

HONOLULU 17:56:58 17 May 2018 WASH.D.C. 23:56:58 17 May 2018 ZULU 03:56:58 18 May 2018 NAIROBI 06:56:58 18 May 2018 BANGKOK 10:56:58 18 May 2018 DARWIN 13:26:58 18 May 2018

Region Selected » Lower Left Latitude/Longitude: -17.286198318 N°, 128.910464094 E° Upper Right Latitude/Longitude: -11.286198318 N°, 134.910464094 E°



#### **Situational Awareness**

Additional information and analysis is available for Disaster Management Professionals. If you are a Disaster Management Professional and would like to apply for access, please register here. Validation of registration information may take 24-48 hours.

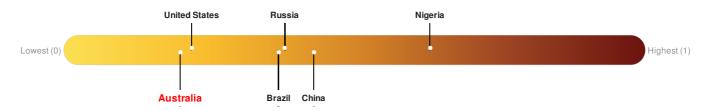
#### **Current Hazards:**

Active Wild Fire						
Event	Severity	Date (UTC)	Name	Lat/Long		
	0	18-May-2018 03:55:38	Wildfire - NW of Katherine, Northern Territory - Australia	14.29° S / 131.91° E		

#### Lack of Resilience Index:

The Lack of Resilience Index assesses the susceptibility to impact and the short-term inability to absorb, respond to, and recover from disruptions to a country's normal function.

Australia ranks 154 out of 165 countries assessed for Lack of Resilience. Australia is less resilient than 7% of countries assessed. This indicates that Australia has very low susceptibility to negative impacts, and is less able to respond to and recover from a disruption to normal function.



Source: PDC

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#### **Regional Overview**

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# **Population Data:**

2011

Total: 158, 454

Max Density: 4, 744(ppl/km<sup>2</sup>)



Source: iSciences

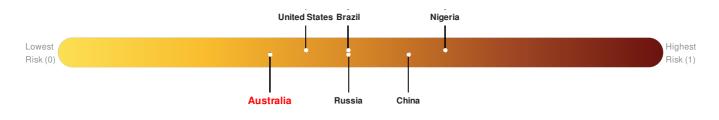
#### **Risk & Vulnerability**

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#### Multi Hazard Risk Index:

The Multi Hazard Risk index assesses the likelihood of losses or disruptions to a country's normal function due to the interaction between exposure to multiple hazards (tropical cyclone winds, earthquake, flood and tsunami), socioeconomic vulnerability, and coping capacity

Multi-Hazard Exposure Australia ranks 142 out of 165 countries assessed for Multi Hazard Risk. Australia has a Multi Hazard Risk higher than 14% of countries assessed. This indicates that Australia has less likelihood of loss and/or disruption to normal function if exposed to a hazard.

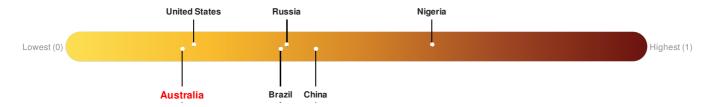


Source: PDC

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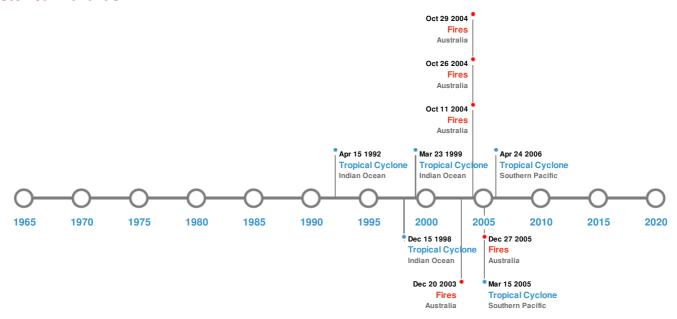


Source: PDC

#### **Historical Hazards**

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# **Historical Hazards:**



# **Earthquakes:**

5 Largest Earthquakes (Resulting in significant damage or deaths)							
Event	Date (UTC)	Magnitude	Depth (Km)	Location	Lat/Long		
<b></b>	29-Jan-1899 00:00:00	0.00	-	AUSTRALIA: POINT CHARLES, DARWIN	12.4° S/130.7° E		

Source: Earthquakes

# Tsunami Runups:

5 Largest Tsunami Runups							
Event	Date (UTC)	Country	Runup (m)	Deaths	Location	Lat/Long	
<b>\$</b>	29-Jan-1899 00:00:00	AUSTRALIA	1.8	-	POINT CHARLES	12.39° S/130.63° E	

Source: <u>Tsunamis</u>

# Wildfires:

5 Largest Wildfires						
Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long		
<b></b>	14-Jun-2004 00:00:00 - 26-Oct-2004 00:00:00	277.40	Australia	13.24° S / 133.44° E		
	24-May-2006 00:00:00 - 27-Sep-2006 00:00:00	136.30	Australia	12.31° S / 133.46° E		

Event	Start/End Date(UTC)	Size (sq. km.)	Location	Mean Lat/Long
<b></b>	12-Sep-2004 00:00:00 - 20-Sep-2004 00:00:00	123.90	Australia	15.58° S / 134.25° E
<b></b>	27-Sep-2004 00:00:00 - 29-Oct-2004 00:00:00	119.90	Australia	12.85° S/133.43° E
<b></b>	04-Sep-2004 00:00:00 - 11-Oct-2004 00:00:00	119.50	Australia	13.7° S / 133.62° E

Source: Wildfires

# **Tropical Cyclones:**

5 Largest Tropical Cyclones						
Event	Name	Start/End Date(UTC)	Max Wind Speed (mph)	Min Pressure (mb)	Location	Lat/Long
	MONICA	17-Apr-2006 12:00:00 - 24-Apr-2006 18:00:00	178	No Data	Southern Pacific	12.89° S / 141.55° E
	1998-12- 04	04-Dec-1998 06:00:00 - 15-Dec-1998 00:00:00	155	No Data	Indian Ocean	14.83° S / 126.75° E
	INGRID	06-Mar-2005 18:00:00 - 15-Mar-2005 18:00:00	150	No Data	Southern Pacific	13.19° S / 137.9° E
	1999-03- 16	16-Mar-1999 06:00:00 - 23-Mar-1999 06:00:00	144	No Data	Indian Ocean	20.24° S / 123.3° E
	1992-04- 04	05-Apr-1992 00:00:00 - 15-Apr-1992 06:00:00	138	No Data	Indian Ocean	11.4° S/128.4° E

Source: <u>Tropical Cyclones</u>

# **Disclosures**

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<sup>\*</sup> As defined by the source (<u>Dartmouth Flood Observatory</u>, University of Colorado), Flood Magnitude = LOG(Duration x Severity x Affected Area). Severity classes are based on estimated recurrence intervals and other criteria.