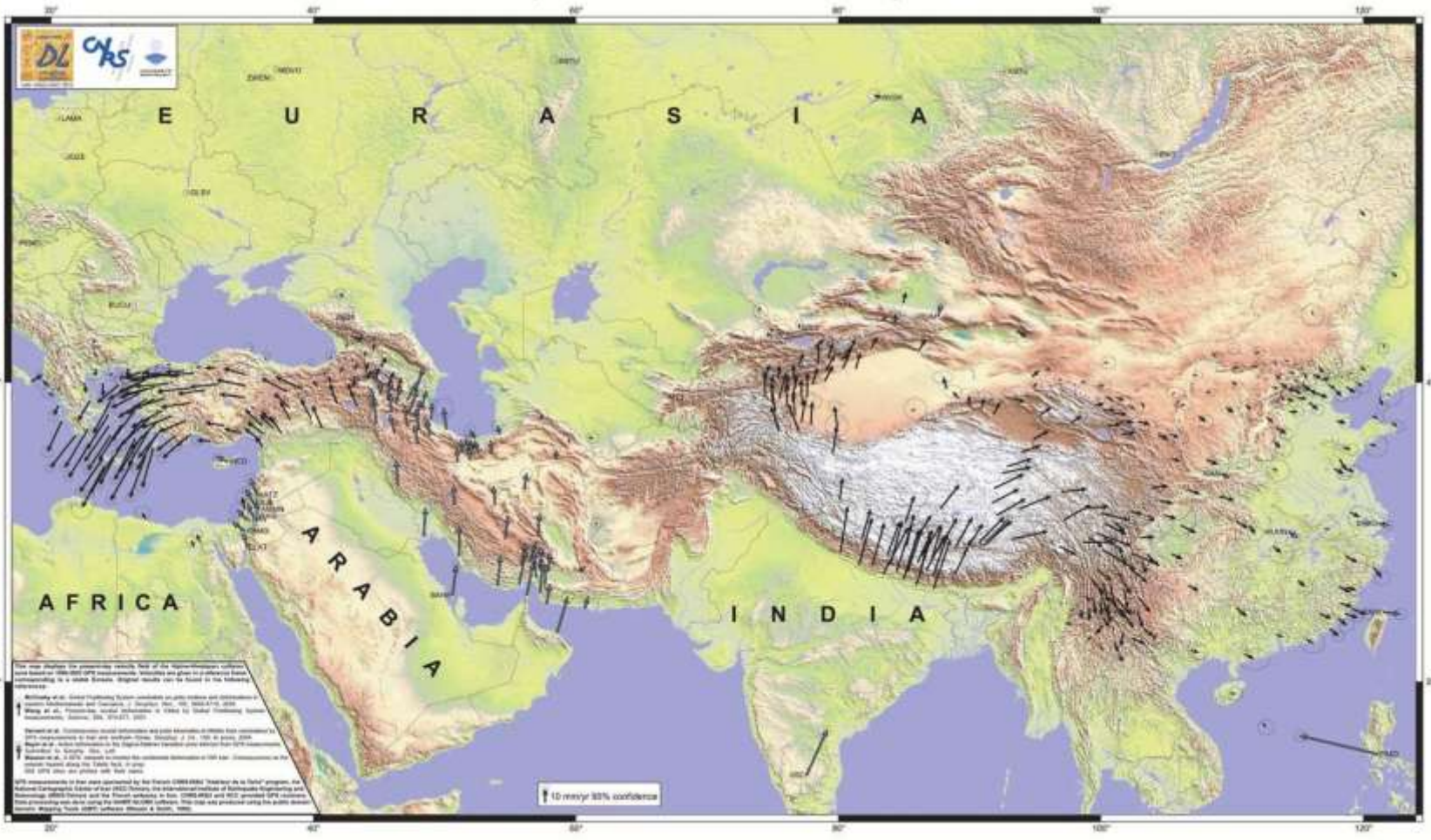


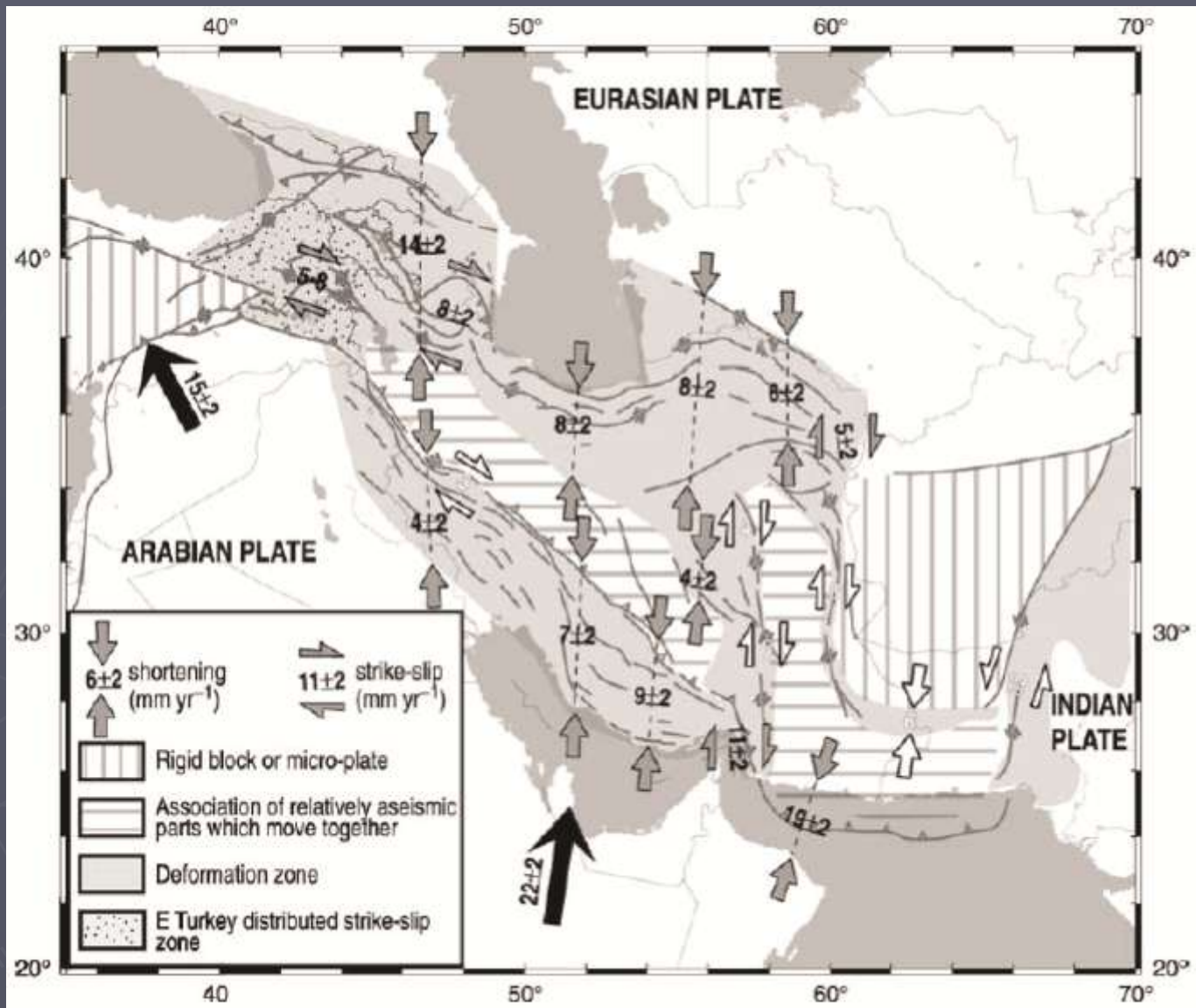
Sharland, et al., 2001

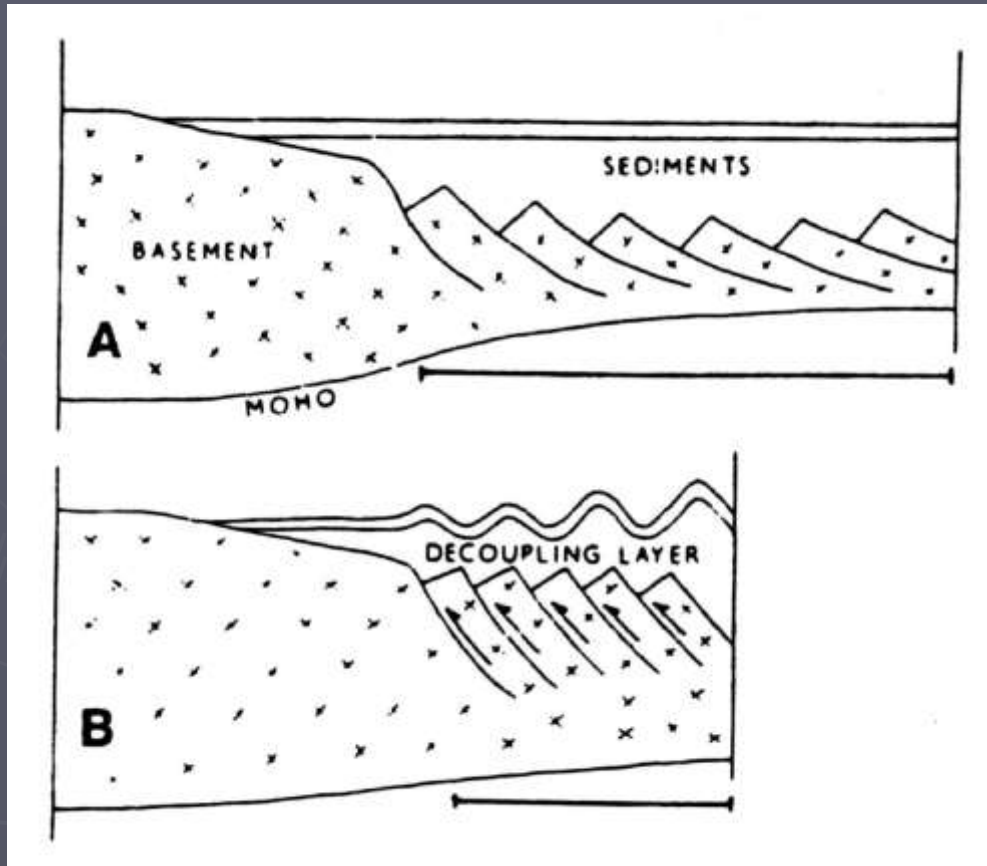


The map displays the instantaneous velocity field of the upper-plate crust, and horizontal, 3D GPS measurements. Velocities are given in a reference frame corresponding to a stable Eurasian. Original velocity can be found in the following references:

- Wolfe et al., Global Plate Velocity Field: Evidence for plate motion and distribution of upper-plate crustal deformation, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 101, 16649-16670, 1996.
- Wang et al., From static to dynamic geodesy: A decade of global geodesy system modernization, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 27, 1217-1220, 2000.
- Barber et al., Geodesy-based information and data standards in GNSS data collection for GPS measurements in real-time systems, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, 1031, 2004.
- Wang et al., Active tectonics in the Eastern Tethyan Trenches and related GPS measurements, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, 1031, 2004.
- Wang et al., GPS-derived velocity field and crustal deformation in the Eastern Tethyan Trenches and related GPS measurements, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 31, 1031, 2004.

GPS measurements in this area collected by the French CNRS/IRD "Tectonic de la Terre" program, the National Geographic Center of the USGS, the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology and the French embassy in East Timor (CNRS/IRD and ICG) provided GPS velocities. These velocities were then used for the 3D GPS velocity field. The 3D velocity field was produced using the global reference Mapping Tools (GMT) software (Wessel & Smith, 1996).

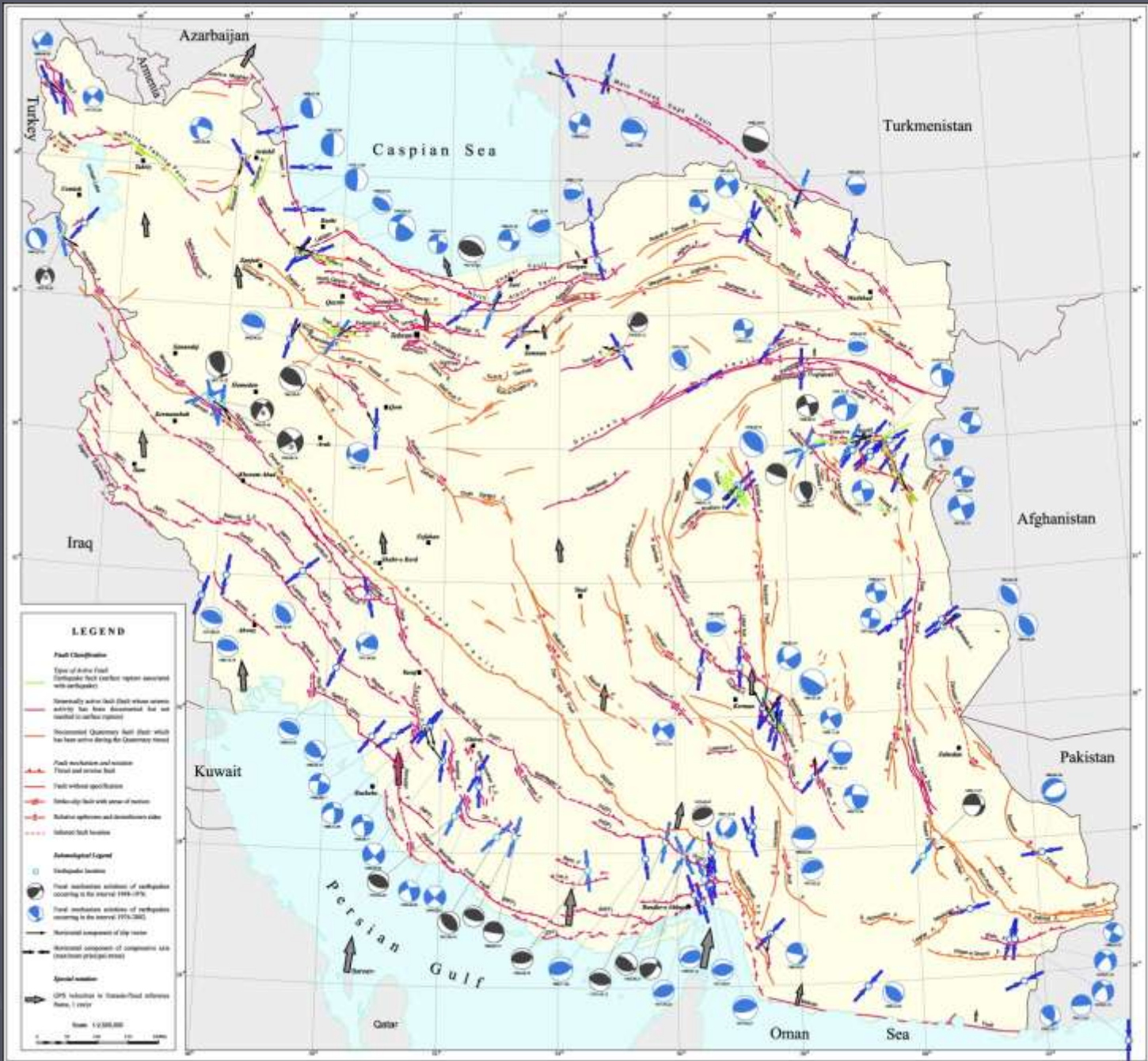




Stage 1: Extension  
And sediment accumulation

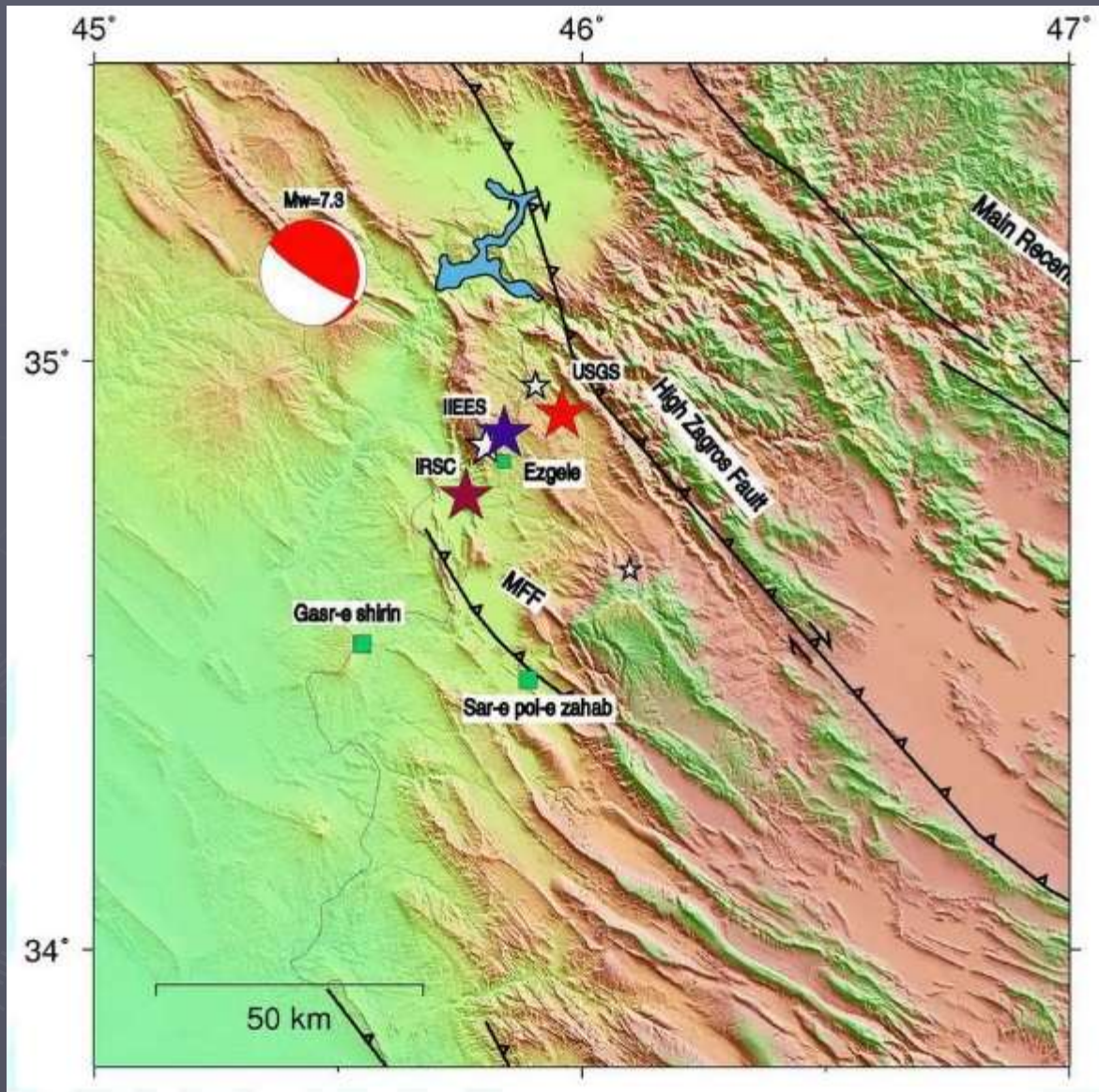
Stage 2: Contraction  
Folding and thrusting

Jackson, 1980



**LEGEND**

- Fault Classification**
- Type of Active Fault
    - Composite fault (surface rupture associated with earthquakes)
    - Discontinuity active fault (fault whose seismic activity has been documented but not recorded on surface rupture)
    - Discontinued Quaternary fault (fault which has been active during the Quaternary period)
  - Fault reactivation and extension
    - Thrust and reverse fault
    - Fault without specification
    - Strike-slip fault with sense of motion
    - Relative upthrown and downthrown sides
    - Subsided fault location
- Subsymbolic Legend**
- Seismogenic location
  - Focal mechanism solution of earthquakes according to the interval 1970-1979
  - Focal mechanism solution of earthquakes according to the interval 1973-2002
  - Horizontal component of slip vector
  - Vertical component of compressive rate (extension or contraction)
- Special notation**
- GPS location in Tehran/Istanbul reference frame, 1992
- Scale: 1:2,500,000



# Global CMT Catalog

## Search criteria:

Start date: 2017/11/1    End date: 2017/12/28  
34 <=lat<= 36            44 <=lon<= 46  
0 <=depth<= 1000        -9999 <=time shift<= 9999  
0 <=mb<= 10            0<=Ms<= 10            0<=Mw<= 10  
0 <=tension plunge<= 90        0 <=null plunge<= 90

## Results

---

### From Quick CMT catalog

---

#### 201711121818A IRAN-IRAQ BORDER REGION

Date: 2017/11/12    Centroid Time: 18:18:24.8 GMT  
Lat= 34.79    Lon= 45.88  
Depth= 16.9    Half duration=12.7  
Centroid time minus hypocenter time: 7.3  
Moment Tensor: Expo=27    0.372 -0.078 -0.294 1.490 -0.741 0.263  
Mw = 7.4    mb = 0.0    Ms = 7.3    Scalar Moment = 1.72e+27  
Fault plane:    strike=351    dip=10    slip=143  
Fault plane:    strike=118    dip=84    slip=82

---

#### End of events found with given criteria.

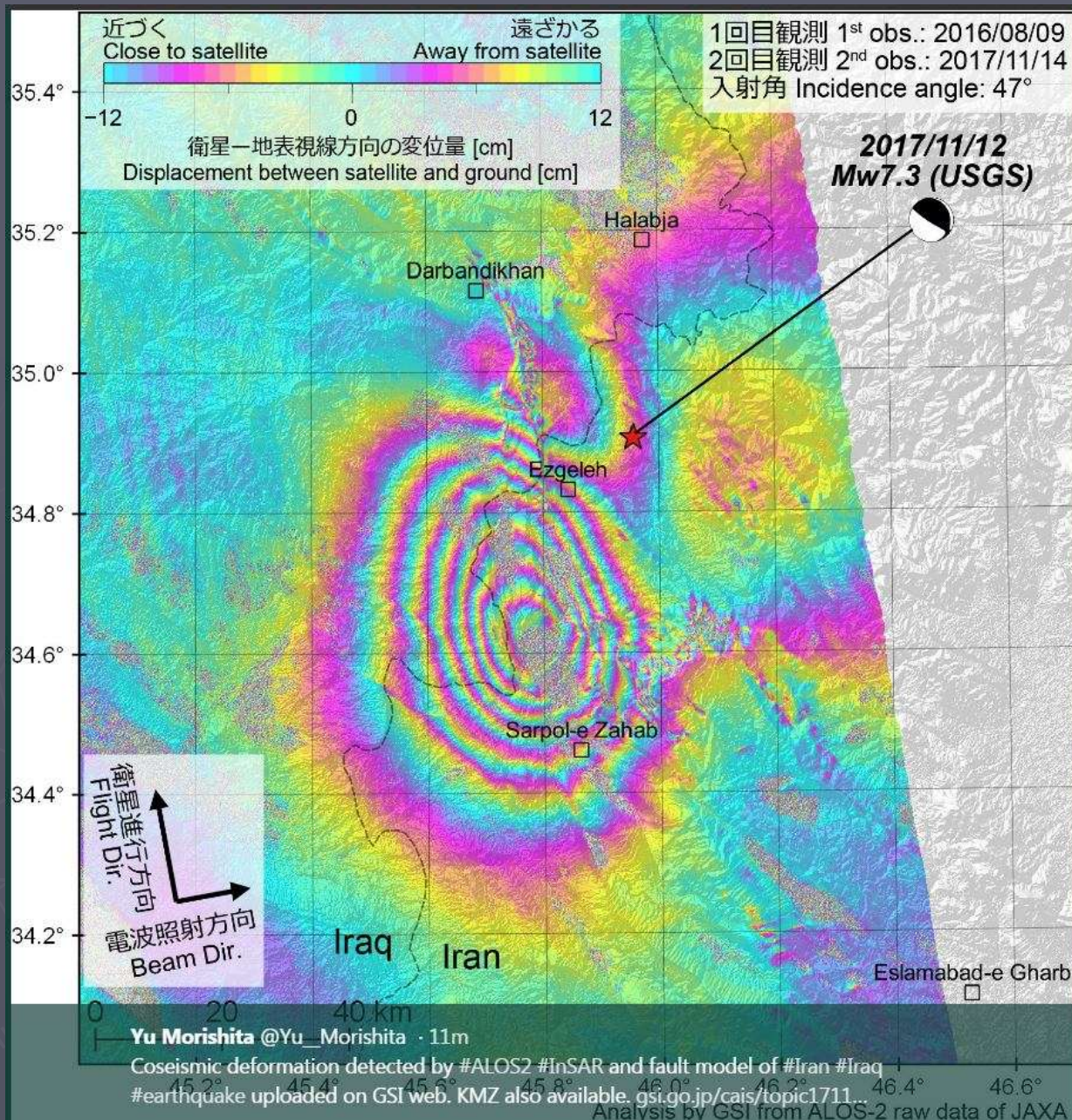
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See the [CMT project](#) web page for more information on CMTs.

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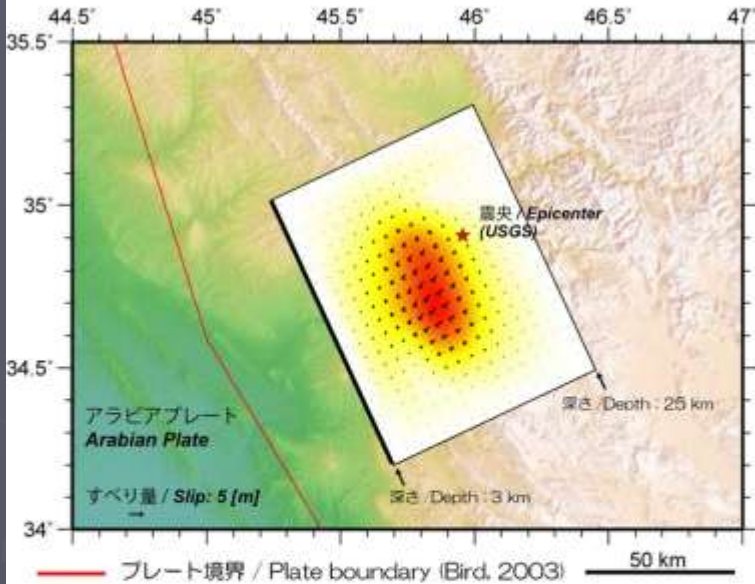
Please [email comments](#).

Last modified: 2011-06-29

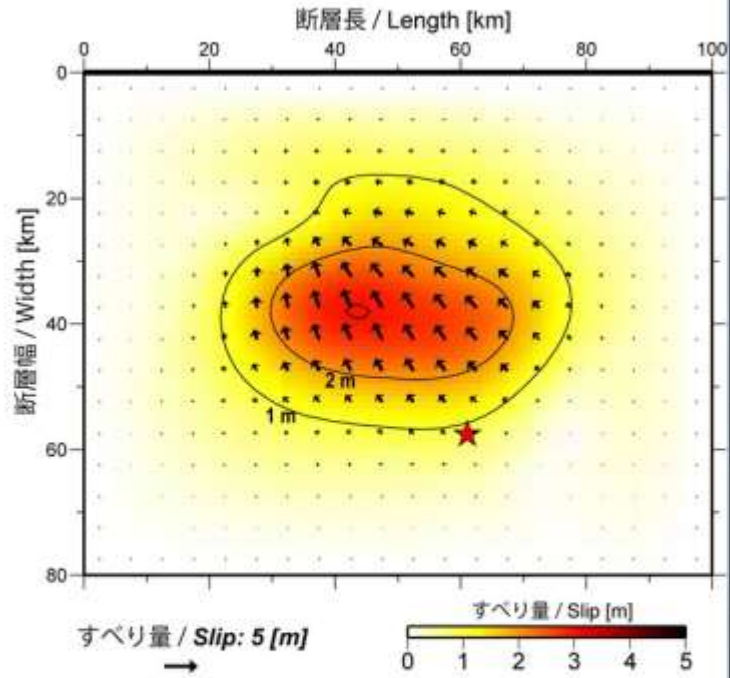
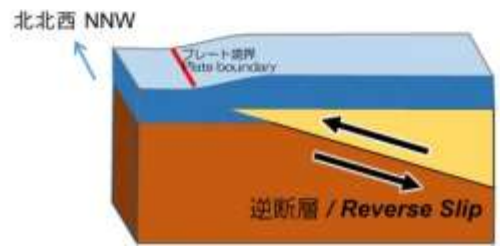




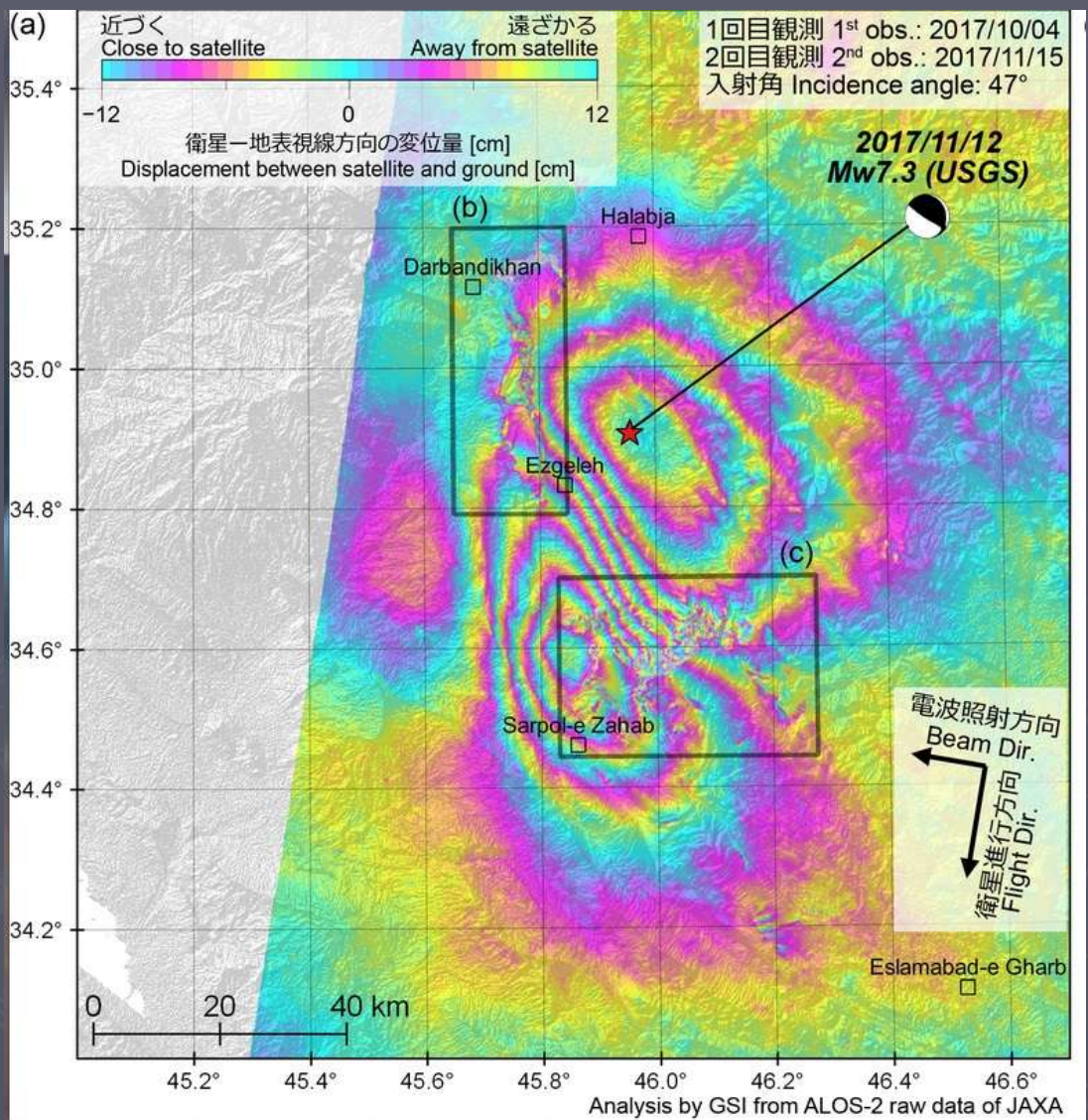
# すべり分布モデル (暫定) / Slip Distribution Model (Preliminary)

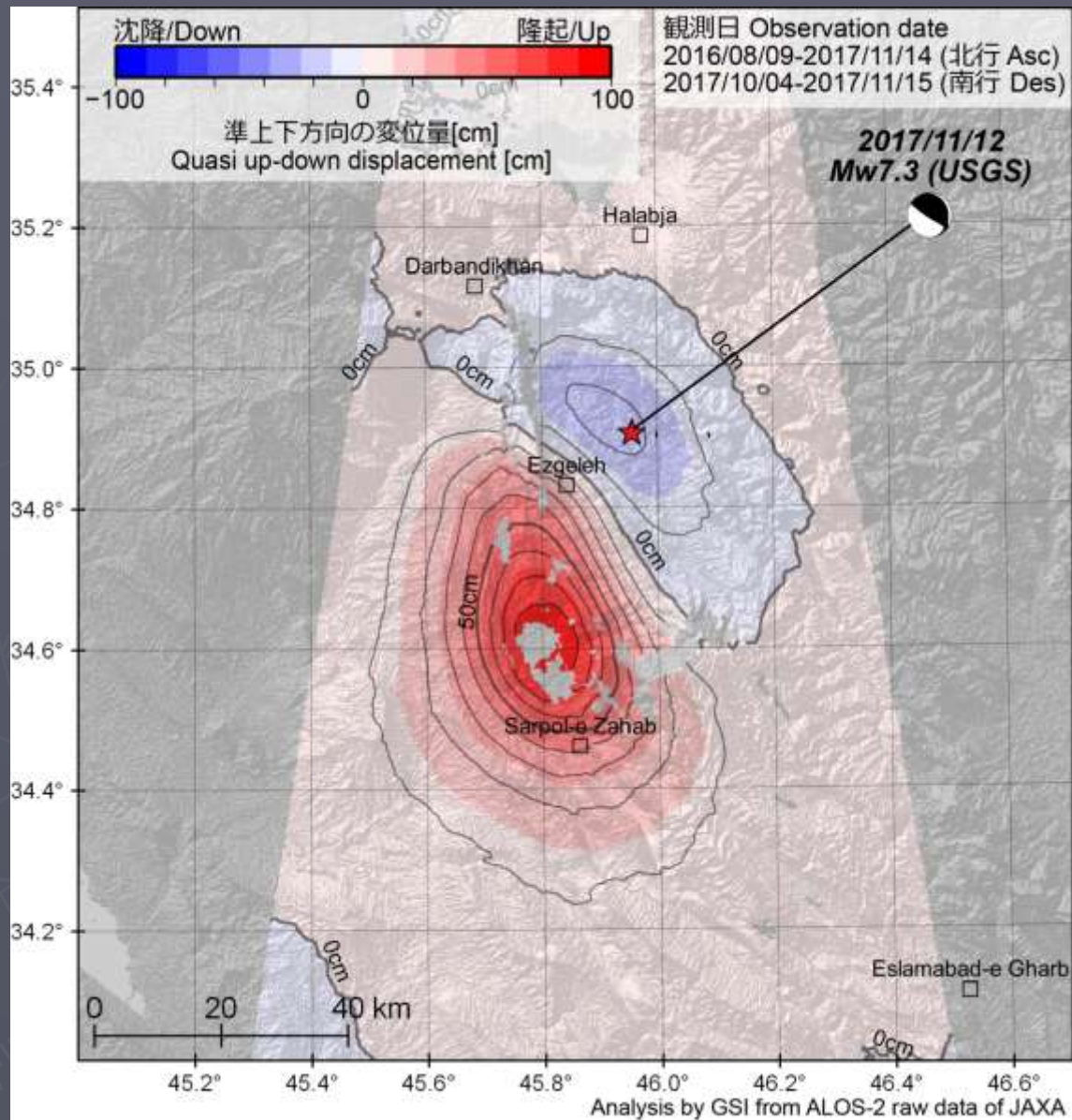


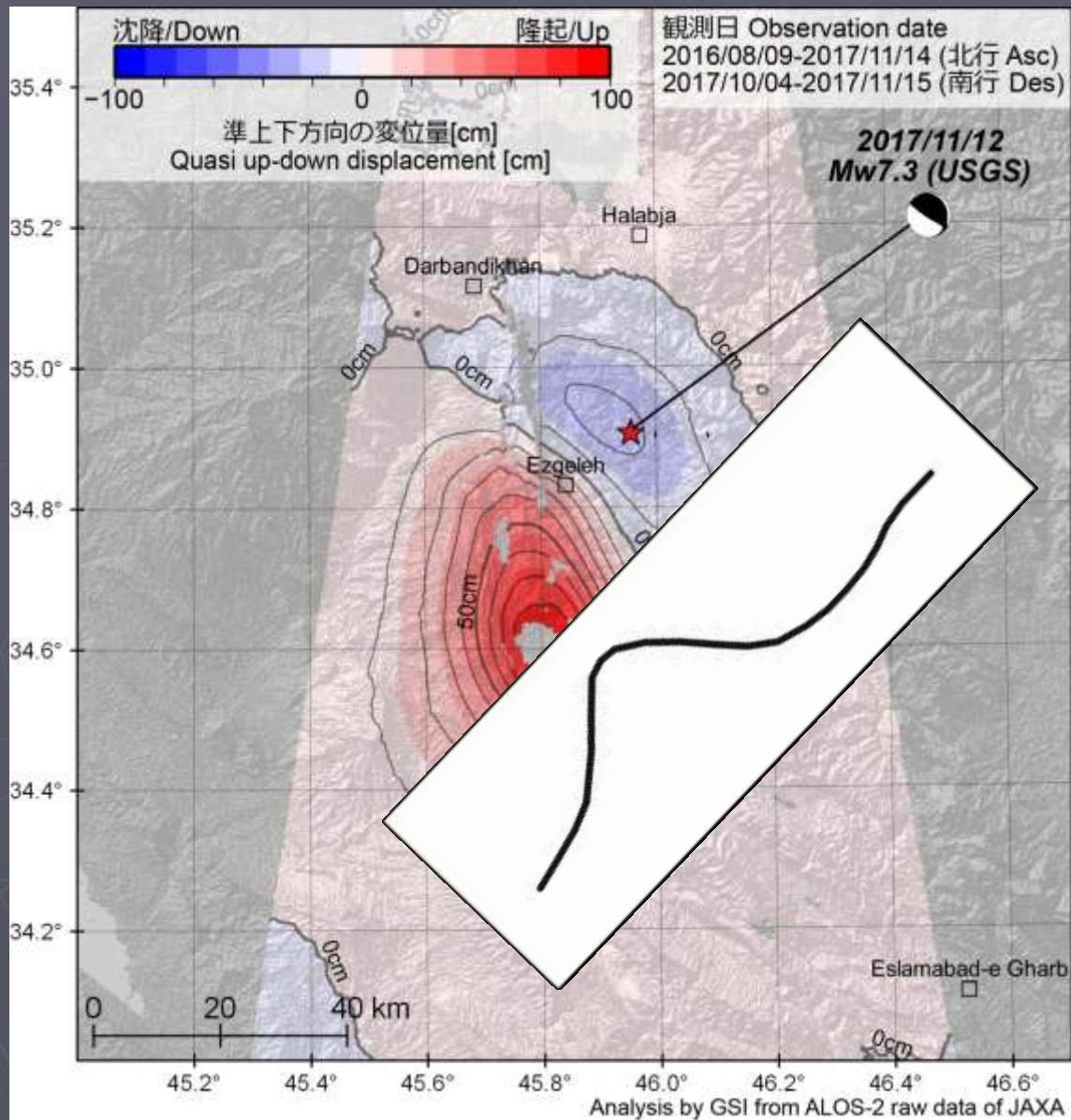
## 【概念図 / Schematic view】

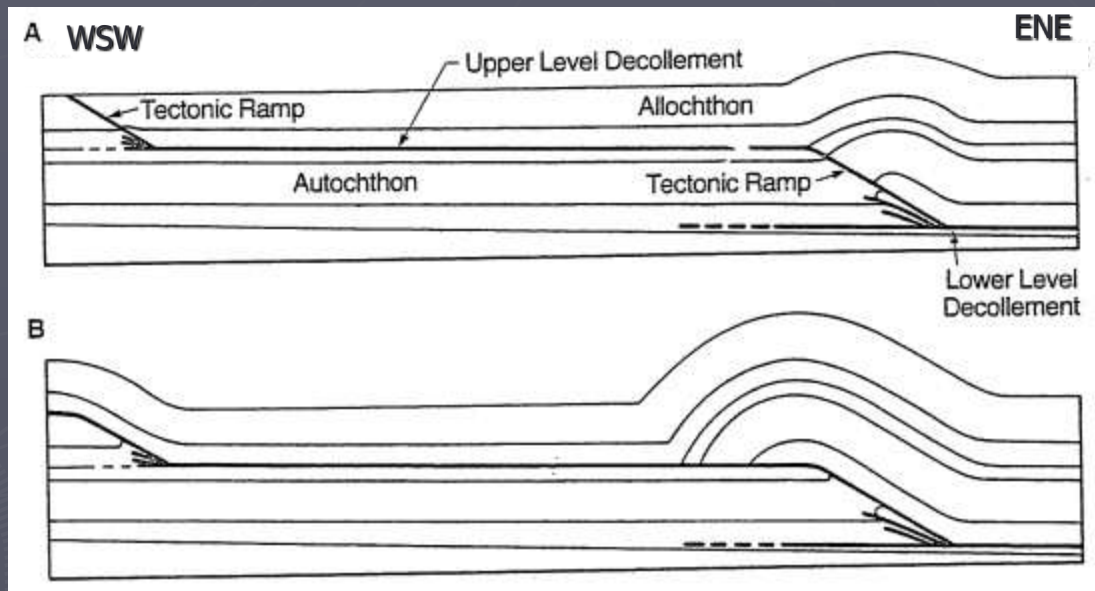


地震モーメント / Seismic Moment:  $1.40 \times 10^{20}$  Nm  
 モーメントマグニチュード / Moment Magnitude:  $M_w = 7.36$   
 (剛性率 / Rigidity: 30 GPa)

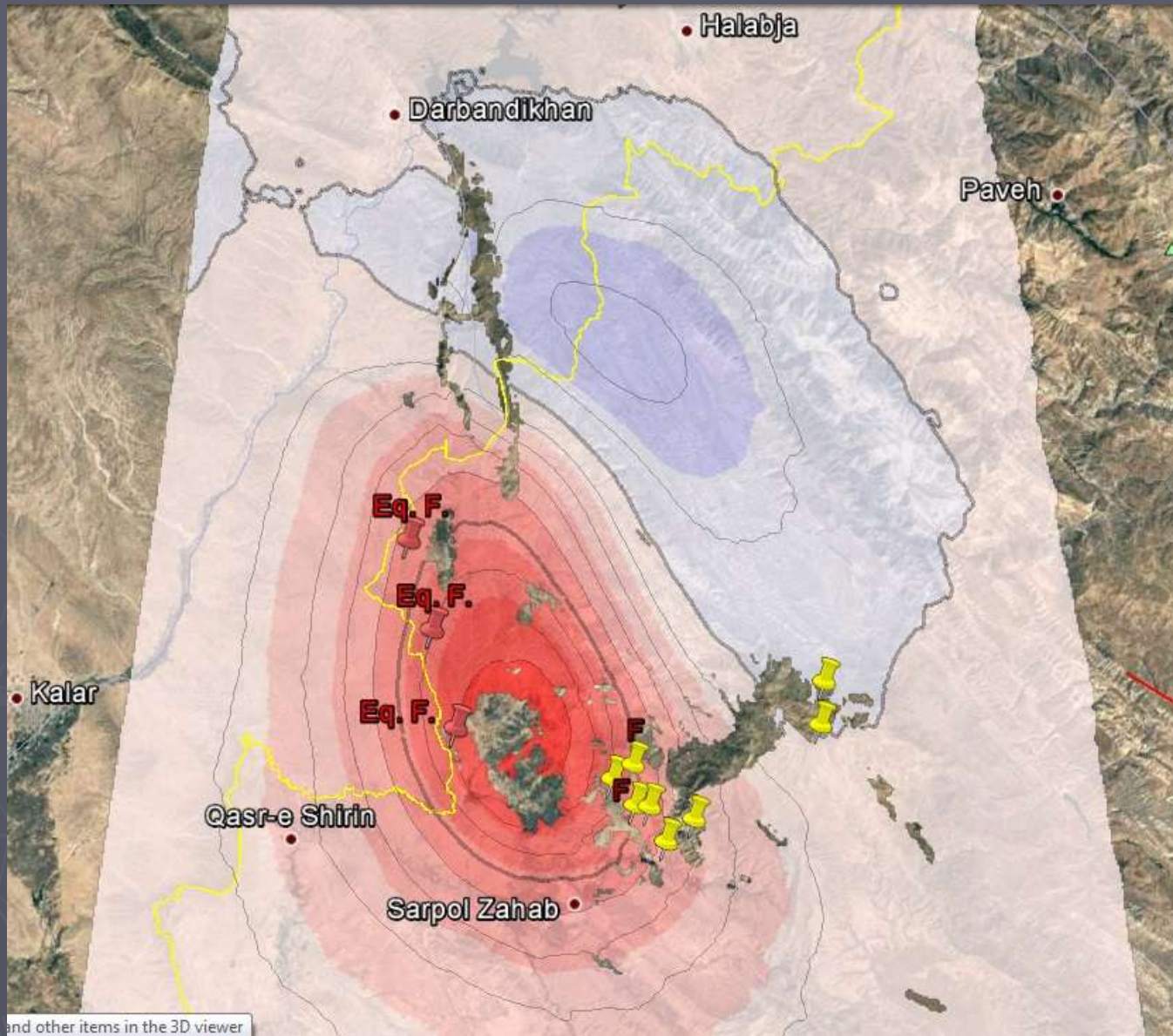


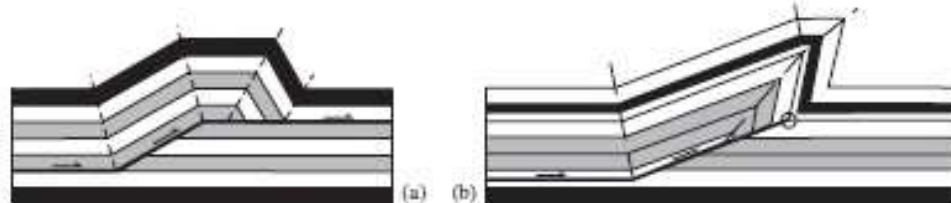




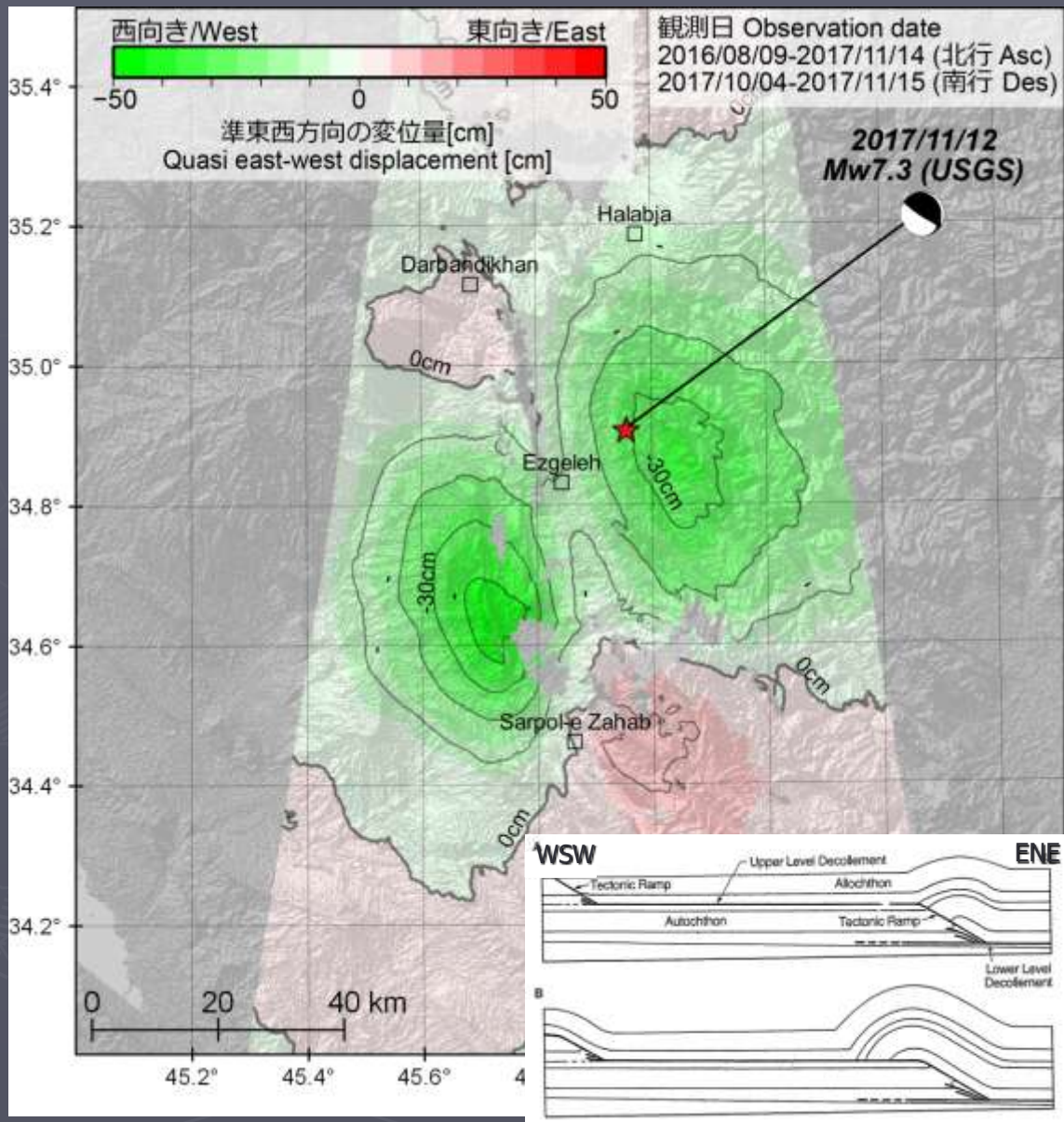


Harris, 1979

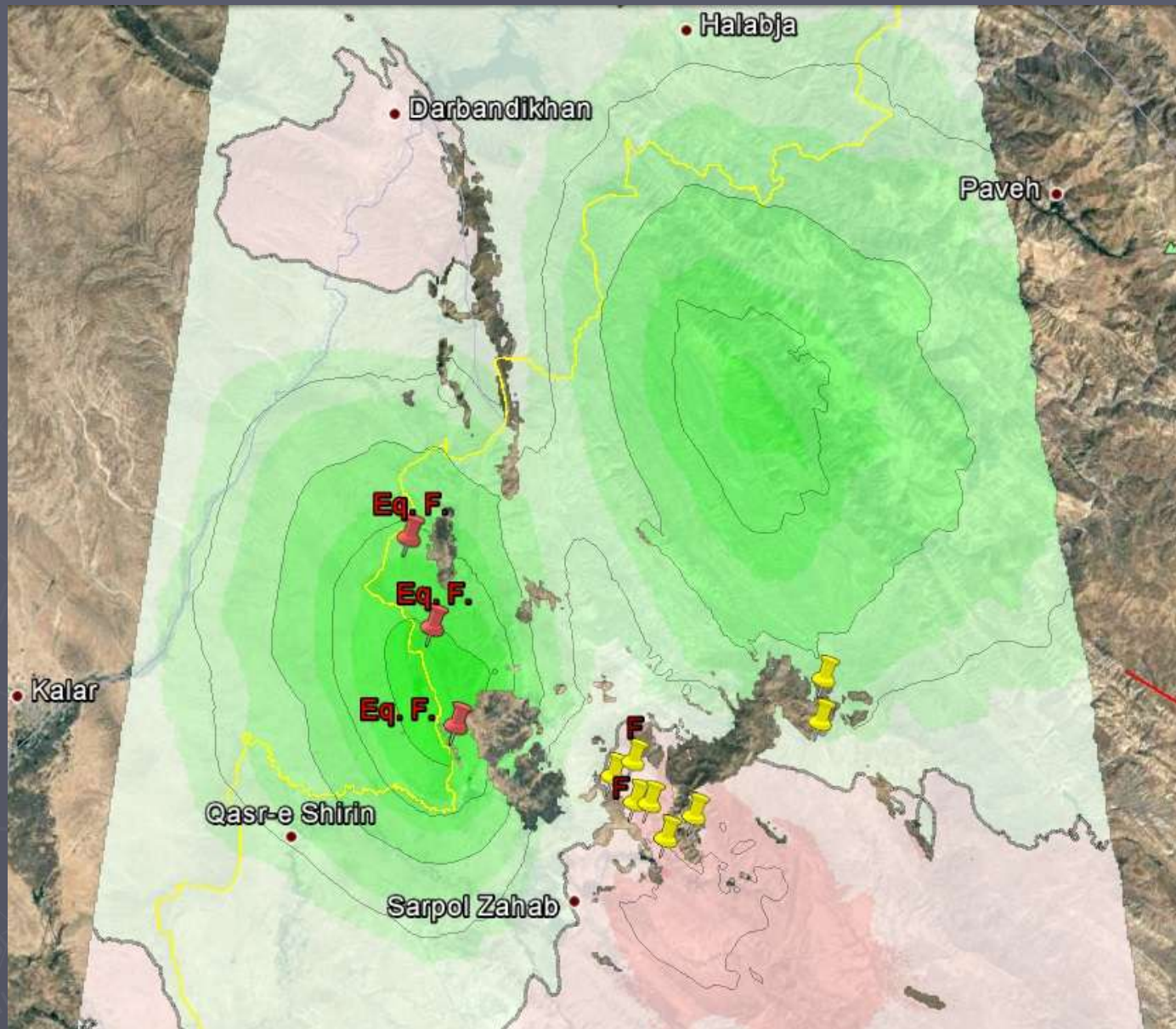




**Figure 15.27** Angular folds and faults: (a) fault-bend fold (after McClay, 1992); (b) fault-propagation fold (after Suppe, 1985, p. 351).









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US Dept of State Geographer

Google earth

Imagery Date: 11/18/2017 lat 34.541241° lon 45.908612° elev 1182 m eye alt 1.76 km



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Google earth

Imagery Date: 11/18/2017 lat 34.541492° lon 45.903394° elev 1058 m eye alt 1.16 km



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Google earth

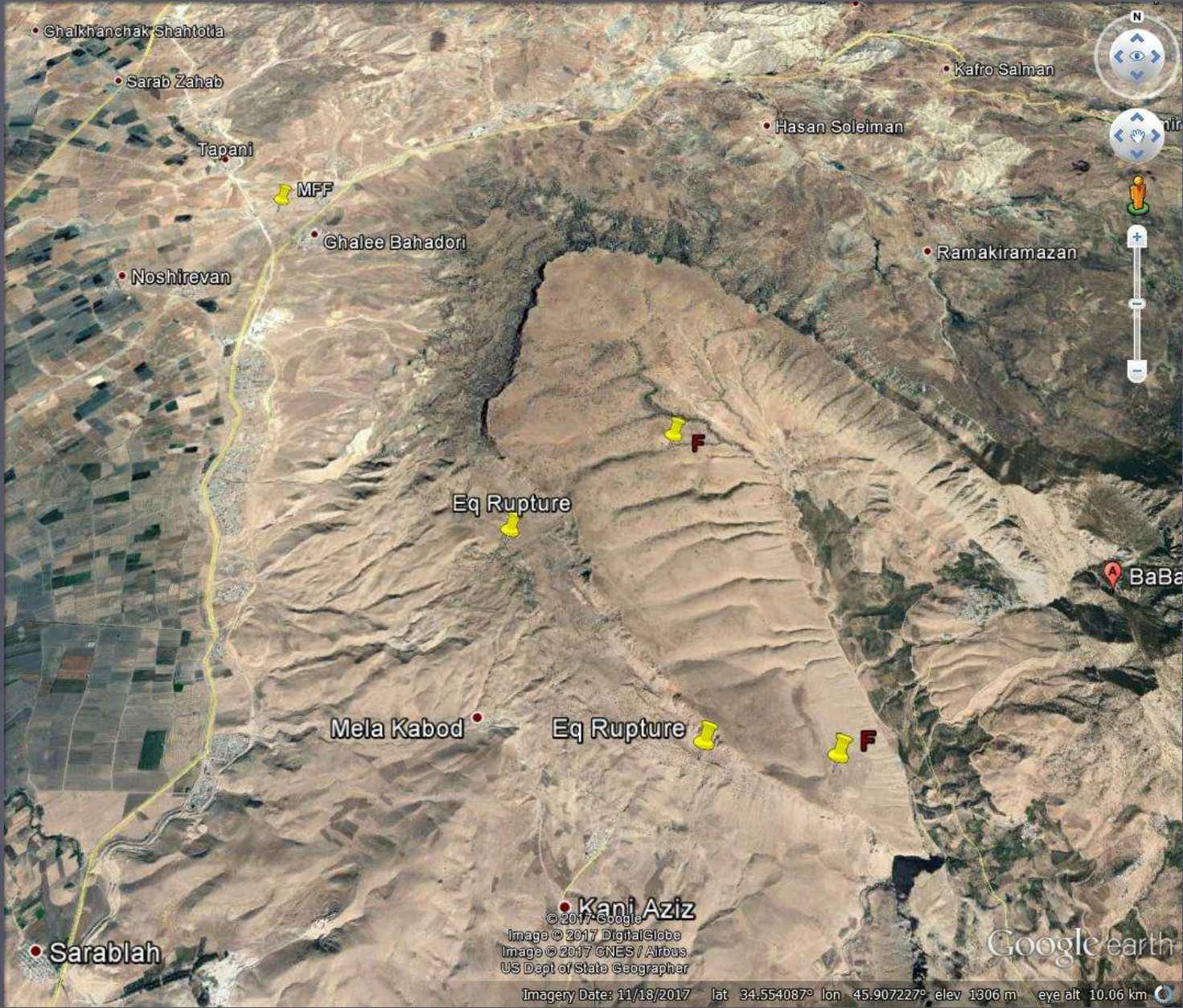
Imagery Date: 11/18/2017 lat 34.542110° lon 45.902483° elev 1048 m eye alt 573 m



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Image © 2017 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

Imagery Date: 11/18/2017 lat 34.544302° lon 45.902084° elev 1081 m eye alt 226 m



• Chalkhanchak Shahtotia

• Sarab Zahab

• Tapani

• Noshirevan

MFF

• Ghalee Bahadori

• Hasan Soleiman

• Kafro Salman

• Ramakiramazan



Eq Rupture



F

• Mela Kabod

Eq Rupture



F

• Kani Aziz

• Sarablah

Google earth

Imagery Date: 11/18/2017 lat 34.554087° lon 45.907227° elev 1306 m eye alt 10.06 km