

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1522	9	22	10	0		M3	Almería	TT	36.97	-2.67		VIII-IX		III	VI	Tsunami in Almería and Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera (Spain).	2	2		Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	Lettera scripta al Pontefice (1522), Hervías and von Waldheim (1948), Galbis Rodríguez (1940), Kaabouben et al. (2009)	
1680	10	9	7			M3	Málaga	TT	36.66	-4.77	40	VIII-IX		III	V	Rough sea in Málaga (Spain).	2	1	5	Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	Goded et al. (2008)	AHN (1680), BNE (1680), BUG (1680), AMM (1680), Goded (2006)	
1755	11	1	10	16		AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	36.50	-10.00		X	8.5	VI	IX	Catastrophic tsunami in the south and west of the Iberian Peninsula and Morocco. The tsunami was observed on the North Atlantic coast (from Barbados to the United Kingdom).	4	39	13	Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	Bevis (1757), Martínez Solares (2001), Maramai et al. (2014)	
1761	3	31	12	10		AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	34.50	-13.00		IX	8.5	III	IV	Tsunami in Lisbon and the Azores (Portugal); Cádiz, Puerto de Santa María, Ayamonte and Finisterre (Spain); Barbados, Ireland and England.	2	4		Baptista et al. (2006)	Baptista et al. (2006)	Rodríguez de la Torre (1997), Guerra y Peña and Roméu Palazuelos (2002), Baptista and Miranda (2009)	
1790	10	9	1	15		M3	North Algeria	TT	35.90	-0.60		IX-X	6.7	III	V	Tsunami in Almería and Cartagena (Spain); and in Oran (Algeria).	2	2	1.8	Buorn et al. (2019)	Kaabouben et al. (2009), Buorn et al. (2019)	Memorial Literario (1790), López Marinas and Salord (1990)	

1804	1	13	17	53		M3	Alboran Sea	TS	36.70	-3.10		VII-VIII	6.1	III	IV	Sea withdrawal in the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and on the coasts of Granada or Almería (Spain).	2	2		Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	IGN (2013)	Gazeta de Madrid (1804)
1856	8	21	21	45		M3	North Algeria	TS	36.82	5.79		VIII	6.6	III	V	Sea level rise and damage in the port of Maó (Balearic Islands, Spain). Withdrawal and sea level rise of up to 4 m in several cities of Algeria.	4	1		Harbi et al. (2011)	Harbi et al. (2011)	El Genio de la Libertad (1856), El Palmesano (1856), Harbi et al. (2011)
1941	11	25	18	3	57	AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	37.30	-18.97	10	VI	7.8	I	II	The tsunami wave was violent in the Canary Islands.	2	1		ISC-GEM (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026)	Boletín de las Observaciones Sísmicas del Observatorio Sismológico de Almería (Julio-Diciembre 1941)
1954	9	9	1	4	37	M3	North Algeria	DST/TT	36.28	1.47	0	X-XI	6.7	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in Alicante, Malaga, Ceuta and Algeciras (Spain)	4	4	0.34	Mezcua and Martínez Solares (1983)	Mezcua and Martínez Solares (1983), Hamdache et al. (2010)	Soloviev et al. (2000), IGN and IEO marigrams
1969	2	28	2	40	34	AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	36.05	-10.63	31	VIII-IX	7.8	II	III	Recorded by tide gauges in the Tagus estuary, Cascais, Lagos, Faro (mainland Portugal) and Horta (the Azores, Portugal); Casablanca with a maximum height of 0.6 m (Morocco); Cádiz and Canary Islands (Spain).	4	13	0.48	Bufo et al. (2020)	Bufo et al. (2020)	Baptista et al. (1992), Baptista and Miranda (2009), Baptista et al. (2025), IGN and IEO marigrams
1969	7	17				AT		?	?	?				I	I	Recorded by tide gauges in Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain); Angra do Heroísmo and Horta (the Azores, Portugal); Lagos and Cascais (mainland Portugal).	2	4	0.26	Baptista and Miranda (2009)	Baptista and Miranda (2009)	Baptista and Miranda (2009), Galindo et al. (2021), IGN and IEO marigrams
1975	5	26	9	11	51	AT	Gloria Fault	TS	35.96	-17.58	15	VI	7.8	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in the Azores (Portugal) and mainland Portugal; Canary Islands and mainland Spain; and South West England.	4	9	0.22	IGN (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026), IGN (2026)	Campos Romero (1992), Kaabouben et al. (2008), Maramai et al. (2019), IGN and IEO marigrams

1980	10	10	12	25	23	M3	North Algeria	TT	36.15	1.45	5	IX	7.1	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in Algeciras, Málaga, Almería, Cartagena and Alicante (Spain).	4	4	0.51	IGN (2026)	IGN (2026)	Soloviev et al. (2000), IGN marigrams
2003	5	21	18	44	19	M3	North Algeria	TS	36.85	3.68	0	IX-X	6.8	III	IV	Damage to boats in the Balearic Islands (Spain). Recorded by tide gauges in the western Mediterranean Sea.	4	35	1.96	IGN (2026)	IGN (2026)	Vich and Montserrat (2009), Maramai et al. (2014), Maritime Captaincies (2003); IGN, IEO, PdE marigrams
2020	11	14	15	0		AT	Canarias	DG	28.08	-17.33	0			II	III	Local tsunami due to a large rockfall on the beach of Argaga (La Gomera Island).	4	2	0.5	Galindo et al. (2021)	IELIG IGME (2026)	Galindo et al. (2021)
2021	8	12	18	35	18	AT	South Sandwich Islands	TS	-58.26	-25.73	20.00	VII	8.26	I	I	Recorded by tide gauges in 3 different oceans: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian.	4	3	0.20	ISC-GEM (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026)	Rabinovich et al. (2025), PdE marigrams

Region

Nomenclature used to identify the region where the tsunami source occurred (Maramai et al., 2014):

AT Atlantic Ocean
M3 Western Mediterranean Sea

Cause

Two-letters code specifying the cause of the tsunami:

TT Earthquake in land
TS Submarine earthquake
DST Submarine landslide triggered by an earthquake
? Unknown cause

Reliability

Parameter that indicates the reliability of a tsunami event in the past based on the assessment of the quality of available data on the generating cause, the description of the tsunami and contemporary bibliographic material (Tinti et al., 2004). From this indicator, the end user can assess the reliability of historical tsunamis for which little information is available. It ranges from 0 to 4 (those tsunamis with reliability 0 and 1 are excluded from the catalogue):

0 Very improbable tsunami
1 Improbable tsunami
2 Questionable tsunami
3 Probable tsunami
4 Definite tsunami

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Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Almería	36.83	-2.46							Observation			Ship was forcefully cast ashore.				Hervías and von Waldheim (1948)
Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera	35.17	-4.30							Observation			The Peñón de Vélez disappeared under the waters.				Lettera scritta al Pontefice (1522), Galbis Rodríguez (1940)

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Málaga	36.72	-4.42					5		Observation			The ships anchored to the port rose more than 6 varas (5 m) (a vara is a length unit that was used in different regions of Spain with different values, which ranged between 768 and 912 mm).			AHN (1680), Goded (2008)	AHN (1680), Goded (2008)

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Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
A Coruña	43.37	-8.40							Observation			The sea rose and dropped 4 times in less than an hour.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Algeciras (Cádiz)	36.13	-5.45	11:01	45 min			2		Observation			45 minutes after the earthquake in the Port of Algeciras and on the coast, the withdrawal of the sea and the subsequent flooding are observed. It surged over the banks, reaching a few houses. The ebb lasted until midnight.		Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Ayamonte (Huelva)	37.22	-7.41	10:46	30 min			13		Observation			A wave demolished more than half of a tower on Canela Island. The sea was seen rising from its natural course 5 times. It flooded all the beaches in the city and nearby. On Estojarra beach, more than 300 huts were swept away.	400	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Martínez Solares (2001)	Bevis (1757), Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Baiona (Pontevedra)	42.12	-8.85							Observation			It displaced a ship stranded in the ria (sea loch).				Martínez Solares (2001)

Barbate (Cádiz)	36.19	-5.92						8000	Observation			The waters of the sea flow into the marsh about 1.5 leagues (8 km) drowning 2 or 3 men and more than 80 cattle.	2		Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Betanzos (A Coruña)	43.28	-8.21							Observation			The ria rose violently and for the rest of the day was in a constant ebb and flow. The sea ebbed and surged 3 times.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Bilbao (Vizcaya)	43.26	-2.92							Observation			Movement of the waters in the Nervión river. Uproar of the sea.				Bevis (1757), Martínez Solares (2001)
Bonanza (Cádiz)	36.80	-6.33							Observation			A ship loaded with wheat was pushed onto a sandbar.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Cádiz	36.52	-6.28	11:34	1 h 18 min			8	200	Observation	20-40	Fall	At least 6 major waves, with the first and second causing the most damage. The fluctuations lasted until the next morning. It started with a retreat of the sea. The water moved rocks of 8 to 10 tons about 40 m, carried away walls and sand but left the houses standing. Path from Cádiz to San Fernando totally flooded, drowning 40-50 people and livestock. A Swedish ship and some boats were lost. The waves lasted until the next morning. The sea receded as much as a quarter of a league (1.5 km). The Hospice was seriously damaged and its beams dragged inside, as well as its bell. Seven people died in the houses adjacent to the Hospice. In the northeast, through the port, the sea enters more than 150 paces (209 m), causing high economic and material losses as well as the collision of boats between them.	200	Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992)	Bevis (1757), Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Ceuta	35.89	-5.31					2.1		Observation			The movement lasted until the next day.			Davison (1936)	Martínez Solares (2001)
Conil de la Frontera (Cádiz)	36.27	-6.09	11:16	1 h				8000	Observation			Serious property damage. 24 people and 599 head of cattle drowned. The water entered a league and a half (8 km).	24	Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)

Chiclana de la Frontera (Cádiz)	36.42	-6.15							Observation			A blow of water entered by the river of this city. The level rose and fell three times. The common supply fountain, which always has more than three empty rods, overflowed 3 times. Many wells in the town overflowed and others raised their level by 8 to 10 varas (7-8 m).				Bevis (1757), Martínez Solares (2001)
Chipiona (Cádiz)	36.74	-6.44	11:31	1 h 15 min			4-5		Observation			It flooded the beaches. The water penetrated the streets and squares and filled them with stones torn from the fishing pens. The waves caused serious damage to the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Regla. Another wave arrived two and a quarter hours after the first.	4	Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Corcubión (A Coruña)	42.94	-9.19	12:31	2 h 15 min			2		Observation			Many and irregular sea oscillations, with short periods of time and drops and rises in sea level of approximately 1-2 m. Clash of moored boats. Movements until night.		Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Fuerteventura (Las Palmas)	28.50	-14.00							Observation			Without identifying the exact place where it was perceived.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Gibraleón (Huelva)	37.38	-6.97					3.4	280	Observation			The Odiel river expanded and shrunk three times, overflowing 200 paces (280 m) from its bank and an elevation of 8 cubits (3.4 m).			Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992)
Gibraltar (Gran Bretaña)	36.11	-5.35					1.8		Observation	15		Ships near the shore made landfall. The ebb and flow lasted until the next morning although it gradually decreased from 2:00 p.m.			Bevis (1757)	Bevis (1757)
Huelva	37.26	-6.95	11:11	55 min					Observation		Fall	On the beach it was first observed that the sea receded a quarter of a league (1.3 km). The water entered the Odiel river, overflowing and flooding the nearby streets, although it did not cause damage to the city. The movement continued for up to 24 hours.	66	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
La Redondela (Huelva)	37.22	-7.27						3000	Observation			The sea came out more than half a league (2.8 km) and flooded 150 barracks. 256 were buried not counting those that were found and buried where they were found.	276		Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Lanzarote (Las Palmas)	29.03	-13.60							Observation			Some salt flats were ruined.				Martínez Solares (2001)

Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las Palmas)	28.10	-15.41							Observation			In Puerto de la Luz a hermitage was flooded. It was repeated 3 times.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Lepe (Huelva)	37.26	-7.20	10:46	30 min				5000	Observation			The wave is observed 3 times on the beach. Boats found about 5 km (more than 100 ropes). 203 bodies buried.	203	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)		Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Marbella (Málaga)	36.51	-4.88	11:16	1 h				28	Observation			The sea rose 20 paces (28 m) and fell another 20, and this movement continued for 24 hours.		Martínez Solares (2001)	Martínez Solares (2001)	Martínez Solares (2001)
Moguer (Huelva)	37.27	-6.84							Observation			A flood of brackish water to its ria that spread through the nearby marshes and sudden elevation of the wells.				Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Pontevedra	42.11	-8.31							Observation			The sea suddenly rose up to high tide three times, retreating again as many times.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Puerto Real (Cádiz)	36.53	-6.19					2		Observation			Flooded. Slight rise in sea level 3 varas (2 m) that flooded some streets.		Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)		Bevis (1757), Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)	36.60	-6.23	11:21	1 h 5 min			8	56	Observation			The sea rose and fell eight times. Damage to houses, warehouses, boats and the fishing pier. It tore stones from the quay, throwing them 40 paces (56 m). It threw many boats out of the sea into nearby marshes and fields.	5	Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Bevis (1757), Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Rota (Cádiz)	36.62	-6.36							Observation			It broke the pier and entered some streets. Many people perished from the shock of the waters.				Martínez Solares (2001)
San Fernando (Cádiz)	36.47	-6.21							Observation			Serious damage to houses on the beach. Twenty-two bodies were found next to the reef and on the beaches of Isla del León.	22			Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Sancti Petri (Cádiz)	36.38	-6.20	11:01	45 min					Observation			3 waves of increasing size cause flooding. Boats are dragged. Wave of the height of the Castle of Sancti Petri. It floods the huts and houses located on the banks of the Sancti Petri river.	3	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)		Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)

Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz)	36.78	-6.35	11:16	1 h				1400	Observation			The sea inundated the Lower City and left boats inland. The water penetrated upstream up to a thousand paces (1400 m) through a creek introducing boats, 20 paces long (28 m). It tore stones from the pier, throwing them 40 paces (56 m). It destroyed 5 fish pens.	9	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	28.46	-16.25							Observation			The waters rose but not everyone perceived it.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Santander (Cantabria)	43.46	-3.81							Observation			The water in the ria receded somewhat further than it usually does at low tide, and soon rose three times.				Martínez Solares (2001)
Sevilla	37.39	-5.99							Observation			The river was so rough that all the boats were washed ashore.				Bevis (1757)
Tarifa (Cádiz)	36.02	-5.60	11:31	1 h 15 min			12	1500	Observation			The water enters the land up to a quarter of a league (1.5 km). The waves surpassed an island of 14 varas of elevation (12 m). A ship is wrecked less than a league (5.5 km) from the coast. It wrecked three boats.		Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992)	Campos Romero (1992), Martínez Solares (2001)
Toledo	39.86	-4.02					3.05		Observation			The river rose ten feet. In various parts of the Tagus river the waters rose and muddied, coming out of the mother about a vara.				Bevis (1757), Martínez Solares (2001)
Valencia	39.48	-0.38							Observation			Very terrible agitations of the water.				Bevis (1757)
Vejer de la Frontera (Cádiz)	36.25	-5.97							Observation			The water came out of some cisterns. Changes in the course of the Barbate river. The water rose through the marsh 1.5 leagues (8 km) (Barbate).				Martínez Solares (2001)
Viveiro (Lugo)	43.66	-7.60							Observation			The sea rose and dropped 3 times.				Martínez Solares (2001)

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Ayamonte (Huelva)	37.22	-7.41							Observation			The sea came out 3 times although with little force.				Rodríguez de la Torre (1997)
Cabo Finisterre (A Coruña)	42.91	-9.26							Observation			In the sea a slow restlessness of the waters was noticed in the ebb and flow for 3 times.				Rodríguez de la Torre (1997)
Cádiz	36.52	-6.28							Observation			Agitation of the Waters.				Rodríguez de la Torre (1997)
Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz)	36.60	-6.23							Observation			The rise of the water in the toilets was noticed.				Rodríguez de la Torre (1997)
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (northern coast of the island)	28.49	-16.31							Observation			The sea had withdrawn more than usual, leading to the belief that there had been some significant upheaval on land.				Guerra y Peña and Roméu Palazuelos (2002)

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Almería	36.84	-2.46						50	Observation			The sea entered the land 40 varas (50 m).			López Marinas and Salord (1990)	Memorial Literario (1790)
Cartagena (Murcia)	37.60	-0.98					1.8		Observation			Movement in the waters of the port and the dock, where the generated currents untied several ships. The water rose 6 feet (1.8 m). The sea recedes, leaving some areas dry for a short time.			López Marinas and Salord (1990)	López Marinas and Salord (1990)

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Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1804	1	13	17	53		M3	Alboran Sea	TS	36.70	-3.10		VII-VIII	6.1	III	IV	Sea withdrawal in the Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and on the coasts of Granada or Almería (Spain).	2	2		Martínez Solares and Mezcua (2002)	IGN (2013)	Gazeta de Madrid (1804)	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Motril (Granada)	36.75	-3.52							Observation			Withdrawal of the sea on the coasts of Granada or Almería 20 varas (18 m).				La Gazeta de Madrid (1804)
Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera	35.17	-4.30							Observation			The waves rushed with such impetus that it seemed the sea was going to come out.				La Gazeta de Madrid (1804)

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1856	8	21	21	45		M3	North Algeria	TS	36.82	5.79		VIII	6.6	III	V	Sea level rise and damage in the port of Maó (Balearic Islands, Spain). Withdrawal and sea level rise of up to 4 m in several cities of Algeria.	4	1		Harbi et al. (2011)	Harbi et al. (2011)	El Genio de la Libertad (1856), El Palmesano (1856), Harbi et al. (2011)	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Maó (Illes Balears)	39.89	4.27							Observation			Sea level rise and damage in the port of Maó.				El Genio de la Libertad (1856), El Palmesano (1856)

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1941	11	25	18	3	57	AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	37.30	-18.97	10	VI	7.8	I	II	The tsunami wave was violent in the Canary Islands.	2	1		ISC-GEM (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026)	Boletín de las Observaciones Sísmicas del Observatorio Sismológico de Almería (Julio-Diciembre 1941)	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Canary Islands									Observation			The tsunami was violent.				Boletín de las Observaciones Sísmicas del Observatorio Sismológico de Almería (Julio-Diciembre 1941)

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1954	9	9	1	4	37	M3	North Algeria	DST/TT	36.28	1.47	0	X-XI	6.7	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in Alicante, Málaga, Ceuta and Algeciras (Spain).	4	4	0.34	Mezcua and Martínez Solares (1983)	Mezcua and Martínez Solares (1983), Hamdache et al. (2010)	Soloviev et al. (2000), IGN and IEO marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Algeciras (Cádiz)	36.12	-5.43	4:35	3 h 30 min	7:35	6 h 30 min	0.13		Scanned marigram	20-25	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge. First arrival time possibly from edge tsunami wave.		IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	Soloviev et al. (1992)
Alicante, outer harbour	38.34	-0.48	1:53	48 min	2:45	1 h 41 min	0.34		Original paper marigram	10-15, 25-30	Rise	Recorded by IGN tide gauge outside the harbour.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	
Ceuta	35.90	-5.32	4:10	3 h 5 min	7:30	6 h 25 min	0.09		Scanned marigram	15-20	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge. First arrival time possibly from edge tsunami wave.		IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	Soloviev et al. (1992)
Málaga	36.72	-4.42	3:35	2 h 30 min	7:20	6 h 15 min	0.32		Original paper marigram	15-25	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	IEO marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992)	

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1969	2	28	2	40	34	AT	Azores-Gibraltar	TS	36.05	-10.63	31	VIII-IX	7.8	II	III	Recorded by tide gauges in the Tagus estuary, Cascais, Lagos, Faro (mainland Portugal) and Horta (the Azores, Portugal); Casablanca with a maximum height of 0.6 m (Morocco); Cádiz and Canary Islands (Spain).	4	13	0.48	Buorn et al. (2020)	Buorn et al. (2020)	Rothé (1971), Baptista et al. (2025), IGN and IEO marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
A Coruña	43.37	-8.40	4:30	1 h 49 min	6:00	3 h 19 min	0.32		Scanned marigram		Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Algeciras (Cádiz)	36.12	-5.43	3:35	54 min	6:20	3 h 39 min	0.12		Scanned marigram		Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Arrecife (Las Palmas)	28.97	-13.53			6:05	3 h 24 min	0.15		Scanned marigram			Recorded by tide gauge.		Marigram	Marigram	
Bonanza (Cádiz)	36.80	-6.34	4:21	1 h 40 min	6:35	3 h 54 min	0.34		Scanned marigram		Rise	Recorded by Port of Sevilla tide gauge.		Port of Sevilla marigram	Port of Sevilla marigram	
Cádiz	36.53	-6.28	4:05	1 h 24 min	5:30	2 h 49 min	0.27		Digitized marigram	16-20	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram, Campos Romero (1992)	
Ceuta	35.90	-5.32	3:56	1 h 15 min	5:45	3 h 4 min	0.10		Scanned marigram	10-15	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram, Baptista et al. (2025),	
Chipiona (Cádiz)	36.73	-6.43	3:56	1 h 15 min	5:35	2 h 54 min	0.48		Digitized marigram		Rise	Recorded by tide gauge.		Baptista et al. (2025), Rothé (1971)	Baptista et al. (2025), Rothé (1971)	

Gijón (Asturias)	43.54	-5.66							Observation			Some ship cast off.				Diario ABC (1969), Maramai et al. (2014)
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las Palmas)	28.13	-15.42	3:20	39 min	3:50	1 h 9 min	0.45		Scanned marigram		Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Santa Cruz de la Palma (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	28.67	-17.77	3:07	26 min	6:00	3 h 19 min	0.48		Scanned marigram			Recorded by tide gauge.		Marigram	Marigram	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	28.48	-16.24	3:05	24 min	4:55	2 h 14 min	0.09		Original paper marigram			Recorded by IGN tide gauge.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	
Sevilla	37.39	-5.99					0.2		Observation			Reported tsunami observation.		López Arroyo and Udías (1972)	López Arroyo and Udías (1972)	
Tarifa (Cádiz)	36.00	-5.60	3:30	49 min	5:45	3 h 4 min	0.10		Scanned marigram			Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1969	7	17				AT		?	?	?				I	I	Recorded by tide gauges in Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain); Angra do Heroísmo and Horta (the Azores, Portugal); Lagos and Cascais (mainland Portugal).	2	4	0.26	Baptista and Miranda (2009)	Baptista and Miranda (2009)	Baptista and Miranda (2009), Galindo et al. (2021), IGN and IEO marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Arrecife (Las Palmas)	28.97	-13.53	4:14		4:55		0.12		Scanned marigram	15	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las Palmas)	28.13	-15.42	4:00		5:35		0.26		Scanned marigram	10-15	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Santa Cruz de la Palma (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	28.67	-17.77	4:10		4:52		0.24		Scanned marigram	5-10	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	28.48	-16.24	4:15		4:35		0.24		Original paper marigram	10	Fall	Recorded by IGN tide gauge.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1975	5	26	9	11	51	AT	Gloria Fault	TS	35.96	-17.58	15	VI	7.8	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in the Azores (Portugal) and mainland Portugal; Canary Islands and mainland Spain; and South West England.	4	9	0.22	IGN (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026), IGN (2026)	Campos Romero (1992), Maramai et al. (2019), IGN and IEO marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
A Coruña	43.36	-8.40	11:36	2 h 24 min	12:05	2 h 53 min	0.12		Original paper and scanned marigrams	10	Fall	Recorded by IGN and IEO tide gauge.		IGN and IEO marigrams	IGN and IEO marigrams, Kabouben et al. (2008)	
Algeciras (Cádiz)	36.12	-5.43	13:20	4 h 8 min	14:35	5 h 23 min	0.05		Scanned marigram	10-15		Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Arrecife (Las Palmas)	28.97	-13.53	10:45	1 h 33 min	13:15	4 h 3 min	0.04		Scanned marigram	15		Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Cádiz	36.53	-6.28	11:30	2 h 23 min	16:00	6 h 48 min	0.22		Scanned marigram	10-20	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram, Campos Romero (1992)	
Ceuta	35.90	-5.32	13:10	3 h 58 min	13:55	4 h 43 min	0.05		Scanned marigram	10-15	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram, Campos Romero (1992)	IEO marigram, Campos Romero (1992)	
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Las Palmas)	28.10	-15.41	10:40	1 h 28 min	13:00	3 h 48 min	0.16		Scanned marigram	20		Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram, Kaabouben et al. (2008)	

Santa Cruz de Tenerife	28.48	-16.24	10:40	1 h 28 min	12:20	3 h 08 min	0.07		Scanned marigram	8		Recorded by IGN tide gauge.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	
Tarifa (Cádiz)	36.00	-5.60	11:24	2 h 12 min	15:22	6 h 10 min	0.13		Scanned marigram	5-10	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram, Kaabouben et al. (2008)	
Vigo (Pontevedra)	42.24	-8.73	11:06	1 h 54 min	11:30	2 h 18 min	0.15		Original paper marigram	7	Fall	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
1980	10	10	12	25	23	M3	North Algeria	TT	36.15	1.45	5	IX	7.1	I	II	Recorded by tide gauges in Algeciras, Málaga, Almería, Cartagena and Alicante (Spain).	4	4	0.51	IGN (2026)	IGN (2026)	Soloviev et al. (2000), IGN marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Alicante, outer harbour	38.34	-0.48	13:18	52 min	13:45	1 h 19 min	0.16		Original paper marigram	10-15-40	Rise	Recorded by IGN tide gauge outside the harbour.		IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	
Alicante, inner harbour	38.34	-0.48	13:20	54 min	15:10	2 h 44 min	0.51		Original paper marigram	15-20	Rise	Recorded by IGN tide gauge inside the harbour.		IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	
Almería	36.83	-2.46	13:12	46 min	17:04	4 h 38 min	0.09		Original paper marigram	20	Fall	Recorded by IGN tide gauge.		IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	IGN marigram, Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	
Cartagena (Murcia)	37.60	-0.97	14:20	1 h 54 min			0.70		Publication	25		Recorded by IGN tide gauge. The arrival time does not correspond to that of the leading wave.		Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	Soloviev et al. (1992, 2000)	

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
2003	5	21	18	44	19	M3	North Algeria	TS	36.85	3.68	0	IX-X	6.8	III	IV	Damage to boats in the Balearic Islands (Spain). Recorded by tide gauges in the western Mediterranean Sea.	4	35	1.96	IGN (2026)	IGN (2026)	Vich and Montserrat (2009), Maramai et al. (2014), Maritime Captaincies (2003); IGN, IEO, PdE marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Alicante, outer harbour	38.34	-0.48	19:50	1 h 5 min	20:40	1 h 55 min	0.37		Digital marigram (10 min sampling interval)	25	Fall	Recorded by IGN tide gauge outside the harbour.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	
Alicante, inner harbour	38.34	-0.48	19:50	1 h 5 min	22:10	3 h 25 min	0.90		Digital marigram (10 min sampling interval)	25	Rise	Recorded by IGN tide gauge inside the harbour.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	
Almería	36.83	-2.48	21:10	2 h 25 min	23:30	4 h 45 min	0.12		Digital marigram (10 min sampling interval)	25	Fall	Recorded by IGN tide gauge.		IGN marigram	IGN marigram	

Altea (Alicante)	38.60	-0.05	22:00	3 h 15 min			2		Observation			It was widely observed, with very strong currents. The ships were rising and falling dramatically. The port was practically left empty as the sea retreated; the vessels touched the seabed, and then the water rose again. Some ships broke their moorings. The rise may have been around 2 m, around 22:00 h. After about two hours it had already subsided, but until then there were strong currents. It seems there was not much damage to the ships; only a couple broke their moorings.		Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Barcelona	41.34	2.17	21:00	2 h 15 min	22:55	4 h 10 min	0.45		Digital marigram (5 min sampling interval)	25	Rise	Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	
Benicarló (Castellón)	40.42	0.42							Observation			The sea was observed to be rough.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Burriana (Castellón)	39.89	-0.08					> 0.70		Observation			The sea was observed to be rough. Due to the initial low tide, two jet skis and two recreational platforms broke their moorings and drifted out to sea. They touched the seabed, so the water level must have dropped more than the 70 cm safety threshold. Since it was a day of very calm conditions, the normal nighttime current carried the jet skis out of the harbour (which is relatively enclosed).			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Cala d'Or (Illes Balears)	39.37	3.23							Observation			A road flooded by the sea had to be closed to traffic. A destroyed pontoon.				El Periódico (2003), La Vanguardia (2003)
Cala Figuera (Illes Balears)	39.33	3.17					2		Observation			Mooring lines broke due to a rise in sea level of approximately 2 m, leaving some vessels sunk and others adrift.			Última Hora (2003)	Última Hora (2003)
Cala Llonga (Illes Balears)	39.88	4.29							Observation			Three vessels sank. One quay disappeared and a jetty was severely damaged.				Última Hora (2003)

Cartagena (Murcia)	37.60	-0.97	20:00	1 h 15 min	22:10	3 h 25 min	0.26		Digital marigram (10 min sampling interval)		Rise	Recorded by the IGN tide gauge: the phenomenon was observed in open basins, but not in more sheltered ones. In the marina, the sea level rose and fell abnormally by about 1 m (around 02:00 h). One fishing vessel became “hung up” (its mooring lines became entangled), indicating that the water level must have risen by approximately two hand spans.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Castellón de la Plana	39.99	-0.04							Observation			The sea was observed to be rough.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Ceuta	35.90	-5.32	22:00	3 h 15 min	23:00	4 h 15 min	0.06		Digital marigram (1 h sampling interval)			Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Ciudadella de Menorca (Illes Balears)	40.00	3.84							Observation			Damage in the port of Ciudadella.				Diario El Mundo (2003)
Colònia de Sant Jordi (Illes Balears)	39.31	2.99					2		Observation			Mooring lines broke due to a sea level rise of approximately 2 m, leaving some vessels sunk and others adrift.			Última Hora (2003)	Última Hora (2003)
Denia (Alicante)	38.84	0.11					1.5		Observation			A small tsunami was observed in the harbour, with an average amplitude of 1–1.5 m. Around 23:30–00:00, the sea level rose by 1.5 m (mooring lines came loose) and then fell by 1.5 m. Three fishing vessels broke free and ran aground; as the water rose again, they could be refloated. Another vessel sustained hull damage.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Eivissa (Illes Balears)	38.91	1.45	19:30	45 min	21:25	2 h 40 min	0.59	> 50 m	Digital marigram (5 min sampling interval)	25-30	Rise	Recorded by PdE tide gauge. In several beaches, the water penetrated inland for more than 50 m.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	
Málaga	36.71	-4.42	21:40	2 h 55 min	23:20	4 h 35 min	0.24		Digital marigram (5 min sampling interval)	20	Rise	Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	

Maó (Illes Balears)	39.89	4.25							Observation			In the harbour, 33 vessels were sunk. The waves destroyed several pontoons.				IGN 24-hour seismic duty log (2003), El Periódico (2003), Diario El Mundo (2003)
Palma (Illes Balears)	39.55	2.63	19:35	50 min	21:27	2 h 42 min	1.17		Digital marigram (1 min sampling interval)	22	Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge. Collisions between vessels.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	La Vanguardia (2003), Maritime Captaincies
Platja de Migjorn (Illes Balears)	38.68	1.46							Observation			The water penetrated inland for more than 50 m. This also occurred on other beaches in Formentera.			Periódico de Ibiza (2003)	Periódico de Ibiza (2003)
Platja des Pujols (Illes Balears)	38.72	1.45							Observation			The noise made by the sea as it retreated frightened a passer-by.				Periódico de Ibiza (2003)
Parque Nacional Marítimo-Terrestre de Cabrera (Illes Balears)									Observation			The forest ranger reported observing how “the sea disappeared”.				La Vanguardia (2003)
Porto Cristo (Illes Balears)	39.55	3.33					2		Observation			The sea appeared and disappeared again in the form of a great wave. Some houses were partially flooded.			Última Hora (2003)	El Periódico (2003)
Portopetro (Illes Balears)	39.36	3.21					2		Observation			The water reached the pedestrian area, numerous boats capsized or collided with each other, and three boats are still adrift.			Última Hora (2003)	Libertad Digital (2003)
Sa Ràpita (Illes Balears)	39.37	2.94							Observation			Damage in the port of Sa Ràpita.				Diario El Mundo (2003)
Sant Antoni (Illes Balears)	38.98	1.30	19:44	59 min	20:06	1 h 21 min	1.96		Digital marigram (2 min sampling interval)	20	Rise	Recorded by tide gauge. The waves destroyed several pontoons. The water receded up to 100 m, exposing the seabed, and then returned as a large wave that flooded much of the promenade and caused moored vessels to collide with each other. Several vessels sank, while others were lifted onto the quays, colliding with cars parked near the shoreline.		University of the Balearic Islands marigram, Vich and Monserrat (2009)	University of the Balearic Islands marigram, Vich and Monserrat (2009)	El Periódico (2003), Libertad Digital (2003)

Santa Eulària des Riu (Illes Balears)	38.98	1.53					1.5		Observation			Similar effect to Sant Antoni. It affected the coasts of Cala Llonga—where the pier was destroyed—Es Canar, and the marina, where a 1.5 m wave swept over the jetties and caused at least two vessels to sink, one of them a 15 m yacht.			Periódico de Ibiza (2003), Libertad Digital (2003)	Libertad Digital (2003), La Vanguardia (2003)
Santa Pola (Alicante)	38.19	-0.56							Observation			The tide level on the beach was slightly lower than normal.				Maritime Captaincies
Santanyí (Illes Balears)	39.35	3.13							Observation			One fishing vessel sank.				La Vanguardia (2003)
Ses Salines (Illes Balears)	39.34	3.06							Observation			Six vessels sank.				La Vanguardia (2003)
Tarifa (Cádiz)	36.00	-5.60	22:55	4 h 10 min	1:30	6 h 45 min	0.07		Scanned marigram		Rise	Recorded by IEO tide gauge.		IEO marigram	IEO marigram	
Torrevieja (Alicante)	37.98	-0.68					1		Observation			There was an anomaly and some damage was observed. Around 21:00–22:00 h the sea level rose, and around 22:00–23:00 h there was a very noticeable fall (1 m). At the river mouth, a reversal of the water current was observed.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies
Valencia	39.44	0.31	20:40	1 h 55 min	23:50	5 h 05 min	0.53		Digital marigram (5 min sampling interval)	20	Rise	Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	
Vinaroz (Castellón)	40.47	0.47							Observation			The sea was observed to be rough.			Maritime Captaincies	Maritime Captaincies

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
2020	11	14	15	0		AT	Canarias	DG	28.08	-17.33	0			II	III	Local tsunami due to a large rockfall on the beach of Argaga (La Gomera Island).	4	2	0.5	Galindo et al. (2021)	IELIG IGME (2026)	Galindo et al. (2021)	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
Argaga (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	28.08	-17.32	15:00	21 s			0.5		Observation	10		Small tsunami at Argaga beach following a rockfall from a cliff located approximately 200 meters away. Some boats anchored less than 400 meters from the coast noticed how a small wave shook them slightly.		Galindo et al. (2021)	Galindo et al. (2021)	IELIG IGME (2026)

Catalogue of tsunamis on the Spanish coast																							
Date						Location		Source						Tsunami information							References		
Year	Mo	Dy	Hr	Mn	Sec	Region	Subregion	Cause	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Depth (km)	Maximum observed intensity	Magnitude (Mw)	Intensity S-A	Intensity P-I	Description	Reliability in Spain	Number of observations in Spain	Maximum wave height (m) in Spain	Date	Source	Tsunami information	
2021	8	12	18	35	18	AT	South Sandwich Islands	TS	-58.26	-25.73	20.00	VII	8.26	I	I	Recorded by tide gauges in 3 different oceans: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian.	4	3	0.20	ISC-GEM (2026)	ISC-GEM (2026)	Rabinovich et al. (2025), PdE marigrams	

Observation point			Initial tsunami wave		Maximum tsunami wave		Tsunami measurements					Tsunami effects		References		
Location name	Lat (°)	Lon (°)	Arrival time	Travel time	Arrival time	Travel time	Maximum height (m)	Maximum inundation (m)	Measurement type	Period (min)	First motion	Description	Number of deaths	Arrival time	Measurements	Effects
El Hierro (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	27.78	-17.90	10:05	15 h 29 min	12:06	17 h 30 min	0.17		Digital marigram	5		Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	
La Gomera (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	28.09	-17.11	9:26	14 h 50 min	10:51	16 h 15 min	0.20		Digital marigram	7		Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	
La Palma (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)	28.68	-17.77	10:11	15 h 35 min	11:54	17 h 18 min	0.09		Digital marigram	6		Recorded by PdE tide gauge.		PdE marigram	PdE marigram	