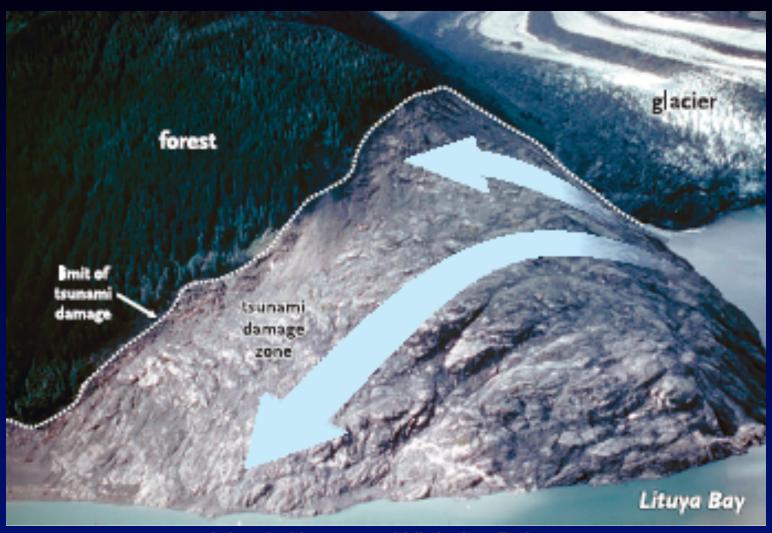
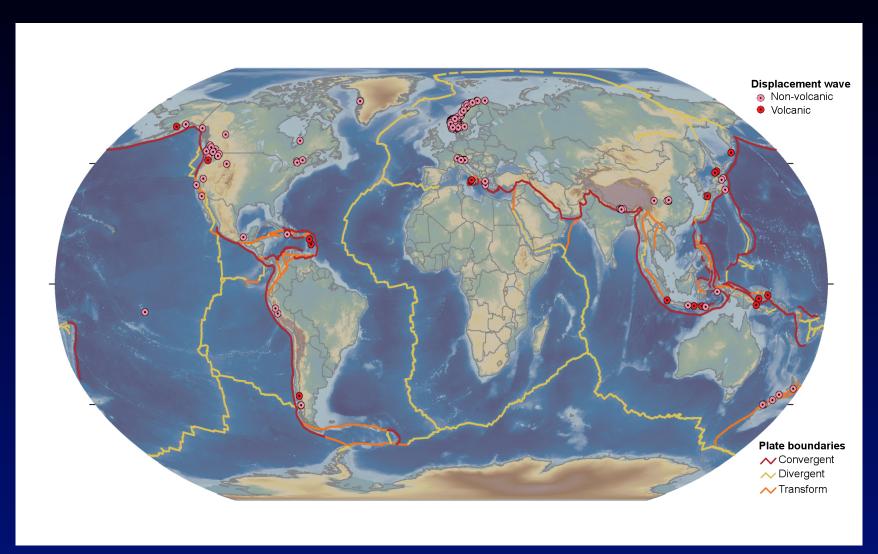
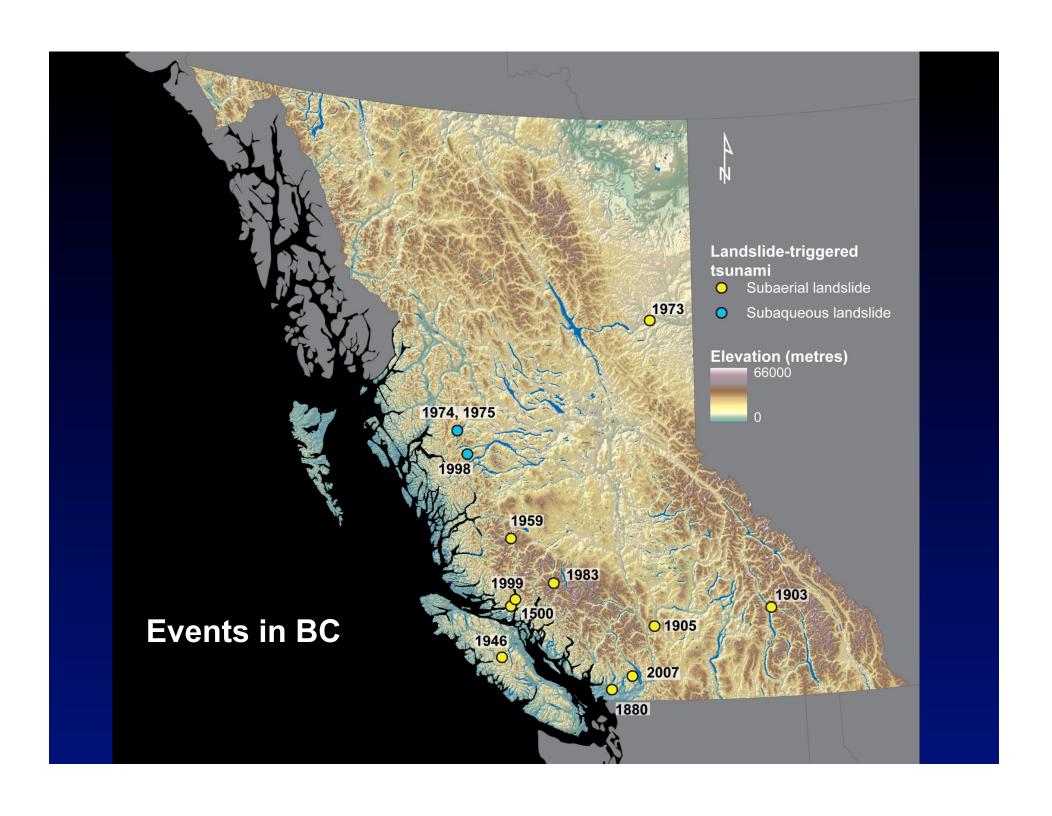
The underappreciated risk of of landslide-triggered tsunamis in British Columbia



John J. Clague and Nicholas Roberts SFU Centre for Natural Hazard Research

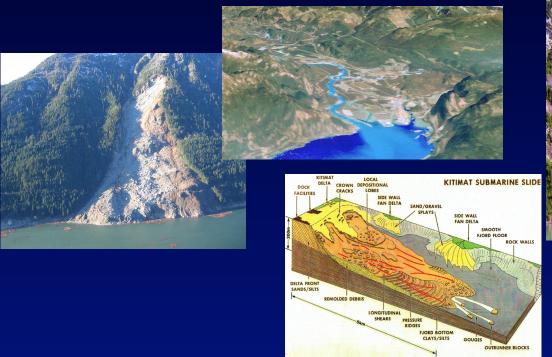
Global distribution



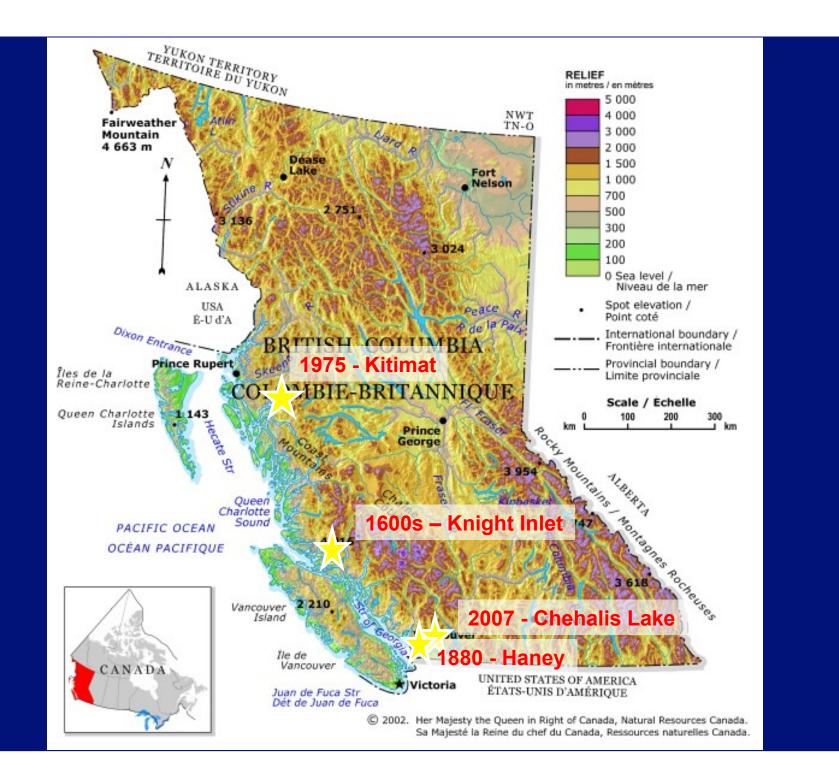


Geologic contexts

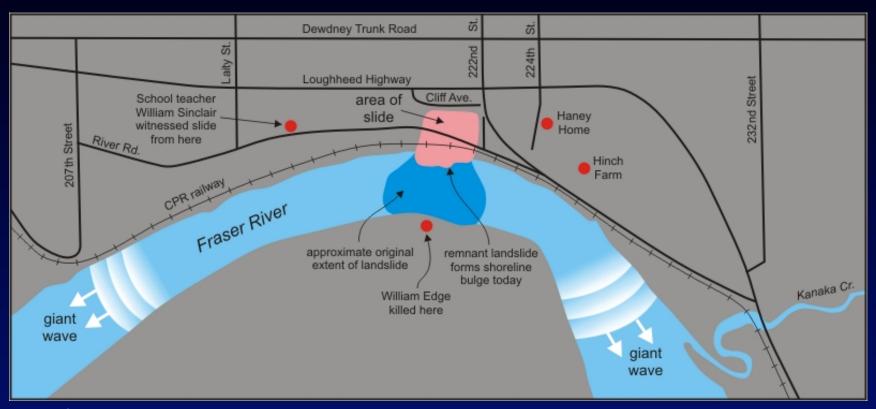
- Landslides into rivers
- Rockfalls/rockslides into lakes/reservoirs
- Rockfalls/rockslides into fjords and inlets
- Submarine landslides
- Failures of delta fronts in lakes







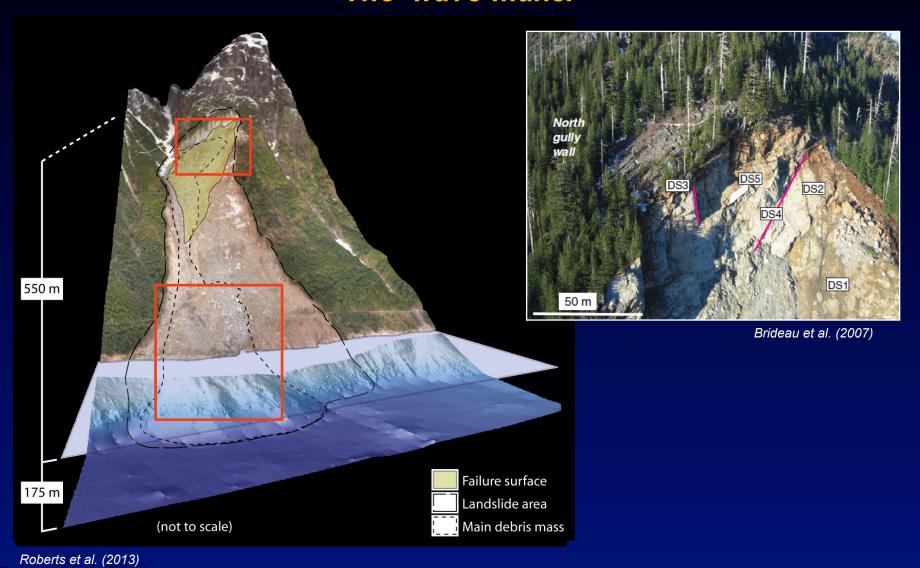
Haney – 1880



Clague et al., 2003

Chehalis Lake - 2007

- The 'wave-maker' -



Tsunami impacts

- Erosional features -



April 2006



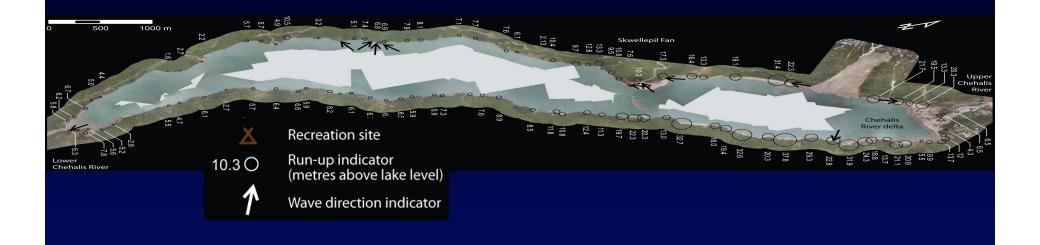
June 2009



(Photo: J. Darrell)

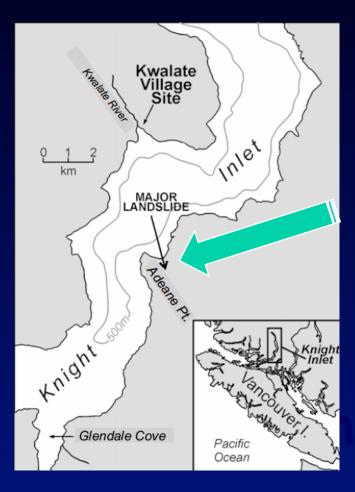
Tsunami impacts - Erosional features -1 km 5 m

Run-up



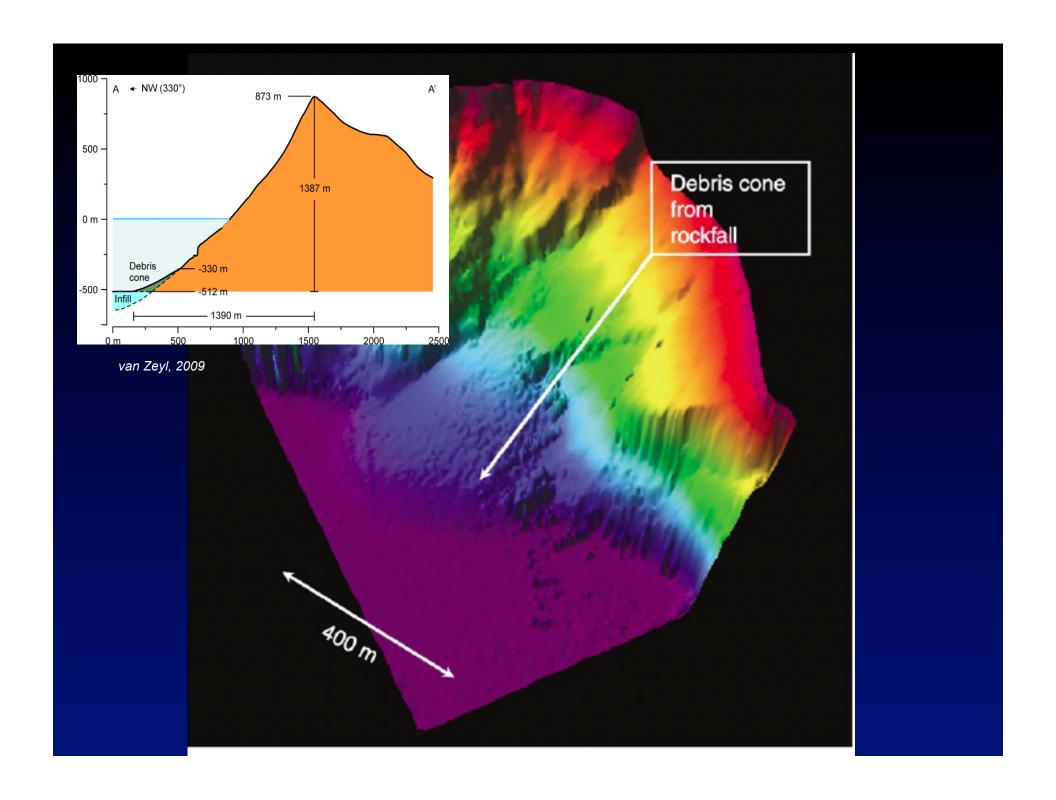
Adeane Point – 16th century

- The 'wave-maker' -





e End

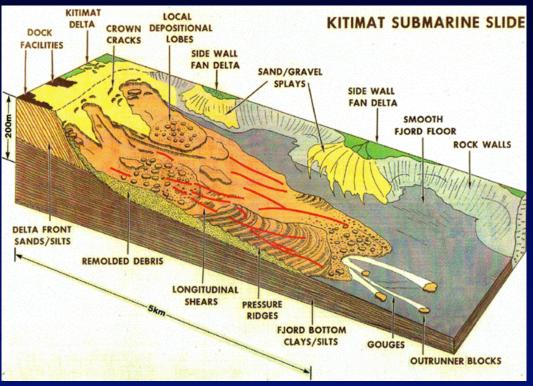


1975 1974

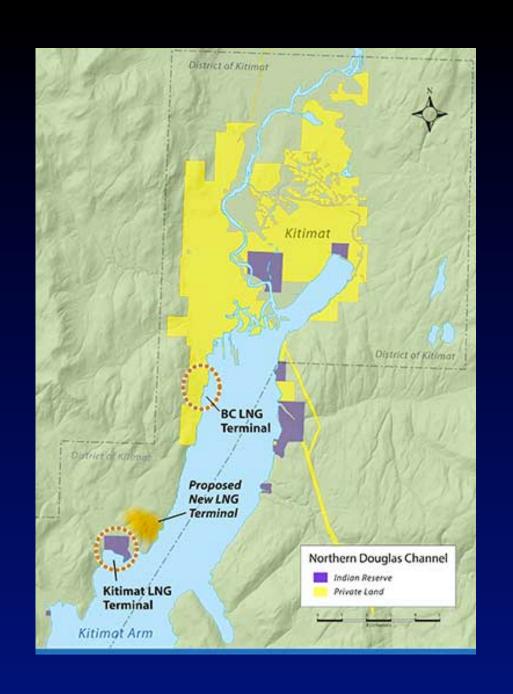
Conway et al., 2012

Kitimat – 1975

- The 'wave-maker' -



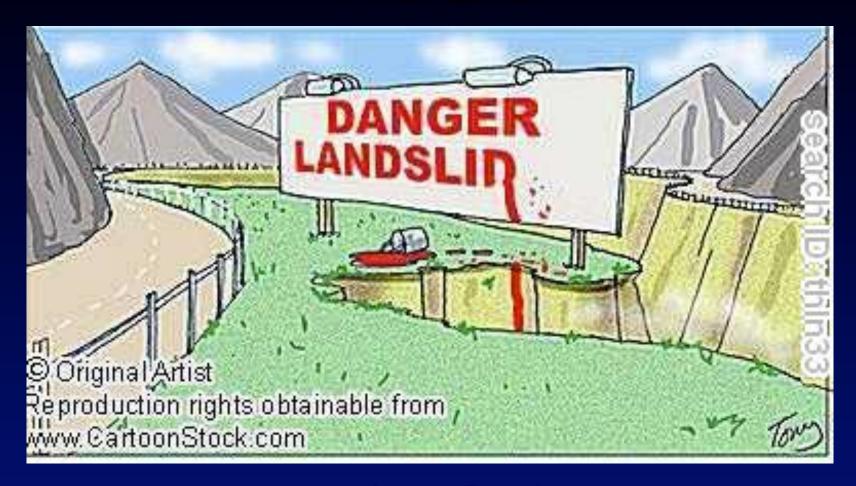
D.B. Prior



Summary

- There is no public or official awareness of the risk posed by landslide-triggered tsunamis in British Columbia
- A fatal landslide-triggered tsunami in BC is inevitable
- It would be in the public interest to systematically inventory steep rock walls in BC fjords and inlets to identify instabilities
- Ditto for steep rock walls bordering BC natural lakes and reservoirs

The End



The End