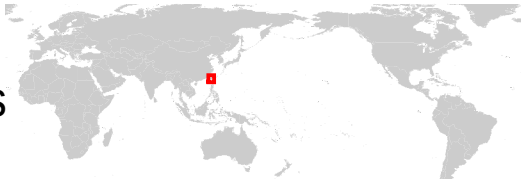
OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific

TAIWAN (China): Natural Hazard Risks

Issued: 06 July 2007



Seismic, Volcanic and Tropical Storm Risk

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP)
Executive Suite, 2nd Floor, UNCC Building
Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200, Thailand
http://ochaonline.un.org/roap

CHINA

T'AI-PEI CHUAN SHIH
CHI-LUNG SHIH
Tan-shui
Chi-lung
Taipei
Hsin-chu
TAOYUAN XIAN
T'AI-PEI XIAN
I-lan
Nei-wan
Chu-nan
Miao-li
HSIN-SHU XIAN
I-LAN XIAN
Yuan-li
MIAO-LI XIAN
T'AI-CHUNG SHIH
Feng-yuan
T'AI-CHUNG XIAN
T'ai-chung
Hsin-ch'eng
Lu-kang
Chang-hua
Hua-lien
Chung-hsing-hsin-ts'un
CHANG-HUA XIAN
Nan-tou
Ch'e-ch'eng
Tou-liu
NAN-T'OU XIAN
YUN-LIN XIAN
HUA-LIEN XIAN
Chia-i
CHIA-I XIAN
Hsin-ying
T'AI-NAN SHIH
T'AI-NAN XIAN
Ch'ih-shang
Tai-nan
KAO-HSIUNG XIAN
T'AI-TUNG XIAN
Chi-shan
Kang-shan
Tai-tung
Ping-tung
Feng-shan
P'ING-TONG XIAN
KAO-HSIUNG CHUAN SHIH
Ta-wu
Heng-ch'un

Storm Season: June to November
Peak month: August

Earthquake Intensity
Modified Mercalli Scale
- Degree I-V
- Degree VI
- Degree VII
- Degree VIII
- Degree IX-XII

Tropical Storm Intensity
Saffir-Simpson Scale
- One: 118-153 kmh
- Two: 154-177 kmh
- Three: 178-209 kmh
- Four: 210-249 kmh
- Five: 250+ kmh

- Major town or city
- Administrative boundary
- Coastline / waters edge

Earthquake intensity zones indicate where there is a 20% probability that degrees of intensity shown on the map will be exceeded in 50 years.

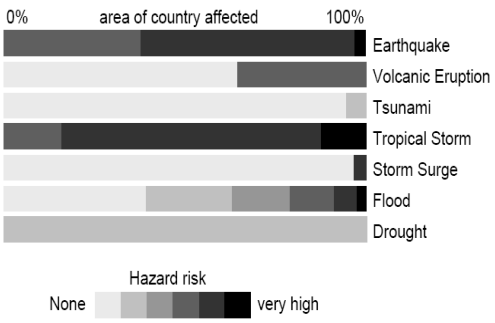
Tropical storm intensity zones indicate where there is a 10% probability of a storm of this intensity striking in the next 10 years.

Datum: WGS84. Map data source: UN Cartographic Section, Global Discovery, FAO, Smithsonian Institute, Pacific Disaster Center, UNISYS, Munich Reinsurance Group, SEDAC/CIESIN

0 25 50
Kilometers

All Natural Hazard Risks

The bar chart below show the degree of exposure to natural hazards and the percentage of area affected. Tsunamis and storm surges are a threat to coastal regions, particularly gulfs, bays, and estuaries. The flood hazard results from river floods and torrential rain. The hazard of dryness and drought is caused by major deviations from the normal amounts of precipitation. The frost hazard depends on the elevation and the latitude.



(c) 2006, Munich Reinsurance Company, Geo Risks Research Department

The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Map Ref: OCHA_TWN_Hazard_v1_070706