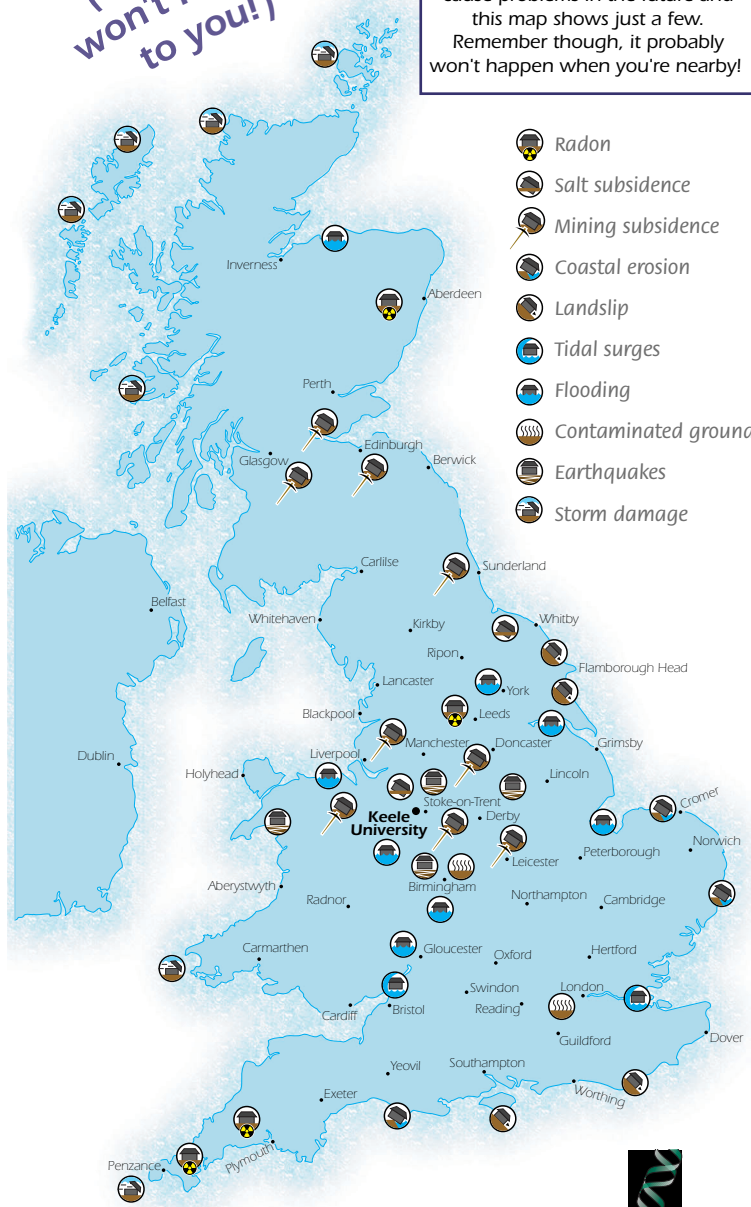


# Geohazards Map of Great Britain

*(It probably won't happen to you!)*

So, are geohazards a threat in your area? There are many phenomena (natural and man-made) that may cause problems in the future and this map shows just a few. Remember though, it probably won't happen when you're nearby!



For information on degree courses in both Geology and in Geography at Keele University please visit our website at: [www.esci.keele.ac.uk](http://www.esci.keele.ac.uk), phone 01782 583615, or write to: *The School of Earth Sciences & Geography, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5BG*

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### WIND DAMAGE! - THE BEAUFORT SCALE

What happens when it blows: visually assessing wind speed.

Beaufort no.	mph	Effects observed
0	<1	No wind movement, any smoke would rise vertically
1	1-3	Smoke drift would indicate a wind direction
2	4-7	Wind just felt on face, leaves rustle slightly
3	8-12	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion.
4	13-16	Dust and loose leaves and paper raised, small branches move.
5	17-24	Small trees in leaf begin to sway.
6	25-31	Larger tree branches in motion.
7	32-38	Whole trees in motion
8	29-46	Twigs and small branches broken off trees
9	47-54	Slight structural damage (eg slates off roof)
10	55-83	Trees uprooted, considerable structural damage.

For more info do visit the Keele University weather resource pages at: [www.esci.keele.ac.uk/weather/](http://www.esci.keele.ac.uk/weather/)

### INCOMING ASTEROID !!! - THE TORINO SCALE

Assessing Asteroid and Comet Impact Hazard Predictions in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Although the annual probability of the Earth being struck by something large from space is extremely small, the consequences of such a collision are so catastrophic that it is prudent to assess the nature of the threat and prepare to deal with it. Here's a scale developed to do just that! For more info please see: <http://impact.arc.nasa.gov/torino>

Events having no likely consequences	0	The likelihood of a collision is zero, or well below the chance that a random object of the same size will strike the Earth within the next few decades. This designation also applies to any small object that, in the event of a collision, is unlikely to reach the Earth's surface intact.
Events meriting careful monitoring	1	The chance of collision is extremely unlikely, about the same as a random object of similar size striking the Earth in the next few decades.
	2	A somewhat close, but not unusual encounter. Collision is very unlikely.
Events meriting concern	3	A close encounter, with 1% or greater chance of a collision capable of causing localized destruction.
	4	A close encounter, with 1% or greater chance of a collision capable of causing regional devastation.
Threatening events	5	A close encounter, with a significant threat of a collision capable of causing regional devastation.
	6	A close encounter, with a significant threat of a collision capable of causing a global catastrophe.
	7	A close encounter, with an extremely significant threat of a collision capable of causing a global catastrophe.
Certain collisions	8	A collision capable of causing localized destruction. Such events occur somewhere on Earth between once per 50 years and once per 1000 years.
	9	A collision capable of causing regional devastation. Such events occur between once per 1000 years and once per 100,000 years.
	10	A collision capable of causing a global climatic catastrophe. Such events occur once per 100,000 years, or less often.

### EARTHQUAKE! - the European Macroseismic Scale

Measuring the effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface.

You're sure to have heard of the Richter Scale which is used to compare the size of earthquakes, but here's a more easily used scale providing a way of measuring earthquakes using observable effects.

1	Not felt	Not felt, even under the most favourable circumstances.
2	Scarcely felt	Vibration is felt only by individual people at rest in houses, especially on upper floors.
3	Weak	The vibration is weak and is felt indoors by a few people. People at rest feel a swaying or light trembling.
4	Largely observed	The earthquake is felt indoors by many people, outdoors by very few. A few people are awakened. The level of vibration is not frightening. Windows, doors and dishes rattle. Hanging objects swing.
5	Strong	The earthquake is felt indoors by most, outdoors by few. Many sleeping people awake. A few run outdoors. Buildings tremble throughout. Hanging objects swing considerably. China and glasses clatter together. The vibration is strong. Top heavy objects topple over. Doors and windows swing open or shut.
6	Slightly damaging	Felt by most indoors and by many outdoors. Many people in buildings are frightened and run outdoors. Small objects fall. Slight damage to many ordinary buildings e.g.: fine cracks in plaster and small pieces of plaster fall.
7	Damaging	Most people are frightened and run outdoors. Furniture is shifted and objects fall from shelves in large numbers. Many ordinary buildings suffer moderate damage: small cracks in walls; partial collapse of chimneys.
8	Heavily damaging	Furniture may be overturned. Many ordinary buildings suffer damage: chimneys fall; large cracks appear in walls and a few buildings may partially collapse.
9	Destructive	Monuments and columns fall or are twisted. Many ordinary buildings partially collapse and a few collapse completely.
10	Very destructive	Many ordinary buildings collapse.
11	Devastating	Most ordinary buildings collapse.
12	Completely devastating	Practically all structures above and below ground are heavily damaged or destroyed.

For more info do visit the Keele University Earthquake resource centre at: [www.esci.keele.ac.uk/earthquakes/](http://www.esci.keele.ac.uk/earthquakes/)