

What to Do When Evacuating Away from a Tsunami

Evacuate Immediately After the Tremors Stop (※)



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- Once the tremors calm down, do not wait for a tsunami warning or a tsunami advisory and immediately evacuate to higher ground.
(※) A tsunami wave may come at the same time an earthquake is happening, so evacuate immediately if you are by the coast.
- Evacuating away from a tsunami is a race against the clock. If you wait for information from officials to come out, it may be already too late for you to get to safety. Seek out information after you get to a safe area first.

Evacuate Higher Up, Not Farther Away

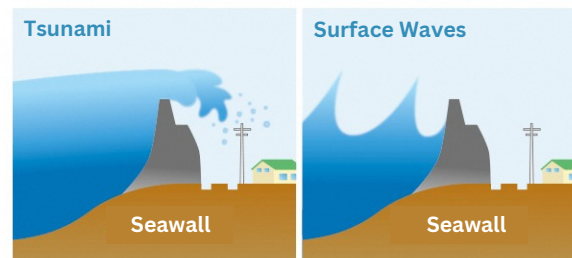
- Do not just evacuate somewhere farther away. Evacuate somewhere higher in sea level.
- If you are unable to evacuate somewhere safe, get to someplace higher in elevation.



Special Characteristics of Tsunamis

Tsunamis are Outstandingly Destructive

- Different from regular ocean waves, tsunamis are triggered by the vertical movement of tectonic plates, so all of the water from the seafloor to the surface moves towards the coast as a large singular wall of water. Its destructive power is not to be underestimated.
- Since the receding wave can continue for a long time, houses and other structures may be pulled back into the sea all at once.



Tsunamis Move Very Fast

- When a tsunami is moving across land, it can move up to ground speeds as fast as about 36 kilometers per hour. This is about as fast as an Olympic sprinter.
- Once you see a tsunami, it is extremely difficult to run away from it.

Tsunamis Can Come and Go Multiple Times

- Tsunamis can crash into land repeatedly over long periods of time. Moreover, the first wave to approach is not necessarily the biggest one.
- Even if the wave has receded once, do not leave your place of safety until the tsunami warning or advisory has been uplifted.

Tsunamis Will Move up Rivers and Streams

- Tsunamis will go through river mouths and go up rivers for many kilometers (also known as an adverse tide).
- Tsunamis flowing upstream may swell over the river levees and cause great damage to regions along the river banks.
- While you obviously should not approach the coast during a tsunami advisory or warning, do not approach rivers or streams until the advisory or warning has been uplifted.



A Receding Wave Does Not Have to Come Before a Tsunami

- A tsunami wave doesn't necessarily start with a receding wave.
- A Depending on the type of quake and the geography around the earthquake's epicenter, a tsunami can arise suddenly. wave doesn't necessarily start with a receding wave.

Tsunami Warnings and Advisories

If there are predictions that a disaster will occur due to a tsunami wave, the Japan Meteorological Agency will issue either a Major Tsunami Warning, a Tsunami Warning, or a Tsunami Advisory.

	Predicted Tsunami Height		Action You Should Take	Predicted Damages
	Quantitative Expression	Qualitative Expression		
Special Warning in effect Major Tsunami Warning	10m超 (Over 10m in height)	巨大 (Huge)	People by the coast or riverbanks should immediately evacuate to higher ground or a safe place. Tsunamis may wash over multiple times, so please stay at your place of safety until the tsunami warning is uplifted.	Wooden houses and structures will be completely destroyed or washed away. People can be swept away by currents caused by the tsunami.
	10m (Between 5 to 10 m in height)			
	5m (Between 3 to 5 m in height)			
Tsunami Warning	3m (Between 1 to 3 m in height)	高い (High)	Do not stop halfway thinking you are safe. Keep moving to as high of a place you can go to evacuate!	Flood damage will occur to areas close to sea level. People can be swept away by currents caused by the tsunami.
Tsunami Advisory	1m (Between 20cm to 1 m in height)	(No information on display)	People in the sea should get out of the water immediately and move away from the coast. Do not approach the coast or go into the water until the tsunami advisory is uplifted.	In the open water, people can be swept away by fast currents. Rafts used for aquaculture can get swept out to sea. Small boats and vessels will capsize.

If the earthquake's epicenter is close to land, a tsunami warning may be issued too late. Please be diligent when following "once it quakes, evacuate". Depending on the geography, tsunamis can be much higher than estimated in localized areas. Aim to evacuate to higher locations. After an earthquake, if the tsunami wave height does not surpass 20cm and there is no apparent worry for damage, or if there are still irregular wave movements after a tsunami advisory has been uplifted, a Tsunami Forecast will be announced.

Tsunami Standard in Kyoto Prefecture

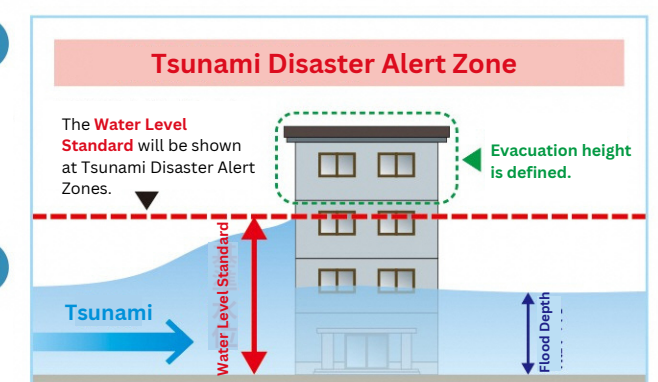
Based on Article 53, Clause 1 of the Act on Regional Development for Tsunami Disaster Prevention, Kyoto Prefecture designated Tsunami Disaster Alert Zones on March 31st, 2017.

What are Tsunami Disaster Alert Zones?

In the event a large-scale tsunami is to approach, areas of considerable concern to human life or mortal safety or areas with special evacuation systems in place to prevent tsunami disasters are called Tsunami Disaster Alert Zones.

What is the Reference Water Level?

The Reference Water Level is the height (depth) from the ground at which a tsunami will hit a building and puts into consideration the extra surge of water that will rise around the building. This number will also be publicized along with the Tsunami Disaster Alert Zones.



Special Characteristics about Kyotango City for Tsunami Risk

For Kyoto Prefecture, there are three sources for tsunami triggers.

- Quakes from Gomura Fault** - A tsunami will reach land right after the tremors. Maximum wave height is approximately 2.0m.
- Quakes from faults off from Wakasa Bay** - Tsunamis will reach land 20 minutes after tremors. Maximum wave height is 4.7m (largest for Kyotango City).
- Quakes from faults in the northeastern Sea of Japan** - Almost no risk for tremors, but tsunamis will arrive approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes after tremors. Maximum wave height is approximately 3.0m.

