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JUST IN

THE CDRRM PLAN vs. EARTH SCIENCE



It is the study of the Earth and the celestial bodies that orbit it in our solar system. Defined as the area of science concerned with the Earth's atmosphere as well as its physical aspects. Geology is the study of the solid earth, oceanography, and hydrology, the study of the earth's water, meteorology, and climatology, is the study of the atmosphere. Give a specified explanation of how natural phenomena like earthquakes, tsunamis, movement of the plate tectonics boundary and seafloor spreading occur and happen.



P L a n

Mayroon itong limang proseso ng paghahanda: Prebensiyon at Mitigasyon, Kahandaan, Pagtugon, at Pagbangon. Nagsisilbing mga balangkas upang matulungan na maging wais ang mga mamamayan sa oras ng sakuna na dulot ng paggalaw ng mga lithospheric plates (plate tectonics) na nagdudulot ng mga primarying sakuna katulad ng Pagsabog ng mga Bulkan, Lindol, at nabubuong malalaking tubig dagat na tinatawag na Tsunami. Pagpa-plano kung paano at ano ang gagawin para sa pagharap sa mga sakuna at kung paano makatutulong sa gobyerno upang mabawasan ang kanilang responsibilidad na tulungang ibangon ang mamamayan. Kabilang dito ang pagbabalangkas ng mga plano at patakaran upang matugunan ang mga isyu at isyu sa kapaligiran na nakakaapekto o nakakapeligro sa komunidad.

HOW DO VOLCANIC ERUPTION HAPPEN?

Volcanic eruptions happen on top of places within the Earth wherever pressure, temperature, and therefore the presence of water fight to soften the rock. The 2 kinds of plate boundaries are presumably to provide volcanic activity at divergent plate boundaries and focused plate boundaries. At a divergent boundary, tectonic plates move away from each other. They seriously separate because rock incessantly moves up from the mantle into this boundary, building new plate material on each side of the plate boundary.

HOW DO EARTHQUAKES HAPPEN?

Mainly caused by the release of a large amount of energy into the Earth's crust, which causes seismic waves, these are waves that flow through or above the Earth and are often produced by movements of the tectonic plates, likely by earthquakes. When tectonic plates become trapped, tension is created on the ground, which causes earthquakes. The focus, or hypocenter, of an earthquake, is the location underground where the first rock splits. The epicenter of an earthquake is the location directly above the center that is found on the earth's surface. Foreshocks can be felt from a few minutes to days or even years after the main shock.

HOW DO TSUNAMIS HAPPEN?

Most frequently brought on by massive earthquakes occur at tectonic plate borders. When such an ocean floor at a plate boundary unexpectedly goes up or down, the water above it is displaced, which causes the rolling waves that will constitute a tsunami to be launched. When the mid-ocean ridge or the seafloor spreading didn't move away from each other in the divergent boundary it will result in underwater volcanic eruptions and produce an earthquake that will give way to tsunamis and trenches. It will cause build and form a massive disaster in the "Ring of Fire" of the Pacific Ocean, a geologically active region where tectonic movements frequently cause earthquakes and volcanoes.

PREBENSIYON AT MITIGASYON

Due to the movement of the different types of the plate boundary, mostly caused by the convergent plate boundary and known as the DESTRUCTIVE PLATE BOUNDARY, that mostly causes earthquakes and destroys the seafloor, resulting in tsunamis. As plate tectonics moves due to the convection or heat current under the Earth's surface, list all the possibilities that can result in hazards and risks.

While very rare, strong volcanic eruptions constitute abrupt disturbances that have the potential to move a significant amount of water and produce extremely devastating tsunami waves close to the source. As you respond to Prevention and Mitigation (Prebensiyon at Mitigasiyon), you should know your respective pros and cons to reduce the massive effects when facing and thinking credible conclusions to overcome the massive situation of the disaster, like what is the potential source of danger, who may be affected by the risk, the time when a hazard may be experienced, and the magnitude or scope of the risk's possible effects.



"SAFETY MO, PRIORITY KO"

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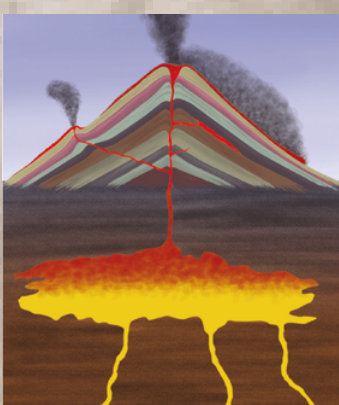
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KAHANDAAN

Enough magma gathers in the magma chamber, forces its way to the surface, and bursts, approximately 80 to 90 percent of all volcanic eruptions occur where the plates are spreading apart. When a volcanic eruption is attempting to erupt, provide concrete and generalized steps such as reminding and teaching where to go and asking for help from the officials and someone more capable of rescuing us.

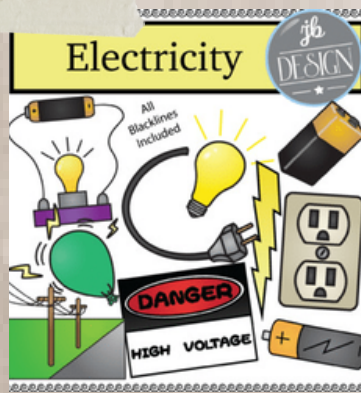
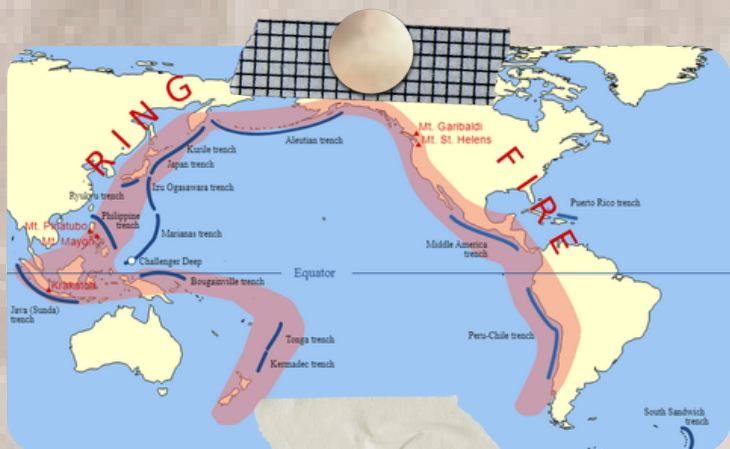
Share the information, thoughts, and ideas that you know about a community's disaster in response to the pressure that makes the plate tectonics move under the surface of the Earth. Due to its overlapping pressure to occur, it is unexpected to happen at many times and capabilities and physical characteristics, as well as emerging threats and hazards of certain disasters that happened and will happen.



PAGTUGON

The Philippines is one of the countries that are near the Pacific Ring of Fire (Ring of Fire), that's why there are massive volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis happening where plates overlap along convergent boundaries known as subduction zones, where the plate that is underneath is subducted to another plate by the plate above, and is a result of the magnitude of plate movement in the region throughout most of the Ring of Fire. The best way to respond to its effects is by informing government officials to take measures to immediately fix the damaged needs of the people, such as electricity and water flows, through an open letter.

One of the most destructive natural calamities, earthquakes, causes a lot of injuries, deaths, or crippling, list of urban and rural health facilities was included in both urban and rural locations because each community had a health center that was chosen at random. Then, from the list of all homes protected by one household, one was chosen to attend the chosen health center for them to be assisted by you and to use the right to be safe of the cleanliness of the sources of supply for the demand of the people, which are the farms, fisheries, and markets.



PAGBANGON

A tsunami is a set of incredibly large waves brought on by a significant and abrupt movement of the ocean, typically brought on by an earthquake at or near the ocean crust. Thinking of innovative ways to avoid the severe effects and aftermath of a disaster is like participating seriously in community emergency drills. Don't assume that a tsunami is ended after one, because the next one could be bigger, the risk could last for hours, and your new structural strength must be certified as safe by a skilled professional.

Tsunamis are caused by disturbances that move a huge body of water out of its normal position and to comprehend the significance of threatening seafloor movement as a key contributor to tsunamis, one must have a basic understanding of plate tectonics. Right to be heard to decrease consumer prices to meet their needs and to recover from the hardships caused by disasters and governments must try to preserve what has been rebuilt as well since doing so makes large and small cities more adaptable by lowering their vulnerability.



"SAFETY MO, PRIORITY KO"