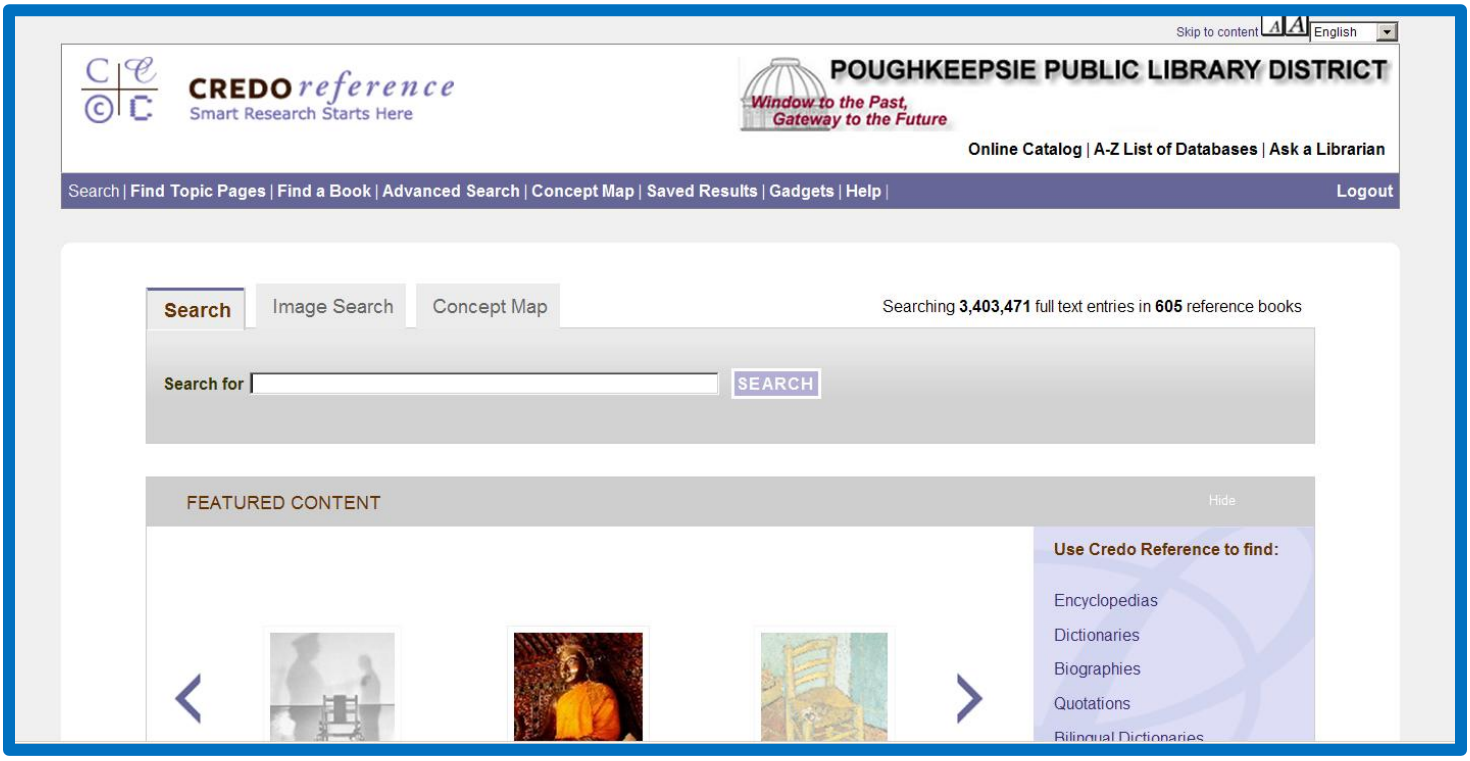
Tuesday's Tip

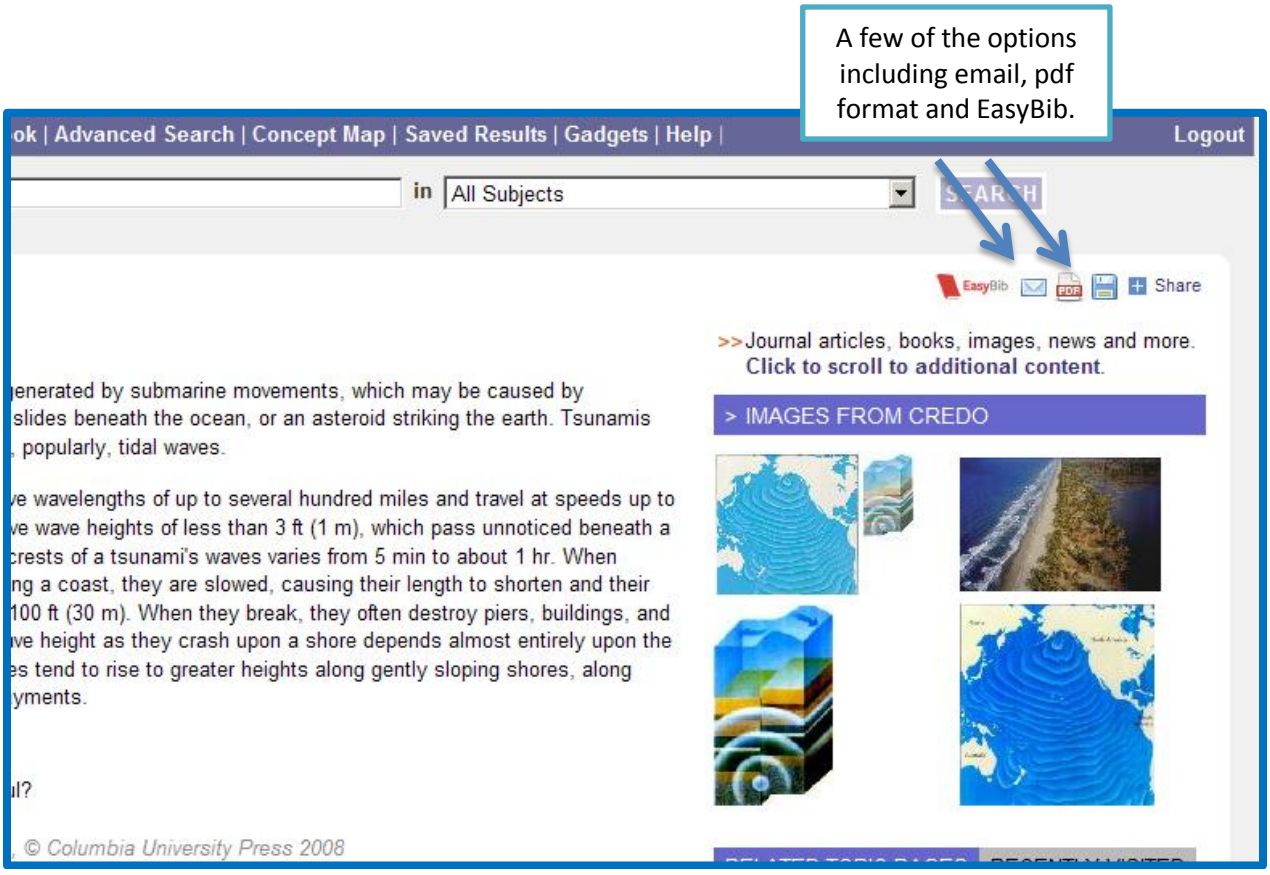
information provided by Adriance Memorial Library to make your life a little bit easier . . . .

Credo Reference Database **September 25, 2012**

Credo is a reference database Librarians at Adriance have available to them for their research. The database draws from roughly 600 titles (listed here) making it a great tool for quick fact finding on virtually any subject. With its simple bibliographic tools and plentiful pictures it's a fantastic resource for students who need legitimate information in a timely fashion, or for any patron who needs a concise overview on a certain topic. Don't hesitate to call us or send an email with any reference query you have—we're more than happy to fact check over the phone or even send an article or two via email!



For more information or other reference and collection development assistance,
call the Reference & Information Desk at Adriance Memorial Library at (845) 485-3445 or (800) 804-0092, extension 3702.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enerated by submarine movements, which may be caused by
slides beneath the ocean, or an asteroid striking the earth. Tsunamis
popularly, tidal waves.
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e wave heights of less than 3 ft (1 m), which pass unnoticed beneath a
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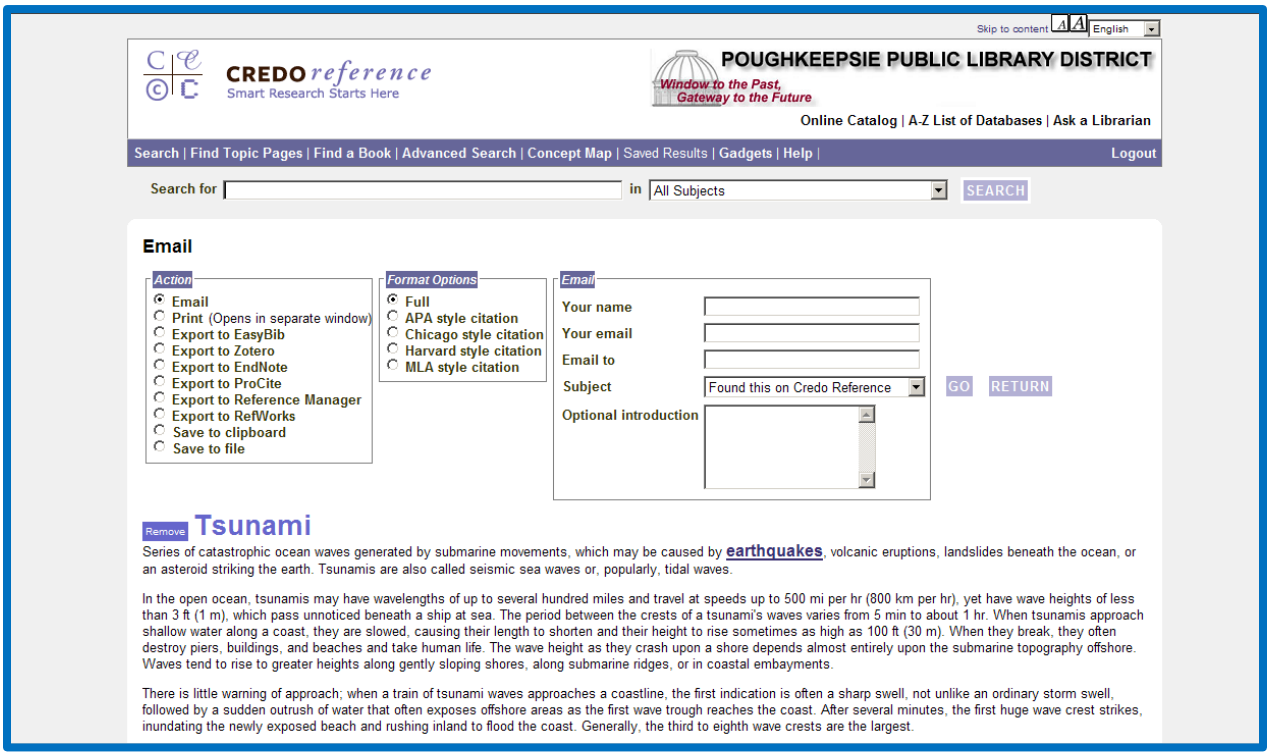
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Tsunami
Series of catastrophic ocean waves generated by submarine movements, which may be caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides beneath the ocean, or an asteroid striking the earth. Tsunamis are also called seismic sea waves or, popularly, tidal waves.
In the open ocean, tsunamis may have wavelengths of up to several hundred miles and travel at speeds up to 500 mi per hr (800 km per hr), yet have wave heights of less than 3 ft (1 m), which pass unnoticed beneath a ship at sea. The period between the crests of a tsunami's waves varies from 5 min to about 1 hr. When tsunamis approach shallow water along a coast, they are slowed, causing their length to shorten and their height to rise sometimes as high as 100 ft (30 m). When they break, they often destroy piers, buildings, and beaches and take human life. The wave height as they crash upon a shore depends almost entirely upon the submarine topography offshore. Waves tend to rise to greater heights along gently sloping shores, along submarine ridges, or in coastal embayments.
There is little warning of approach; when a train of tsunami waves approaches a coastline, the first indication is often a sharp swell, not unlike an ordinary storm swell, followed by a sudden outrush of water that often exposes offshore areas as the first wave trough reaches the coast. After several minutes, the first huge wave crest strikes, inundating the newly exposed beach and rushing inland to flood the coast. Generally, the third to eighth wave crests are the largest.