By searching the title, publisher, or authors of a book you essentially want, you can discover them rapidly. In the house, storage, or perhaps in your method can be easily met places within set connections. If you object to download and install the 1958 Lituya Bay Alaska Earthquake and Megatsunami Wikipedia lemma simple!

A giant wave generated on July 9, 1958, by a landslide from the head of the bay (background, left) destroyed the town near the right shore. The 1958 Lituya Bay, Alaska earthquake occurred on July 9 at 22:15:58 with a moment magnitude of 7.9 and a maximum intensity of X. On July 9, 1958, a 1,720 foot tsunami crashed into Lituya Bay, a small fjord in Alaska, after an earthquake measuring 8.3 magnitude occurred 13 miles away. Southeast Alaska earthquake, July 10, 1958. Waves damaged the north shores of Lituya Bay, from features points to the upper part of Lituya Bay. A giant wave was generated in Lituya Bay, Alaska, on July 9, by a landslide from the head of the bay. Alaska Division of Geology and Geophysical Surveys. In 1968, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake generated a 30 million cubic yard rockslide into Lituya Bay. A number of claims exists about the 1958 Lituya Bay earthquake, 40 years after the event, including claims that the event was caused by a landslide or a volcanic eruption.

46 years ago: The 1958 Lituya Bay earthquake and Lituya Bay

1958 Lituya Bay earthquake and megatsunami - Wikipedia
The 1958 Lituya Bay earthquake occurred on July 9 at 22:15:58 with a magnitude (moment magnitude of 7.9 to 8.3) and a maximum intensity of X. The strike-slip earthquake took place on the Fairweather Fault and triggered a landslide of 40 million cubic yards (30 million cubic meters and about 90 million tons) into the narrow inlet of Lituya Bay, Alaska. The tallest wave ever recorded was a local tsunami, triggered by an earthquake and rockfall, in Lituya Bay, Alaska on July 9, 1958. The wave crashed against the opposite shoreline and ran upslope to an elevation of 1720 feet, removing trees and vegetation the entire way.

The 1958 Lituya Bay Landslide and Tsunami - A Territorial Report
The 1958 Lituya Bay Landslide and Tsunami - A Territorial Report

Lituya Bay - Wikipedia
Lituya Bay, /lɪˈtjuːjə/; Tlingit: Ltu.aa, meaning ‘lake within the point’, is a fjord located on the coast of the southeastern Alaska, in the U.S. state of Alaska. It is 14.5 km (9 mi) long and 3.2 km (2 mi) wide at its widest point. The bay was noted in the 18th century by the Spanish explorer Juan Francisco de Bernard de la Pinilla. In 1958, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake occurred in Alaska, the largest in recorded history. The earthquake triggered a landslide of 40 million cubic yards (30 million cubic meters and about 90 million tons) into the narrow inlet of Lituya Bay, Alaska. The largest wave ever recorded was a local tsunami, triggered by an earthquake and rockfall, in Lituya Bay, Alaska on July 9, 1958. The wave crashed against the opposite shoreline and ran upslope to an elevation of 1720 feet, removing trees and vegetation the entire way.

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The Largest Earthquakes in the United States
On November 3, 2002, the Denali earthquake, which had a magnitude of 7.9, occurred in Alaska but also had no fatalities. Other earthquakes in Alaska include the 2014 Aleutian Islands earthquake (magnitude 9.0), 2018 Gulf of Alaska earthquake (magnitude 8.0), and 1958 Lituya Bay earthquake and megatsunami (magnitude 7.8). The largest wave ever recorded was a local tsunami, triggered by an earthquake and rockfall, in Lituya Bay, Alaska on July 9, 1958. The wave crashed against the opposite shoreline and ran upslope to an elevation of 1720 feet, removing trees and vegetation the entire way.