Introduction

Tsunamis are generated by a variety of mechanisms and can occur in different parts of the world. This map illustrates the inundation zones in the Tiernan - Mapleton area in Oregon. It provides insights into the potential extent of tsunami inundation based on scientific evidence and modeling techniques. Understanding tsunami hazards is crucial for planning and mitigation strategies to protect communities from the devastating effects of such events.

Map Explanation

This map is based on hydrodynamic tsunami modeling by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). The model simulations were conducted using hypothetical Cascadia and Alaska earthquake scenarios. The map shows the areas that are likely to be inundated by tsunami waves as a result of these events.

The map uses color-coded zones to indicate different levels of inundation risk. These zones are based on the estimated wave heights and the extent of inundation that would occur in the event of a tsunami. The map also includes a legend that describes the meaning of the color codes used in the map.

Data References

The data used in this map were collected and analyzed by DOGAMI. The model simulations were performed using the Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program's software. The map is based on scientific evidence and modeling techniques to predict the potential tsunami inundation zones.

References

Lewis, D. W. T., & Smith, R. L. (2011). DOGAMI's work is designed to help cities, counties, and other sites in the Pacific Northwest prepare for tsunamis. This map is based on scientific evidence and modeling techniques to predict the potential tsunami inundation zones.

Conclusion

Understanding and mitigating tsunami hazards is essential for the safety and protection of communities. This map provides valuable information for local governments, emergency management agencies, and residents to prepare for and respond to potential tsunami events. By incorporating this knowledge into planning and emergency management strategies, communities can better protect themselves against the devastating effects of tsunamis.