



# TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP

## DUNES CITY, OREGON



### IF YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:

- Drop, cover, and hold
- Move immediately inland to higher ground
- Do not wait for an official warning

### SI USTED SIENTE EL TEMBLOR:

- Tírese al suelo, cúbrase, y espere
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar
- No espere por un aviso oficial

ASSEMBLY AREA  
ÁREA DE REUNIÓN



OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA: Evacuate to this area for all tsunami warnings or if you feel an earthquake.

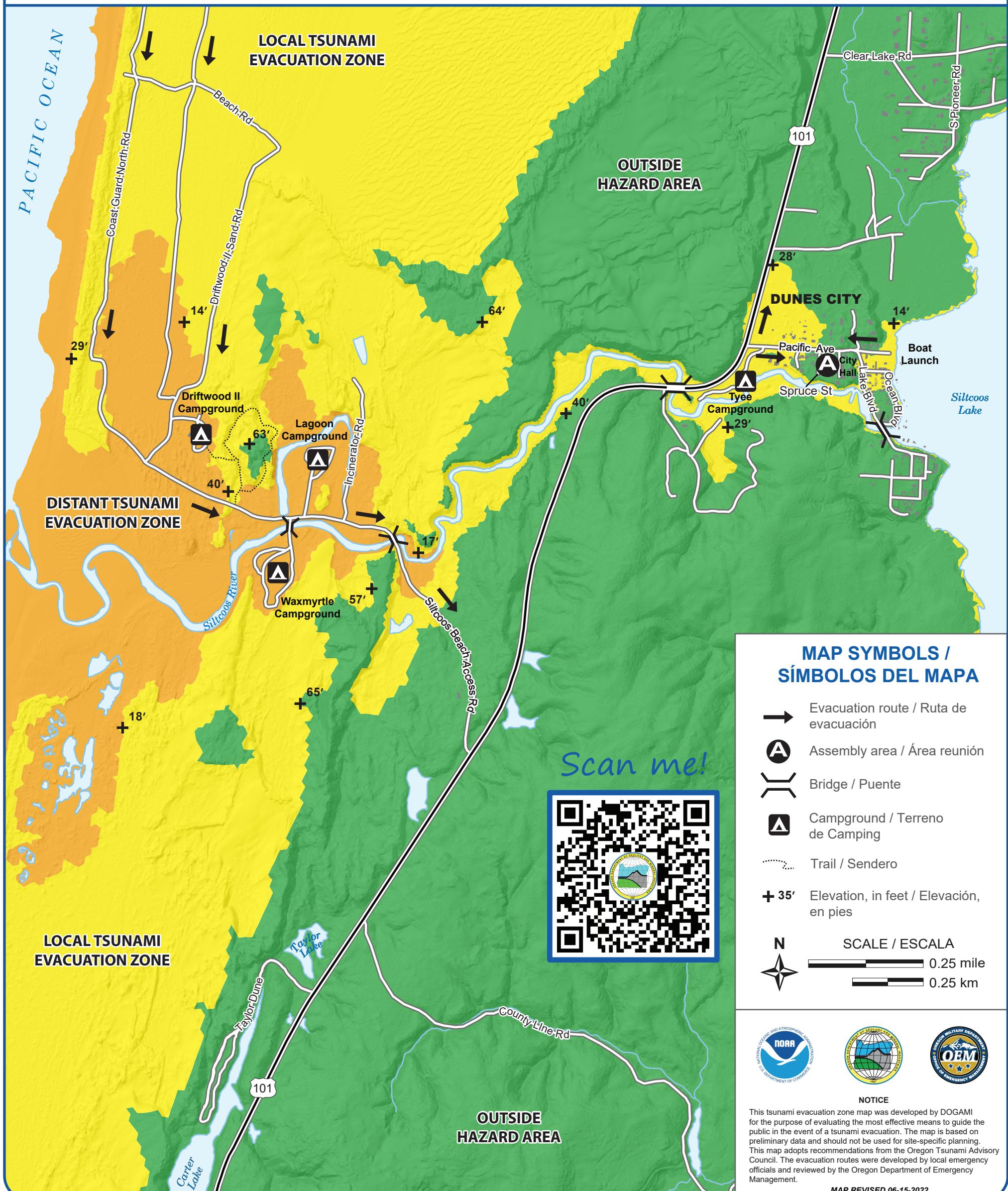
ZONA DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacue a esta área para todas las advertencias del maremoto o si usted siente un temblor.

LOCAL CASCADIA EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a local tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.

MAREMOTO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Zona de evacuación para un tsunami local de un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.

DISTANT TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a distant tsunami from an earthquake far away from the Oregon coast.

MAREMOTO DISTANTE: Zona de evacuación para un tsunami distante de un temblor lejos de la costa de Oregon.



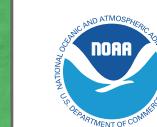
### MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA

- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- Ⓐ Assembly area / Área reunión
- ↔ Bridge / Puente
- ▲ Campground / Terreno de Camping
- Trail / Sendero
- + 35' Elevation, in feet / Elevación, en pies

SCALE / ESCALA

0.25 mile

0.25 km

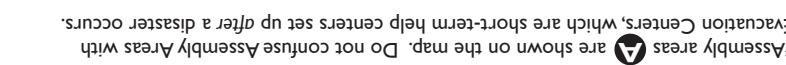


### NOTICE

This tsunami evacuation zone map was developed by DOGAMI for the purpose of evaluating the most effective means to guide the public in the event of a tsunami evacuation. The map is based on preliminary data and should not be used for site-specific planning. This map adopts recommendations from the Oregon Tsunami Advisory Council. The evacuation routes were developed by local emergency officials and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management.

MAP REVISED 06-15-2022

shoreline areas, then turn on your local broadcast media or NOAA weather radio for more information. Evacuation for a distant tsunami will generally be indicated by an official warning and evacuation to safety. A **distant tsunami** will take 4 hours or more to come ashore. You will feel no earthquake, and the tsunami will generally be smaller than that from a local earthquake. Typically, there is time for an official warning and evacuation to safety. Areas with area has been put into an official TSUNAMI WARNING. If you do not hear an announcement, a **sudden change of sea level** should prompt you to move immediately to high ground. If you see a sudden sea level change, first evacuate away from the local area.

\*Assembly Areas  are shown on the map. Do not congregate. Areas with

need assistance locating lost family members.

4. After evacuation, check with local emergency officials if

structures before anyone can go back into them. Local officials must inspect all flooded or earthquake-damaged channels, and dangerous waves can persist for several hours.

3. Stay away from potentially hazardous areas until you receive an ALL CLEAR from local officials. Tsunamis often follow rivers and be prepared!

tsunami, it is unlikely that anyone will help you, so make a plan for a distant tsunami, then help from the street. If the emergency is a

enough to be visible from the front door knob. Make it large enough (sheet or towel) to the front door knob. Make it large

2. If you need help evacuating, tie something

to an Assembly Area. Follow evacuation signs and arrows

1. Evacuate on foot, if at all possible.

and **distant tsunamis**

 **Tsunami Evacuation Route**

**Local tsunami** (a series of waves, usually caused by a displacement of the ocean floor by an

undersea earthquake. As tsunami enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can

cause great loss of life and property damage.

A **tsunami** is a series of waves, usually caused by a displacement of the ocean floor by an

recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a

**local tsunami**) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a **distant tsunami**).

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can

occur any time, day or night. Typically wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean

over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions

a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon