Check Your Community Hazard

Knowing your risk before disaster hits could save your life. Explore the online tool at **tsunami.alaska.edu** to determine whether your house, workplace, or school is in the inundation/flood zone.



The 1964 magnitude 9.2 earthquake changed Homer's landscape: the Homer Spit dropped almost 6 feet due to subsidence from the earthquake combined with ground compaction from shaking. Afterwards, buildings and structures on the spit flooded during high tides. The earthquake caused a combination of tsunamis generated by the earthquake itself and by local underwater landslides.

Keeping Alaska Safe

Tsunami researchers use cutting-edge science to examine historical tsunamis and earthquakes, along with geologic records from prehistoric tsunamis, then generate possible worst-case scenarios. This information is visualized in maps showing potential flood zones to help communities create emergency plans. Learn More about Tsunami Hazards in Homer

Emergency and disaster preparedness

City of Homer website www.cityofhomer-ak.gov/emergency-information beready@ci.homer.ak.us



City of Homer incident updates www.cityofhomer-ak.gov

On Facebook @cityofhomerak @homerakpolice

Full scientific community report and maps https://dggs.alaska.gov/pubs/id/30095

Maritime guidance report http://hdl.handle.net/11122/10916

<u>Pedestrian travel times report</u> http://hdl.handle.net/11122/10027



Explore the online tool

tsunami.alaska.edu

Learn More about Tsunami Safety in Alaska

Preparing for tsunamis

Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management www.ready.alaska.gov

<u>Tsunami warning information</u> National Tsunami Warning Center www.tsunami.gov

National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program nws.weather.gov/nthmp/

To request brochures, contact 907-474-7320 or uaf-aeo@alaska.edu

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Know Your Tsunami Hazard in Homer



tsunami.alaska.edu





Big Waves in the Biggest State

In Alaska, tsunamis can strike within minutes of an earthquake. Tsunami awareness and safety are crucial to anyone who lives, works, or travels along Alaska's coast.

Earthquakes frequently rumble coastal Alaska. Just offshore, the Pacific Ocean plate scrapes under the continental plate of mainland Alaska, causing much of this activity. Many places along Alaska's rugged coast are poised for landslides above or below the ocean's surface. A major earthquake or landslide near the coast could generate a tsunami.



If the ground shakes for more than 20 seconds and it is difficult to stand, and/or the tsunami siren is heard, anyone within the tsunami hazard zone should move to higher ground or a tsunami shelter (see map).

Pay attention to unusual sounds and sights when on or near the ocean. Tsunami impacts are greatest near ocean beaches, low-lying coastal areas, and waterways such as harbors and estuaries. Always avoid these areas during tsunamis. A tsunami can be a series of waves that may last for hours, so wait for local authorities to announce when these areas are safe. In addition to wave action, tsunamis can stir up currents that threaten harbors, facilities, and boats.



Pedesthan with dangerous addies and more to reach salition requires main hour or more to reach salitip(atl2 mph)

Probable locations of unstable sediment buildup that could cause underwater landslides

Evacuation line designated by the City of Homer

Assembly area and tsunami shelter designated by the City of Homer

+ Airport

H Hospital

- City Office
- L School
- Fire Services

1964: About 4 hours after the earthquake, tsunami waves from the rupture reached a maximum water height of approximately 20 feet.

1964: Within 5-10 minutes after the earthquake, local underwater slumping and landslides caused tsunamis 4 feet high that destroyed the small boat harbor and caused an area west of the Salty Dawg Saloon to collapse 10 feet.

The tsunami hazard zone is based on the maximum tsunami inundation zone published in the scientific report (referenced in the "Learn More" section on the back). The report considered worst-case scenarios, but an actual tsunami may have different effects based on earthquake and landslide interactions. This map was developed according to Tsunami Modeling and Mapping: Guidelines and Best Practices published by the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. As such, the evacuation line follows transportation routes and property lines at or above the maximum inundation zone. Decisions to evacuate should be guided by the evacuation line designated by the City of Homer. Imagery from ESRI World Imagery. the state of the

a real-life opportunity to practice and improve community response to tsunamis-

There have been several tsunami evacuations in recent years, but fortunately no tsunami/ damage. Evacuation decisions need to be made quickly, often before tsunami size is known. Any evacuation, even one that in hindsight may be deemed unnecessary, provides

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C.

1964: The entire Homer Spit subsided by almost 6 feet.

Tsunami-generating landslide hazards exist at the mouth of Wosnesenski River across Kachemak Bay

