

Indonesia Tsunami - Causes

Why in news?

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After a major 7.5-magnitude earthquake, tsunami hit Palu, a city in the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, recently.

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What caused the 2004 tsunami?

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• Vertical earthquakes - Catastrophic tsunamis are often triggered by 'megathrust earthquakes'.

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• These occur at subduction zones when one tectonic plate is forced under another.

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- It causes massive chunks of the earth's crust to move vertically. \slashn
- Such movements on the ocean's floor cause huge volumes of water to be displaced suddenly.

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• They thus throw up giant waves that can travel very fast across great distances.

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- E.g. the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. \nphin
- It had waves up to 100 ft high which was triggered by a megathrust earthquake of 9.1-magnitude in Sumatra. \n

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What is the present Indonesia case?

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- 'Horizontal' earthquakes The recent 7.5-magnitude quake in Indonesia was triggered by what is called a 'strike-slip fault'. \n
- In this type of quake, the earth's movement is largely horizontal which would not normally trigger a tsunami. \n
- However, it is possible for a strike-slip fault to also have some amount of vertical motion that could displace water. \n
- Or the fault's rupture zone may pass through an area where the seafloor rises or drops off.

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- In such cases, when the fault moves during the quake, it pushes seawater in front of it. $\$
- Notably, in Indonesia's case, the fault's rupture zone was estimated to be about 70 miles long, suggesting a large possibility for the above. \n

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Strike-Slip Faults

- Blocks of rock move sideways or horizontally on either side of the fault plane.
- Stresses that push blocks of rock horizontally cause earthquakes along strike-slip faults.
- The San Andreas Fault is a strike-slip fault.



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 \bullet Landslide - Another possibility is that there could have been a mudslide on the ocean floor.

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- This could have displaced a lot of water and created waves, causing a cataclysmic effect on the bay. \n
- **Topography** The tsunami could have been impacted by Palu's location at the end of a narrow bay.

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- The coastline and the shape of the bottom of the bay could have focused the wave energy and guided it up the bay. \n
- This could have increased the wave height as it approached the shore. \slash_n

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Source: Indian Express

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