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How do earthquakes impact the earth

URL of this page: An earthquake happens when two blocks of earth suddenly slide past each other. Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning at any time of day or night. When an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it can cause property damage, injury and even death. If you live in a coastal area, there is a chance of a tsunami. Damage from earthquakes can also lead to floods or fires. Although there are no guarantees of safety during an earthquake, you can take steps to protect yourself. They should have a disaster plan. Being prepared can help reduce anxiety, anxiety and loss. When you experience a disaster, it is normal to feel stressed. You may need help finding ways to get along. Every year, earthquakes cause thousands of deaths, either directly or due to the resulting tsunamis, landslides, fires, and famines. Quakes occur when a fault (where the Earth's tectonic plates meet) slips and releases energy into waves moving through the ground. Scientists measure the strength of tremors on the Richter scale, which assigns magnitude n.H. to 6.0 or 7.2. A 5.0 magnitude quake is equivalent to an explosion of 32 kilotons, almost the explosive power of the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki in 1945! Going a whole number higher -- e.B from 5.0 to 6.0 -- reflects a tenfold increase in the amplitude of waves. Here are some of the most destructive earthquakes in recent history. Contents Pakistan: 8 October 2005 Indonesia: 26 December 2004 Japan: 17 January 1995 Southern California: 17 January 1994 Central California: 18 October 1989 China: 27 July 1976 Peru: 31 May 1970 Alaska: 28. March, 1964 Southern Chile: May 22, 1960 Southern USSR: October 5, 1948 San Francisco: April 18, 1906 Missouri: December 16, 1811 This earthquake, which recorded 7.6 on the Richter scale and was felt in large parts of Pakistan and northern India, killed more than 80,000 people, injured nearly 70,000 and destroyed thousands of structures. Landslides, rock falls and collapsed buildings left an estimated four million people homeless and cut off access to some areas for several days. This severe earthquake off the west coast of Sumatra island and the ensuing tsunami killed at least 230,000 (and perhaps as many as 290,000) people in 12 countries -- including about 168,000 in Indonesia alone. It registered 9.1 on the Richter scale and will be long remembered for the devastating waves that brought fatalities to countries around the Indian Ocean. Scientists say the quake was so strong that it wobbled by almost an inch on its axis. Display This massive quake in Kobe, Japan, measured 6.9 on the Richter scale. It killed more than 5,000 people and caused more than 100 billion dollars in property losses, making it the most expensive in history. The enormous costs were mainly due to the collapse or damage of more than 200,000 buildings in the area of high housing costs. Coincidentally, the Kobe quake -- or the Great Hanshin earthquake, as is most commonly known in Japan -- occurred on the first anniversary of the Northridge quake. Advertising The 6.7 magnitude quake in Northridge claimed 60 lives and caused an estimated damage of USD 44 billion. The rumbling damaged more than 40,000 buildings in four of California's most populous and expensive counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura and San Bernardino. Fortunately, the earthquake, which hit Utah and northern Mexico, struck at 4.30 .m, when most people were not yet crowding the region's crowded highways, office buildings, and car parks, many of which collapsed. The Loma Prieta quake -- which hit the San Francisco area when Game Three of the 1989 World Series was about to begin in Candlestick Park -- killed 63 people and caused property damage of about 6 billion dollars. At 6.9 on the Richter scale, it was the strongest quake in the Bay Area since 1906. Al Michaels, an ABC announcer at the ballpark for the game, was later nominated for an Emmy for his live earthquake reports. Advertising This quake, a 7.5 on the Richter scale, was one of many large quakes over the years along the Ring of Fire, a belt of heavy seismic activity around the Pacific Ocean. It hit Tangshan, then a city of one million people near China's northeast coast. Official Chinese figures say about 250,000 people have died, but other estimates are up to 655,000. An earthquake of magnitude 7.9 off the west coast of South America caused more than 500 million dollars in damage and killed 66,000 Peruvians, with building collapses responsible for most deaths. Scientists say the South American tectonic plate continues to drift west into the crusty plate of the Pacific Ocean, making more major earthquakes along the continent's coast likely. Advertising The strongest quake in U.S. history -- which lasted three minutes and measures 9.2 on the Richter scale -- hit Prince William Sound in Alaska. Only 15 people died in the quake itself, but the resulting tsunami, which was more than 200 feet high at the Valdez entrance, killed 110 more people and caused 311 million dollars in property damage. The city of Anchorage was hit particularly hard, with 30 blocks in the city center suffering severe damage. Advertising The strongest earthquake ever recorded -- 9.5 on the Richter scale -- was actually a succession of large quakes that struck southern Chile over a space of a few hours. This was followed by a tsunami that devastated the Chilean coast before storming across the Pacific to pulverize Hawaii. In Chile, landslides, floods, and the eruption of the Puyehue volcano less than two days later after the quake. In total, Chile, Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, and the Philippines have suffered more than 5,700 deaths and USD 675 million in property damage. This earthquake in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, killed about 110,000 people, more than two-thirds of the city's population at the time. The 7.3 magnitude rumbling reduced large parts of the city to rubble and was one of the most devastating quakes that shook Central Asia. In 2002, the Turkmenistan government commemorated the devastating event by issuing special coins with images of President Saparmurat Niyazov and his family members -- most of whom died in the 1948 quake. The sonorous San Francisco earthquake -- a magnitude 7.8 quake -- brought down structures across the Bay Area. In San Francisco, buildings crumbled, water pipe broke and tram tracks were twisted into metal waves. But the majority of the 3,000 deaths and 524 million dollars in property damage came from the massive fire after the quake, which quickly spread across the city in the absence of water to fight the flames. People as far as southern Oregon and western Nevada felt the quake, which lasted nearly a minute. The disturbance in New Madrid -- near Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee -- was witnessed by an 8.0 magnitude quake or higher nearly 200 years ago. The tremor spread to the point where church bells were reportedly ringing in Boston, more than 1,500 miles away! It had a dramatic impact on the geography of the area and raised land so high that the Mississippi River seemed to flow upstream. Fortunately, the sparsely populated area suffered only one death and minimal damage to property. Both are destructive storms that can pack powerful winds and devastating storm surges. So how do they differ? Or are they? How Earthquake WorkEarthquake QuizHow Do landslides workHow fire works Have you ever assured someone that your friend is reliable by saying that he or she has both feet on the ground? The fact that there is such a sentence shows how much comfort we take in the idea that the ground under our feet is immobile, immutable and reliable. In fact, much of our civilization, from our homes and buildings to our sources of energy, food, and water, depends on immovable earth. In reality, however, the seemingly stable surface of our planet consists of huge boulders that move slowly but constantly. These pieces constantly collide and rub against each other, and sometimes their edges crack or slide abruptly, suddenly releasing huge amounts of pent-up energy. These disturbing events are called earthquakes, and happen every day all over the planet without people even noticing. But time and again there is a big earthquake, and when that happens, the Vonsamian impulses, which it calls seismic waves, can wreak almost unfathomable destruction and kill and injure many thousands of people [Source: Bolt], that the The cataclysm occurred in Japan on March 11, 2011, when a massive quake, later estimated by the Japanese Meteorological Agency to be 9.0 in strength, struck 130 kilometers east of the city of Sendai on the country's northeast coast. The forces of the quake, the fifth most powerful in the last century, set off a huge wave, a tsunami, which devoured villages, destroyed buildings and drowned and killed people who lived there [Source: Green]. The earthquake and tsunami also severely damaged a nuclear power plant with six reactors at Fukushima, 241 kilometers north of Tokyo, destroying the reserve generators that powered its cooling systems, and causing a dangerous release of radiation that forced people in the region to flee. In total, the quake killed 20,896 people, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Although earthquakes have terrorized humans since ancient times, scientists have only in the last 100 years understood what causes them and developed technologies to detect their origin and measure their size. In addition, engineers and architects have worked to make buildings more resistant to earthquake shocks. One day, the researchers hope to find a way to predict and perhaps even control earthquakes in advance. In this article, we'll give you the latest scientific knowledge about earthquakes and discuss how people can deal with them. But first here are some basic earthquake facts. Facts.

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