

# Japan tsunami exacerbated by landslide

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The remains of the town of Minamisanriku, Japan.

The 2011 Japan tsunami, which killed up to 20,000 people and caused the partial meltdown of the Fukushima nuclear plant, was made worse by an underwater landslide, according to scientists.

Until now, the lethal waves have been blamed solely on the magnitude-nine [earthquake](#) which struck at sea, 43 miles east of the country's northern Tohoku peninsula.

But an international team, led by Professor Dave Tappin of NERC's British Geological Survey, say the earthquake can't explain the full extent of the waves.

'The earthquake alone cannot explain the height of the waves along the Sanriku coast of northern Honshu Island,' says Tappin. 'They were generated by a submarine landslide.'

According to Tappin, the research raises a 'big problem' for early-warning systems. Where the risk of landslides goes unrecognised, tsunamis generated by similar earthquakes could be badly underestimated.

It's well known that landslides can generate tsunamis on their own, and research on the Papua New Guinea event of 1998 showed that landslides triggered by small earthquakes could also produce devastating tsunamis.

But this research, presented at last week's Fall Meeting of the American Geophysical Union, is the first to recognise the significant contribution that underwater landslides can make to tsunamis generated by giant quakes.

'With the Japan tsunami, for the first time we had offshore wave data recorded at GPS buoys,' says Tappin. 'This allowed us to identify the most likely location of the landslide.'

'Using maps of the seabed, we identified a landslide that was 40 kilometres wide, 20 kilometres long and 2 kilometres thick. That makes it 500 cubic kilometres, so it's pretty big.'

'We then used computer models to simulate the tsunami from a dual source; the earthquake and the landslide, and this gave us the high water levels along the north Honshu coast.'

'An additional check on the landslide source was from an analysis of the wave frequency at the buoys, which showed a high-frequency component that could only be from the landslide.'

Tappin says the [landslide](#) also explains helicopter video footage of the tsunami which appears to show two separate wave trains, around 20-30 minutes apart.

The earthquake hit on the afternoon of March 11 2011. It was the most powerful ever known to have struck Japan, and was strong enough to shift the Earth slightly on its axis.

The sheer scale of the tsunami took Japan by surprise. The Japanese Meteorological Agency had predicted a [tsunami](#) of just six metres. But when the waves arrived, they reached heights of up to 12 metres, overtopping seawalls and sweeping away entire towns behind them.

The Sanriku coastline was particularly hard-hit. In Minamisanriku, a town of 17,000 people, over 95 per cent of the buildings were destroyed, and more than 800 people lost their lives.

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