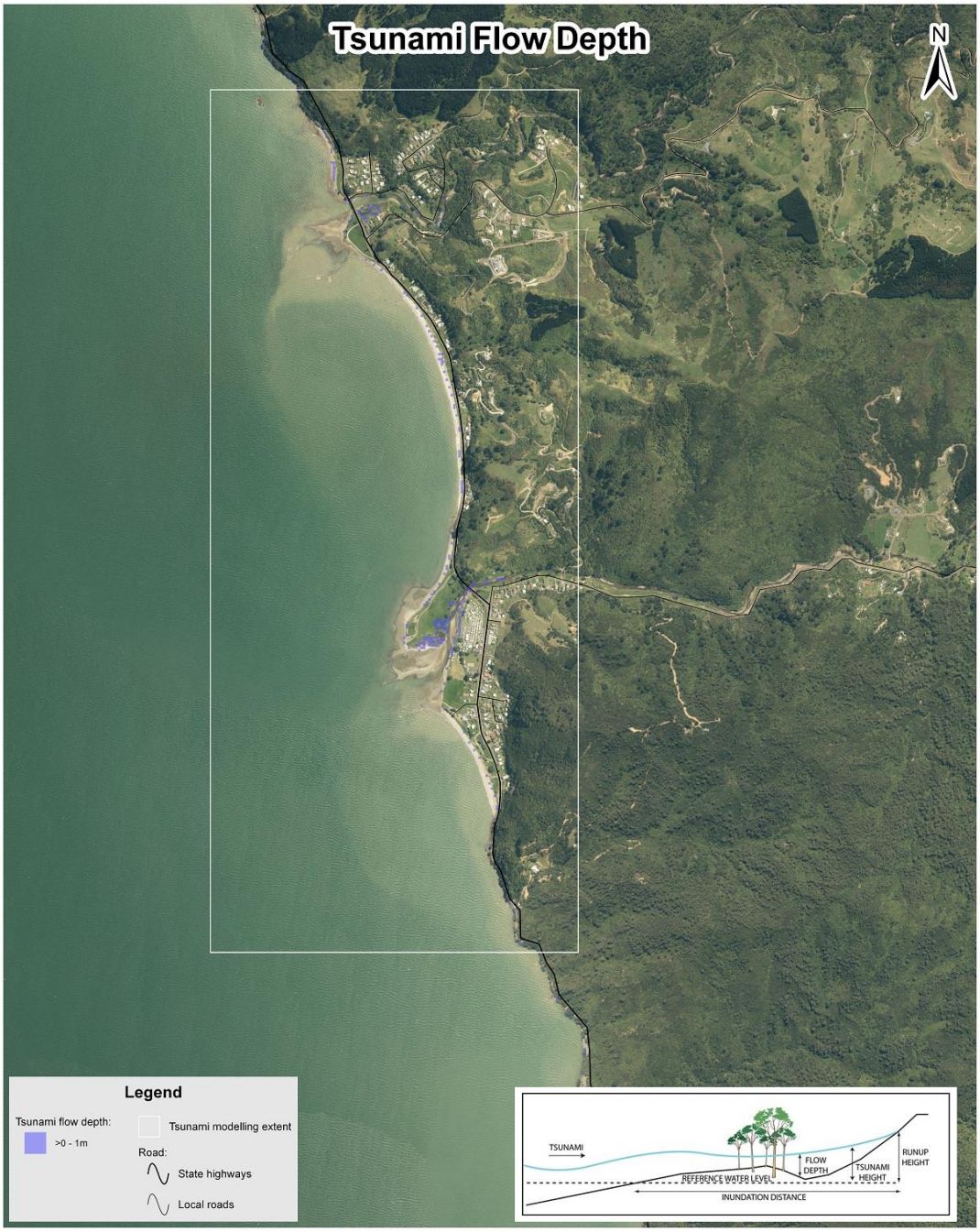
# Te Mata and Tapu tsunami hazards




Acknowledgements and Disclaimers

1. Source reference: Borrero, J. (2019). Numerical Modelling of Tsunami Inundation in Firth of Thames. eCoast Limited, Raglan.
2. Due to the unpredictability of tsunami, the example used in these images represents a possible 'worst case' and is used as guidance only. A larger tsunami event cannot be discounted.
3. © Waikato Regional Aerial Photography Service (WRAPS) 2017. Imagery sourced from Waikato Regional Council. Licensed under CC BY 4.0.
4. Map shows inundation above tide level at Mean High Water Springs.

The flow depth classification applies to areas above the tide level used in this scenario.

**Tapu, Firth of Thames tsunami modelling – distant event**

**Tsunami source: A 1960 Chilean-type tsunami positioned along the central coast of Peru**

0 200 400 600 800 m

Scale at A0
= 1:5,000

Created by: A Jeffries
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Waikato Regional Council
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Waikato

## Table of Contents

## Purpose

To summarise tsunami hazards information for the Te Mata and Tapu communities:

- Where do tsunami come from?
- How long do tsunami waves take to arrive in Te Mata and Tapu from the various sources?
- What impacts do tsunami have on the communities?

## Source reference

This summary draws on information contained within the following technical report:

Borrero, J.C. (2018). *Numerical Modelling of Tsunami Inundation in the Firth of Thames*. eCoast Limited, Raglan.

The full report is available here:
http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/tsunamistrategy

## What is a tsunami?

A tsunami is a series of water waves most commonly caused by seafloor earthquakes. Tsunami waves are different to wind-generated waves in that they are a transfer of energy, and usually travel a lot further inland than wind-generated waves

## Where do tsunamis come from?

Tsunamis caused by seafloor earthquakes occur most commonly around tectonic plate boundaries, particularly around the Pacific 'Ring of Fire'. Tsunamis can also occur along undersea fault lines that lie just offshore, whether associated with a plate boundary or not.

Te Mata and Tapu have three primary sources of tsunami:

- 'Local source' from the Kerepehi Fault
- 'Regional source' from the Tonga-Kermadec Trench just off East Cape
- 'Distant source', most commonly from large earthquakes in South America.

An overview of the tsunami sources, wave arrival times and potential inundation in Te Mata and Tapu is provided in the following pages.

## Further information

Further general information about tsunami hazards is available at:
http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/tsunami

THAMES COROMANDEL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Work to identify tsunami hazards on the Coromandel Peninsula west coast and Firth of Thames is a joint initiative between Thames Coromandel District Council and Waikato Regional Council.*

Waikato REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Waikato

## Local source tsunami from the Kerepehi Fault

### The Kerepehi Fault

A large earthquake along the offshore portion of the Kerepehi Fault is thought to be capable of generating a tsunami. The size of tsunami waves and their arrival time at Te Mata and Tapu depends largely upon the size and position of the earthquake event.

Figure 1 shows the five fault segments considered in the technical report. Of the five faults considered, a magnitude (Mw) 7.1 earthquake rupturing along 16km of segment 'D2' has the largest potential impact on the Te Mata and Tapu communities. This scenario is considered the 'maximum credible event' for Te Mata and Tapu from the Kerepehi Fault.

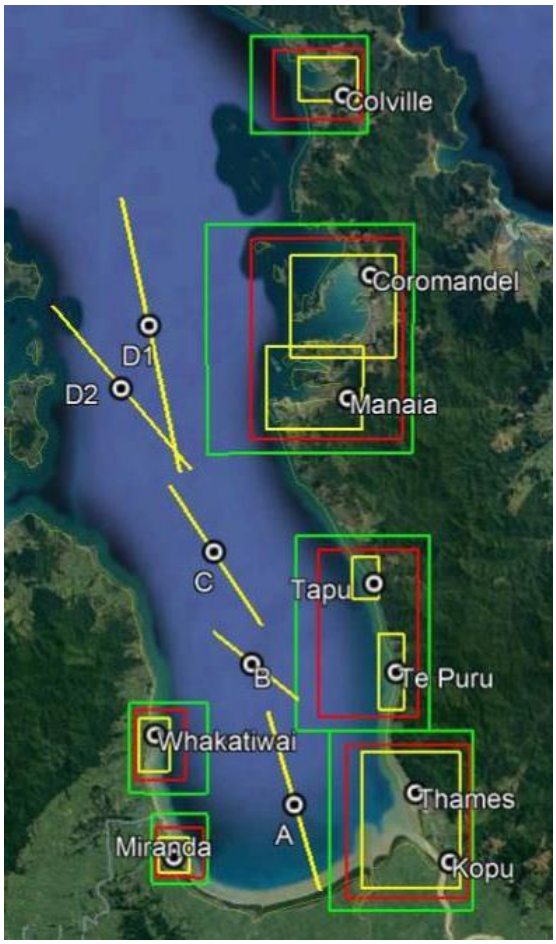


**Figure 1: The five Kerepehi Fault segments considered within the technical report**

### How long does it take for local source waves to arrive at Te Mata and Tapu?

Assuming a maximum credible earthquake along segment 'D2', Figure 2 shows that

- Water levels begin to rise about 15 minutes following the earthquake to 1.0m after 20 minutes, and reach a peak of around 2.0m above the existing water level around 45 minutes following the earthquake
- The third wave is the largest, and water levels continue to rise and fall rapidly but at lower levels for at least eight hours, due to on-going wave arrivals.

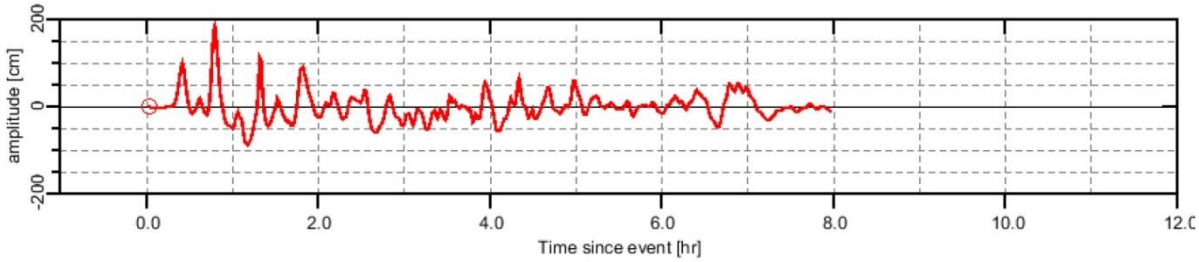


**Figure 2: Wave arrival times and inundation levels from segment 'D2'**

### Inundation maps: impact of local source tsunami waves on Te Mata and Tapu

Figures 3, 4 and 5 (overleaf) show the potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on segment 'D2' of the Kerepehi Fault. It is important to note that the maps:

- Assume wave arrival at Mean High Water Springs (the highest level that spring tides reach on average over a period of time)
- Only show inundation of land areas that are normally above sea level.


**Figure 3: Te Mata**

**Kerepehi Fault potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on segment 'D2'**


**Figure 4: Tapu**

**Kerepehi Fault potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on segment 'D2'**

## Regional source tsunami from the Tonga-Kermadec Trench

### The Tonga-Kermadec Trench

The Tonga-Kermadec Trench is a subduction zone at a convergent tectonic plate boundary, where the Pacific Plate is being subducted underneath the Australian Plate. A large earthquake along the Tonga-Kermadec Trench to the north-east of New Zealand represents the most significant near-source tsunami threat for the Eastern Coromandel Peninsula, but will also affect the Firth of Thames, including Te Mata and Tapu.

The technical report considers that a magnitude (Mw) 8.9 earthquake rupturing along a 450km segment of the Tonga-Kermadec Trench just off East Cape to be a 'maximum credible event' (see Figure 5). This event is similar to the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami that occurred in Japan in 2011.

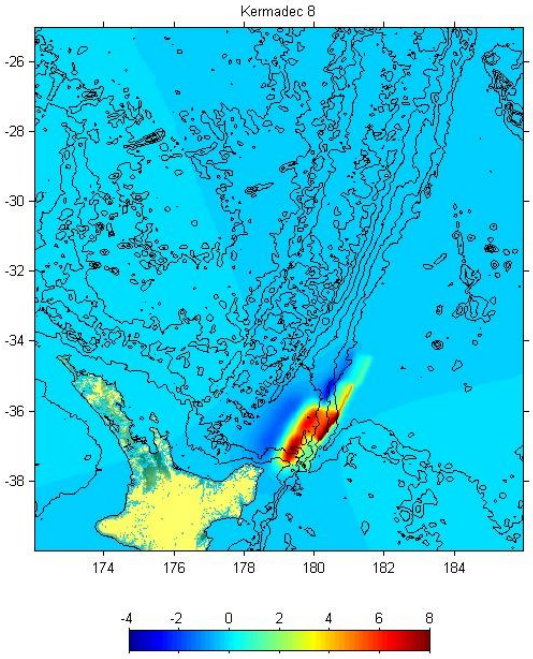


**Figure 5: The 'maximum credible event' from the Tonga-Kermadec Trench. This event is a similar magnitude and nature to the 2011 Japan tsunami**

### How long does it take for regional source waves to arrive at Te Mata and Tapu?

Assuming the magnitude (Mw) 8.9 earthquake described above, Figure 6 shows that:

- Water levels begin to fall about two hours following the earthquake, then rise and fall rapidly (5-6 times per hour) for at least six hours
- The first and second waves rise to around 0.5m and 1.0m respectively just prior to and just after the two and a half-hour mark, with the second wave being the largest, and waves of up to 0.5m occur for another four hours.

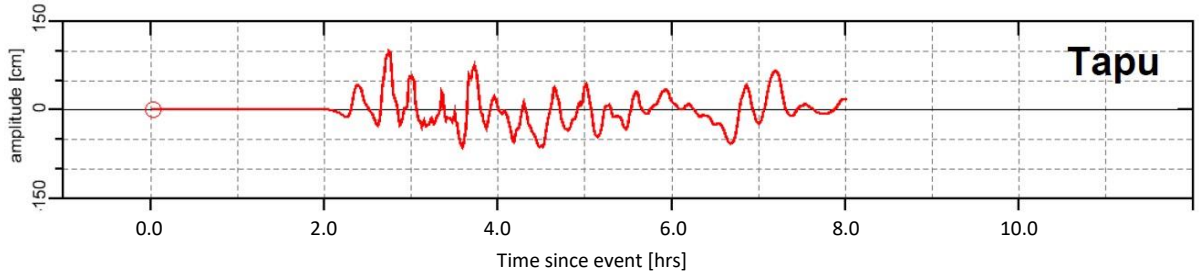


**Figure 6: Wave arrival times and inundation levels from the Tonga-Kermadec Trench (at MHWS)**

### Inundation maps: impact of regional source tsunami waves on Te Mata and Tapu

Figures 7 and 8 (overleaf) show the potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on the Tonga-Kermadec Trench. It is important to note that the maps:

- Assume wave arrival at Mean High Water Springs (the highest level that spring tides reach on average over a period of time)
- Only show inundation of land areas that are normally above sea level.


**Figure 7: Te Mata**

**Potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on the Tonga-Kermadec Trench**

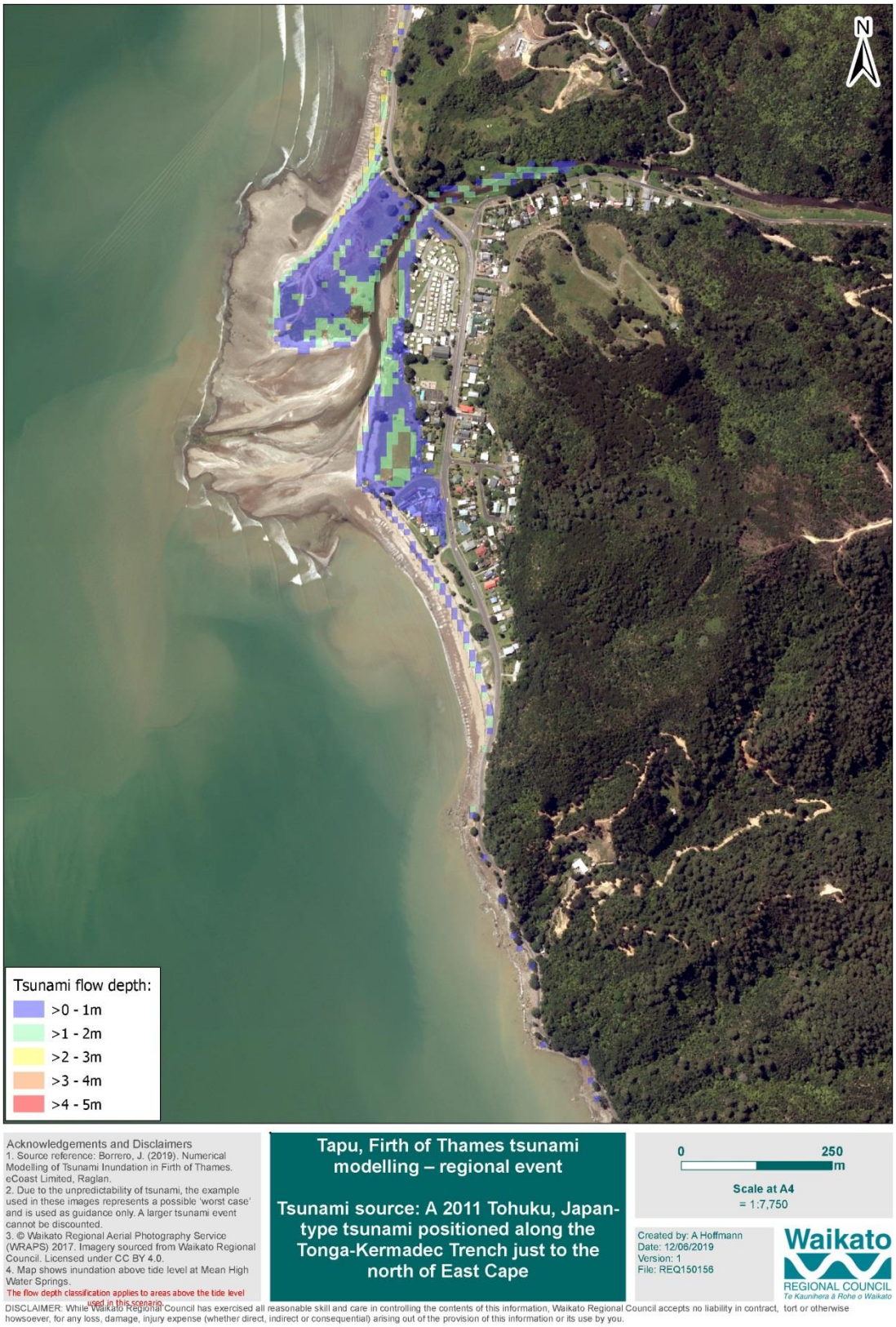


**Figure 8: Tapu**

**Potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake on the Tonga-Kermadec Trench**

## Distant source tsunami from South America

### South American sources

Previous studies have indicated that tsunamis produced by large earthquakes along the South American Subduction Zone have the greatest impact of all the distant tsunami sources on New Zealand.

The technical report considers three scenarios from South America (see Figure 9):

1. The 1960 Valdivia, Chile earthquake (magnitude ~9.2)
2. The 1868 Arica, Chile and Southern Peru earthquake (magnitude ~9.4)
3. 'FF7', a theoretical variant of the 1960 Valdivia earthquake placed in Central Peru (magnitude ~9.2).

Of the three scenarios considered, the FF7 earthquake has the most impact on Te Mata and Tapu at Mean High Water Springs, although this *impact is far lower* than the local and regional sources.

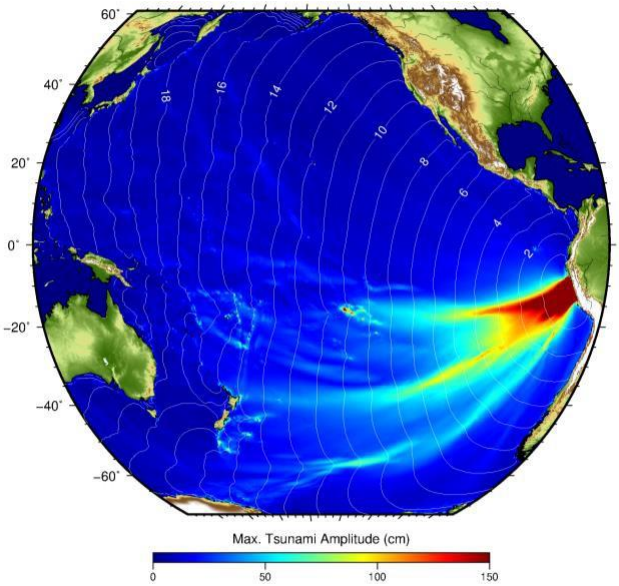


**Figure 9: Map of the 'FF 7' variant of the 1960 Chilean earthquake, placed in Central Peru**

### How long does it take for distant source waves to arrive at Te Mata and Tapu?

Assuming the 'FF 7' scenario, Figure 10 shows that:

- Water levels begin to rise about 16 hours following the earthquake, then rise and fall rapidly (4-6 times per hour) for at least 14 hours following first wave arrival
- The initial wave is small (0.1m), and the waves rise slowly to the maximum inundation level of 0.35m above the existing water level after a further two hours.

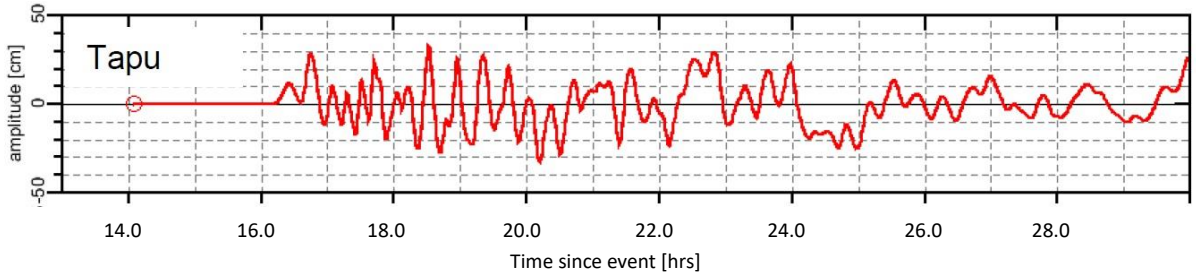


**Figure 10: Wave arrival times and inundation levels from the 'FF 7' distant source scenario**

### Inundation maps: impact of distant source tsunami waves on Te Mata and Tapu

Figures 11 and 12 (overleaf) show the potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake from the Central Peru region of South America. It is important to note that the maps:

- Assume wave arrival at Mean High Water Springs (the highest level that spring tides reach on average over a period of time)
- Only show inundation of land areas that are normally above sea level.


**Figure 11: Te Mata**

**Potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake from Central Peru in South America**


**Figure 12: Tapu**

**Potential inundation from a maximum credible earthquake from Central Peru in South America**