

TSUNAMIS A-Z



By Benji Cappellari

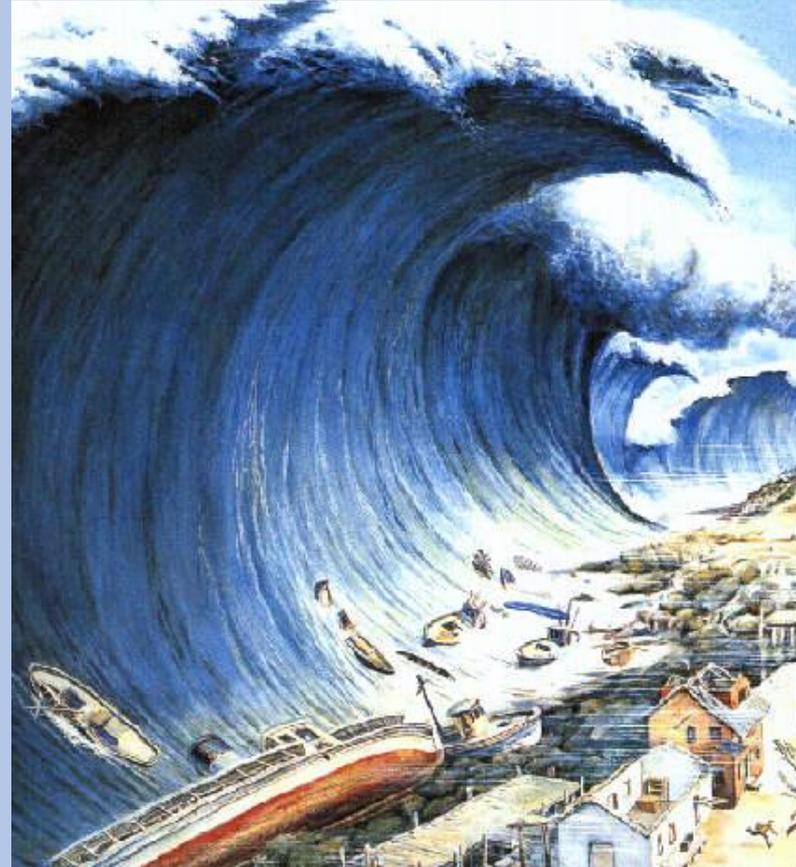
A is for Alaska

Tsunamis happen a lot in Alaska.

Alaska is cold so the water of the tsunami would be very cold and deadly.

The largest tsunami in Alaska was 1,720 feet tall.

The largest tsunami was in Lituya Bay, Alaska.



B is for big

Tsunamis are very big.

They can destroy very big buildings.

They can flip over cars and cause debris on the ground.

Tsunamis can also destroy houses and homes or apartments.



C is for crashing buildings,
California, and coast

In a tsunami buildings fall and crash
into pieces.

Tsunamis happen a lot on the coast
of California.

Tsunamis happen on the coast of
the ocean.

That is where all the buildings and
homes are.



D is for destroy, debris,
dirt, and data

Tsunamis destroy things by strong water **force** and the tsunamis can destroy things like cars, houses, and buildings.

After tsunami there is a lot of **debris** on the ground like destroyed stores and homes.

When there is a tsunami dirt flies all around hitting things.

You can research data and facts and other elements about tsunamis.



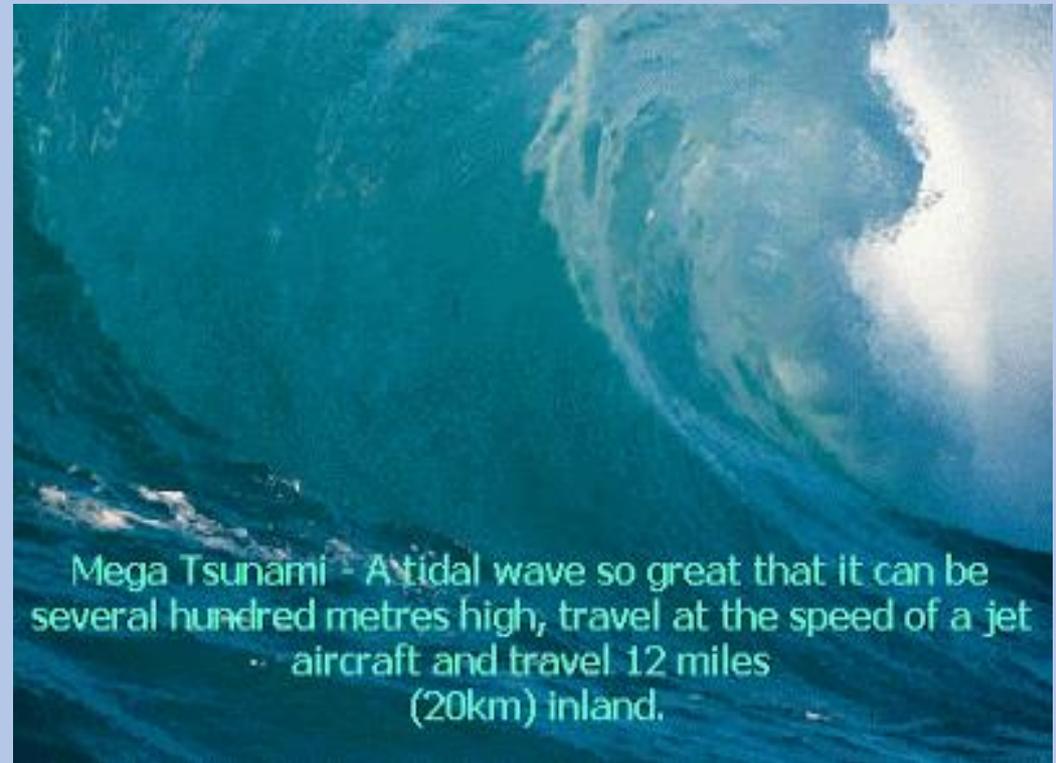
E is for evacuation,
engineering, and
earthquake

When a tsunami is coming you
evacuate the area so you can
hopefully survive the tsunami.

You can study tsunamis and do
other research about tsunamis and
that is engineering.

When an earthquake happens
tsunamis often happen because the
land is shaking.

The water can build up to form a
tsunami.



Mega Tsunami - A tidal wave so great that it can be
several hundred metres high, travel at the speed of a jet
aircraft and travel 12 miles
(20km) inland.

F is for flood

Floods happen a lot when a tsunami happens.

The water goes everywhere on the ground **flooding** everything.

Sometimes if water floods buildings too much they can get destroyed.

Big floods can make the place look like a city in the middle of a lake.



Quick Tips

- Look for higher ground
- Don't drive through standing water
- Keep your radio on for alerts



G is for gust

Gusts of wind happen a lot in tsunamis.

They happen in tsunamis because the building up water makes gusts of wind.

The gusts of wind aren't strong like tornadoes it's just normal wind.

The gusts of wind can't really blow anything but little plastic bottles.



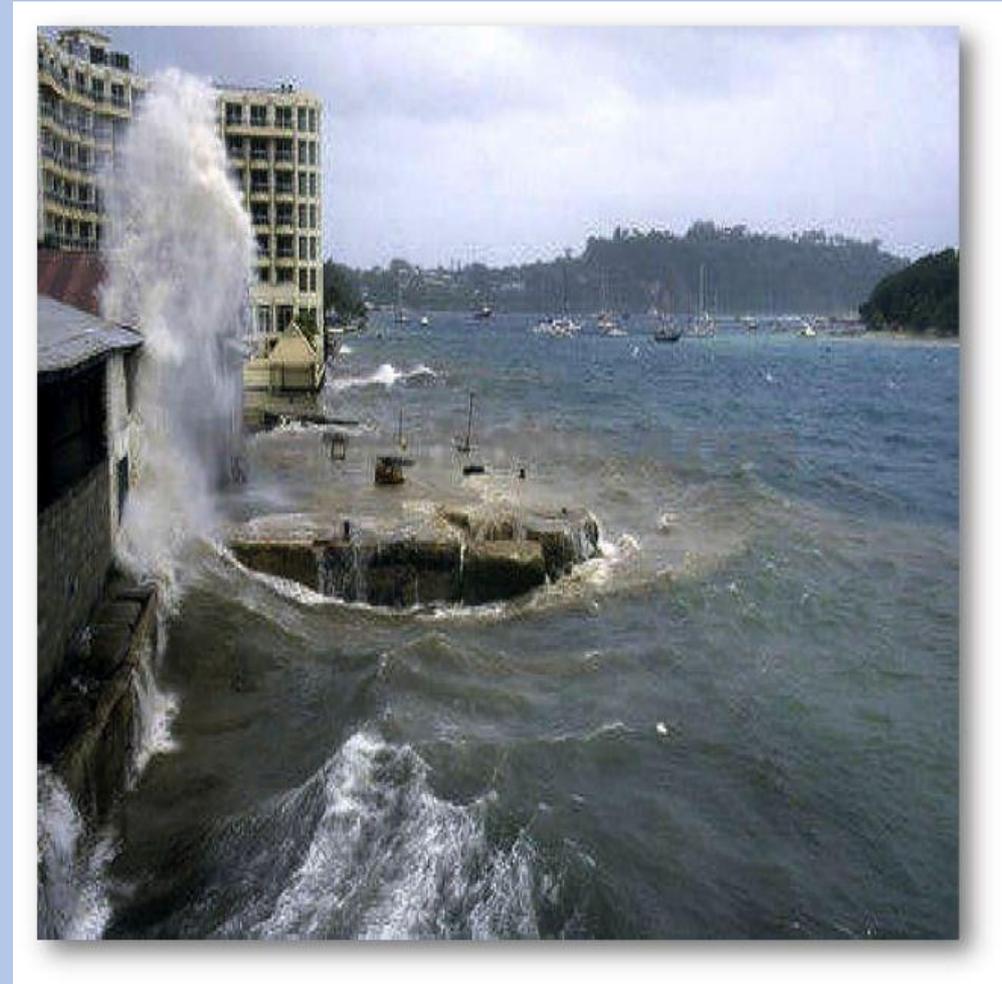
H is for houses destroyed
and height

When there is a tsunami houses
flood or get knocked down by a
tsunami.

The houses get destroyed because
of that.

Tsunamis can build up water and
get taller like height.

Once they get tall, they can destroy
buildings.



I is for inside

Water leaks inside buildings from tsunamis.

That gets the building all wet and flooded.

If water leaks inside a building that can get the building destroyed.

It's best to be on a high mountain rather than a building.



J is for Japan and
Japanese world

The word tsunami is from
Japan.

The word tsunami is Japanese
and the world of words.

Tidal wave is the English
version of tsunami.

There are a lot of tsunamis in
Japan.



This is what it looks like under a tsunami.

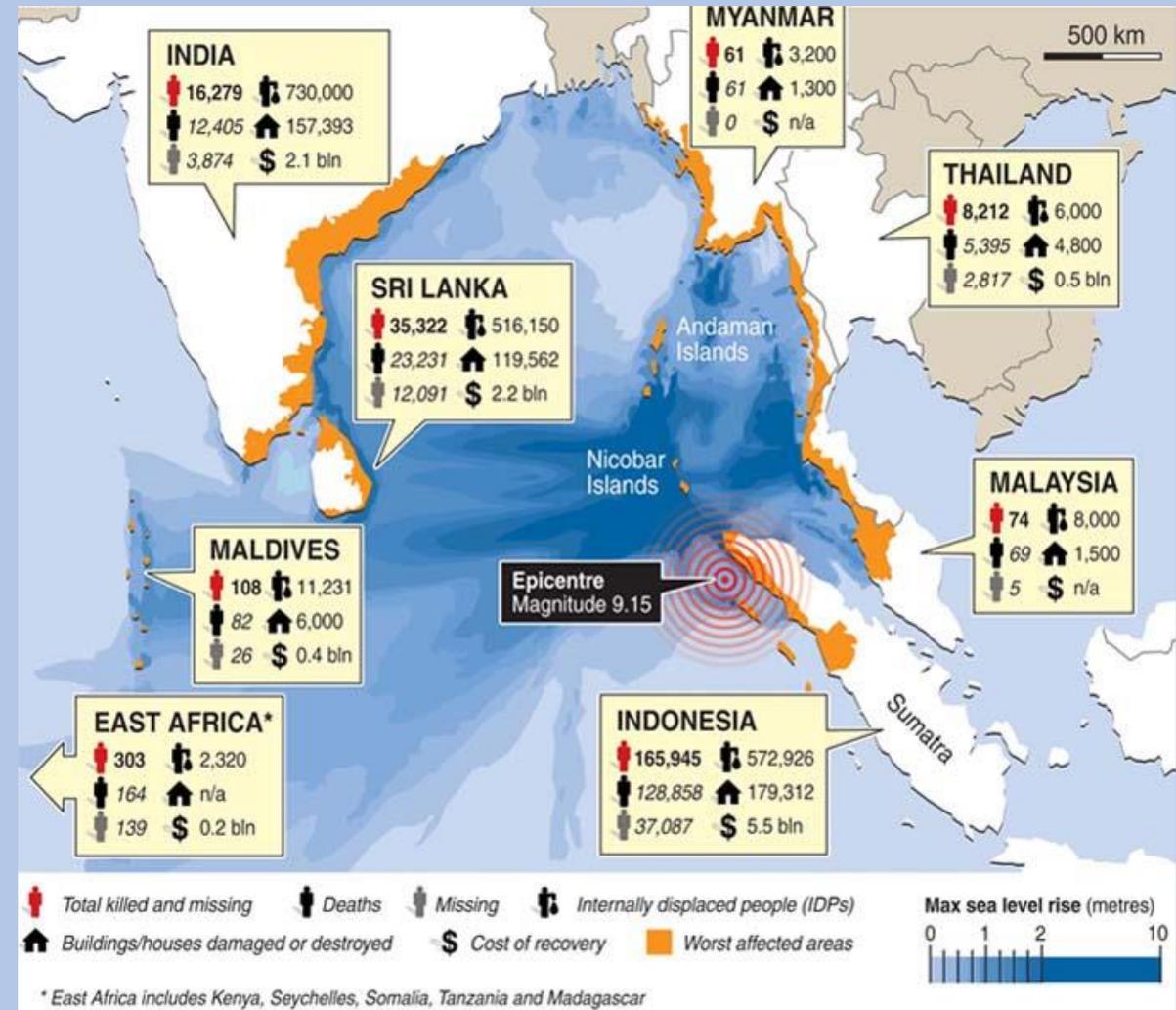
K is for key statistics

You get key stats that helps you learn more about the details of an event.

Then from that you get key stats.

With that you can track down a tsunami.

So then you know when a tsunami is coming.



L is for landslide and lava.

Landslides form tsunamis often.

It makes the ground shake and then the water builds up.

When lava comes for example a volcano **eruption** a tsunami might come from vibration.

Volcano eruptions might also make tsunamis by the lava rushing in the water.



How to survive in tsunami

- If there is a volcano eruption close by the water, you should leave.

M is for magnitude, math, move, movement, measure

You can use magnitude to track down tsunamis.

You can do this STEM and math is part of stem to look at the tsunami and see what it looks like.

Tsunamis move along the ocean and they get bigger and bigger for the shore.

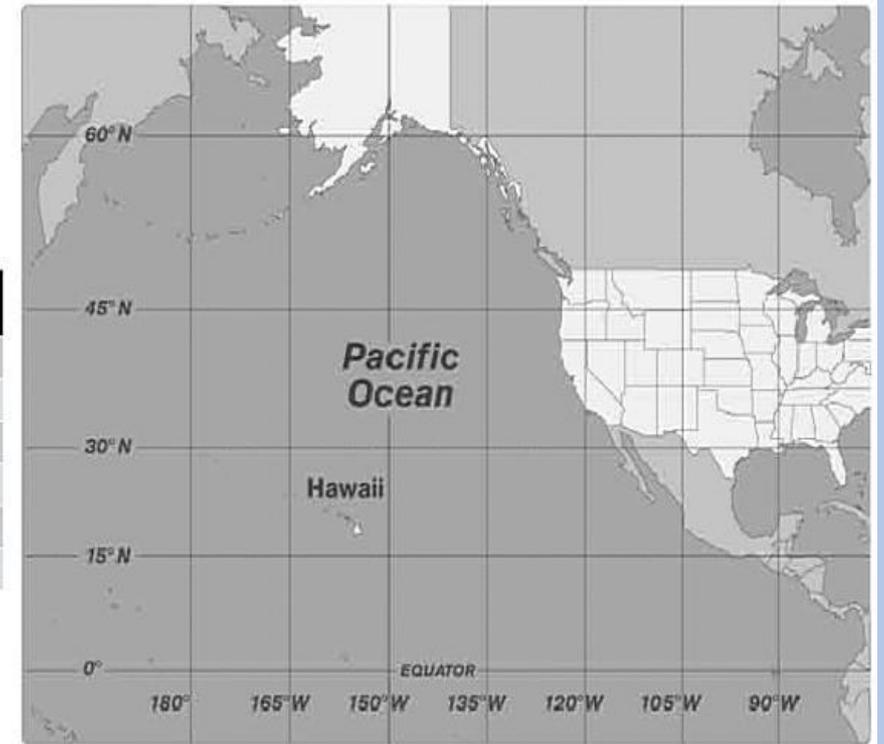
Tsunamis have movement because they move on the ocean.

You can measure the size or other elements of a tsunami.

PREDICT:

If an earthquake triggered a tsunami in the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii, which places in the chart below would have the least time to prepare?

CITY	MAP COORDINATES
Hilo, Hawaii	20°N, 155°W
San Diego, California	33°N, 117°W
Anchorage, Alaska	61°N, 150°W
Crescent City, California	42°N, 124°W
Vancouver, Canada	49°N, 123°W
Sand Point, Alaska	55°N, 161°W



N is for natural and nasty

Tsunamis are a big natural disaster.

Tsunamis can destroy buildings and houses.

After a tsunami there is so much debris on the ground.

Debris like flipped over cars, destroyed buildings, and knocked down trees and that is nasty.



O is for Oregon

Tsunamis come a lot in Oregon.

In Oregon there are strong tidal waves on the coast.

They have a lot of key status in Oregon to help track down tsunamis.

There are evacuations in Oregon when a tsunami is coming.



P is for Pacific Ocean, predict, and Philippines

Tsunamis normally happen in the Pacific Ocean.

You can predict when a tsunami is going to come.

Tsunamis sometimes happen near the Philippines.

The tsunamis in the Philippines are strong.



Bay Area Regional Earthquake Preparedness Project, Oakland, Calif.

Destruction caused by a tsunami in Niigata, Japan.

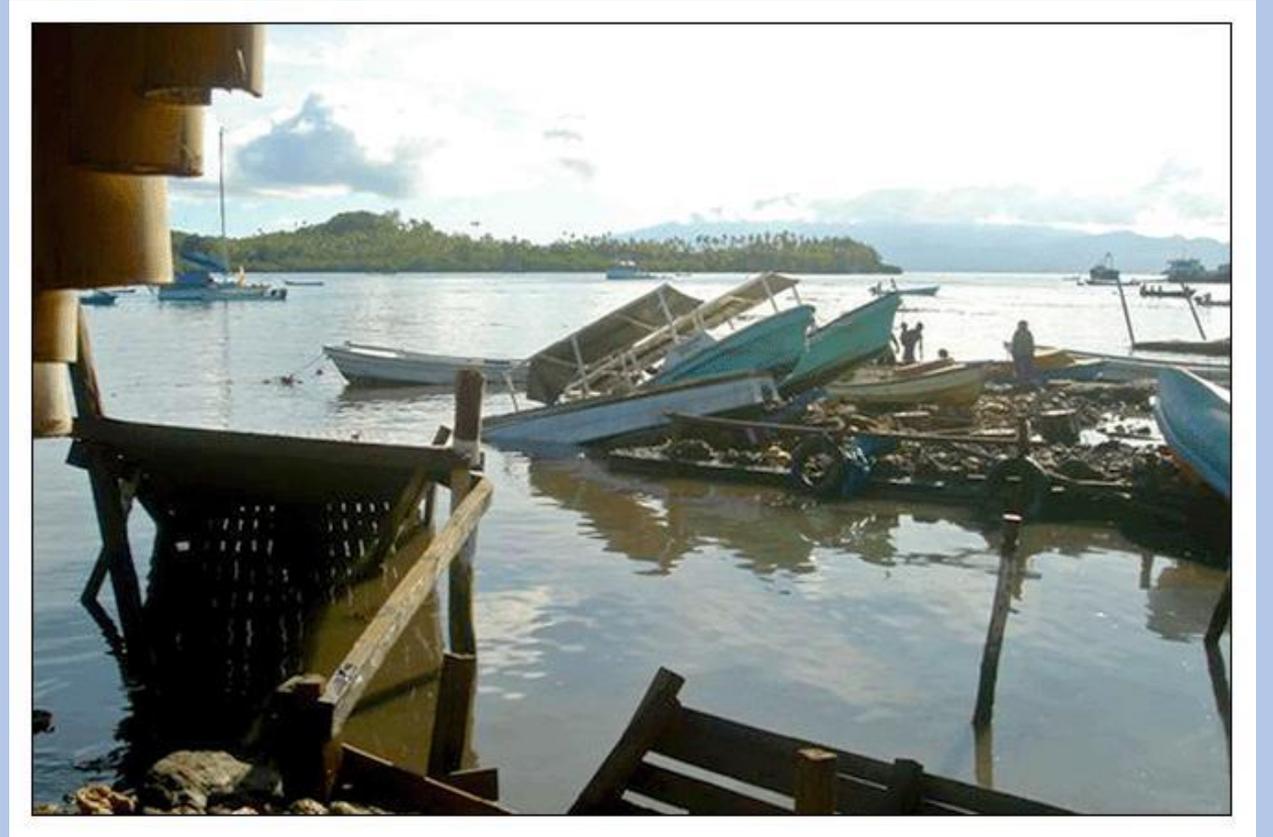
Q is for quick

When tsunamis hit buildings the tsunami hits it quickly.

When the tsunami hits the building the building falls quickly because of gravity.

The tsunami can also move quickly on the water.

The tsunami can also build up water quickly.



R is for risk

Tsunamis can risk your life.
That can happen if you get too close to one.

You shouldn't go on a boat ride when the weather is right for a tsunami.

You shouldn't risk your life by staying in a place that was evacuated.



Photo courtesy of NOAA.

Tsunami Advise

- Don't go in the ocean during a tsunami
- If there was a volcano eruption beware of tsunamis
- If you see a tsunami get on high ground



S is for sirens, shock, shore,
shake, science, speed,
scientist, and seismic

When there is a tsunami a siren goes on.

If you see a tsunami you get shocked.

Tsunamis happen on the shore.

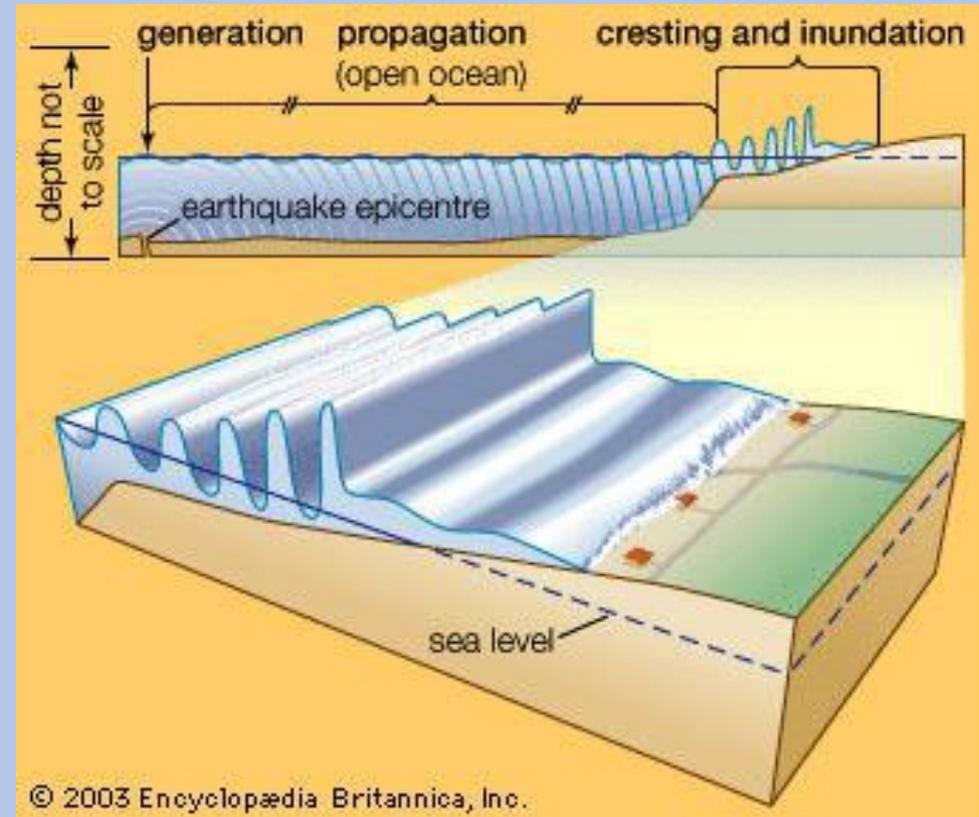
When there is an earthquake it shakes the
ocean floor and creates tsunamis.

Tsunamis would be in the subject science.

Tsunamis can be speedy.

Scientists study tsunamis with deep ocean
detection buoys.

Tsunamis are caused by earthquakes and
earthquakes are big and shaky and **seismic** is a
word for an earthquake.



T is for tides, tidal waves, tsunamis, technology, taller, and travel.

Tsunamis sometimes come in tides.

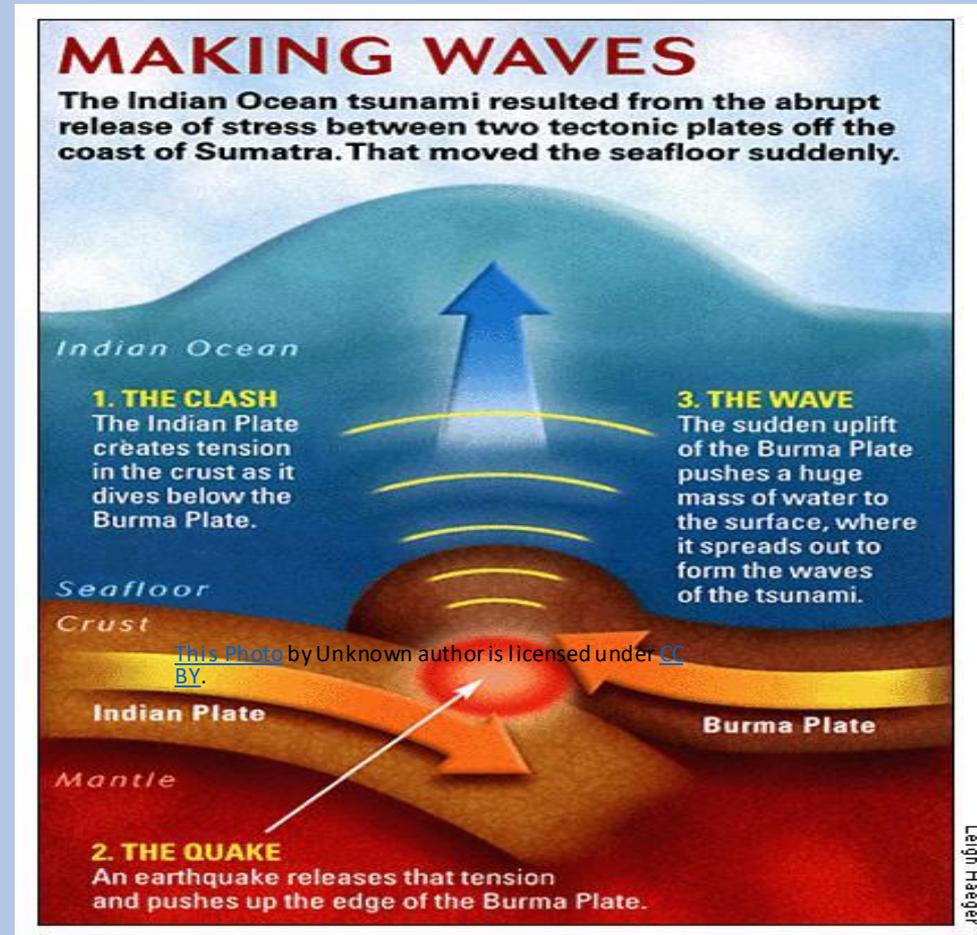
The Japanese word for tidal wave is tsunami just the English way.

A tsunami is a big dangerous natural **disaster**.

Technology, such as, computer modelling and satellites are used technology to track down tsunamis.

Tsunamis can get taller and taller in the ocean.

Tsunamis can travel across the ocean to crash into shore.



Tsunami Technology

- Technology can track down tsunamis
- Technology can feel the vibration of a tsunami
- Scientist normally track down tsunamis with technology



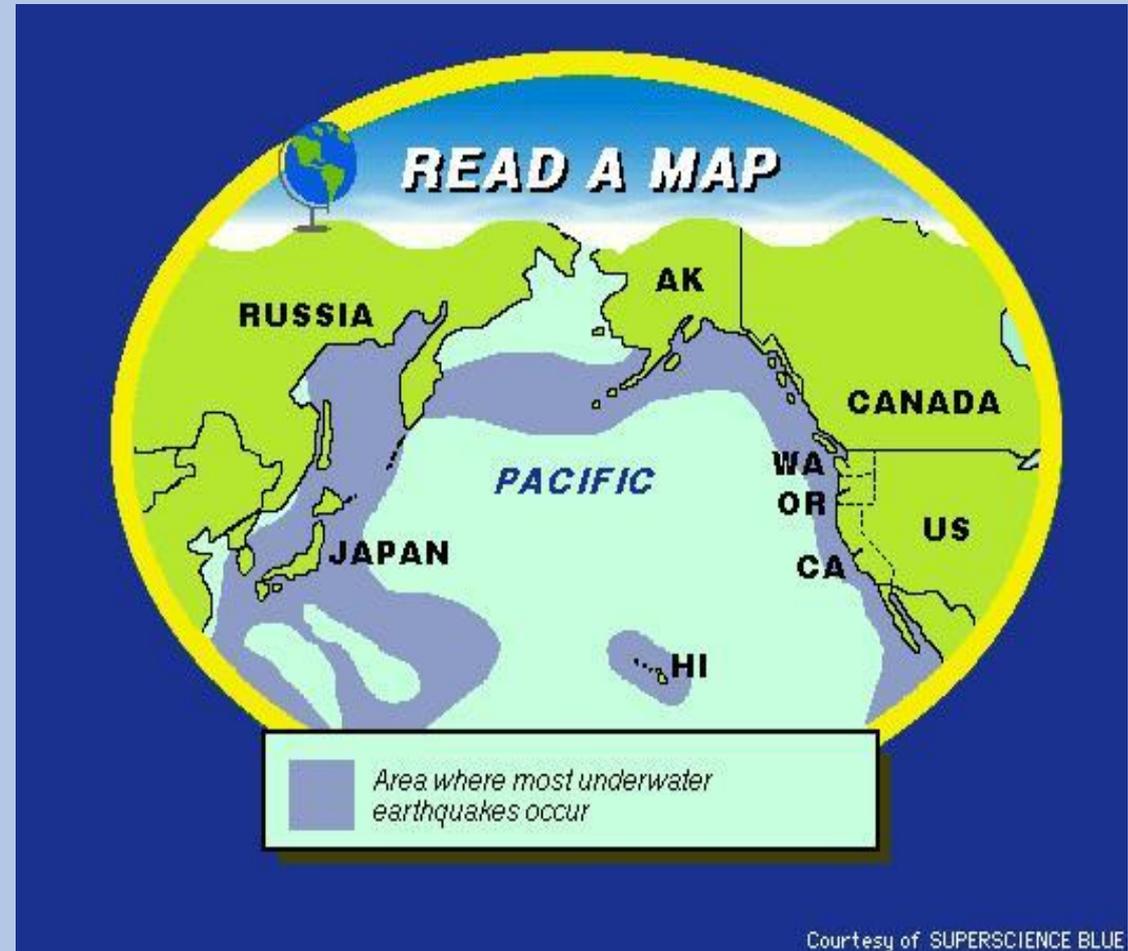
U is for underwater earthquake

A tsunami is kind of like an underwater earthquake.

Earthquakes can cause tsunamis and tsunami happen in the water.

Under water earthquakes sometimes form tsunamis.

They are both natural disasters.



V is for vertical and volcano

In a tsunami the tsunami can be vertical.

V is for volcano because when there is a volcano eruption tsunamis sometimes come.

They come because of their vibration or the lava.

The lava from the volcano can splash in the water causes building up water.



Volcanoes are one cause of tsunamis.

W is for wall of water, wrecked cars, warning, waves, Washington, and wind.

A tsunami is sort of a wall of water because it is a wall with water.

After a tsunami there are a lot of wrecked cars that are flipped over and destroyed.

When a tsunami is coming there is a warning.

A tsunamis is a lot of waves and it is a big wave.

Tsunamis often happen in Washington on the coast of the ocean.

In a tsunami there is a lot of gusts of wind.



X is for extreme

During tsunamis everything is extreme.

Tsunamis are extreme because they destroy things like buildings and houses.

The earthquakes that sometimes cause tsunamis are extreme.

Volcano eruptions cause tsunamis are extreme.



Y is for yield

When there is a tsunami
people yield you.

When they yield you, you
should evacuate.

You evacuate to a place far
away from the ocean.

After a few years, the place
will be normal again when
the people who yield you
let you back in.



Z is for zigzag

Tsunamis can move
different directions.

When they move side to
side that is zigzag.

Earthquakes the cause
tsunamis can make the
ground zigzag.

Earthquakes can make
the earth zigzag.



This is what it looks like when a tsunami hits a building.

Glossary

Debris- Pieces of waste scattered on the ground.

Disaster- A sudden event such as a catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

Eruption- A forceful explosion that comes out of something.

Evacuation- When you leave a place during an emergency.

Flooding- A large volume of water from a recent storm.

Force- Something pushing or pulling something very hard.

Landslides- A mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope.

Seismic- Relating to earthquakes or other vibrations of the earth and its crust.

Bibliography

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