mail,
and fax.**

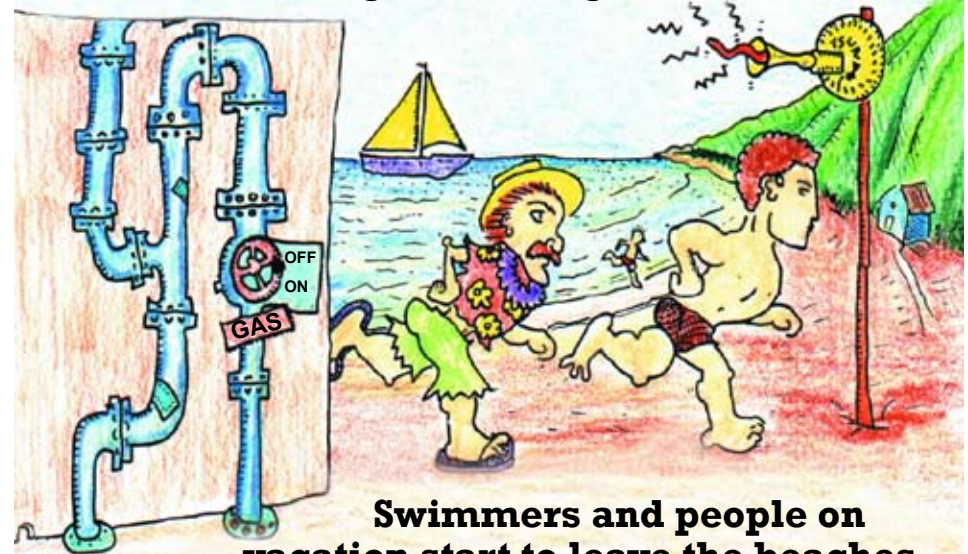


**They ask for information about
sea level heights. They check on
their instruments to see if a big
tsunami has been recorded, and
if the sea levels are rising or
falling. They want to know if tsunami
waves are seen in other places in
Indonesia and in Australia, India,
Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, or Thailand.**

**Beaches and low-lying areas along the coast that
get flooded are in the tsunami evacuation zone.**

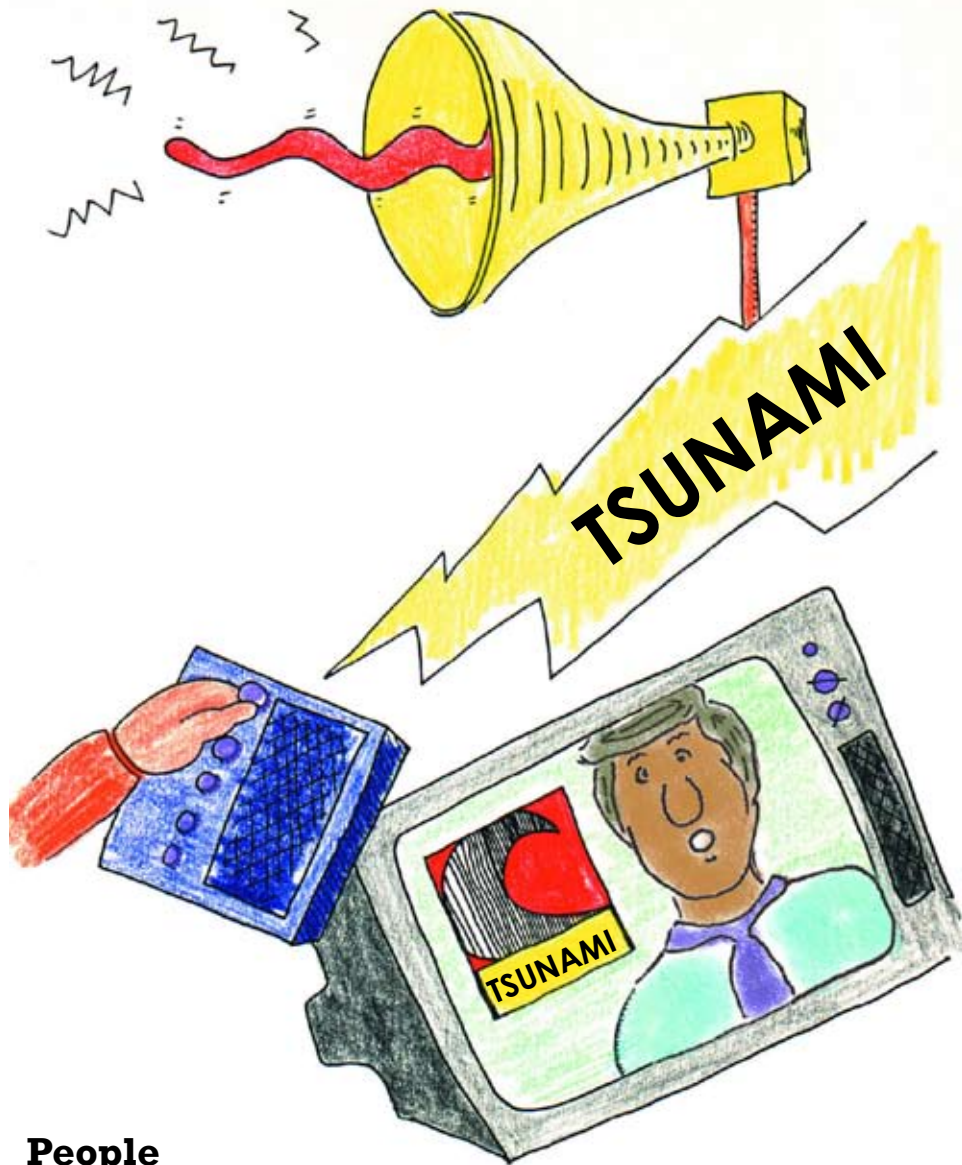


**These are the places where the tsunami may hit
and cause flooding and damage.**



**Swimmers and people on
vacation start to leave the beaches.
People who live in the evacuation zones must
evacuate their homes. They switch off water,
electricity and gas at the main valves. Hotel
staff help their guests to evacuate their rooms.
People in shops and offices in the evacuation
zones must evacuate their places of work.**

The NDMC alerts the public about the tsunami arrival time.



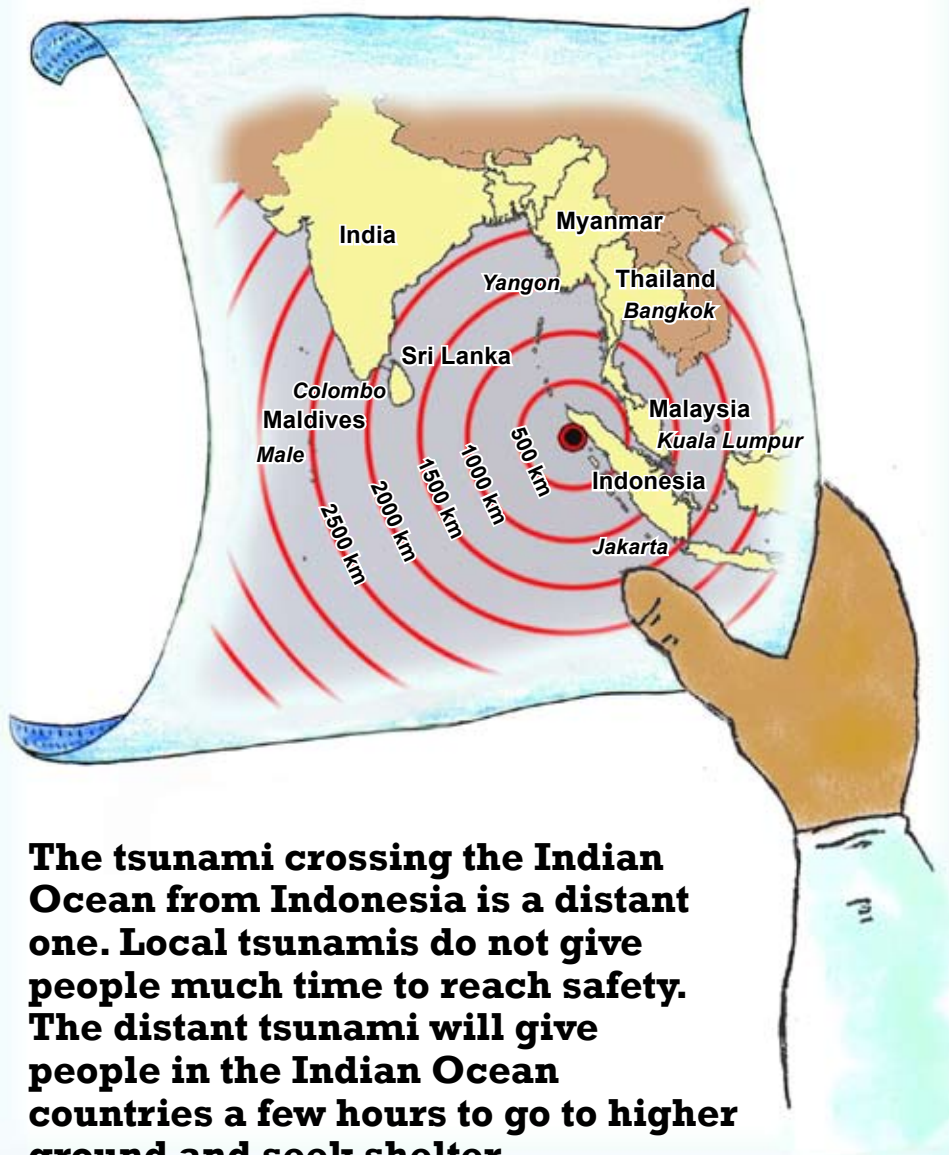
People turn on their radios and televisions to listen to the latest news and learn what to do.

By now the NTWC has a lot of information. They know that a tsunami is coming across the Indian Ocean.



They must warn everyone.

The tsunami that damaged Indonesia was a local one because it happened in the same place as the earthquake and soon after the ground began to shake.

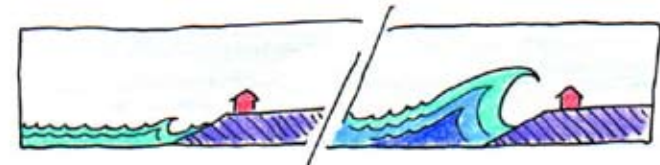


The tsunami crossing the Indian Ocean from Indonesia is a distant one. Local tsunamis do not give people much time to reach safety. The distant tsunami will give people in the Indian Ocean countries a few hours to go to higher ground and seek shelter.

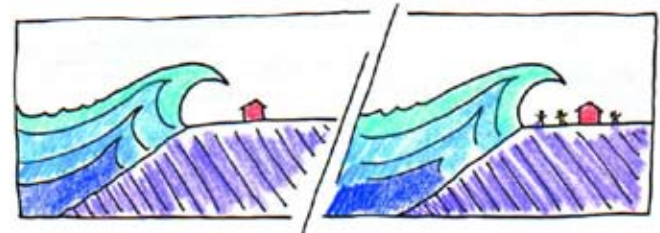
The NTWC can calculate when the first wave of the tsunami will reach islands and atolls of the Maldives and other Indian Ocean coastlines.



Although the NTWC can tell when the tsunami will arrive, if it is a distant one, they cannot immediately tell how big and how dangerous the waves will be.

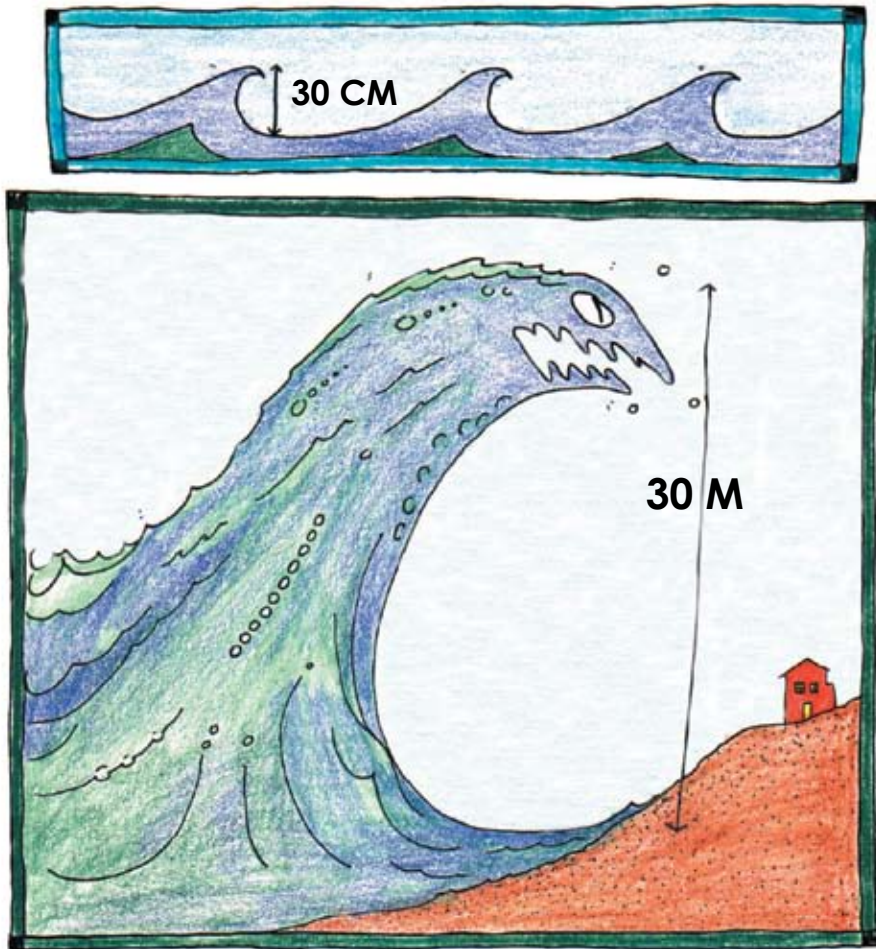


They could be small. They could be gigantic.

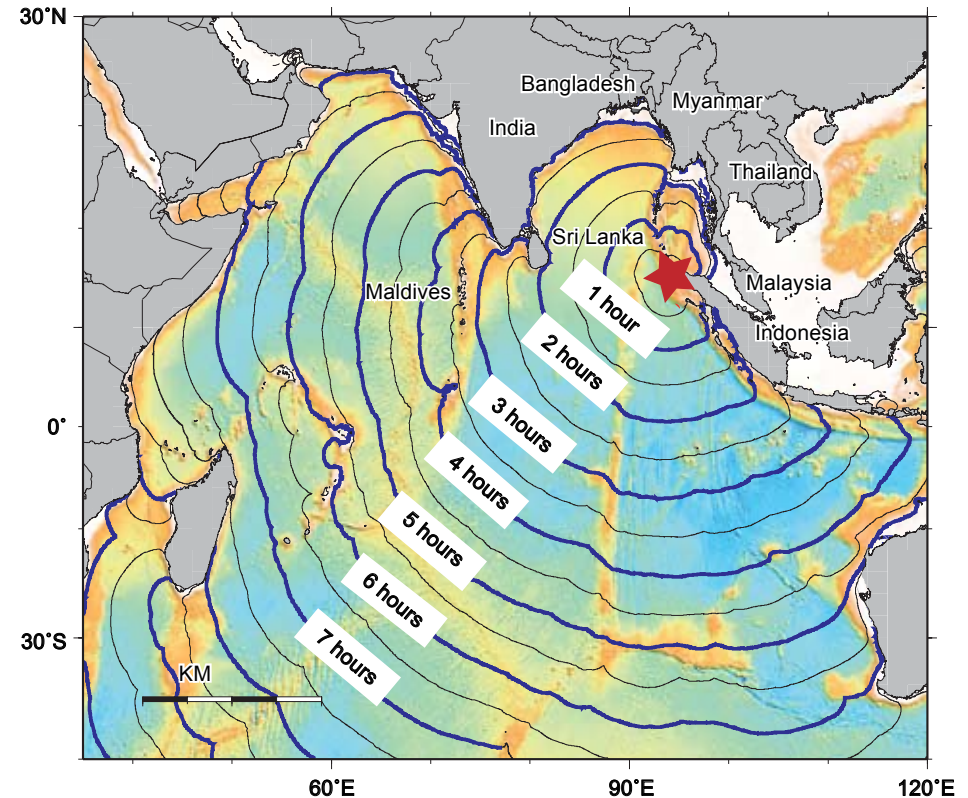


They could be harmless. They could be killers. People must be prepared for the worst and hope for the best.

This is when the tsunami waves can become very dangerous. A small wave only 30 centimeters (cm) high in the deep ocean may grow into a monster wave 30 m high as it sweeps over the shore.

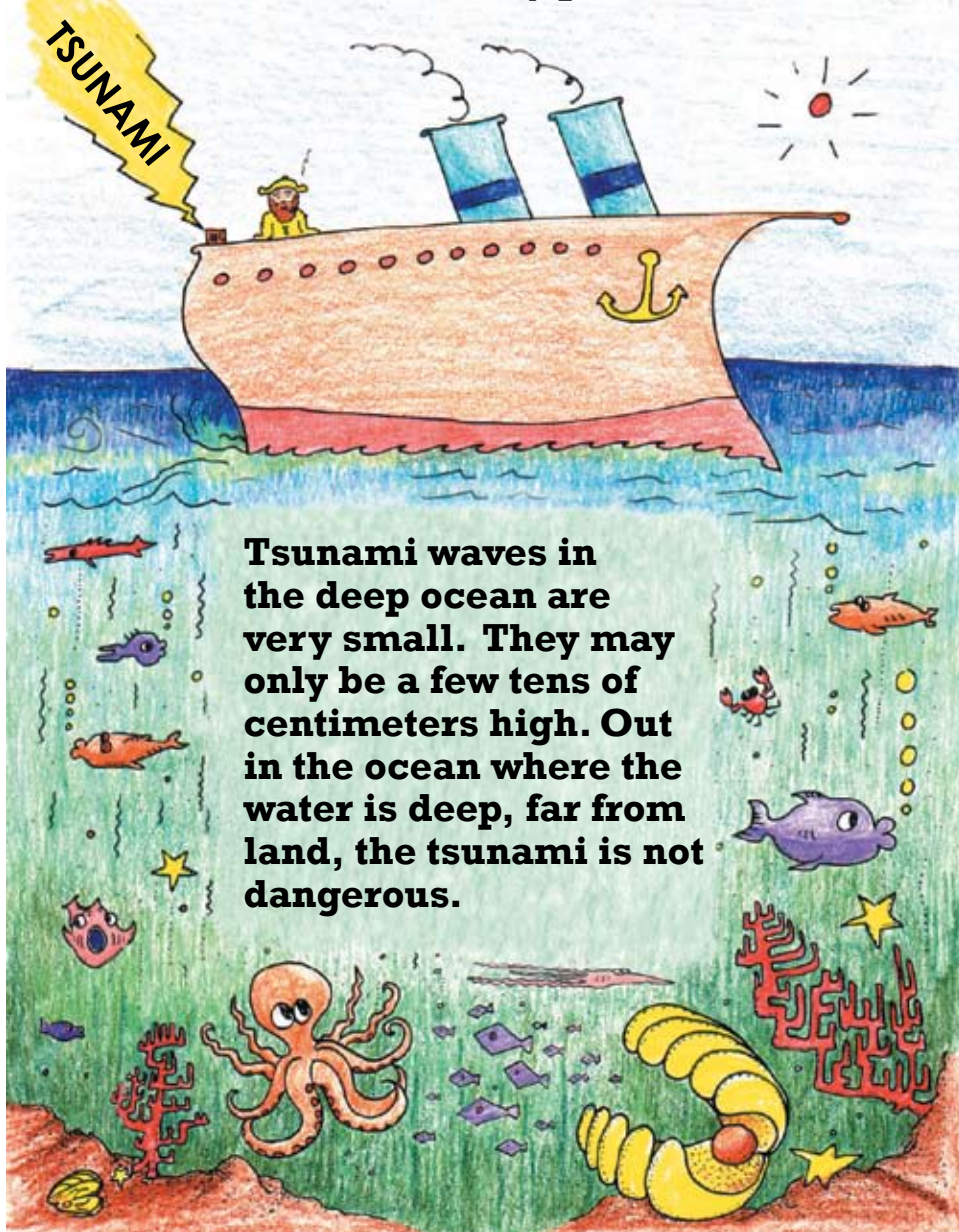


The tsunami that is on its way to Indian Ocean countries is made up of a series of very long waves. A tsunami is made up of many individual waves that can keep hitting the shore for hours.



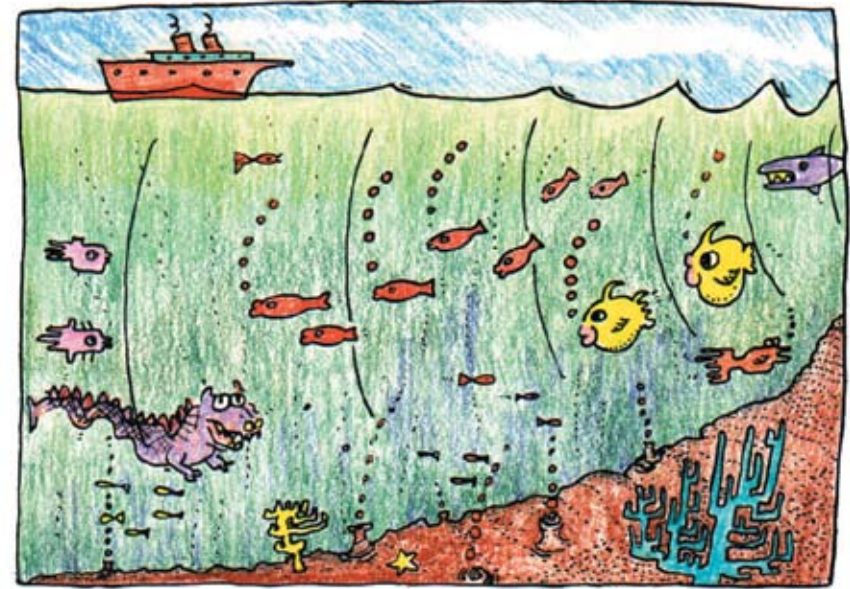
Waves can be 200 km apart. The speed of the tsunami depends on the depth of the water. In very deep water, the waves travel as fast as a jet plane going up to 800 km/h.

Tsunami waves cannot be felt or seen by ships and boats in the deep sea. The fisherman has heard about the tsunami on his radio, but cannot feel the waves as they pass under the ship. The tsunami cannot be seen by planes from the air.

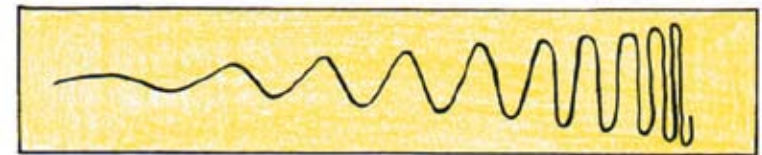


Tsunami waves in the deep ocean are very small. They may only be a few tens of centimeters high. Out in the ocean where the water is deep, far from land, the tsunami is not dangerous.

But as the tsunami approaches land, it becomes dangerous. The waves slow down when they hit shallow water.



In 10 meters of water, a tsunami travels at 40 km/h. That is the speed of a slow car but it is still faster than a person can run.



Although the first wave slows down when it enters shallow water, the second wave is 200 km away, and still travelling faster. It catches up to the first wave. The result is that the distance between the waves does not remain at 200 km. It gets smaller. The waves bunch up. This squashing together makes the waves taller.