



Flood

- A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land.
- It can also occur in rivers, when the strength of the river is so high it flows right out of the river channel



Cyclone

- Tropical **cyclones** are like giant engines that use warm, moist air as fuel.
- That is why they form only over warm ocean waters.
- The warm, moist air over the ocean rises upward and fall near the surface. Because this air moves up and away from the surface.



Avalanche

- An avalanche is a **geophysical hazard involving a slide of a large snow or rock mass down a mountainside**, caused when a build up of material is released down a slope
- It is one of the major dangers faced in the mountains in winter.
- The snow may also **mix with the air and form a powder cloud**.
An avalanche with a powder cloud is known as a powder snow



Landslide

- A landslide is a disaster involving elements of the ground, including rocks, trees, parts of houses, and anything else which may happen to be swept up.
- Landslides can be caused by an **earthquake, volcanic eruptions, or general instability in the surrounding land.**
- **Mudslides or mudflows, are a special case of landslides,** in which heavy rainfall causes loose soil on steep terrain to collapse and slide downwards.



Drought

- A drought is an extended period of months or years when a region suffers a severe deficiency in its water supply.
- Generally, this occurs when a region receives consistently below average rainfall **(300–650 millimetres)**. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region.
- Although droughts can persist for several years, even a short, intense drought can cause significant damage and harm the local economy.



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Tsunami

- A tsunami is a series of waves created when a body of water, such as an ocean, is rapidly displaced.
- Earthquakes, mass movements above or below water, volcanic eruptions and other underwater explosions, landslides, and testing with nuclear weapons at sea all have the potential to generate a tsunami.



Volcanic eruption

- A volcanic eruption is the point in which a volcano is active and releases lava and poisonous gasses in to the air.
- They range from daily small eruptions to extremely infrequent super volcano eruptions (where the volcano expels at least 1,000 cubic kilometres of material).
- Counties like Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, **Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya are very much prone to volcanic eruption.**



Tornado

- Tornadoes are violent, rotating columns of air which can blow at speeds between 50 and 300 mph, and possibly higher.
- Tornadoes can occur one at a time, or can occur in large
- It also occur over water in light rain conditions.



Earthquake

- An earthquake is caused by a sudden slip on a fault.
- Stresses in the earth's outer layer push the sides of the fault together.
- Stress builds up and the rocks slips suddenly, releasing energy in waves that travel through the earth's crust and cause the shaking that we feel during an earthquake.
- An EQ occurs when plates grind and scrape against each other.
- An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves.



Hurricane

- Hurricanes, tropical cyclones, and typhoons are different names for the same phenomenon: a cyclonic storm system that forms over the oceans. It is caused by evaporated water that comes off of the ocean and becomes a storm. The Coriolis Effect causes the storms to spin, and a hurricane is declared when this spinning mass of storms attains a wind speed greater than 74 mph. Hurricane is used for these phenomena in the Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans, tropical cyclone in the Indian, and typhoon in the western Pacific.



Wildfire

- Wildfires, or forest fires, are uncontrolled fires burning in wildland areas. Common causes include lightning, human carelessness, arson, volcano eruption, and pyroclastic cloud from active volcano. They can be a threat to those in rural areas and also to wildlife. Wildfires can also produce ember attacks, where floating embers set fire to buildings at a distance from the fire itself.