

Palaeoseismology and Archaeoseismology

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Paleoseismology and Archaeoseismology are the most important methods for defining and dating old destructive earthquakes. It is clearly known that lots of destructive earthquakes have been occurred in the past and will be continuing in the future throughout Turkey. Reliable information and dates about old earthquakes will be helpful for understanding future behavior of the fault. Large earthquakes both in 20th century and historical time mostly generated surface rupture and controlled morphology. Trenching studies on main (or secondary) faults manifest the historical behavior of the fault. These data are important for understanding the historical and future behavior of the fault.

An important distinctive characteristic of Turkey is rich cultural heritage. Ancient cultural structures and buildings since 12000 years ago sometimes show critical traces for destructive earthquakes because large part of Turkey is enclosed by active fault zones. These traces can be seen on man-made structures either offset by fault directly or distortion/rotation/damage by shaking. Defining and dating of this kind of data include important information on history and kinematics of the fault.

The aims of this session are to bring researchers on paleoseismology and archaeoseismology together, to share and discuss recent studies and to help future interdisciplinary studies.