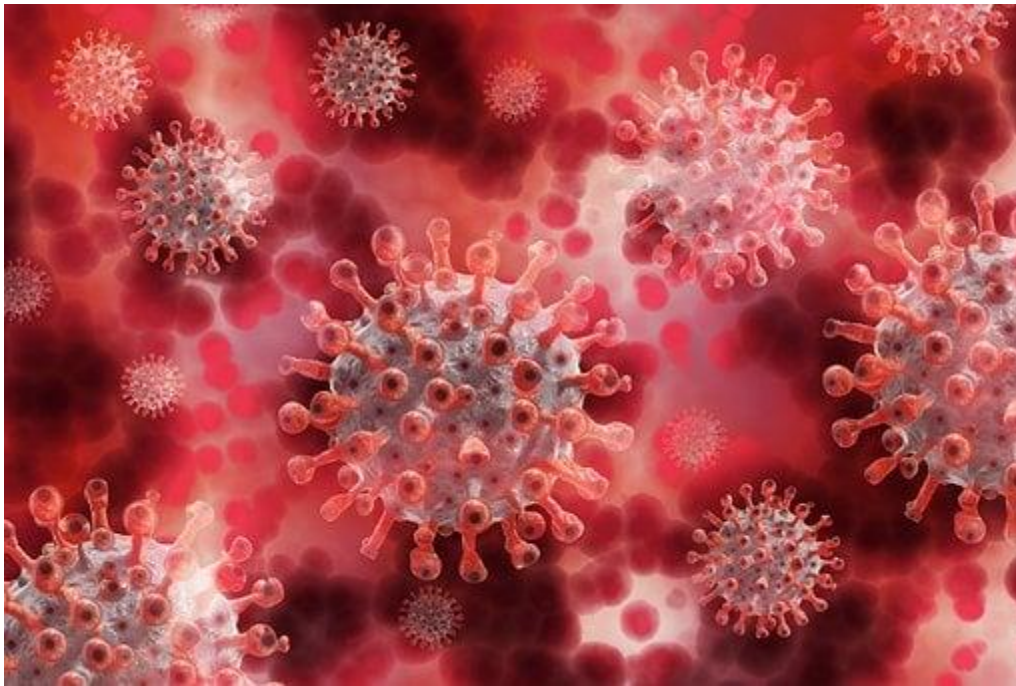


Natural Disaster

A disaster that occurs naturally. There are different categories for natural disasters such as, Geophysical, Hydrological, Climatological, Meteorological, and Biological.

Biological Disaster

It is a natural event that involves widespread disease, impairment, or death among humans, animals, and plants as a result of micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses, or toxins. An example of a biological disaster is the Covid-19 Pandemic that aroused in 2019 in Wuhan China that soon spread to multiple countries around the world. There are 2 different categories for biological disasters such as.



Epidemic – It is a disease that affects a large number of people, this could be in a community, population, or an entire region.

Pandemic – It is disease that affects and spreads across multiple countries or continents.

Geophysical Disaster

This is a disaster that originate from solid earth. This could be seismic activity below from earth's surface. Examples of geophysical disasters are.

Avalanche – it is a mass of material moving rapidly down a slope. An avalanche is typically triggered when material on a slope breaks loose from its surroundings; this material then quickly collects and carries additional material down the slope. There are various kinds of avalanches, including rock avalanches (which consist of large segments of shattered rock), ice avalanches (which typically occur in the vicinity of a glacier), and debris avalanches (which contain a variety of unconsolidated materials, such as loose stones and soil). Snow avalanches, the subject of the remainder of this article, constitute a relatively common phenomenon in many mountainous areas.



Earthquakes – earthquake, any sudden shaking of the ground caused by the passage of seismic waves through Earth's rocks. Seismic waves are produced when some form of energy stored in Earth's crust is suddenly released, usually when masses of rock straining against one another suddenly fracture and "slip." Earthquakes occur most often along geologic faults, narrow zones where rock masses move in relation to one another. The major fault lines of the world are located at the fringes of the huge tectonic plates that make up Earth's crust.



Landslides – landslide, also called landslip, the movement downslope of a mass of rock, debris, earth, or soil (soil being a mixture of earth and debris). Landslides occur when gravitational and other types of shear stresses within a slope exceed the shear strength (resistance to shearing) of the materials that form the slope.



Sink Holes – sinkhole, also called sink or doline, topographic depression formed when underlying limestone bedrock is dissolved by groundwater. Sinkholes vary greatly in area and depth and may be very large. There are two main varieties, one caused by the collapse of the roof of a cavern, the other by the gradual dissolving of rock under a soil mantle.

Volcanic Eruptions –