

NOTATION for PARAMETRIC CATALOGUE

Y M D Date: For most earthquakes before 1582 dates are in the Julian system or Old Style (OS); after that year they are given in the Gregorian System or New Style (NS), located in region of known lower crust earthquakes; these are marked tentatively by i.

Time: Time is approximate, very often is the local time given in the sources. Time is converted from different systems to local, reckoned from midnight to midnight

Quality of time q:

c. approximate date or year of the event

>: date giving a terminus ante quem for the event

<: event after the date shown

i : For some earthquakes macroseismic information may provide clues suggesting depths greater than normal i.e. lack of a well defined epicentral region, few aftershocks.

Epicentre: In principle, it is assumed that the macroseismic epicentre is assumed is the geometric centre of sites that experienced the maximum effects of the earthquake. For earthquakes with data from a sufficiently large number of sites, the epicentral location may be assessed reasonably well using a “kriging” technique.

The quality **Q** of macroseismic epicentral regions varies considerably, and it is classified as follows:

0: For events the effects of which are given in general terms but their location is unidentifiable. These are adopted location, and they may not used as epicentres

1: Earthquake known only from its effects at one or two location, where the shock was felt, or caused damage. The location shown is not an epicentre.

2 Event known from its effects at a number of locations and also from the extent of the effected regions, sufficiently well to allow a rough estimate of its position by “kriging”

3: Well documented earthquake, the epicentral location of which may be assessed well using a “kriging” technique.

Equivalent Magnitude **Q:** .

Equivalent surface wave magnitude M_s was estimated from a calibration relationship based on 20th century macroseismic information and instrumental M_s values from earthquakes in the region.

The magnitude M_s of events is classified into four broad categories which are justified by the uncertainties in their determination.

8 : Very large event $M_s \geq 8.0$;

7: Large event $7.0 \leq M_s < 8.0$;

6: Medium event $6.0 \leq M_s < 7.0$;

5: Small event $5.0 \leq M_s < 6.0$

Maximum Effects Reported

Maximum overall effects reported are grouped in the following categories.

- 0: No details available to classify the event in terms of its effects.
- F: Reported generally felt, but not always with details; quite often followed by aftershocks,
- S: Widely felt, causing panic or concern and occasionally small damage.
- D: Damaging to dwellings and public buildings, particularly to ageing structures, injuring a number of people and occasionally a few fatalities.
- R: Destructive earthquake causing great damage or destruction and the loss of life, leading to social and economic problems or the need for relief measures.

Figures A and B show the distribution of significant shallow earthquakes in the historical and modern periods in the study area.

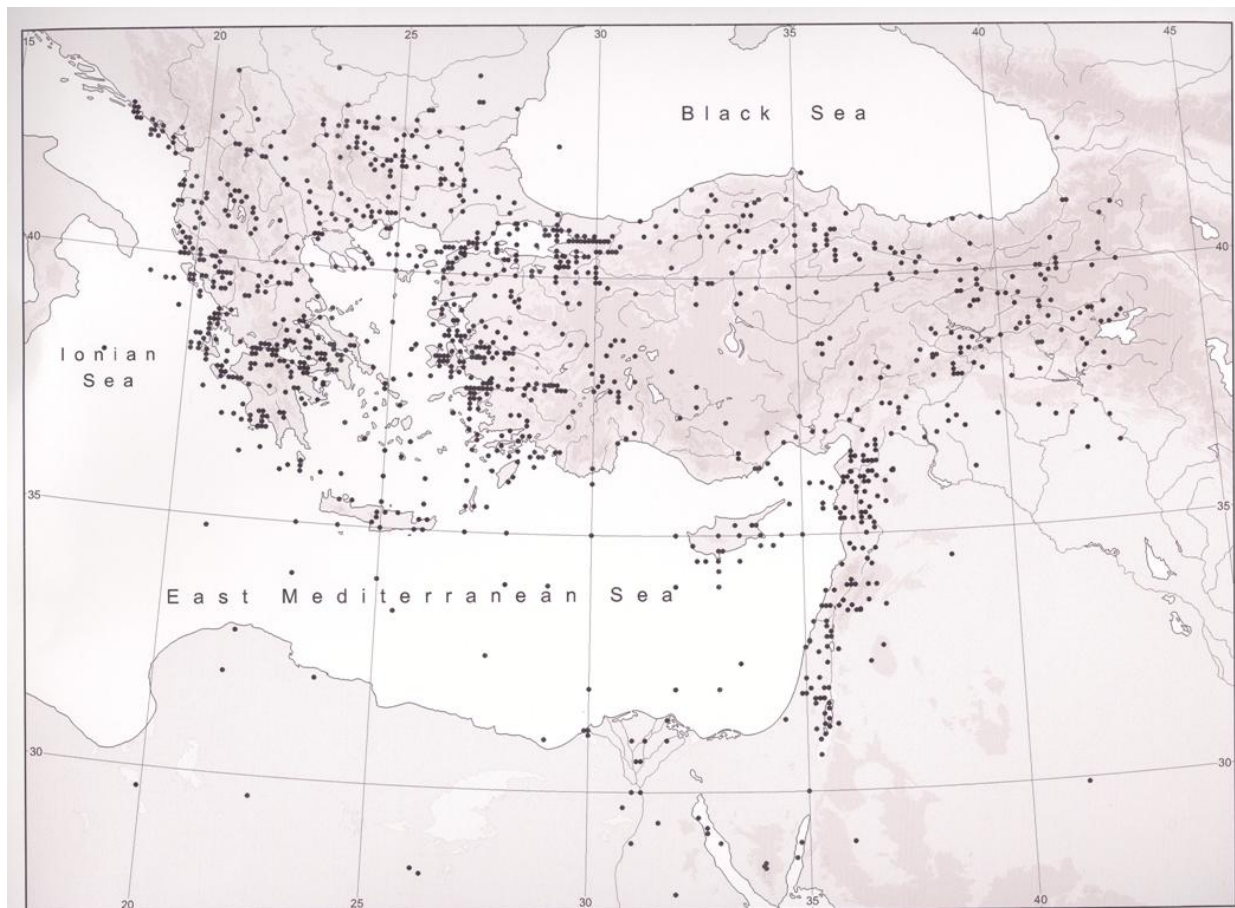


Figure A Historical earthquakes before <1900 $M_s > 6.5$.



Figure B Earthquakes 1900 -2000 $M_s > 6.5$