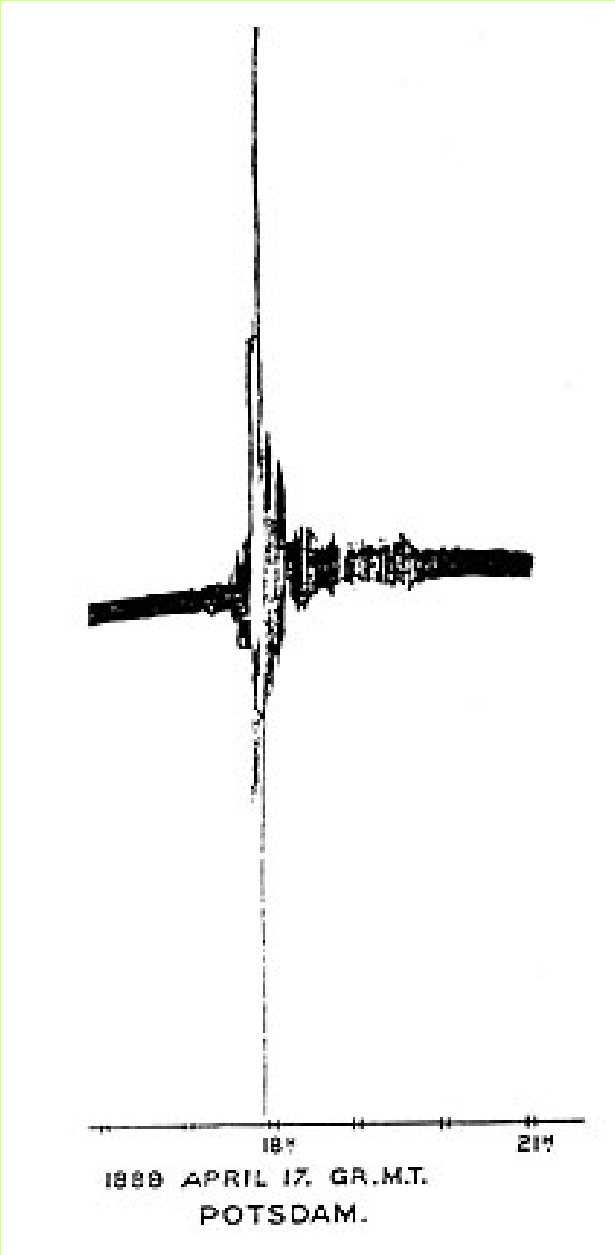
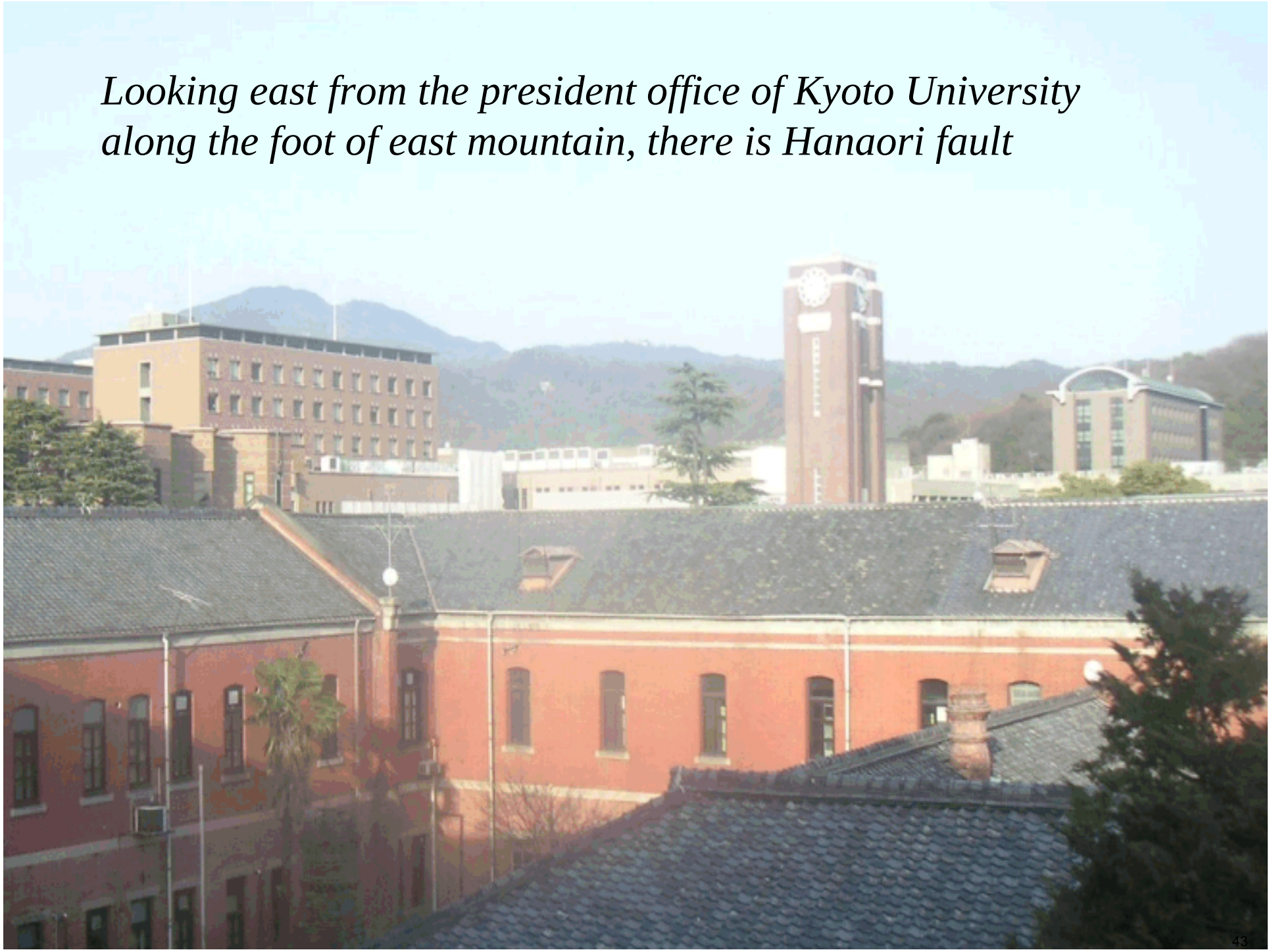
Seismograph by John Milne in 1894

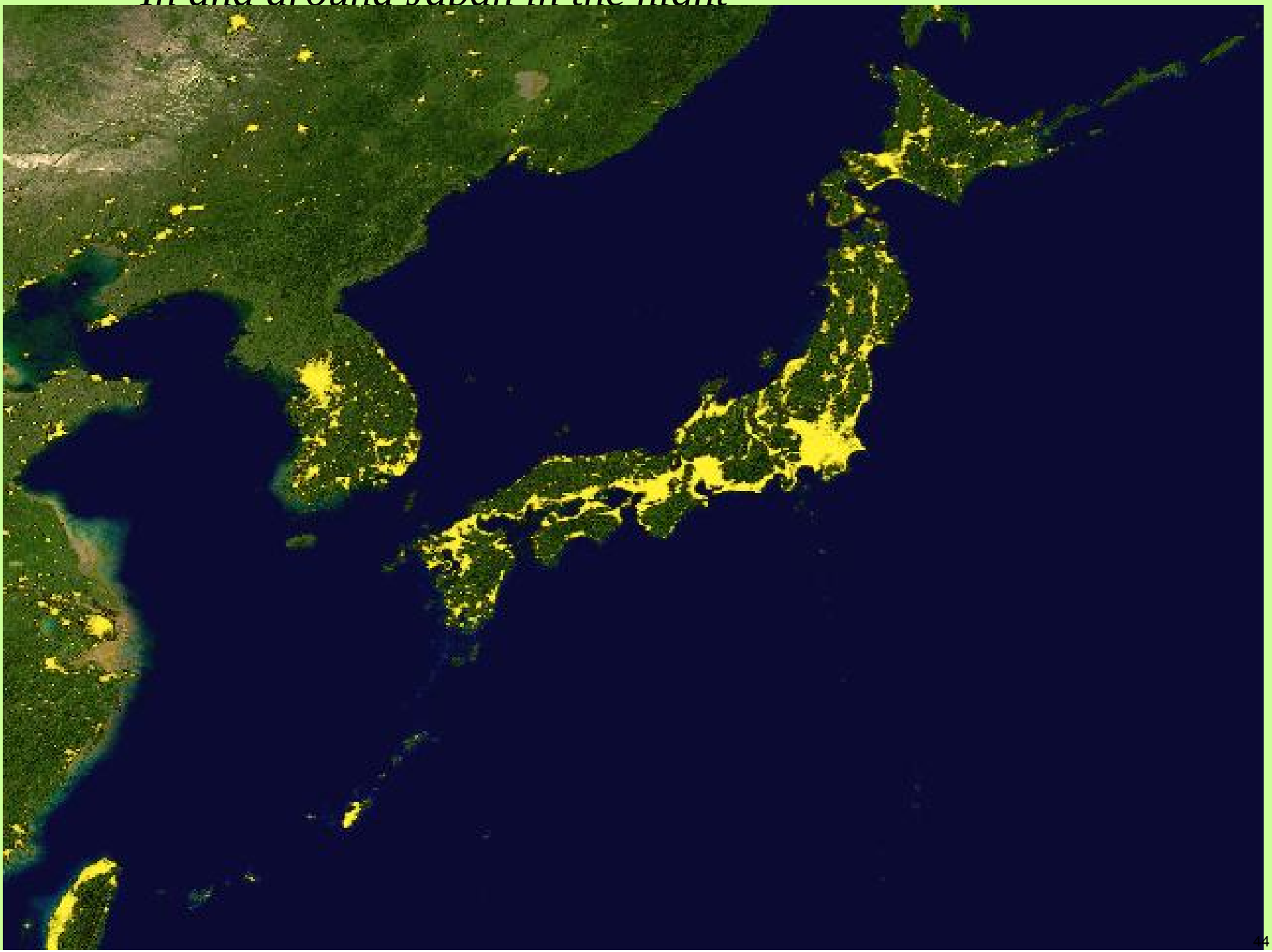


The first signal recognized as coming from a distant earthquake was identified by E. von Rebeur-Paschwitz in 1889 which was generated by an earthquake in Japan. (From Nature, Vol. 40, 1889.)

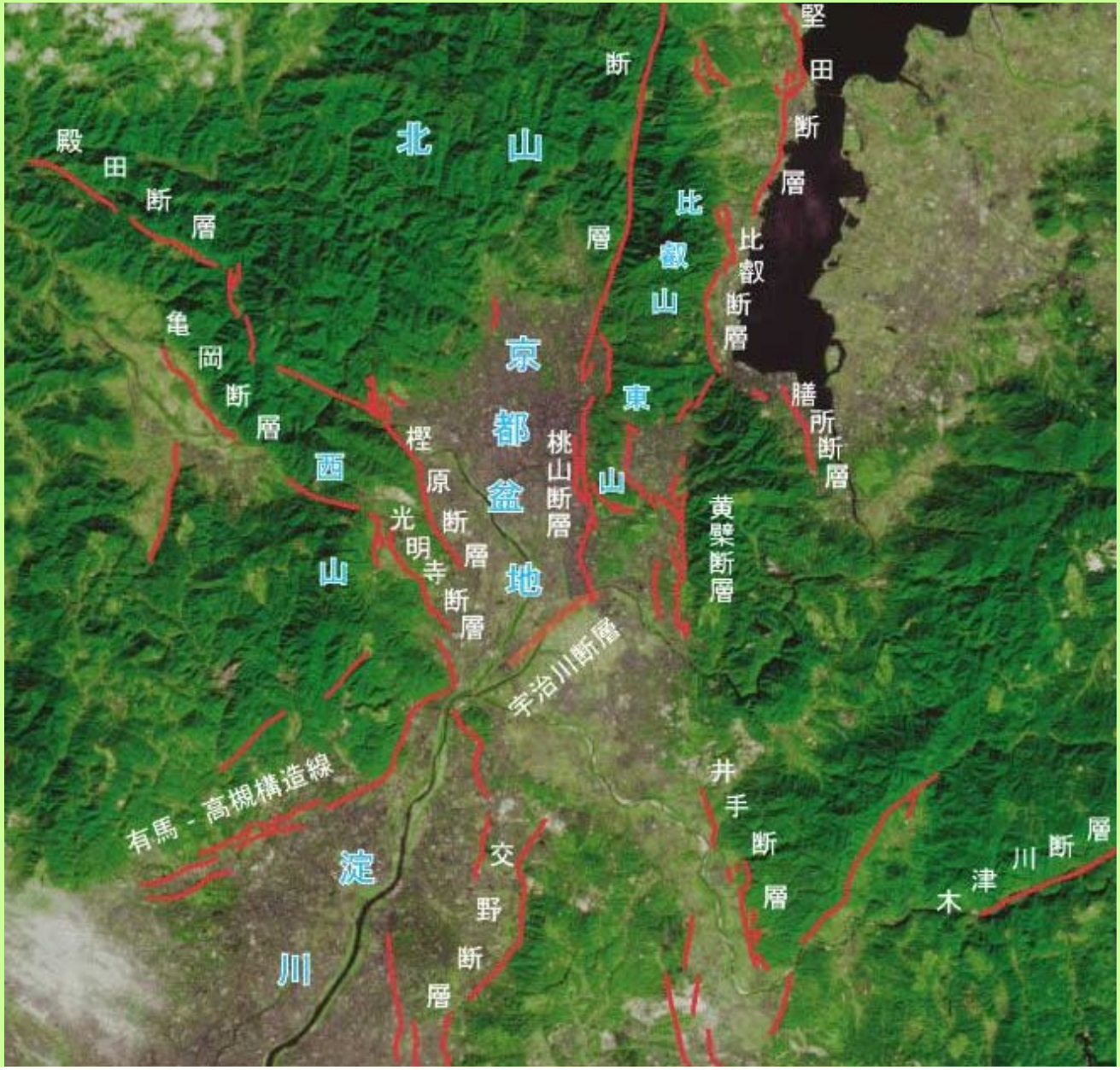
Looking east from the president office of Kyoto University along the foot of east mountain, there is Hanaori fault



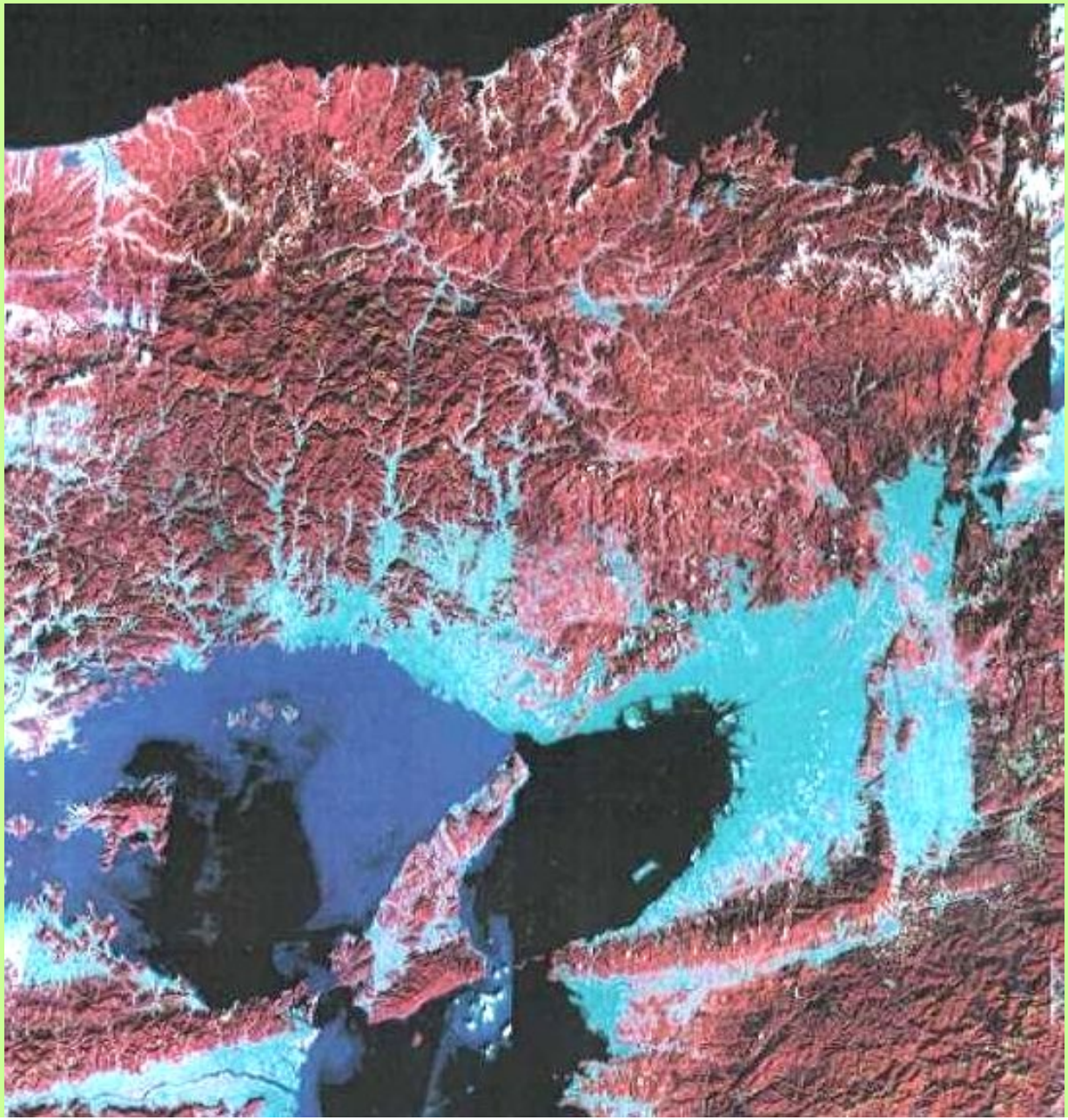
In and around Japan in the night



Kyoto is the typical basin formed by active fault movement and surrounded by mountains



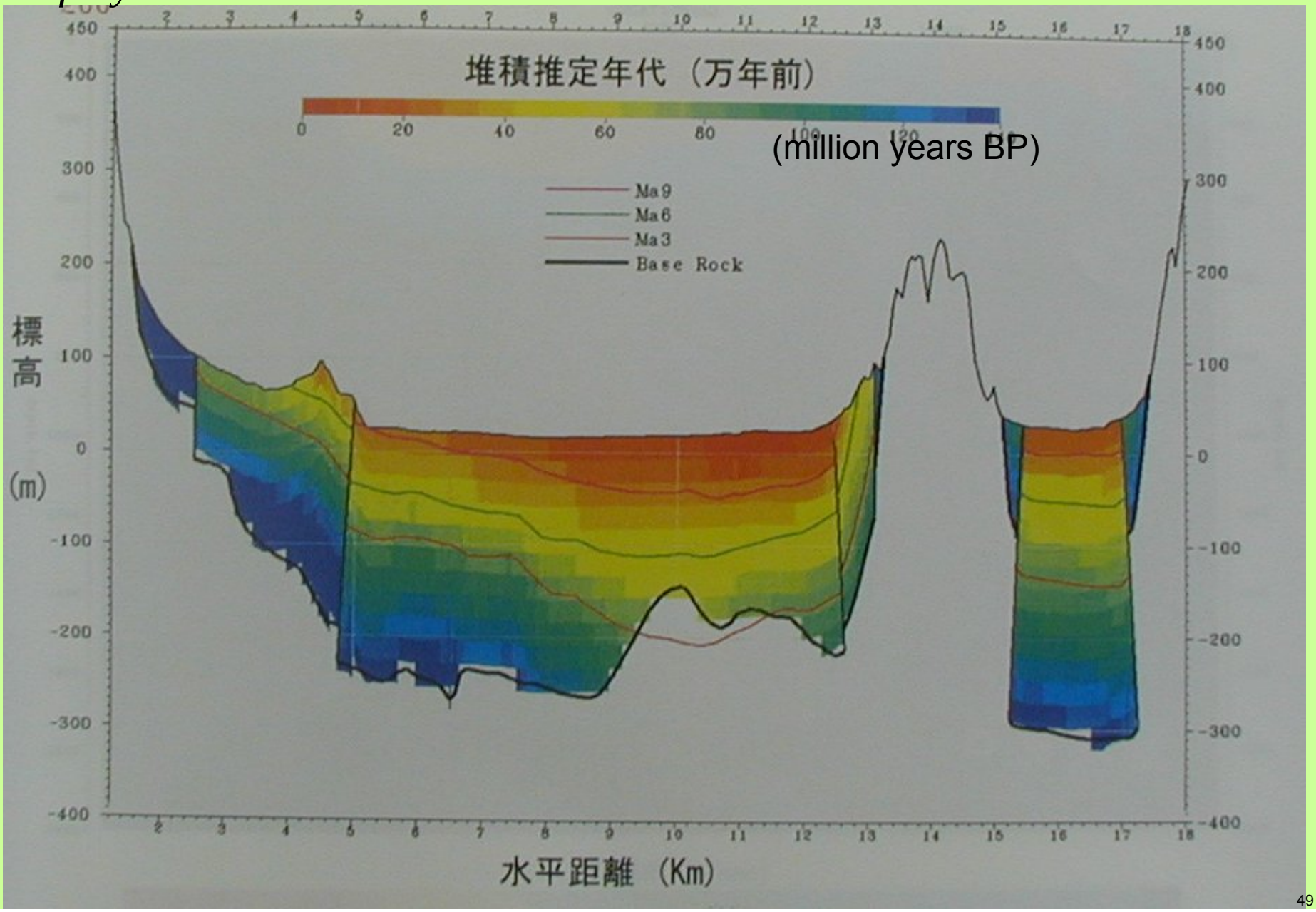
From the satellite



Dip-slip movements more than 2000 years ago along the Hanaori fault.

Dip-slip movements more than 2000 years ago along the Hanaori fault.

Rich water accumulated inside thick sedimentary layers of Kyoto basin



Culture of the groundwater in Kyoto
Active fault basin

Active faults produce good sake products.

Earthquake Activity in Thailand

YAHOO! ANSWERS

Search

Kayla

Does thailand get earthquakes?

My partner wants me to go to Thailand with him in june next year for 3 months i really really wanna go but with all these tsunamis and earthquakes going on it freaks me out i know i shouldnt let that stop me though but what i wanna know does thailand get earthquakes? or did it just get a tsunami because it was so close to Indonesia?

1 year ago

Report Abuse

IceCube

Best Answer - Chosen by Asker

Just tremors from time to time, nothing destructive in that sense. But, Tsunami was really bad the last (and the first time) it hit Thailand, but it happened from the sheet of rock under the ocean moved. The centre was close to Sumatra, which is Indonesia, and it sent waves in a very wide area. Not only Thailand hit by the wave that originated from under ocean close to Sumatra, but India, Burma, Srilanka, and everyone else in the same ocean got hit more or less.
I don't think one can predict Tsunami and it can hit just about anywhere you go in the world.

1 year ago

Report Abuse

Asker's Rating: ****
thanks

Other Answers (3)

Earthquake Activity in Thailand

Other Answers (3)

hkk2nite

Earthquakes are rare in Thailand. You're as safe as anywhere else in the world. Tsunamis are rare too. The one that occurred was just one of the few that happened.

1 year ago Report Abuse

geomark

TOP CONTRIBUTOR

There are a couple of active faults that affect Thailand. One is in Myanmar. Quakes have occurred there in recent years and were felt in Bangkok but there was no reported damage. Another fault runs through Kanchanburi province. A strong quake there would be quite serious, and could include failure of some major dams as well as widespread damage in Bangkok. The occurrence of quakes in Thailand is rather rare.

1 year ago Report Abuse

karazyal

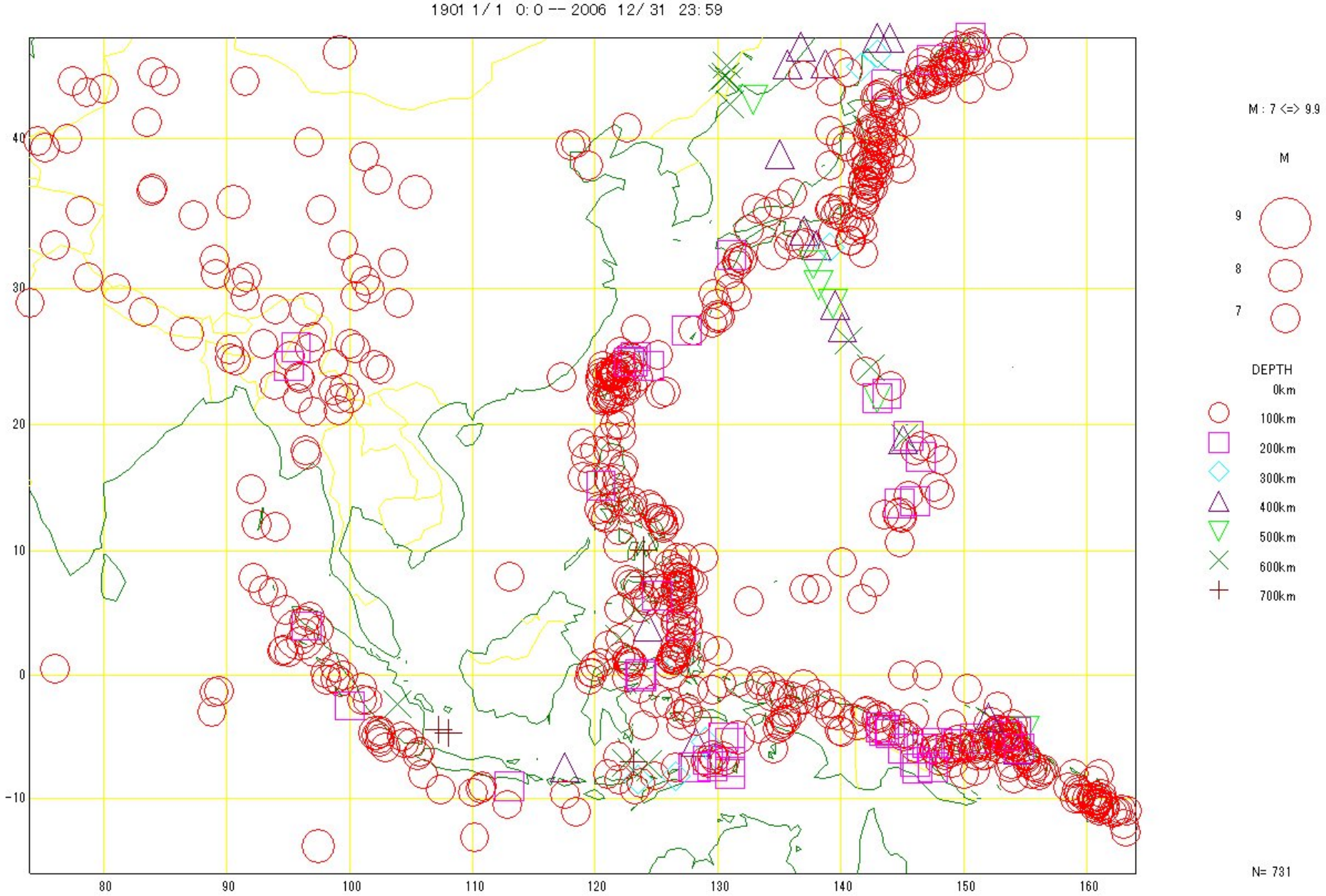
TOP CONTRIBUTOR

Your own country may be more earthquake prone than Thailand! You can't predict a tsunami too far ahead of time. Tsunamis don't happen that often. It is like a hurricane or earthquake in the U.S., they always happen somewhere every year, you may get hit by one or you may not depending on where you live and how lucky you are.

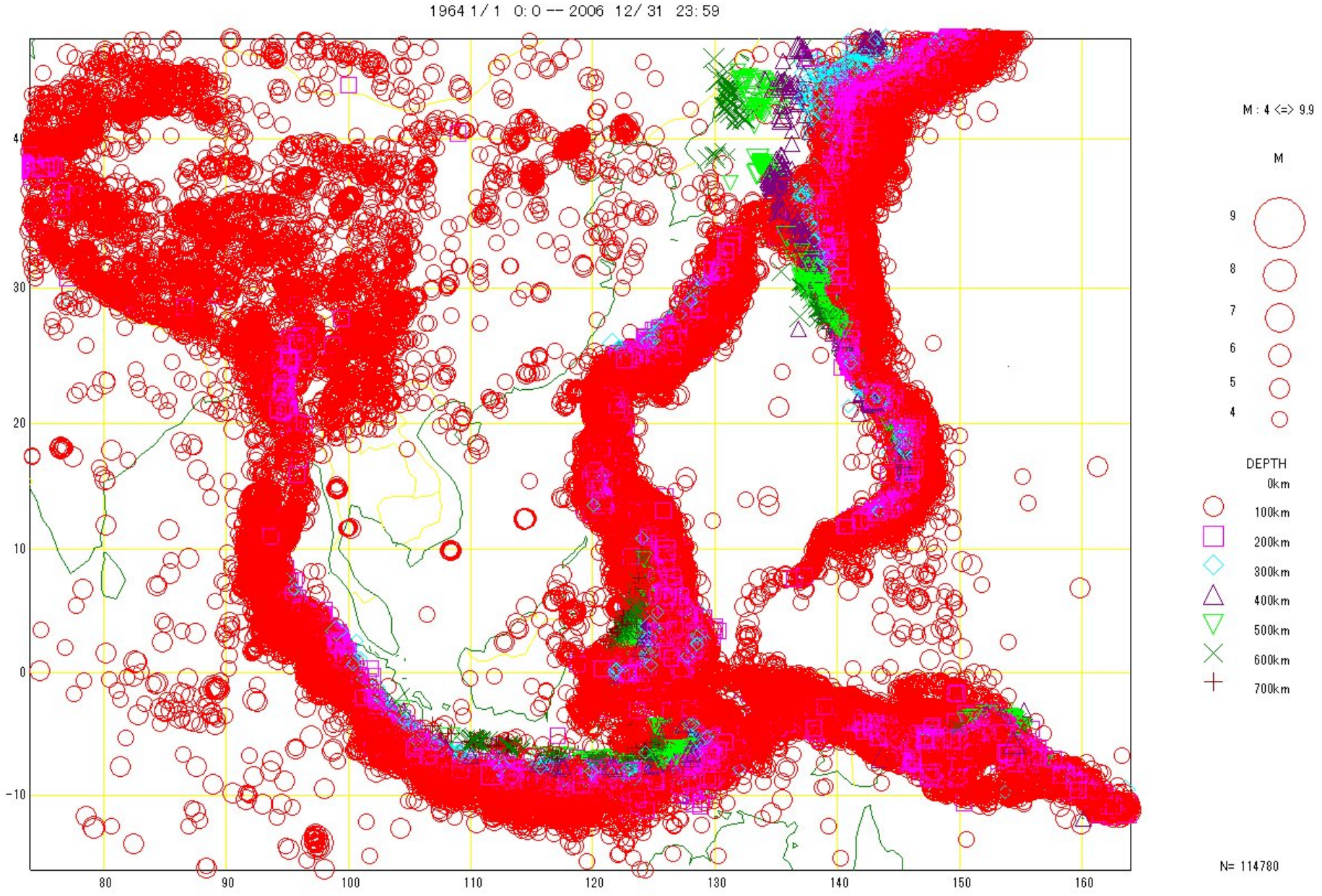
Figure out now how you intend to stay 90 days in Thailand. Plan your visas now. You just can show up in Thailand and plant yourself there for as long as you want! Figure out how you will handle your finances. If your "partner" is your lover - at the end of 90 days you may not even still be together! All of this "togetherness" sometimes grates

Earthquakes in Southeast Asia, 1901-2006, M>=7.0

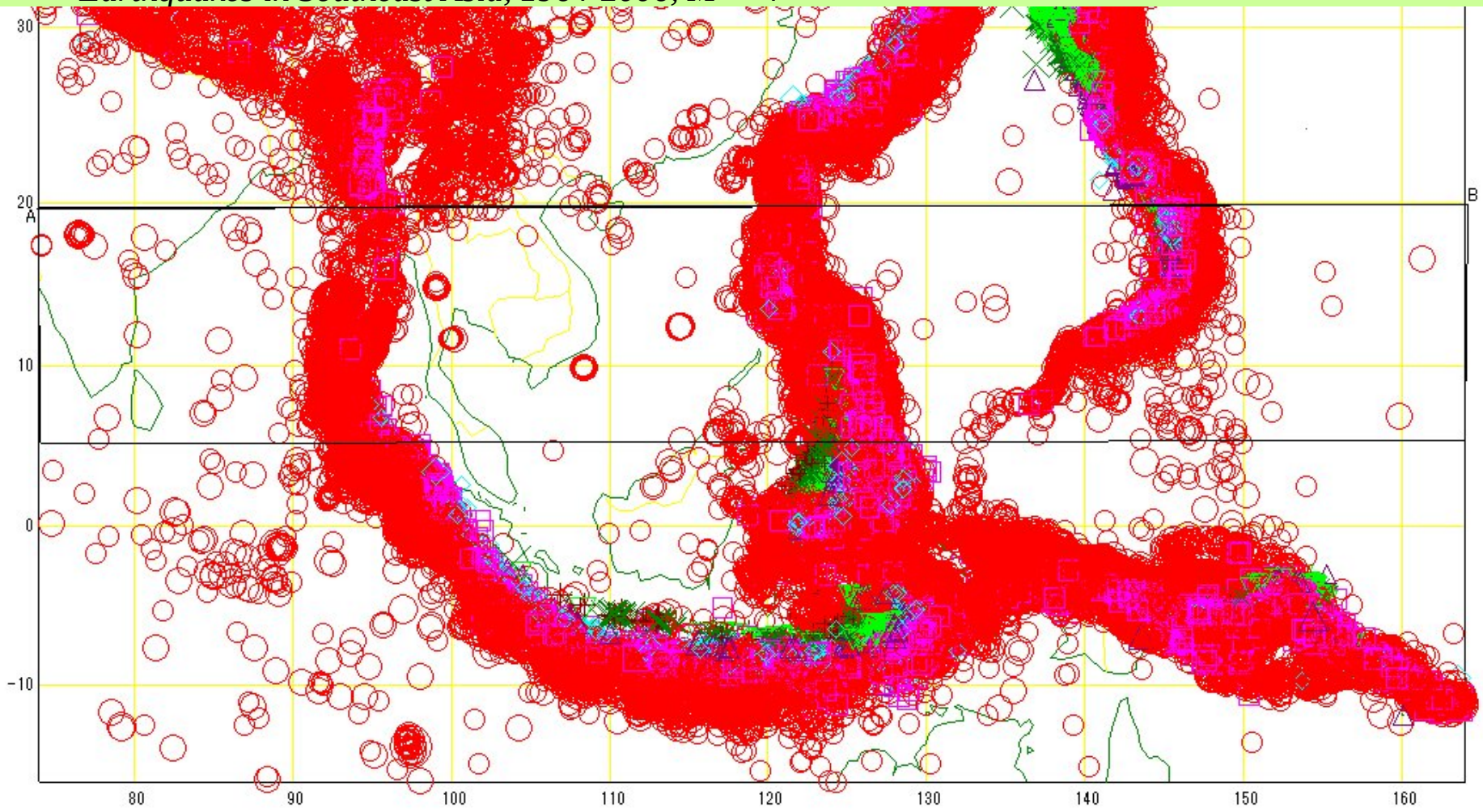
Kazuo Oike, Director, International Institute for Advanced Studies, Kyoto Japan

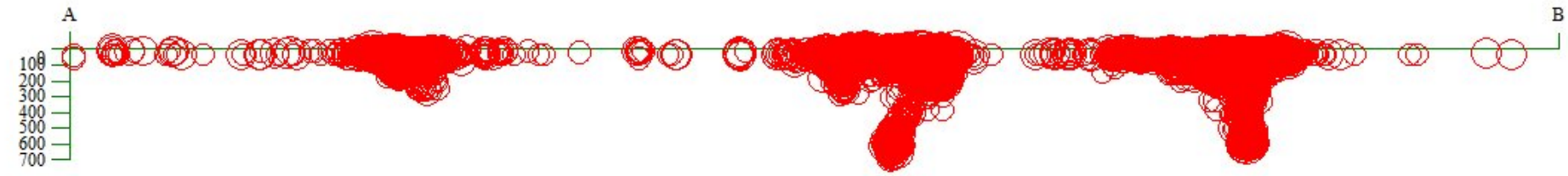


Earthquakes in Southeast Asia, 1964-2006, M>=4.0
Kazuo Oike, Director, International Institute for Advanced Studies, Kyoto Japan

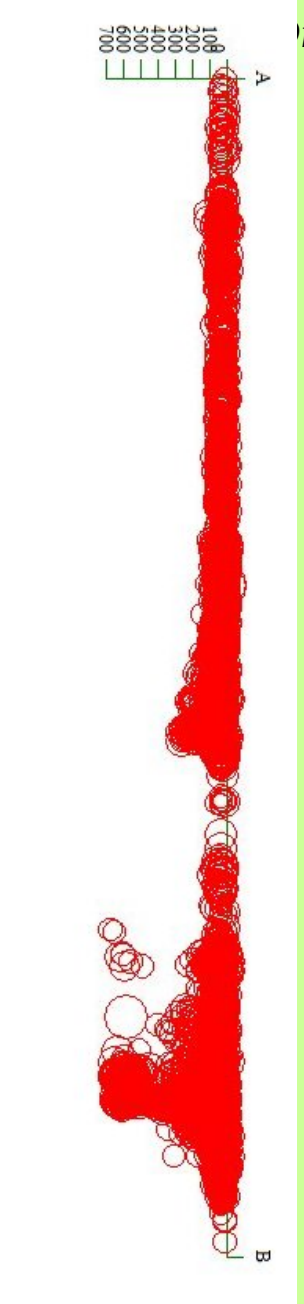


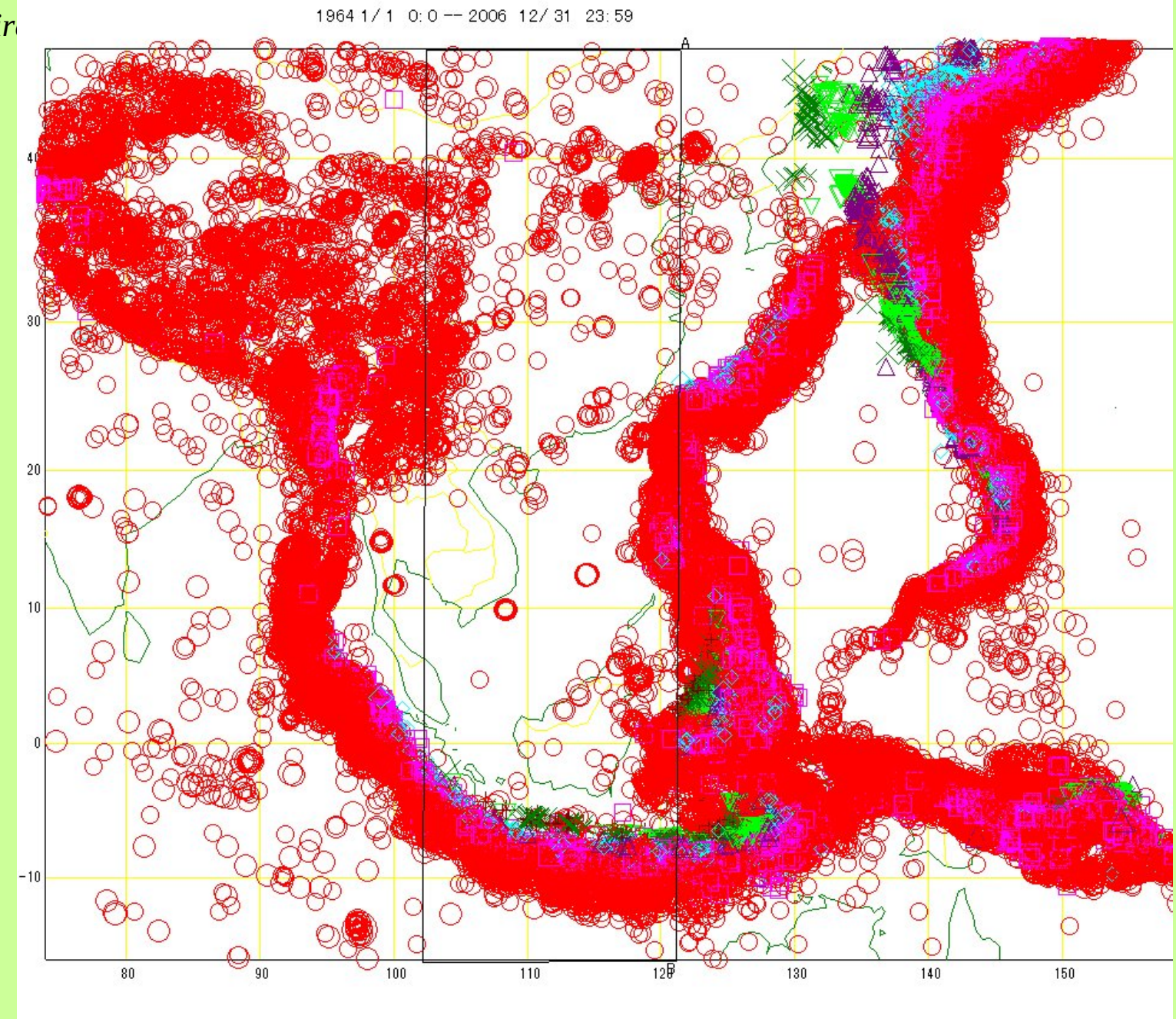
Earthquakes in Southeast Asia, 1964-2006, M>=4

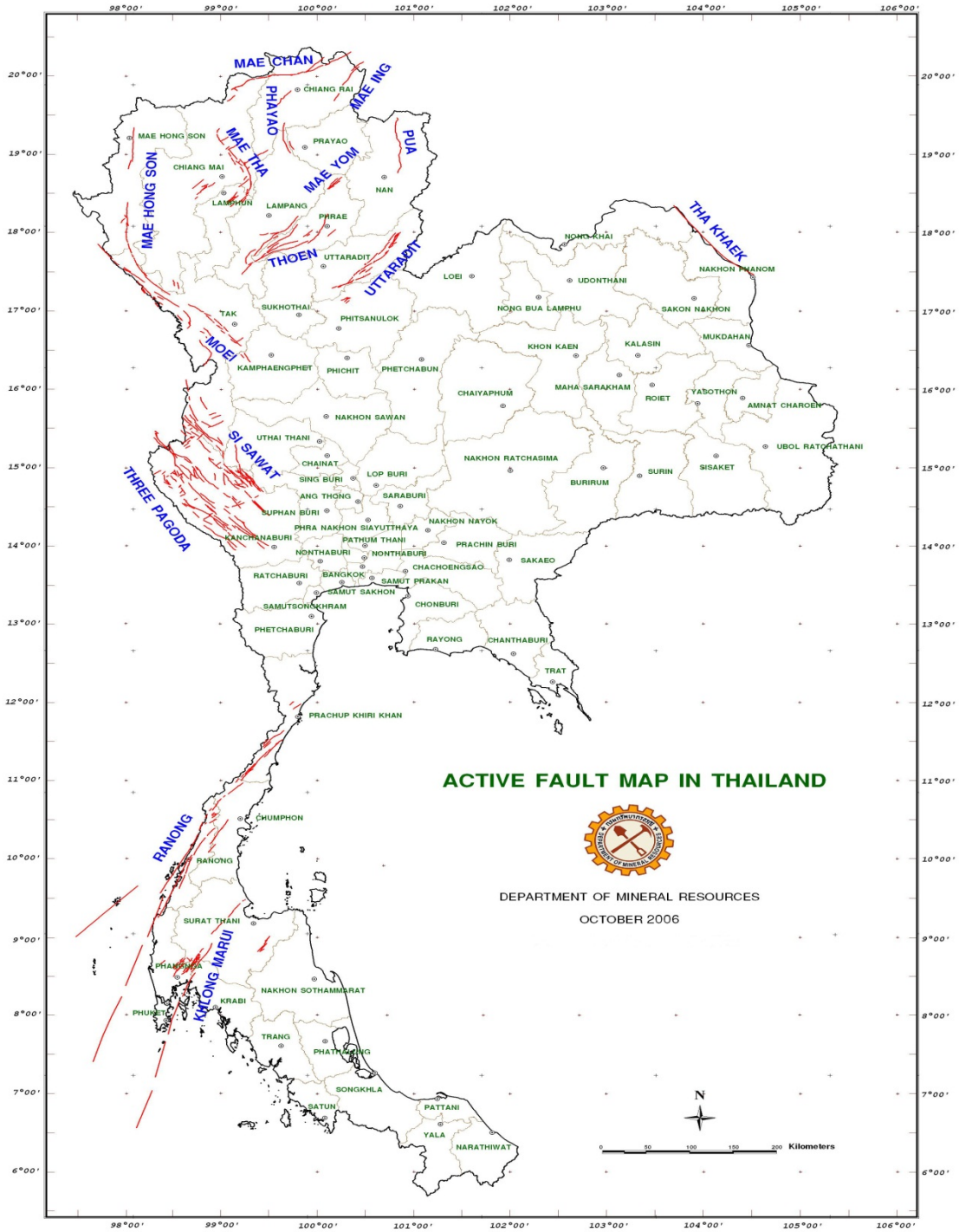




Earthquakes in Southeast Asia, 1964-2006, M>=4







Active Fault Zones in Thailand

Suwith Kosuwan, Isao Takashima and Punya Charusiri

The reservoir-associated earthquakes of April 1983 in western Thailand: Source modeling and implications for induced seismicity

Chung, Wai-Ying; Liu, Chao

Pure and Applied Geophysics PAGEOPH, Volume 138, Issue 1, pp.17-41

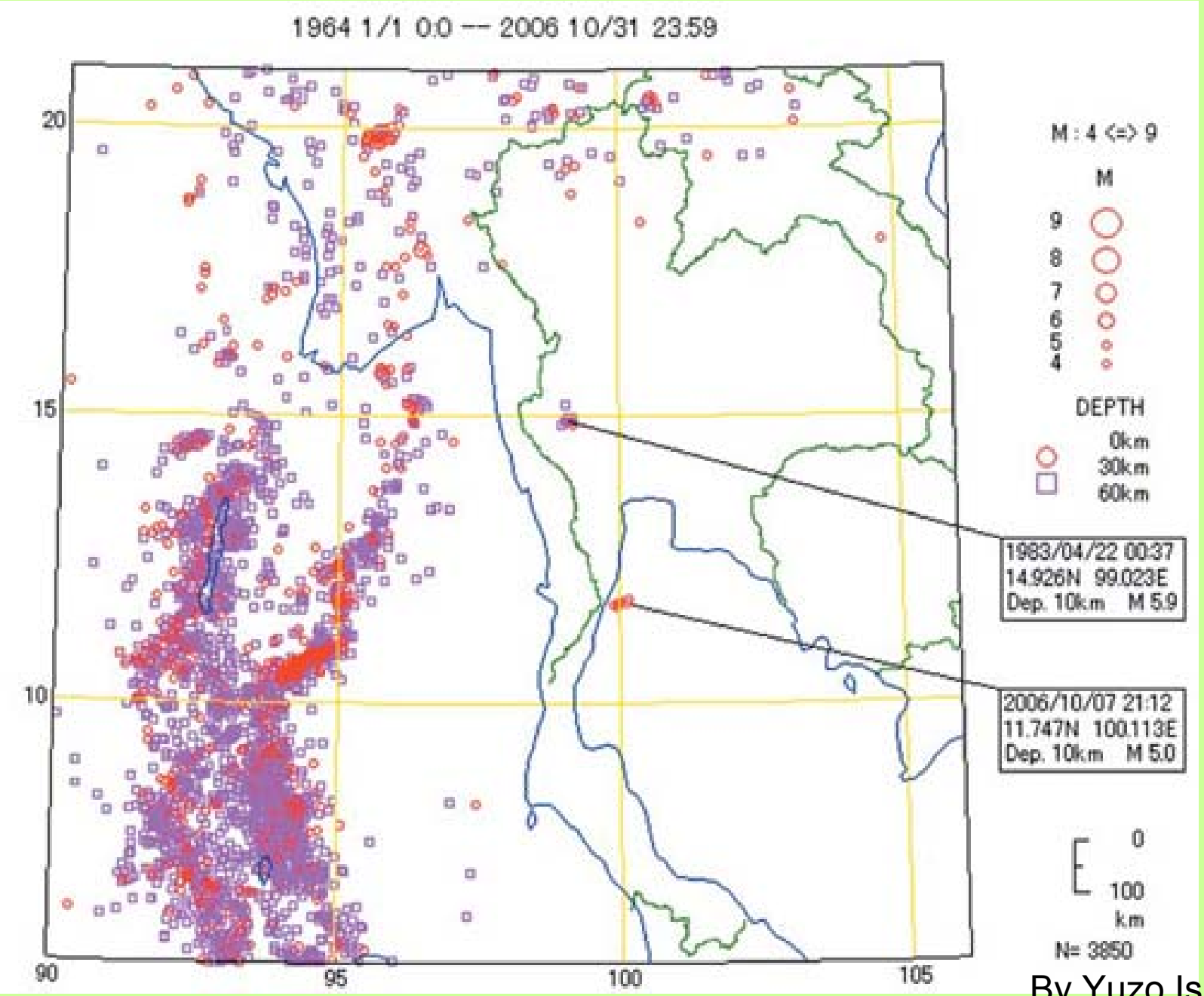
On 22 April 1983, a very large area of Thailand and part of Burma were strongly shaken by a rare earthquake (m b=5.8, M s=5.9).

The epicenter was located at the Srinagarind reservoir about 190 km northwest of Bangkok, a relatively stable continental region that experienced little previous seismicity.

The main shock was preceded by some foreshocks and followed by numerous aftershocks.
The largest foreshock of m b=5.2 occurred 1 week before the main shock,
and the largest aftershock of m b=5.3 took place about 3 hours after the main shock.

Focal mechanisms of the three largest events in this earthquake sequence have been studied by other seismologists using firts-motion data.
However, the solutions for the main shock and the largest aftershock showed significant inconsistency with known surface geology and regional tectonics.

We reexamined the mechanisms of these three events by using teleseismic P-and S-waveforms and through careful readings of P-wave first motions.
The directions of the P axes in our study range from NNW-SSE to NNE-SSW,
and nodal planes strike in the NW-SE to about E-W in agreement with regional tectonics and surface geology.



By Yuzo Ishikawa