Risk posed by landslide generated tsunamis near southern Taiwan

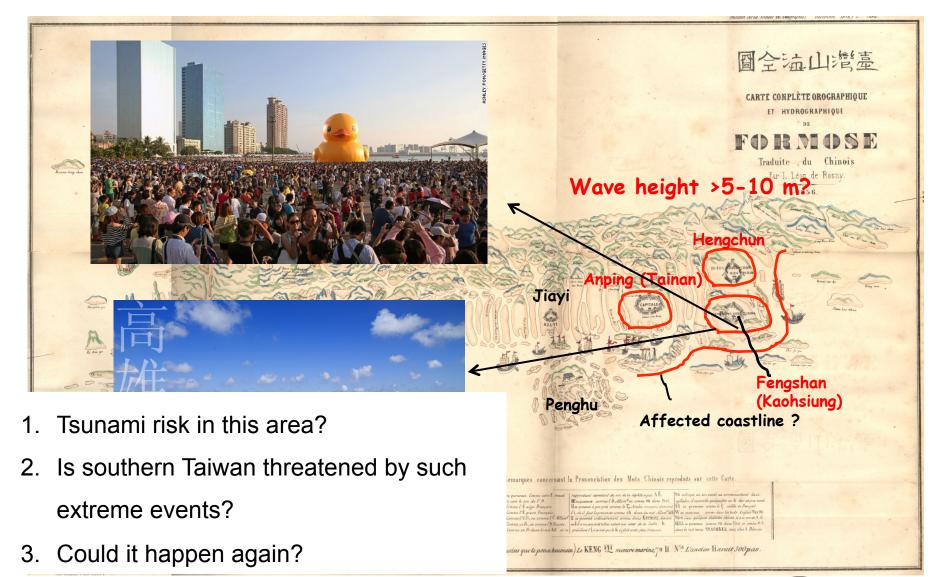
Adam D. Switzer^{1,2}, Linlin Li¹, Yu Wang¹, Robert Weiss³, Qiang Qiu^{1,2}, Chung-Han Chan¹

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Who cares?



1856 map of Taiwan published by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in 1896

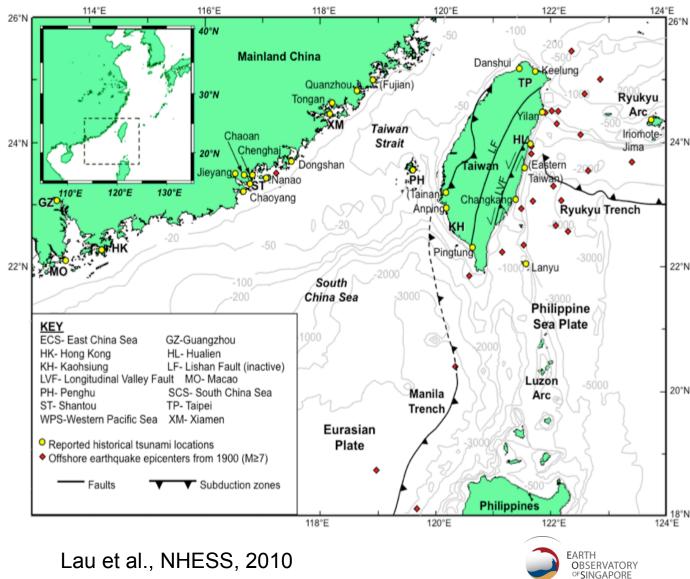


Spatial distribution – NE SCS

Tsunami locations based on historical records:

~3 both coasts ~13 mainland China ~22 Taiwan (eastern coast mostly affected) ~2 Japan (affected by earthquakes from TW area)

Source location: ~34 local ~14 regional (+2 'far source')



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Summary of the historical records indicating a late 18th Century event

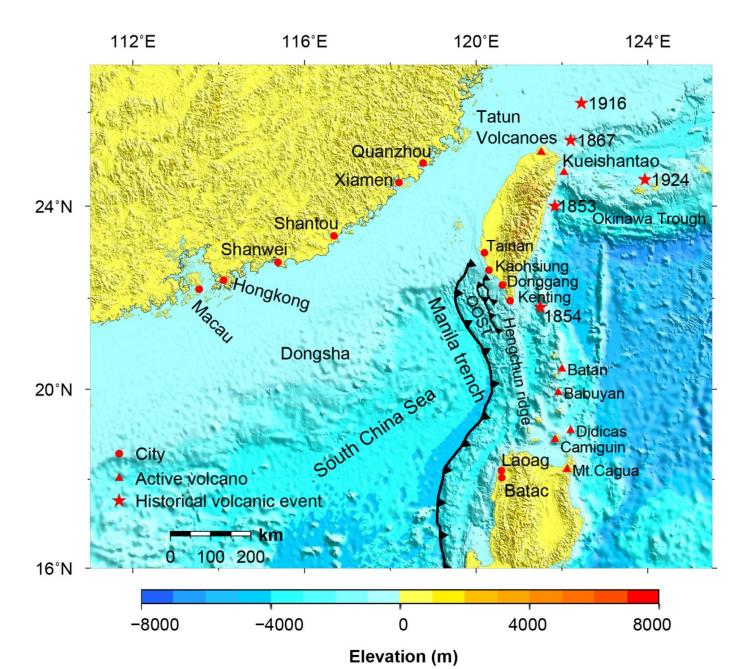
Records	Time	Source	Affected area	Wave height	Casualty
A [Mallet, 1854] In English	1782 May 22	N.A	All the villages along the Formosa coast	>5-10 m	immense numbers of people
B [Perrey, 1862] In French	1782 May/Oct? Or 1682 Dec?	Volcanic eruption	3 main cities, 20 villages	>5-10 m	> 40,000
C [Chen, 1830] In Chinese	1781 May~June	N.A	Dapeng Bay, Donggang town, Pingtung	>3-5 m	1 or more ?
D [Soloviev and Go, 1974] In Russian with English version	1782 May 22	Earthquake	3 main cities, 20 villages	>5-10 m	> 40,000

Possible sources:

- Volcano?
- Earthquake?
- Submarine Mass Failure (SMF)?



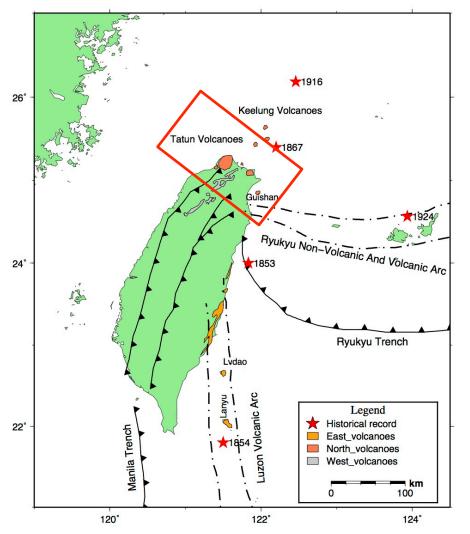
What do we know?





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Could the 18th C event be from a volcanic eruption?

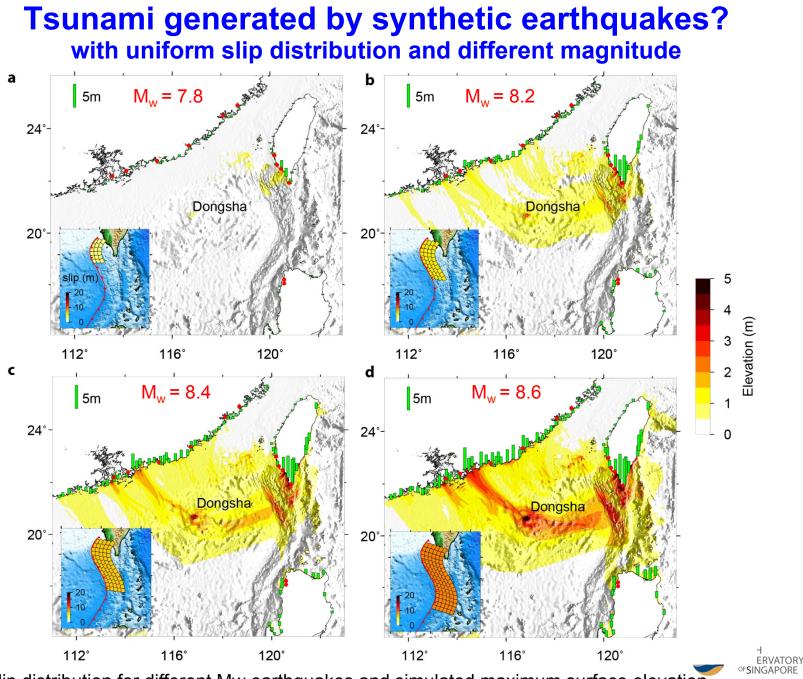


The volcano distribution map of Taiwan and historical volcanic eruption events, Figure modified from http://volcano.gl.ntu.edu.tw/worldwide/taiwan_volcanomap.htm, accessed on 1 Jun, 2014

- Volcanoes in Taiwan:
 - Guishan Island (7000 years ago) (Huang, 2012)
 - Tatun Volcano Group (5000 years ago) (Konstantinos et al., 2007; Belousov et al., 2010)
 - Keelung Volcano Group
 - Guanyin Mountain
 - Caoling Mountain
 - Coast Mountains
 - Lvdao Island
 - Lanyu and Pescadores
- Submarine volcanoes: (Huang, 2012)
 - historical events (Chen and Shen, 2005)
- Volcanoes in the Luzon Strait: (Paris et al., 2014)
 - Babuyan
 - Didicas
 - Camiguin
 - Batan



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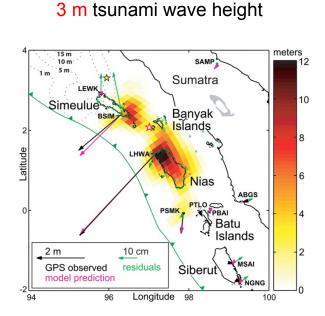


Slip distribution for different Mw earthquakes and simulated maximum surface elevation

Does non-uniform slip distribution play a role?

Mw=7.8

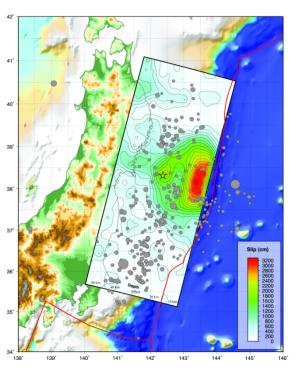
16 m tsunami wave height



Mw=8.7

Coseismic slip distribution on the 28 March 2005 Nias-Simeulue fault plane (Briggs et al., 2006)

Inversed slip distribution for the 2010 Mentawai Earthquake (Hill et al., 2012) Mw=9.0 > 40 m tsunami wave height



Big earthquake ≠ Large tsunami wave

The slip distribution of the 2011 Tohoku earthquake superimposed on GEBCO bathymetry

<u>http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/</u> eqinthenews/2011/usc0001xgp/

finite fault.php

, accessed on 15 Jul, 2014 🧉



So where are we now?

Not a volcano

and

No earthquake scenario can produce the tsunami indicated by the historical records



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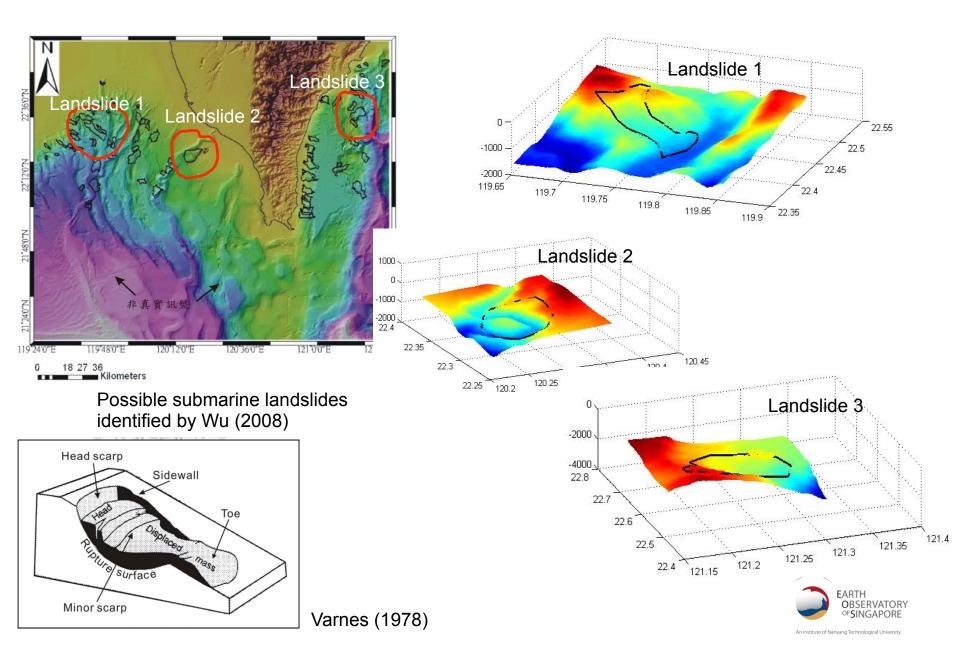
Remember!

To create a tsunami, you just need to vertically displace the water column.

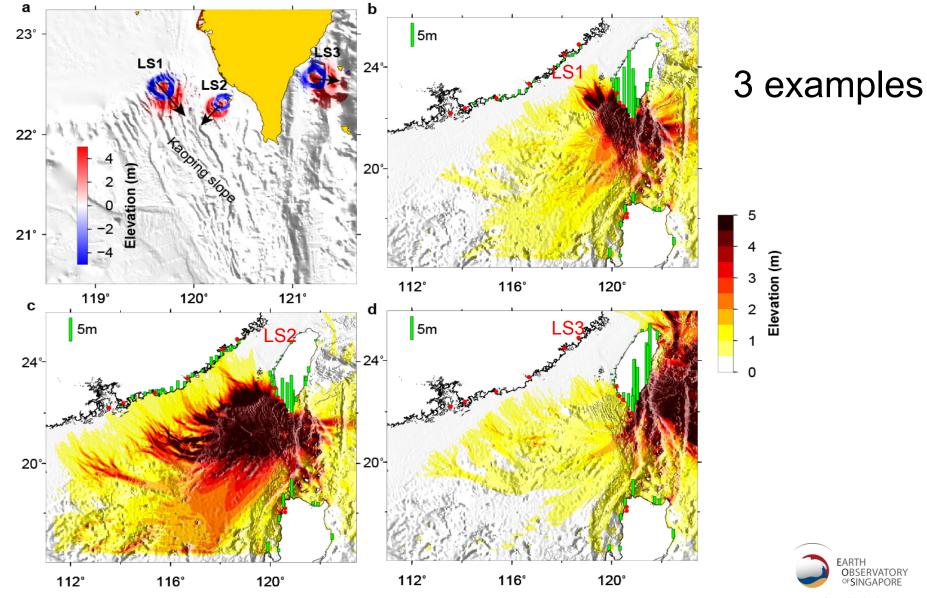




Tsunami generated by Submarine landslide?



Tsunami generated by submarine landslide



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Conclusions and implications

Late 18th century event -

- Volcanic eruption? Not likely
- Megathrust earthquake? Less likely
- Submarine landslide? Most likely

Risk

- Tsunami risk on southwest Taiwanese coast: submarine landslide or trench type earthquake
- Tsunami risk on southeast Chinese coast: trench type earthquake
- Tsunami wave height: 5-10 m or more in Tainan cannot be reproduced using earthquakes only.

Acknowledgements

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