# **Earthquakes**

New England and nearby areas in the United States and Canada have a long and storied history of earthquakes that goes back to the times of

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the earliest exploration and settlement of the region by Europeans. This may come as a surprise to the many people living in the region today who have never felt a local earthquake. Nevertheless, not Page 2/159

only is it true, but there is every reason to believe that earthquakes, including some damaging earthquakes, will strike New England in the future. In fact, in the 1960s **Boston, Massachusetts was** Page 3/159

given the same seismic hazard rating as Los Angeles, California because both had experienced strong earthquakes in their historic pasts. Since then seismologists have learned Page 4/159

much about the rates at which earthquakes occur throughout the country and about the effects of the earthquakes when they occur. Today, we know that the probability of damaging earthquake shaking

in Boston is about twenty-five times less than in Los Angeles. Even so, the threat of earthquakes in Boston, throughout New England, and in adjacent regions is one that cannot be ignored. From the

1638 so-called "Pilgrim's Earthquake" to anticipating what the future may hold, John E. Ebel introduces you to the surprising history of earthquakes in the northeast corridor.

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Some earthquakes are so powerful they change the landscape. Many are so weak people can't feel them. Even with advances in science, seismologists still can't accurately predict when an

earthquake will strike. However, we now know a lot more about where an earthquake is likely to occur. In this book, readers will learn about plate tectonics, faults, and seismic waves. They'll Page 9/159

read about historic earthquakes, see photographs of the aftermath, and learn how to prepare for an earthquake's mighty tremors. This 2004 book investigates the relationship between

historical earthquakes in the Americas and structural damage at archaeological sites.

This 8-hour free course looked at why, where and what happens when earthquakes

occur and at how they are assessed qualitatively and quantitatively. Science, Risk, and the Politics of Hazard Mitigation The Big One **Continental Intraplate** Page 12/159

**Earthquakes** Little Earthquakes A Nonfiction Companion to the Original Magic School Bus **Series** Magnitude 8 A chef, an event planner, and a Page 13/159

basketball player's wife find their marriages and careers in Philadelphia challenged by new motherhood, difficult schedules, and infidelity, in a tale complicated by the return of a woman from Los Angeles whose life was interrupted Page 14/159

by tragedy. By the author of In Her Shoes. Reprint. 350,000 first printing.

In a reissue of the popular Readers series with a fresh new look, children will learn about some of the deadliest natural disasters of all time

and the scientific forces that cause these incredible events. Reissue. Learn from the personal experience and insights of leading earthquake engineering specialists as they examine the lessons from disasters of the last 30 years and propose a

path to earthquake safety worldwide Why Do Buildings Collapse in Earthquakes?: Building for Safety in Seismic Areas delivers an insightful and comprehensive analysis of the key lessons taught by building failures during earthquakes around
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the world. The book uses empirical evidence to describe the successes of earthquake engineering and disaster preparedness, as well as the failures that may have had tragic consequences. Readers will learn what makes buildings in earthquake Page 18/159

zones vulnerable, what can be done to design, build and maintain those buildings to reduce or eliminate that vulnerability, and what can be done to protect building occupants. Those who are responsible for the lives and safety of building occupants and Page 19/159

visitors - architects, designers, engineers, and building owners or managers - will learn how to provide adequate safety in earthquake zones. The text offers useful and accessible answers to anyone interested in natural disasters generally and those Page 20/159

who have specific concerns about the impact of earthquakes on the built environment. Readers will benefit from the inclusion of: A thorough introduction to how buildings have behaved in earthquakes, including a description Page 21/159

of the world's most lethal earthquakes and the fatality trend over time An exploration of how buildings are constructed around the world, including considerations of the impact of climate and seismicity on home design A discussion of Page 22/159

what happens during an earthquake, including the types and levels of ground motion, landslides, tsunamis, and sequential effects, and how different types of buildings tend to behave in response to those phenomena What different Page 23/159

stakeholders can do to improve the earthquake safety of their buildings The owners and managers of buildings in earthquake zones and those responsible for the safety of people who occupy or visit them will find Why Do Buildings Collapse in

Earthquakes? Building for Safety in Seismic Areas essential reading, as will all architects, designers and engineers who design or refurbish buildings in earthquake zones. Discusses earthquakes, including their causes, what happens during an Page 25/159

earthquake, where they frequently take place, and how to remain safe if an earthquake occurs. This Publication Gives First, the Real Cause of the Earthquake. Second, the Reason for the Long Interval Between Destructive Page 26/159

Earthquakes in San Francisco. Third, the Reason They Came at the Early Hour They Did ... Frequency of Earthquakes for Selected Areas in the Western United States for the Period 1945-59 Earthquakes, Archaeology, and the Page 27/159

Wrath of God The Complex Faulting Process of Earthquakes Earthquakes - Science - Paired Texts - Fiction to Nonfiction A Novel Tracing the history of Page 28/159

seismology and the rise of the regulatory state and of environmental awareness, California Earthquakes tells how earthquake-hazard management came about, why

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some groups assisted and others fought it, and how scientists and engineers helped shape it. This study explains where and why ancient earthquakes struck and

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could strike again, and brings the latest scientific evidence to bear on biblical accounts, ancient mythology, and the archaeological record to explore how earthquakes

have shaped history. This book introduces young readers to earthquakes. It describes the layers of Earth's crust and explains how the movement of tectonic plates causes

earthquakes and forms mountains. It also discusses how and why seismologists study earthquakes, as well as how earthquakes affect people's lives. The book

includes a chapter on earthquake safety. "Provides comprehensive information on the process of earthquakes forming"--Provided by publisher.

A 15-Minute Book 50 Years of Earth-Shaking Events Building for Safety in Seismic Areas Apocalypse On Shaky Ground

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The Physics of Rock Failure and Earthquakes Provides information on earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in various regions of the world, major quakes and eruptions throughout history,

and geologic and scientific terms.

A unified presentation of engineering seismology and earthquake-resistant design, this book presents a wide ranging coverage of the whole subject of

earthquake engineering so that the reader is given a clear appreciation of earthquakes before dealing with their effects on structures. In addition, newer mathematical modelling techniques are introduced which

can be powerful tools for assessing and dealing with the risks associated with design and construction in seismic regions. Human society has adapted to environments across the globe, but sometimes nature still

shakes up our world. Readers will investigate the science behind earthquakes as they count down the ten most catastrophic quakes in human history. Dramatic photographs will engage all readers, and the

information-rich text smoothly incorporates STEM, geography, and history curricula. A concluding map pinpoints the location of each deadly quake, and thoughtful questions are included to encourage critical

thinking skills. This high-interest, multi-subject volume is essential to any academic library. Despite significant advances in the understanding of earthquake generation processes and derivation of underlying physical

laws, controversy remains regarding the constitutive law for earthquake ruptures and how it should be formulated. Laboratory experiments are necessary to obtain highresolution measurements that

allow the physical nature of shear rupture processes to be deduced, and to resolve the controversy. This important book provides a deeper understanding of earthquake processes from nucleation to their dynamic

propagation. Its key focus is a deductive approach based on laboratory-derived physical laws and formulae, such as a unifying constitutive law, a constitutive scaling law, and a physical model of shear rupture

nucleation. Topics covered include: the fundamentals of rock failure physics, earthquake generation processes, physical scale dependence, and largeearthquake generation cycles. Designed for researchers and

professionals in earthquake seismology, rock failure physics, geology and earthquake engineering, it is also a valuable reference for graduate students. Magic School Bus Presents: Volcanoes & Earthquakes

Earthquake Engineering Early Earthquakes of the **Americas** The Cascadia Earthquakes and the Science of Saving Lives Earthquakes! The New Madrid Earthquakes of

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1811-1812

The primary purpose of this book is to present quantitative forecasting of the mid-term probability of large earthquakes both globally and over various regions of the world. This is a Page 49/159

novel application of a newly developed alternative representation of the Gutenberg-Richter relation on the annual seismicity rate as function of earthquake magnitude to the ANSS Comprehensive

Earthquake Catalog (ComCat). Earthquakes are dramatic natural phenomena of the Earth. Many regions of the world are prone to earthquakes. Severe disasters caused by sudden moderate and major earthquakes

have resulted in heavy economic loss and tragic human fatality in these regions over the years. It is no surprise that earthquakes have become a major subject of interest for both geoscientists and the general public alike. Yet

more than six decades have passed since the publication of the classic "Seismicity of the Farth and Associated Phenomena" by Beno Gutenberg in 1954, and relatively few comprehensive assessments of Page 53/159

global seismicity have appeared in the literature. In the meantime, two favorable developments in the acquisition and presentation of observed seismicity data have made an even more vigorous assessment of the global  $_{Page\ 54/159}$ 

seismicity imminently feasible. First is the vast improvement in both quantity and quality of the observed global seismicity data. Early in the last century, individual seismographic stations were established at many Page 55/159

locations throughout the world. At such stations, sensitive seismographs operated continuously and recorded seismic waves generated by distant earthquakes. The significance of these worldwide Page 56/159

stations was to promote exchange of earthquake readings, thereby improving pinpointing earthquake locations, even in unpopulated regions. The ability to accurately locate earthquakes of moderate Page 57/159

magnitude at any place in the world was subsequently greatly improved when the United States established the Worldwide Standardized Seismographic Network (WWSSN). About 120 such special stations were Page 58/159

deployed in 60 countries by 1969. A comparable step forward was also made in earthquake observation technology in numerous other nonparticipating countries.

An introduction to the scientific

and geological sources of earthquakes, volcanoes, and tsunamis examines their impact on people and the world at large. Although most Americans associate earthquakes with California, the tremors that shook Page 60/159

the Mississippi valley in southeast Missouri from December 16, 1811, through February 7, 1812, are among the most violent quakes to hit the North American continent in recorded history. Collectively

known as the New Madrid earthquakes, these quakes affected more than 1 million square miles. By comparison, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake affected only 60,000 square miles, less than one-

sixteenth the area of the New Madrid earthquakes. Scientists believe that each of the three greatest tremors would have measured more than 8.0 on the Richter scale, had that measuring device been in place Page 63/159

in 1811 Vibrations were felt from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from Mexico to Canada. The quake zone was in constant movement during this period. Five towns in three states disappeared, islands vanished in Page 64/159

the Mississippi River, lakes formed where there had been none before, and the river flowed backward for a brief period. Providing eyewitness accounts from people both on the land and on the river, Bagnall captures the

fears of the residents through their tales about the smells and dark vapors that filled the air, the cries of the people, the bawling of animals, and the constant roar of the river and its collapsing banks. On Shaky Ground also

traces the history of the founding of New Madrid and considers the impact of the earthquakes on population and land in southeast Missouri. Predictions for future earthquakes along the New Madrid fault, as well as

instructions on preparing for and surviving a quake, are also included. Informative, clearly written, and well illustrated, On Shaky Ground will be of interest to all general readers, especially those interested in earthquakes Page 68/159

or Missouri history. Earthquakes can be frightening occurrences. Suddenly the ground begins to shake. Things are thrown around and buildings come crashing to the ground. Scientists have studied Page 69/159

earthquakes for years and have discovered many things. How much do you know? Do you know: Why do earthquakes happen? What is a seismograph? How do scientists measure earthquakes? What is

liquefaction? What earthquake made the Mississippi River run backwards? Find out the answers to these questions and more and amaze your family and friends with these fun facts. Ages 8 and up. All measurements in Page 71/159

American and metric. Reading Level: 6.2 Learning Island believes in the value of children practicing reading for 15 minutes every day. Our 15-Minute Books give children lots of fun, exciting choices to read, from classic Page 72/159

stories, to mysteries, to books of knowledge. Many books are appropriate for hi-lo readers. Open the world of reading to a child by having them read for 15 minutes a day. Plate Tectonics and Great Page 73/159

Earthquakes Powerful Earthquakes **Encyclopedia of Earthquakes** and Volcanoes Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and **Tsunamis** The New Madrid Earthquakes Page 74/159

How Resurrection Shakes Our World

Presents a history of earthquakes, profiles child survivors and their later successes, and highlights organizations that have helped victims.

Reading Comprehension | Science | Fiction/Nonfiction Pairing | Earthquakes Supports Best Practices in Reading by Pairing Science-Based Nonfiction Stories with Fiction Stories on the Same Topic! Each exciting and fact-filled story is accompanied by a dynamic, Page 76/159

colorful, realistic illustration that brings the story to life and enhances the content. The nonfiction story gives a detailed. scientific explanation of the topic. The matching fiction story makes the topic relatable to everyday life. Reading Skills Follow-up questions Page 77/159

and activities help build important comprehension skills and strategies shared by and unique to nonfiction and fiction stories. By reading the stories and completing the accompanying activities, students will have a much greater understanding of these two key

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genres of reading. "Earthquakes" The nonfiction story sets up the fiction story with fascinating facts about what causes earthquakes and the kind of damage they can do. "On Shaky Ground" The fiction story tells what happens when a young girl and her dog experience

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an earthquake while they are alone in the house. Questions & Activities Each story is followed by who, what, when, where, why, and how type questions. Additional skillspecific questions for each story include: Main Idea, Locating Information, Fact or Opinion, Page 80/159

Sequencing, Cause & Effect, Conclusion, Inference, Summarizing, and Picture Interpretation. Vocabulary activities include: vocabulary matching, word search, and context. Details: Each short story is about 350 words and is written at a 2.9 to 4.9 reading Page 81/159

level according to the Flesch-Kincaid Readability Scale. The interest level is grades 3 and up. Contents Include: • 2 high-interest, illustrated, short stories • 10 pages of questions and activities . Glossary • Answer Key • 18 total pages

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In seismology an earthquake source is described in terms of a fault with a particular rupture size. The faulting process of large earthquakes has been investigated in the last two decades through analyses of long-period seismo grams produced by advanced

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digital seismometry. By long-period far-field approximation, the earthquake source has been represented by physical parameters such as s~ismic moment, fault dimension and earthquake mag nitude. Meanwhile, destruction often results from strong ground

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motion due to large earthquakes at short distances. Since periods of strong ground motion are far shorter than those of seismic waves at teleseismic distances, the theory of long-period source process of earthquakes cannot be applied directly to strong ground motion at Page 85/159

short distances. The excitation and propagation of high-frequency seismic waves are of special interest in recent earthquake seismology. In particular, the descrip tion and simulation of strong ground motion are very important not only for problems

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directly relevant to earthquake engineering, but also to the frac ture mechanics of earthquake faulting. Understanding of earthquake sources has been developed by investigating the complexity of faulting processes for the case of large earthquakes.

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Laboratory results on rock failures have also advanced the understanding of faulting mechanisms. Various attempts have been made to simulate. theoretically and empirically, the propagation of short-period seismic waves in the heterogeneous real

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earth.

This book is an introduction to wave dynamics as they apply to earthquakes, among the scariest, most unpredictable, and deadliest natural phenomena on Earth. Since studying seismic activity is essentially a study of wave

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dynamics, this text starts with a discussion of types and representations, including wavegeneration mechanics. superposition, and spectral analysis. Simple harmonic motion is used to analyze the mechanisms of wave propagation, and driven Page 90/159

and damped systems are used to model the decay rates of various modal frequencies in different media. Direct correlation to earthquakes in California, Mexico, and Japan is used to illustrate key issues, and actual data from an event in California is presented and Page 91/159

analyzed. Our Earth is a dynamic and changing planet, and seismic activity is the result. Hundreds of waves at different frequencies. modes, and amplitudes travel through a variety of different media, from solid rock to molten metals. Each media responds differently to Page 92/159

each mode: consequently the result is an enormously complicated dynamic behavior. Earthquakes should serve well as a complimentary text for an upperschool course covering waves and wave mechanics, including sound and acoustics and basic geology.

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The mathematical requirement includes trigonometry and series summations, which should be accessible to most upper-school and college students. Animation, sound files, and videos help illustrate major topics. Surviving Earthquakes Page 94/159

Top 10 Worst Earthquakes When the Earth Shakes The Sound of Multi-modal Waves New England Earthquakes

A "superb cautionary tale (that) should be required reading for every

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Californian" (Mike Davis, author of "City of Quartz"), "Magnitude 8" reaches beyond the earthshaking moment to examine the mythology, culture, social Page 96/159

implications, politics, and science of earthquakes. Map. A comprehensive, topical, historical, and geographical summary of deep earthquakes and

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related phenomena. Have you ever been in an earthquake? Earthquakes shake our most basic assumptions: that the ground will remain steady beneath our feet, that the Page 98/159

world's current existence is the way it will always be. But when tectonic plates shift under the earth's surface and the ground shakes beneath our feet, it rattles the

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bedrock assumptions on which we build our lives. The Gospel of Matthew reports that on the first Easter morning, an earthquake rocked the earth, ripped open the

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tomb, and scared the Roman quards at the tomb, who "shook with fear and became like dead men" (Matthew 28:4). This is the second earthquake reported by Matthew. The Page 101/159

first one took place on Good Friday, when the noonday sky turned black and Jesus died. In Easter Earthquake, James Harnish invites us to place the resurrection at the center

of our Lenten journey. This 6-week study explores how Christ's resurrection shakes some of our most basic assumptions about ourselves and God. "The earth-shaking promise of

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Easter is that God has not forsaken any of us, " Harnish writes. "The risen Christ will meet us along the confused, chaotic, fearful paths of our lives and speak the same words

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the women hear at the tomb: 'Do not be afraid .'" This book reverses the usual focus of Lenten studies by starting at the empty tomb and seeing the entire journey in light of

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the resurrection. Join James Harnish in this energizing exploration that will inspire you to live as a more faithful disciple of Jesus Christ. FEATURES A guide for daily Page 106/159

mediation and prayer An outline for small-group meetings Begins with Ash Wednesday and continues through Easter Each week contains 5 readings, a prayer focus, and

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suggestions for smallgroup interaction Includes a hymn each week About earth movement and plate tectonics, and the possibility of earthquakes at the Cascadia Subduction

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Zone, an area between British Columbia and northern California. Great Shakes The Next Big Ones Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters

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The Science of Earthquakes Deep Earthquakes Why Do Earthquakes Happen? Earthquakes can leave people and property in bad shape. At times, they can be deadly. Find out about the science of studying earthquakes and the men and women who track the

movements of the ground below us. Created in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, this Smithsonian Informational Text builds students' reading skills while engaging their curiosity about STEAM topics through real-world examples. It features a hands-on STEAM challenge Page 111/159

that guides students through every step of the engineering design process and is perfect for makerspace activities. It makes STFAM career connections by providing a glimpse into the lives of real-life Smithsonian employees currently working in STEAM fields. Discover engineering Page 112/159

innovations that solve real-world problems with this book that touches on all aspects of STEAM: Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts, and Math! Provides fascinating facts about some of the planet's most destructive natural forces.

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Previously published as: The New Madrid earthquakes of 1811-1812. Exceptional nonfiction for children from two of the most trusted names in science education: Seymour Simon and the Smithsonian Institution. The Surprising History of Seismic Activity in the Northeast Page 114/159

All About Earthquakes (A True Book: Natural Disasters) California Earthquakes 14 Fun Facts About Earthquakes Easter Earthquake Predicting Earthquakes EarthquakesSteck-Vaughn

Conditions on Farth are becoming more and more extreme and kids want to learn about it! Is it true that millions of earthquakes happen every year on Earth? Yes! Most earthquakes are Page 116/159

just too small for us to feel. But some of them cause a violent shaking of the earth. They can be powerful and destructive. INSIDE, YOU'LL FIND: • How earthquakes happen, where they strike Page 117/159

most often, and how they are measured; • A hands-on activity, a timeline, photos, diagrams—and how scientists are studying earthquakes to help keep people safe; • Surprising Page 118/159

TRUF facts that will shock and amaze you! This new set in the ongoing A TRUE BOOK series will answer all of kids' questions about nature's most dangerous and destructive disasters! With Page 119/159

an engaging layout, and spectacular photos, illustrations, diagrams and infographics, the past, present and future of extreme phenomenon happening on Earth will be

explained. Readers will discover causes and consequences, as well as the cutting-edge science developed through the centuries to forecast them. First-hand accounts will bring Page 121/159

science to life, and a special section will teach kids how to prepare for these extreme events.

This book discusses the phenomenon of earthquakes, how and where they can

occur, what causes them. the damage they can create, and how they can be predicted. The What About? series presents topics simply and directly. Both striking photos and art in a bold style Page 123/159

support the clear, concise text. Captions add further information about subject. The devastating effects of earthquakes have been seen throughout history, and the damage of these ground

trembling natural disasters still creates havoc today. Scientists are developing new instruments to detect earthquakes before they happen. And since earthquakes cannot be Page 125/159

prevented, they are also developing new methods to prepare for the extreme shaking. These advancements, along with advance warning systems, are the future of seismology Page 126/159

and could help save lives. Why Do Buildings Collapse in Earthquakes? Earthquakes and Life Along the San Andreas Fault Forecasting the Probability of Large Earthquakes in the

World **Earthquakes** The Cause of Earthquakes The Age of Earthquakes A highly provocative, mindbending, beautifully designed, and visionary Page 128/159

look at the landscape of our rapidly evolving digital era. 50 years after Marshall McLuhan's ground breaking book on the influence of technology on culture in

The Medium is the Massage, Basar, Coupland and Obrist extend the analysis to today, touring the world that's redefined by the Internet, decoding and explaining what they call

the 'extreme present'. THE AGE OF EARTHOUAKES is a quick-fire paperback, harnessing the images, language and perceptions of our unfurling digital lives. The authors offer

five characteristics of the Extreme Present (see below); invent a glossary of new words to describe how we are truly feeling today; and 'mindsource' images and illustrations

from over 30 contemporary artists. Wayne Daly's striking graphic design imports the surreal, iuxtaposed, mashed mannerisms of screen to page. It's like a

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culturally prescient, allknowing email to the reader: possibly the best email they will ever read. Welcome to THE AGE OF EARTHQUAKES, a paper portrait of Now, where the

Internet hasn't just changed the structure of our brains these past few years, it's also changing the structure of the planet. This is a new history of the world that

fits perfectly in your back pocket. 30+ artists contributions: With contributions from Farah Al Qasimi, Ed Atkins, Alessandro Bavo, Gabriele Basilico, Josh Bitelli,

James Bridle, Cao Fei, Alex Mackin Dolan, Thomas Dozol, Constant Dullaart, Cecile B Evans, Rami Farook, Hans-Peter Feldmann, GCC, K-Hole, Liam Gillick, Dominique

Gonzalez-Foerster, Eloise Hawser, Camille Henrot, Hu Fang, K-Hole, Koo Jeong-A, Katja Novitskova, Lara Ogel, Trevor Paglen, Yuri Patterson, Jon Rafman, Bunny Rogers, Bogosi

Sekhukhuni, Taryn Simon, Hito Steyerl, Michael Stipe, Rosemarie Trockel, Amalia Ulman, David Weir, Trevor Yeung. The theory of plate tectonics transformed

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earth science. The hypothesis that the earth's outermost layers consist of mostly rigid plates that move over an inner surface helped describe the growth of new

seafloor, confirm continental drift, and explain why earthquakes and volcanoes occur in some places and not others. Lynn R. Sykes played a key role in the

birth of plate tectonics, conducting revelatory research on earthquakes. In this book, he gives an invaluable insider's perspective on the theory's development and

its implications. Sykes combines lucid explanation of how plate tectonics revolutionized geology with unparalleled personal reflections. He entered the field when it was on

the cusp of radical discoveries. Studying the distribution and mechanisms of earthquakes, Sykes pioneered the identification of seismic gaps-regions that have not

ruptured in great earthquakes for a long time—and methods to estimate the possibility of quake recurrence. He recounts the various phases of his career,

including his antinuclear activism, and the stories of colleagues around the world who took part in changing the paradigm. Sykes delves into the controversies over

earthquake prediction and their importance, especially in the wake of the giant 2011 Japanese earthquake and the accompanying Fukushima disaster. He highlights

geology's lessons for nuclear safety, explaining why historic earthquake patterns are crucial to understanding the risks to power plants. Plate Tectonics and Great

Earthquakes is the story of a scientist witnessing a revolution and playing an essential role in making it. "This volume brings together a sampling of

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research addressing issues of continental intraplate earthquakes, including a core of papers from special sessions held at the spring 2004 Joint Assembly of the American

and Canadian Geophysical Unions in Montreal. Papers address the broad related topics of the science, hazard, and policy issues of large continental intraplate earthquakes in

a worldwide context. One group of papers addresses aspects of the primary scientific issue--where are these earthquakes and what causes them? Answering this question is

crucial to determining whether they will continue there or migrate elsewhere. A second group of papers addresses the challenge of assessing the hazard posed by intraplate

earthquakes. Although it may be a very long time before the scientific issues are resolved, the progress being made is helping attempts to estimate the probability,

size, and shaking of future earthquakes, and the uncertainty of the results. A third group of papers explores the question of how society should mitigate the

possible effects of future large continental intraplate earthquakes. Communities around the world face the challenge of deciding how to address this rare, but real,

hazard, given the wide range of other societal needs. Continental intraplate earthquakes will remain a challenge to seismologists, earthquake engineers, policy makers,

and the public for years to come, but significant progress toward understanding and addressing this challenge is now being made."--Publisher's

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website.
A Guide to the Extreme
Present
Science, Hazard, and
Policy Issues