Onna Village
Disaster Prevention Map
(Southern Area)

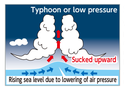
Types of Tsunami Warnings / Advisory

*Major Tsunami Warnings are regarded as an Emergency Warning.

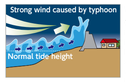
Type	Announcement Criteria	Predicted Tsunami Heights: Quantitative Expressions (maximum tsunami height predictions)	Predicted Tsunami Heights: Terms for Major Earthquakes	Actions to be expected and to be taken
Major Tsunami Warning	When the maximum tsunami height is expected to exceed 3 m.	Over 10 m (10 m < predicted height)	Huge	Inland damages by tsunamis are expected. People in the coastal or riverside area should evacuate immediately to a safe location such as an elevated ground or a tsunami evacuation building. Stay at a safe location until the Tsunami Warning is turned off.
		10 m (5 m < predicted height ≤ 10 m)		
		5 m (3 m < predicted height ≤ 5 m)		
Tsunami Warning	When the maximum tsunami height is expected to exceed 1 m but not exceed 3 m.	3 m (1 m < predicted height ≤ 3 m)	High	
Tsunami Advisory	When the maximum tsunami height is expected to exceed 0.2 m and cause potential damage but not exceed 1 m.	1 m (0.2 m ≤ predicted height ≤ 1 m)	(N/A)	Evacuation is not necessary on land. People in the ocean should immediately get out from water and stay away from the coast. Do not stay on the beach or engage in fishing. Do not go into the sea or go near the coast until the Tsunami Advisory is turned off.

How Storm Surges Form

A storm surge is a phenomenon that occurs when sea levels become unusually high during the approach of a typhoon or by a developed low pressure. When storm surge occurs, strong winds and waves agitate high tide and sea level may exceed the levee and flood inland behind it. If there are rivers flowing into the sea where the storm surge is occurring, high tide level and waves block the river flow. Rivers flood as a result, and they overflow into riverside areas, causing damage even in inland locations away from the coast.



Suction effect
When the center of a typhoon or a developed low pressure comes near, the air pressure near the center gets low, and the sea surface is sucked upward and raised. As atmospheric pressure lowers by 1 hPa, sea level rises by 1 cm. For example, when a typhoon of 950 hPa approaches, sea level goes up by 50 cm from the time of 1000 hPa.



Wind-drift effect
When strong winds caused by a typhoon continue to blow against the coast for a long time, seawater is blown and drifts toward the coast, raising the sea level near the coast unusually high. The wind-drift effect varies greatly depending on the wind speed and coastal features. It becomes higher in the interior of a V-shaped bay.

Scale and Intensity of Typhoons That Causes Storm Surges

The "scale" of typhoons is shown by the radius of a strong wind area (an area with wind speed 15 m/s or more, or with the potential wind without the influence of geographic features), and the "intensity" of typhoons is categorized by maximum wind speed. When the typhoon information is provided, the scale and intensity are combined, such as "large and very strong typhoon."

Scale class

Class	Radius of wind speed 15 m/s or more
Large	500 km or more, below 800 km
Very large	800 km or more

Intensity class

Class	Max wind speed
Strong	33 m/s or more, below 44 m/s
Very strong	44 m/s or more, below 54 m/s
Violent	54 m/s or more

Evacuate quickly to an elevated location
Evacuate quickly to an elevated location, further away from the sea.

Evacuate on foot as much as possible
Evacuate on foot as much as possible as cars can be caught in traffic congestions and other dangers.

Gather reliable information
Gather reliable information on the disaster administrative radio, TV, or radio.

Do not go near rivers or coasts
When an earthquake occurs or a warning/advisory is issued, those who are fishing or swimming should quickly get away from the coast and evacuate to an elevated location.

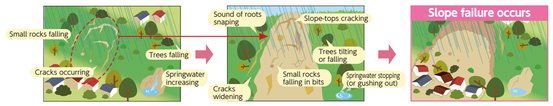
Follow the Evacuation Instruction

Evacuate to a safe and elevated location quickly when Evacuation Instructions are issued.

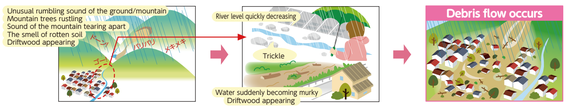
Sediment Disaster

When you notice unusual "precursory phenomena of sediment disasters," even though the sediment disaster hazard information has not been issued, evacuate immediately to a safe location with the people around you. It is important to note areas of danger, your evacuation site, and the evacuation route at all times.

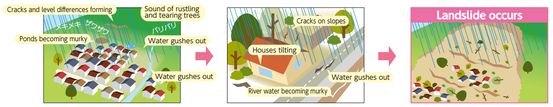
Slope Failure
Water infiltrating the ground weakens soil resistance, and slopes collapse quickly because of rain, earthquake, or other causes. As slope failures occur suddenly, they are more likely to cause more injuries than other types of sediment disasters in residential areas due to residents not having enough time to evacuate.



Debris Flow
A long rainy period or a local downpour pushes rocks and sediments on a hillside or a valley floor to flow downstream at once. The flow speed varies depending on the scale, but it can destroy buildings and farming fields instantly at a speed of 20 to 40 km/hour.



Landslide
It is a phenomenon in which a part or all of a slope slowly moves downward due to groundwater and gravity. Because ground mass that moves is huge, the damage can be very severe. Once it starts moving, it is extremely difficult to stop it completely.



*The above are general precursory phenomena. Not all cases necessarily fit the description. When you perceive something unusual or dangerous, evacuate to a safer location.

River Flooding

There are two types of floods that are caused by increased rainfalls: "river flooding" caused by overflowing rivers or broken levees, and "inland flooding" caused by overflowing waterways in towns where drainage capacities are overwhelmed.

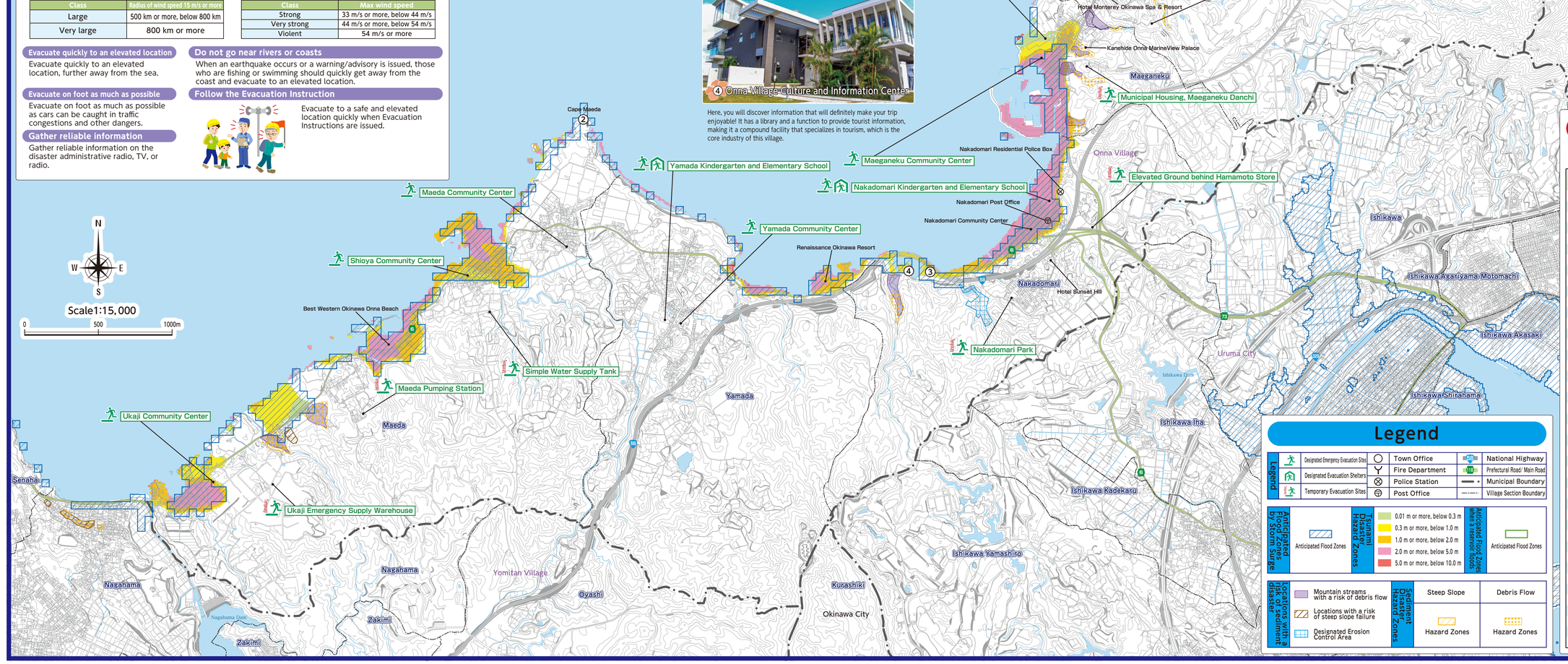
River Flooding
Floods caused by river water when water level exceeds the levee or when levees are broken due to large rainfalls flowing into the river. Maximum caution is required as such an overflow can quickly flood the area.

Inland Flooding
Floods caused by rainfalls in the area or by water runoff that accumulated due to exceeded drainage capacity. Caution is required as it is difficult to issue a warning based on the river level.

It offers a panoramic view of the East China Sea, and the sea below is crystal clear, attracting many divers. The Blue Cave, a popular diving spot, is here.

A direct sales shop that offers a wide variety of Okinawa island vegetables, tropical fruits, and souvenirs. 10 stalls where you can enjoy the taste of Okinawa with inexpensive gourmet food is also popular. Visitors can enjoy a peaceful break, or "Nakayukui" in Okinawa dialect.

Here, you will discover information that will definitely make your trip enjoyable! It has a library and a function to provide tourist information, making it a compound facility that specializes in tourism, which is the core industry of this village.



Evacuation Sites/ Evacuation Shelters

No	Name	Address	Evacuation Sites: Temporary Evacuation Sites	Evacuation Sites: Designated Emergency Evacuation Sites	Designated Evacuation Shelters	Evacuation Suitability Based on Disaster Type: Earthquake, Tsunami	Evacuation Suitability Based on Disaster Type: Sediment	Evacuation Suitability Based on Disaster Type: Storm Surge
1	Inbu-Kibogioka Residents' Association Hall	Nakama2288-294	○			○	○	○
2	Nakama Community Center	Nakama1506		○	○	○	○	○
3	Meiyama Takadai (elevated ground)	Nakama2708-2	○			○	○	○
4	Kisembaru Community Center	Kisembaru458-1		○	○	○	○	○
5	Kisembaru Land Improvement District Irrigation Facilities Monitoring Center	Kisembaru360-1	○			○	○	○
6	Kisembaru Kindergarten and Elementary School	Kisembaru458-16		○	○	○	○	○
7	Kenmin-no-Mori Forest Park	Afuso1770			○	○	○	○
8	Municipal Housing, Afuso Danchi	Afuso1670-2	○			○	○	○
9	Afuso Kindergarten and Elementary School	Afuso1868-1		○	○		○	
10	Akashibaru Evacuation Site	Afuso1446	○			○	○	○
11	Afuso Community Center	Afuso120		○			○	
12	Serakaki Water Storage Tank	Serakaki242-1	○			○	○	○
13	Serakaki Community Center	Serakaki299		○				
14	Hyatt Staff Parking Lot Vicinity	Onna961-1	○			○	○	○
15	Serakaki Land Improvement District Monument	Serakaki1428	○			○	○	○
16	Ota Community Center	Serakaki2517		○			○	
17	B&B Surfside Okinawa Vicinity	Onna372-2	○			○	○	○
18	Manza Park	Onna2878	○			○	○	○
19	Onna Community Center	Onna2524		○	○	○	○	○
20	Onna Village Office	Onna2451		○	○	○	○	○
21	Onna Kindergarten and Elementary School	Onna6069-1		○	○		○	
22	School Lunch Supply Center	Onna6251-2	○			○	○	○
23	General Health and Welfare Center	Onna6302		○	○	○	○	○
24	Minami-Onna Community Center	Onna6325		○		○	○	○
25	Unna Junior High School	Onna7409-1		○	○	○	○	○
26	Akama Sports Park	Onna7441		○	○	○	○	○
27	Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University	Tancha1919-4		○			○	○
28	Tancha Community Center	Tancha1141-1		○			○	○
29	Fuchaku Community Center	Fuchaku879		○	○	○	○	○
30	Haijo (place of worship)	Fuchaku671-1	○				○	○
31	Maeganeku Community Center	Maeganeku116-1		○			○	○
32	Muncipal Housing, Maeganeku Danchi	Maeganeku299	○			○	○	○
33	Nakadomari Kindergarten and Elementary School	Nakadomari433		○	○		○	○
34	Elevated Ground behind Hamamoto Store	Nakadomari1190-2	○			○	○	○
35	Nakadomari Park	Nakadomari1411-88	○			○	○	○
36	Yamada Kindergarten and Elementary School	Yamada997		○	○	○	○	○
37	Yamada Community Center	Yamada2698		○			○	○
38	Maeda Community Center	Maeda47		○			○	○
39	Simple Water Supply Tank	Maeda1772-1	○			○	○	○
40	Shioya Community Center	Maeda1510		○			○	
41	Maeda Pumping Station	Maeda2342-6	○			○	○	○
42	Ukaji Community Center	Maeda3056-1		○			○	
43	Ukaji Emergency Supply Warehouse	Maeda3601-19	○			○	○	

Legend

- Designated Emergency Evacuation Sites
- Designated Evacuation Shelters
- Temporary Evacuation Sites
- Town Office
- Fire Department
- Police Station
- Post Office
- National Highway
- Prefectural Road/ Main Road
- Municipal Boundary
- Village Section Boundary

Anticipated Flood Zones by Storm Surge
- Anticipated Flood Zones

Tsunami Disaster Hazard Zones
- 0.01 m or more, below 0.3 m
- 0.3 m or more, below 1.0 m
- 1.0 m or more, below 2.0 m
- 2.0 m or more, below 5.0 m
- 5.0 m or more, below 10.0 m

Anticipated Flood Zones when a reservoir floods
- Anticipated Flood Zones

Locations with a risk of sediment disaster
- Mountain streams with a risk of debris flow
- Locations with a risk of steep slope failure
- Designated Erosion Control Area

Sediment Disaster Hazard Zones

Steep Slope	Debris Flow
Hazard Zones	Hazard Zones

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