



the TSUNAMI of AMORGOS 9th July 1956



Apart from the casualties (around 50 persons) and the severe damage to the island around the epicenter the seismic rupture generated a **Tsunami** that was observed

in the Cyclades, Dodecanese, **Ionian** and **Aegean** Seas, following along the shores of **both** and **all** over the **Aegean** Sea.

The earthquake on July 9, 1956, involved Amorgos, Anapodiaris and Adyssa, islands of the **Aegean Sea**. It caused by an **underwater** fault in the length of 30 km during the stress extension with a magnitude of 7.7 (Mw=7.7) and a depth of 5.5 to 6 km along southern coast.



At **Alivoni** (southern coast of Amorgos) a full set of 20 m was measured, while 10 m in **Asylipolaki**, 12-14 m on the western coast of **Falagranon** (near Alivoni).
The very high wave measurements were observed only at specific locations in **Amorgos** and **Falagranon**, not everywhere.
Also, the **Tsunami** wave was observed far beyond the epicenter.
In the 1956 event, the majority of the foundation resulted from surface displacement caused by the earthquake itself, rather than from landslides. (Sudgen et al. 2003, Lascaros et al. 2004)



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