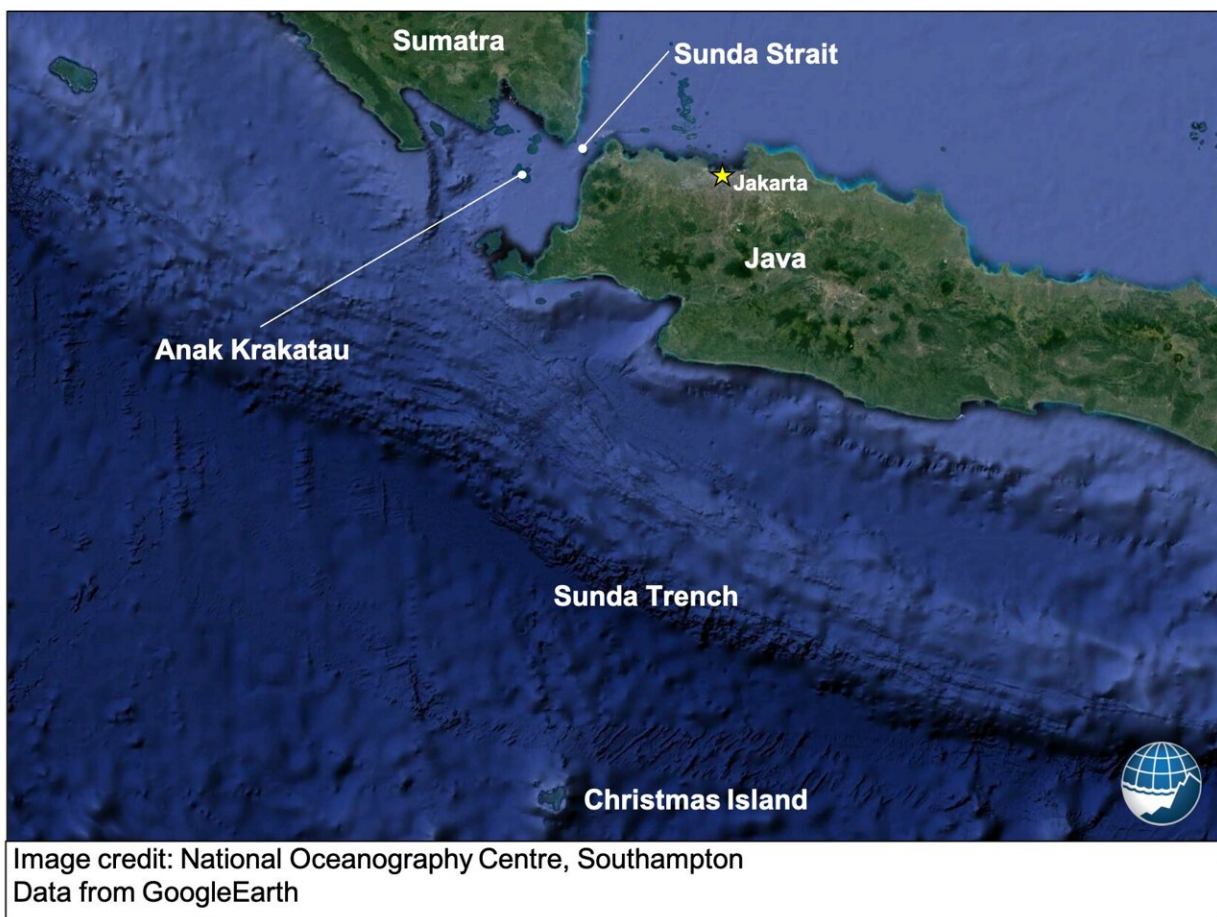


Megablocks on the seafloor reveal that half of Anak Krakatau island collapsed causing the 2018 Sunda Strait tsunami

May 26 2021, by National Oceanography Centre



Regional map showing the location of Anak Krakatau. Credit: National Oceanography Centre and British Geological Survey

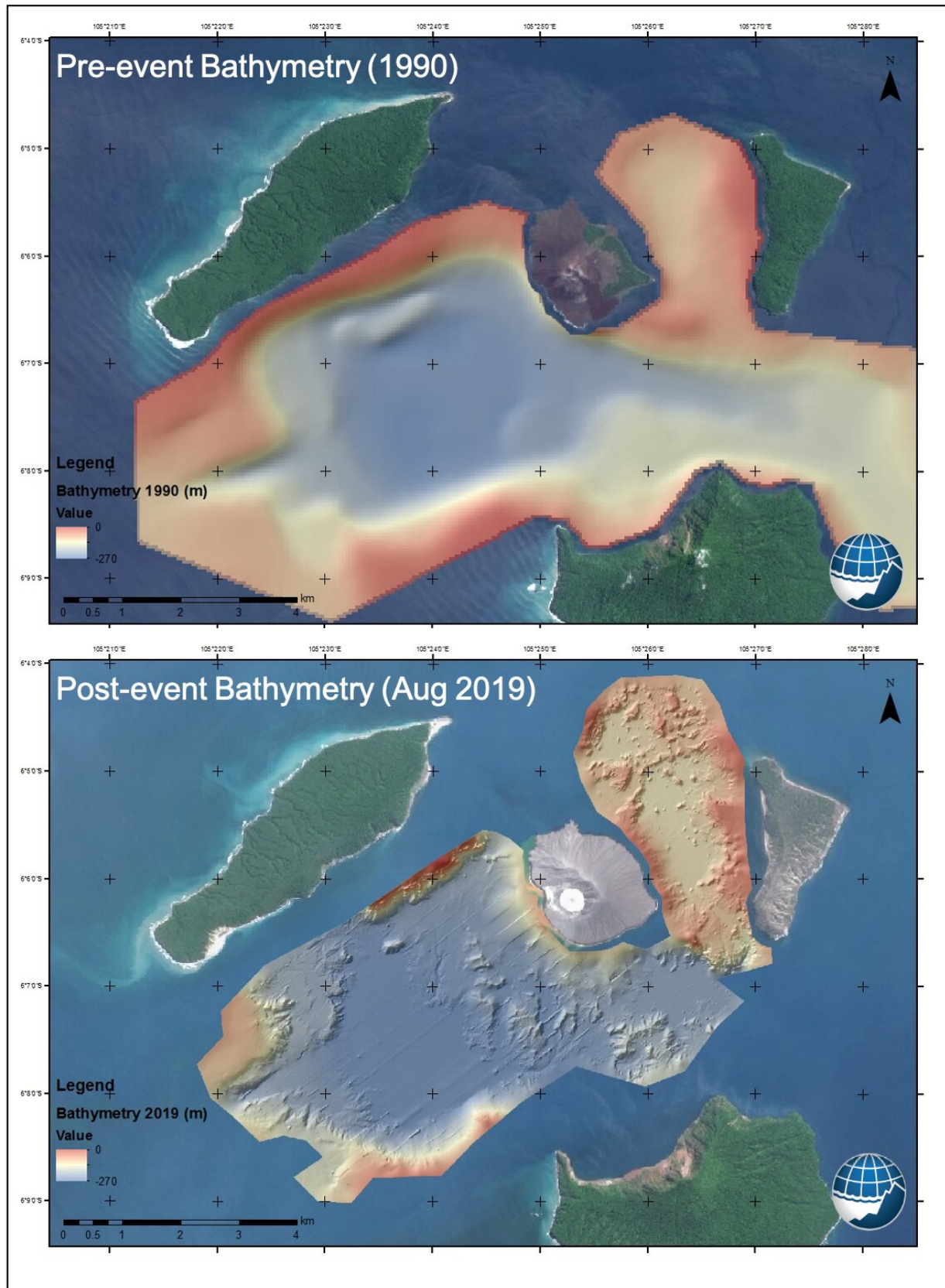
For the first time, scientists have been able to study the deposits of a volcanic island landslide-tsunami immediately after the incident with the benefit of modern acoustic equipment. Dr James Hunt from the National Oceanography Centre (NOC), in partnership with Professor Dave Tappin from the British Geological Survey, have produced the first marine survey results of the December 22nd, 2018 landslide at Anak Krakatau, in Indonesia, that created the deadly 'silent' tsunami that affected Sumatra and Java.

In August 2019, an interdisciplinary, multinational team led by Dr Hunt and Professor Tappin, mapped the seafloor in the Krakatau caldera. The survey used sonar to map the seafloor surface, while a seismic reflection method was used to look beneath the seafloor. This research showed the large submarine deposit of the 2018 Anak Krakatau [landslide](#) and its internal structure, while also revealing its full size and manner of emplacement on the seafloor. The findings from this are published in the journal [Nature Communications](#) paper entitled: "Submarine landslide mega blocks show half of Anak Krakatau island failed on December 22nd, 2018."

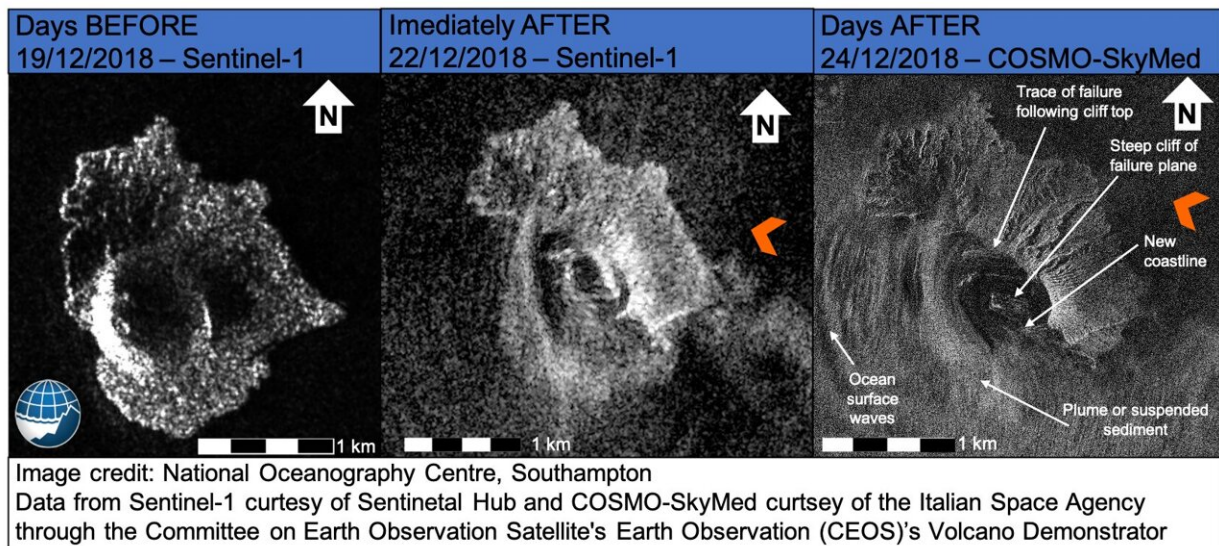
The team was also involved in analysing satellite images and photographs to study the landslide event above sea level. By analysing the satellite images (particularly from COSMO-SkyMed) and photographs, the scientists were able to explain the full extent of the subaerial collapse. The team calculate that half the island failed, indicating a much more extensive failure than first thought. The satellite images also showed the loading of the southwest flank of Anak Krakatau with lava and ejecta in the months before the landslide. At the same time deformation, faulting and gas venting were found to have occurred on the island and delineated the location and aerial extent of the failure. These processes may have also ultimately contributed to the later flank collapse

Putting this event into perspective, the landslide was large enough (0.214

km³) to bury the City of London to around the height of St Paul's Cathedral. Blocks from the landslide rose to 90 metres above the seafloor and travelled over one and a half kilometers away from the island. The findings also showed that the large blocks eroded down into the seafloor and produced an additional debris flow that ran out into the basin. However, astonishingly the debris flow and parts of the landslide are now buried beneath up to 18 metres of eruptive materials. The team discovered that while post-event eruptions produced materials to rebuild the island, most of the material produced was actually deposited on the seafloor. This supported the need to survey the landslide as soon as possible before it was buried or modified in such a dynamic environment.



Bathymetry of the Krakatau caldera before (1990) and after (Aug 2019) the December 22nd 2018 landslide, showing the emplacement of the large landslide blocks on the seafloor. Credit: National Oceanography Centre and British Geological Survey



Satellite images from before, immediately after and days after the landslide at Anak Krakatau showing the full extent of the landslide as half the island collapses to generated a tsunami. Includes, the high-resolution image from COSMO-SkyMed. Credit: National Oceanography Centre and British Geological Survey

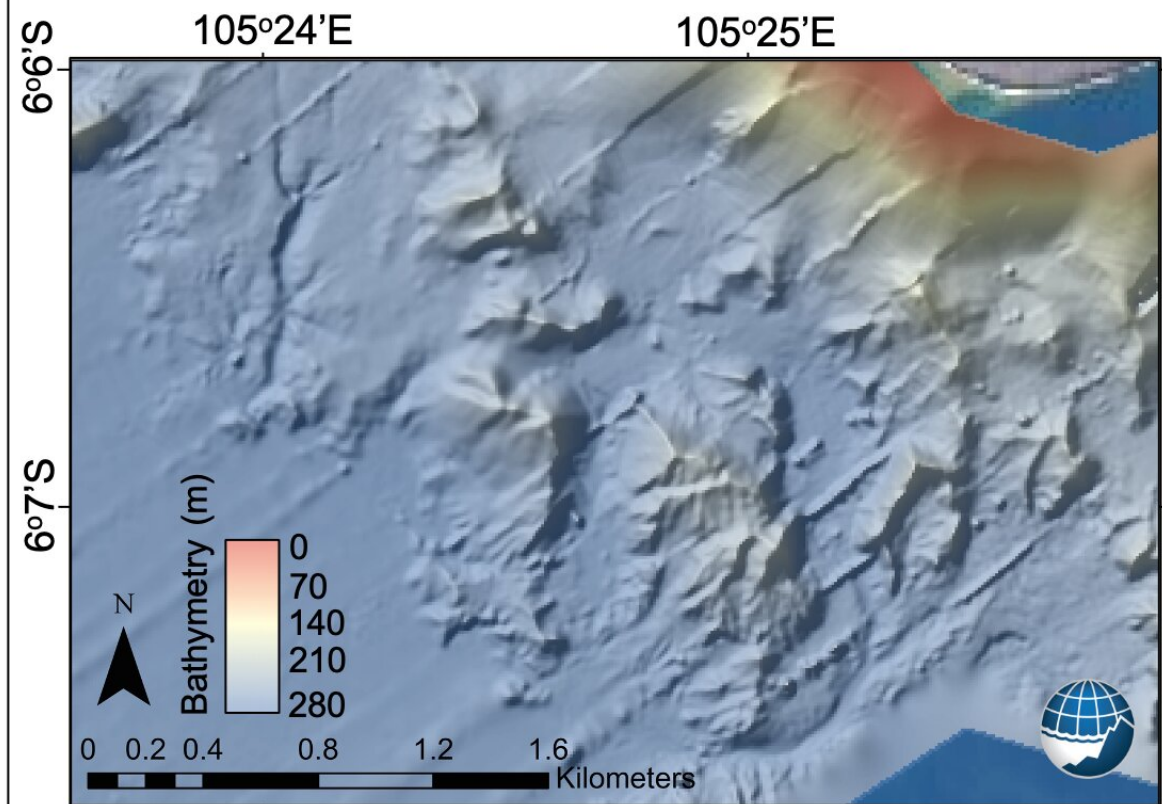
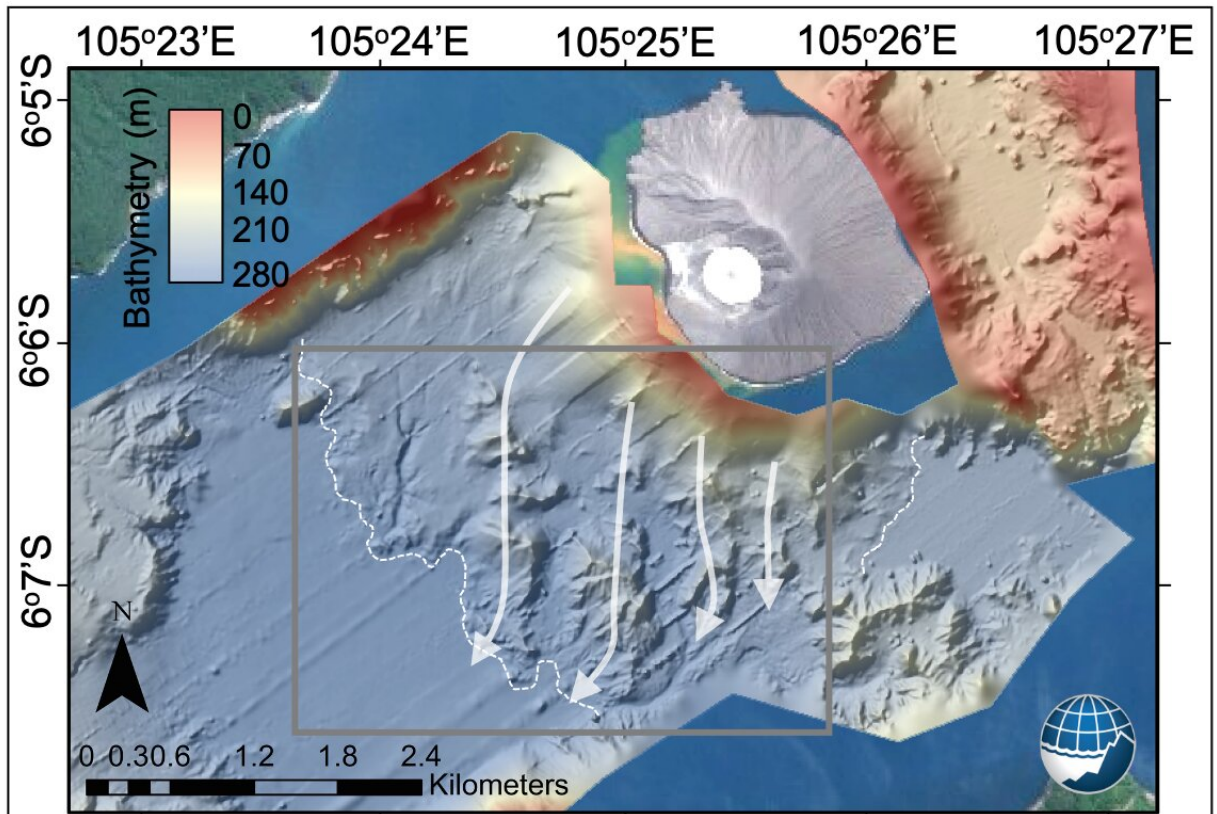
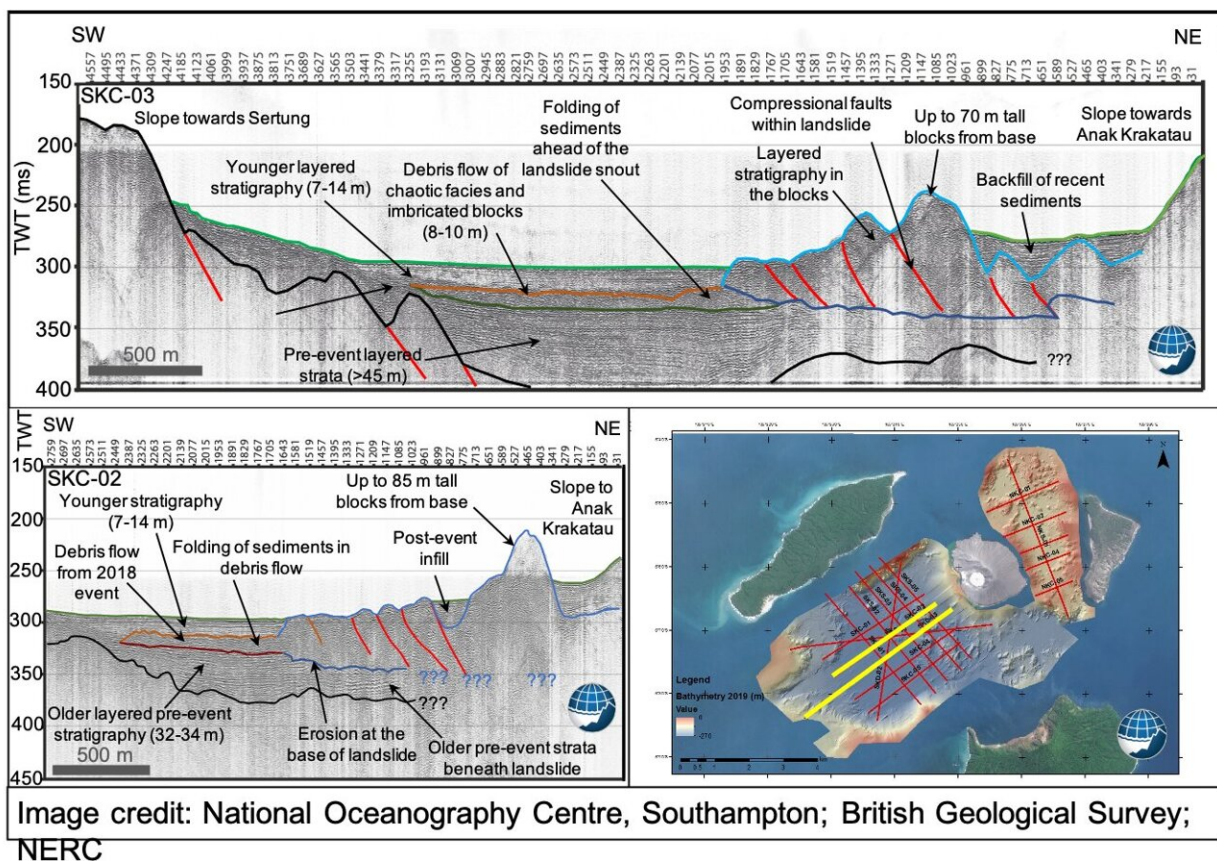


Image credit: National Oceanography Centre, Southampton; British Geological Survey; NERC

Bathymetry of the Anak Krakatau landslide on the SW flank of the island showing the trains of large landslide blocks. Credit: National Oceanography Centre and British Geological Survey



Seismic reflection profiles across the landslide showing the landslide mass eroding down into the seafloor, compressing and producing an out-runner debris flow, that is now buried beneath eruptive materials from the eruptions in the days and weeks after the event. Credit: National Oceanography Centre and British Geological Survey

Dr James Hunt, marine sedimentologist and Senior Staff Researcher at NOC, said: "Our research has allowed us to explain the size and failure mechanism of the 2018 landslide at Anak Krakatau. This is the first time that a volcanic island landslide-tsunami has been studied using [satellite images](#) and seafloor mapping in such detail. The last similar event was the landslide-tsunami at Ritter Island that took place in 1888.

"By characterising the landslide deposits and mapping the [seafloor](#), we have been able to gain a better understanding of how the southwest flank of Anak Krakatau failed. This knowledge means that we can better model the tsunami that was generated from it, providing a benchmark for such activities. This information may in-turn allow us to better design hazard mitigation strategies."

More information: J. E. Hunt et al, Submarine landslide megablocks show half of Anak Krakatau island failed on December 22nd, 2018, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-22610-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22610-5)

Provided by National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

Citation: Megablocks on the seafloor reveal that half of Anak Krakatau island collapsed causing the 2018 Sunda Strait tsunami (2021, May 26) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-05-megablocks-seafloor-reveal-anak-krakatau.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--