

Landslide Induced Earthquake in Greenland

Source: TH

Why in News?

Recently, scientists detected unusual <u>seismic waves</u> around the world caused due to <u>landslides</u> in Greenland that lasted nine days.

- Unlike typical earthquake signals (<u>P and S waves</u>), these waves exhibited a single frequency, suggesting a non-seismic origin.
- Seismologists initially labelled the phenomenon as a "USO" (Unidentified Seismic Object) due to its mysterious nature.

What are the Key Facts About this Landslide-Induced Earthquake?

- Origin: By analysing seismic data, satellite images, water level monitors, and simulations, scientists discovered that a large landslide in <u>Dickson Fjord, Greenland</u>, triggered the event.
 - The collapse of Hvide Stovhorn peak led to a rock-ice avalanche, triggering a submarine landslide.
- Seiche Effect in the Fjord: In the confined fjord, waves bounce between its walls, creating a phenomenon known as a "seiche."
 - This **back-and-forth sloshing** persisted for over nine days, with **waves oscillating** every 90 seconds.
- Tsunami: The earthquake gave rise to a 200-metre-high mega-tsunami at an isolated place in the Arctic Ocean region. It didn't kill anyone but it damaged an unstaffed research facility on the island of Ella.
- Global Reverberations: The seiche waves sent seismic signals across the globe causing Earth's surface to vibrate.
 - This prolonged reverberation was detected on seismometers from the <u>Arctic</u> to <u>Antarctica</u>.
- Link to Climate Change: The landslide occurred because the glacier at the fjord's foot melted and retreated due to global warming, leaving the rocky slope unsupported and causing it to collapse.
 - It underscores the impact of <u>climate change</u> in polar regions, where warming accelerates ice melt, destabilising landscapes.

EARTHQUAKE

ABOUT

 Shaking of the earth; caused due to release of energy, generating seismic waves in all directions

EARTHQUAKE WAVES

- Body Waves: Move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth
 - P Waves: Move faster, First to arrive at surface, Similar to sound waves, Travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials
 - S Waves: Arrive at surface with some time lag, Travel only through solid materials
- Surface Waves: Last to report on seismographs, More destructive, Cause displacement of rocks
- Love Waves: Same motion as S-waves (horizontal) without vertical displacement, Sideways motion perpendicular to the direction of propagation, Faster than Rayleigh waves
- Rayleigh Waves: Cause the ground to shake in an elliptical pattern, Spread out the most of all seismic waves, Move vertically and horizontally in a vertical plane

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES

- Release of energy along a Fault/Fault Zones
 (break in the crustal rocks)
- Movement of tectonic plates (most common)
- Volcanic eruption (stress changes in rockinjection/withdrawal of magma)
- Human activities (mining, explosion of as chemical/nuclear devices etc.)

MEASURING EARTHQUAKE

- Seismometers Measures seismic waves
- Richter Scale Measures magnitude (energy released; range: 0-10)
- Mercalli Measures intensity (visible damage; range: 1-12)

DISTRIBUTION

- Circum-Pacific Belt 81% of earthquakes
- Alpide Earthquake Belt 17% of the largest earthquakes
- Mid-Atlantic Ridge Mostly submerged
- underwater: Dright IAS Dright IAS



HYPOCENTER

Location where the earthquake starts (below earth's surface)

- EPICENTER AND A DRIAD TO A DRIAD
 - Location right above the Hypocenter (on the earth's surface)





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EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

- India is one of the highly earthquake affected countries due to the presence of technically active mountains - the Himalayas.
- India has been divided into 4 seismic zones (II, III, IV, and V)



What are Fjords?

- About: Fjords are elongated, deep, narrow steep-sided inlets of the sea that extend far inland and are formed due to the inundation of a glaciated valley.
 - $\circ\,$ Fjords are found in mountainous areas of both the Northern and Southern
 - Hemispheres, particularly in the higher latitudes (up to about 800).
- Formation of Fjords: Fjords were formed during the last Ice Age by glaciers. As glaciers moved slowly, they carved out deep valleys, leading to the creation of fjords.
 - Fjords are deepest inland because the glacier's force was strongest there during glaciation.

Glacial valley & Fjord formation



- Geographic Distribution of Fjords: Fjords are primarily found in Norway, Chile, New Zealand, Canada, Greenland, and Alaska.
- Coral Reefs in Fjords: Some fjords, particularly in Norway, host deep cold-water <u>coral reefs</u>, which support various marine species like fish, plankton, and <u>sea anemones</u>.
 - These cold-water reefs thrive in **complete darkness and under extreme pressure**, unlike their tropical counterparts.
- Skerries (Rocky Islands): Skerries are small rocky islands found around fjords, formed by glaciation. They are common along the Scandinavian coastline.
- Fjords as Calm Harbours: Despite the rocky islands or skerries that can make navigation difficult, fjords are generally calm and protected. This makes them ideal harbours for ships due to their tranquil waters.

Greenland

- Largest Island: Greenland is recognised as the world's largest island and functions as an autonomous Denmark territory.
 - $\circ\,$ Geographically, it is a part of the North American continent.

- **Climate**: Greenland experiences perpetual **daylight for two months** each year due to its high latitude.
- Strategic Importance: The United States established a radar base at Thule at the start of the Cold War.



UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

<u>Prelims</u>

Q. With reference to the water on the planet Earth, consider the following statements: (2021)

- 1. The amount of water in the rivers and lakes is more than the amount of groundwater.
- 2. The amount of water in polar ice caps and glaciers is more than the amount of groundwater.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

Q.Which of the following phenomena might have influenced the evolution of organisms? (2014)

- 1. Continental drift
- 2. Glacial cycles

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

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