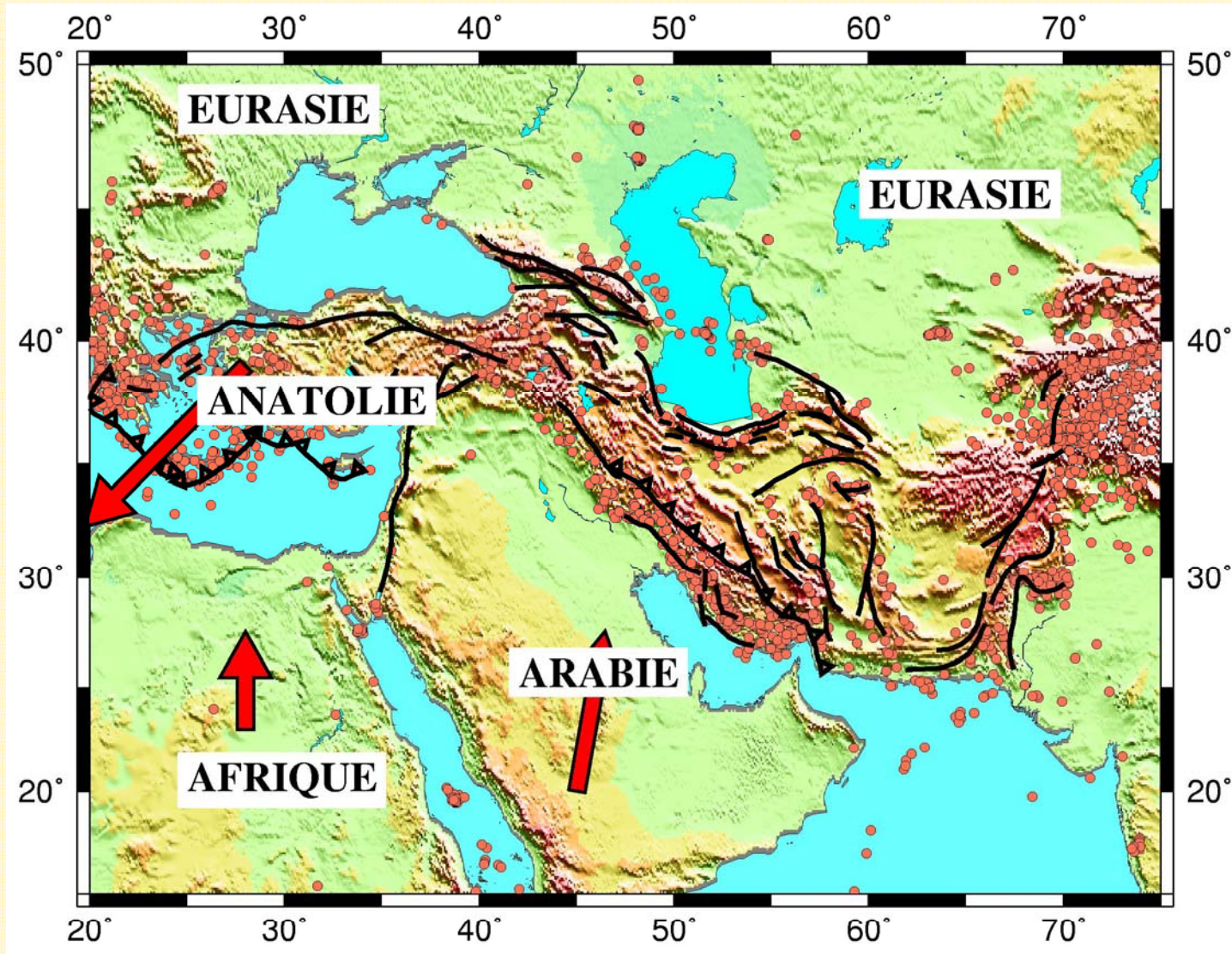


*Seismological aspects of the Firoozabad-Kojoor Earthquake
(28 May 2004, Ms=6.3)*

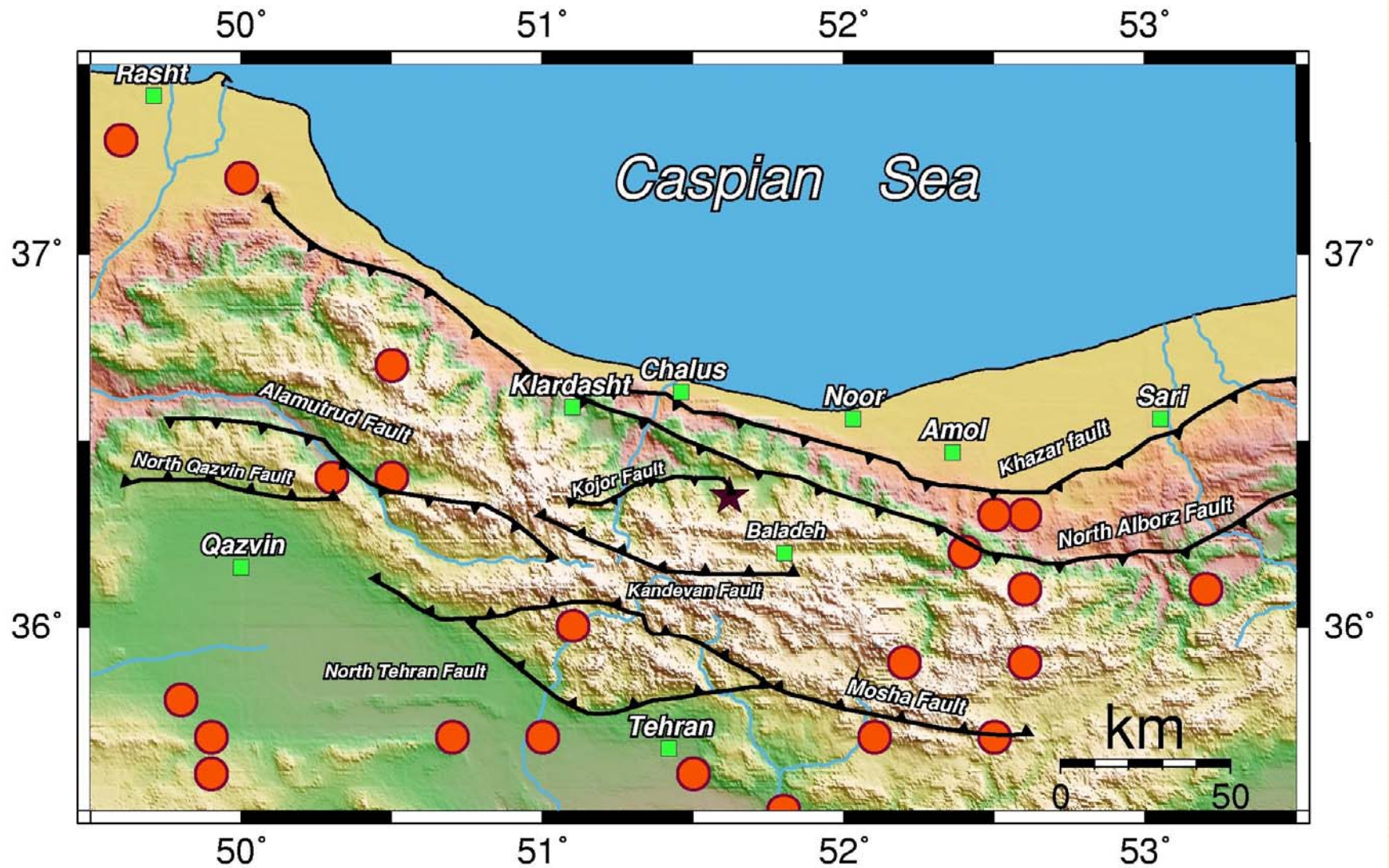
M. Tatar, A.M. Farahbod

IIIES

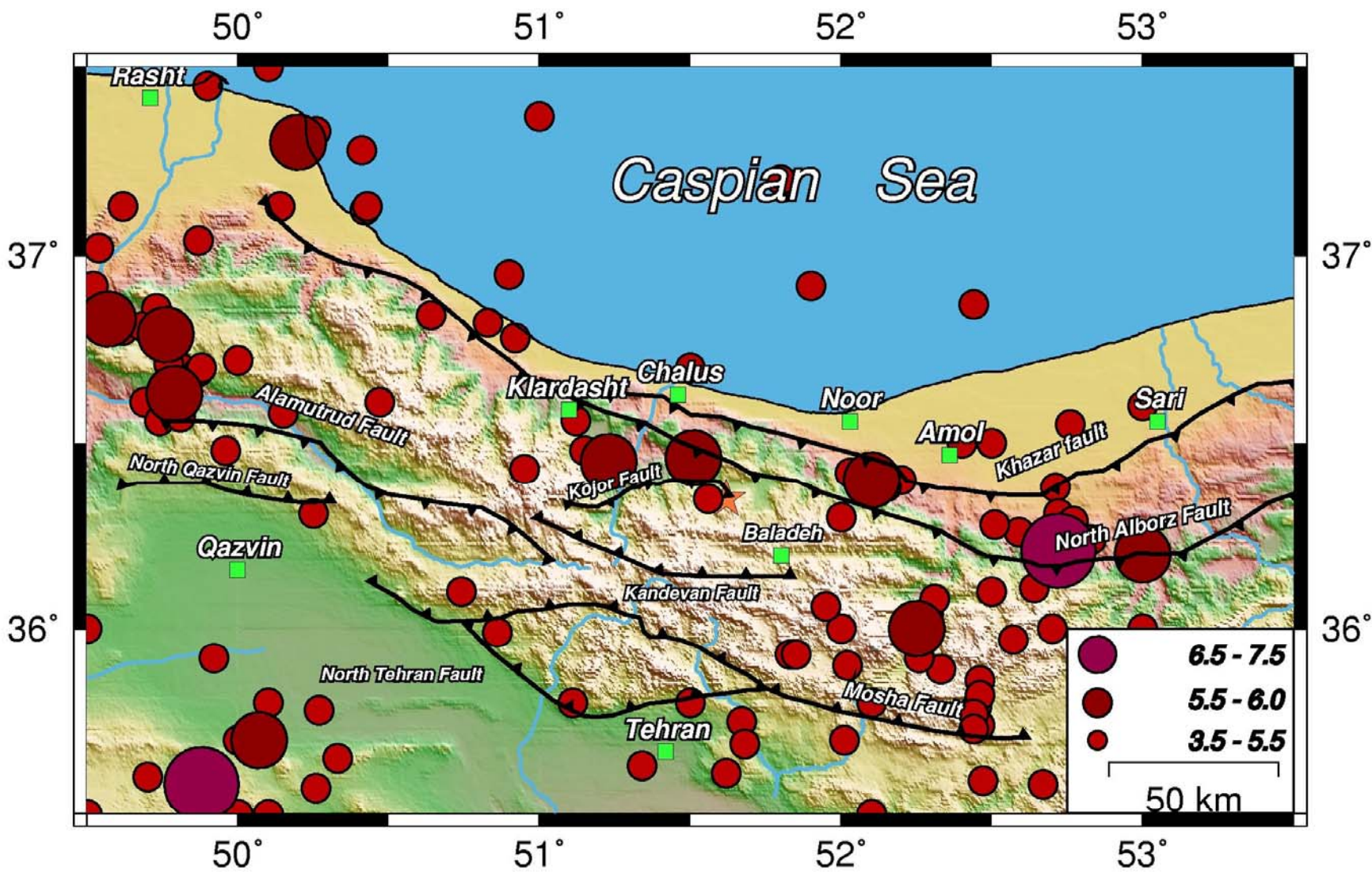
Iran Continental Collision Zone



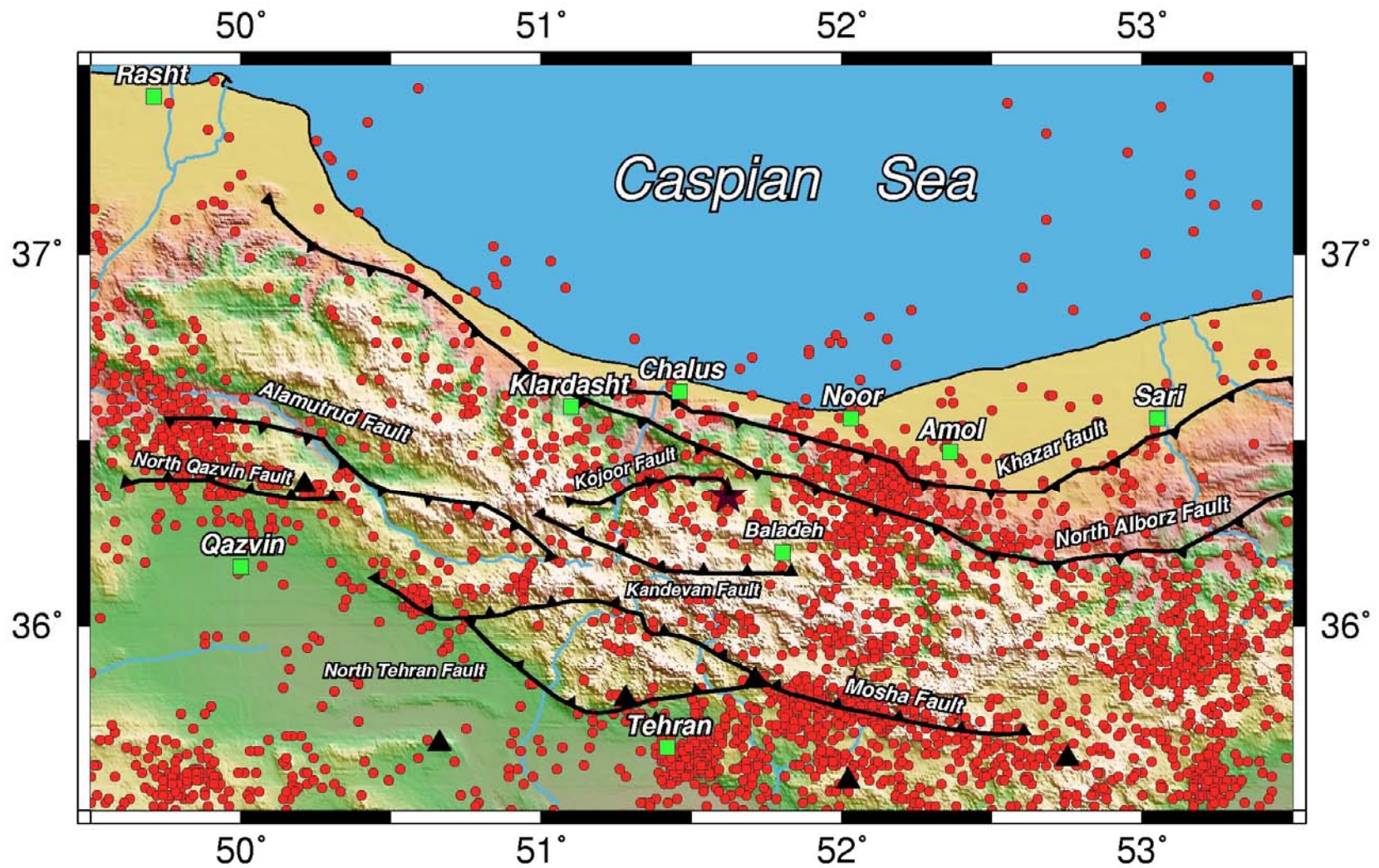
Historical Seismicity



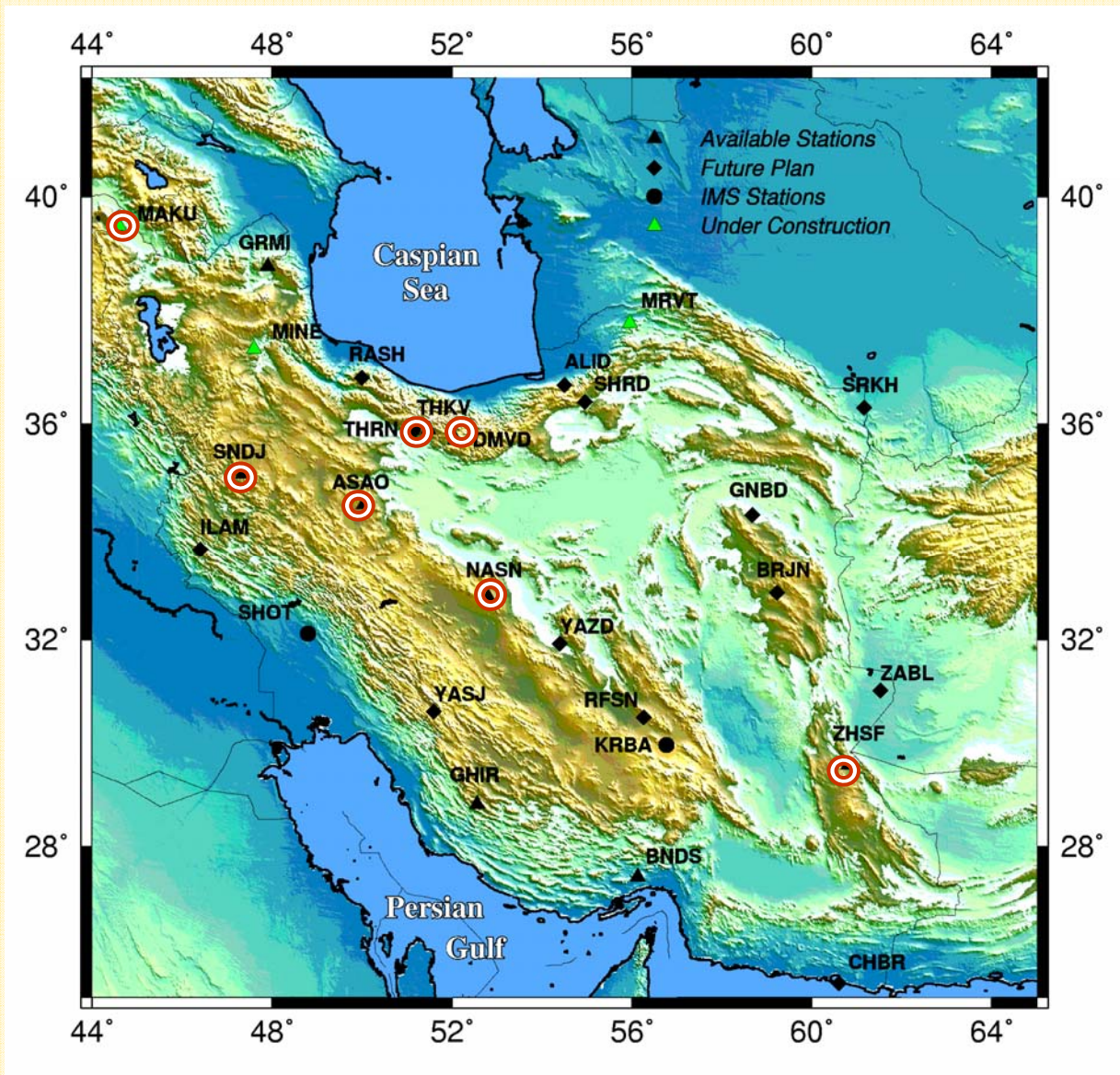
Instrumental Seismicity



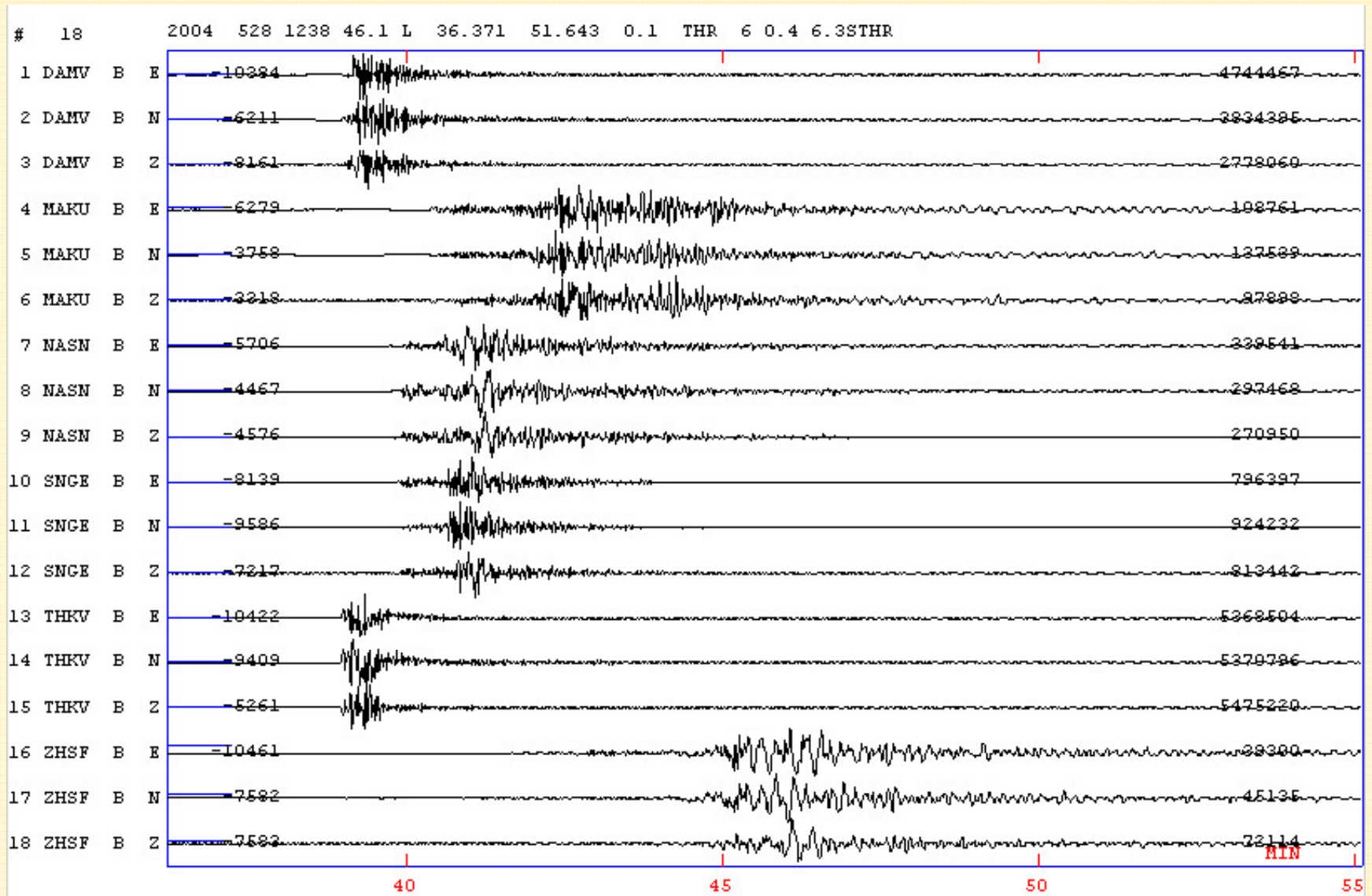
Local Seismicity



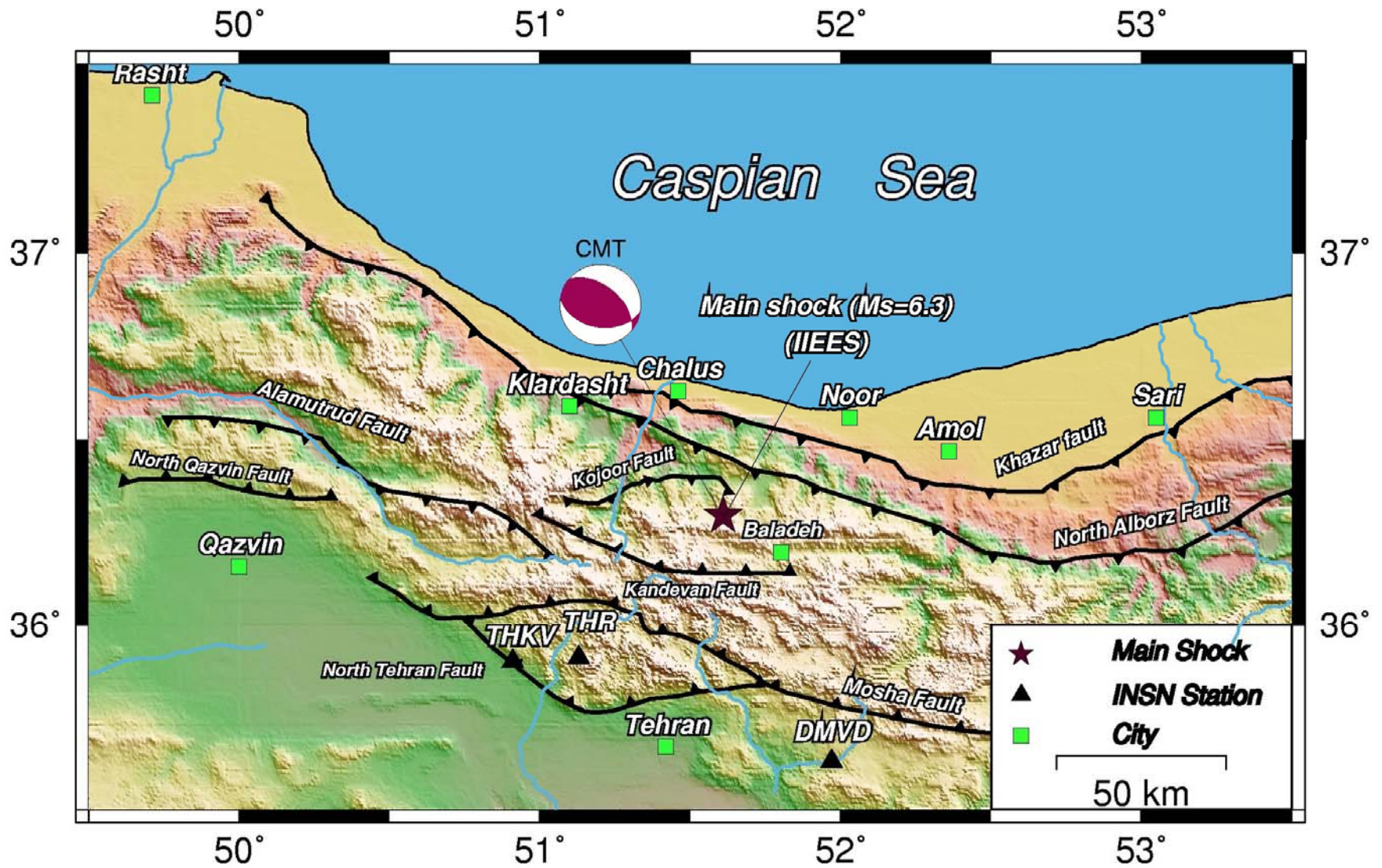
Iranian National Seismic Network (INSN)



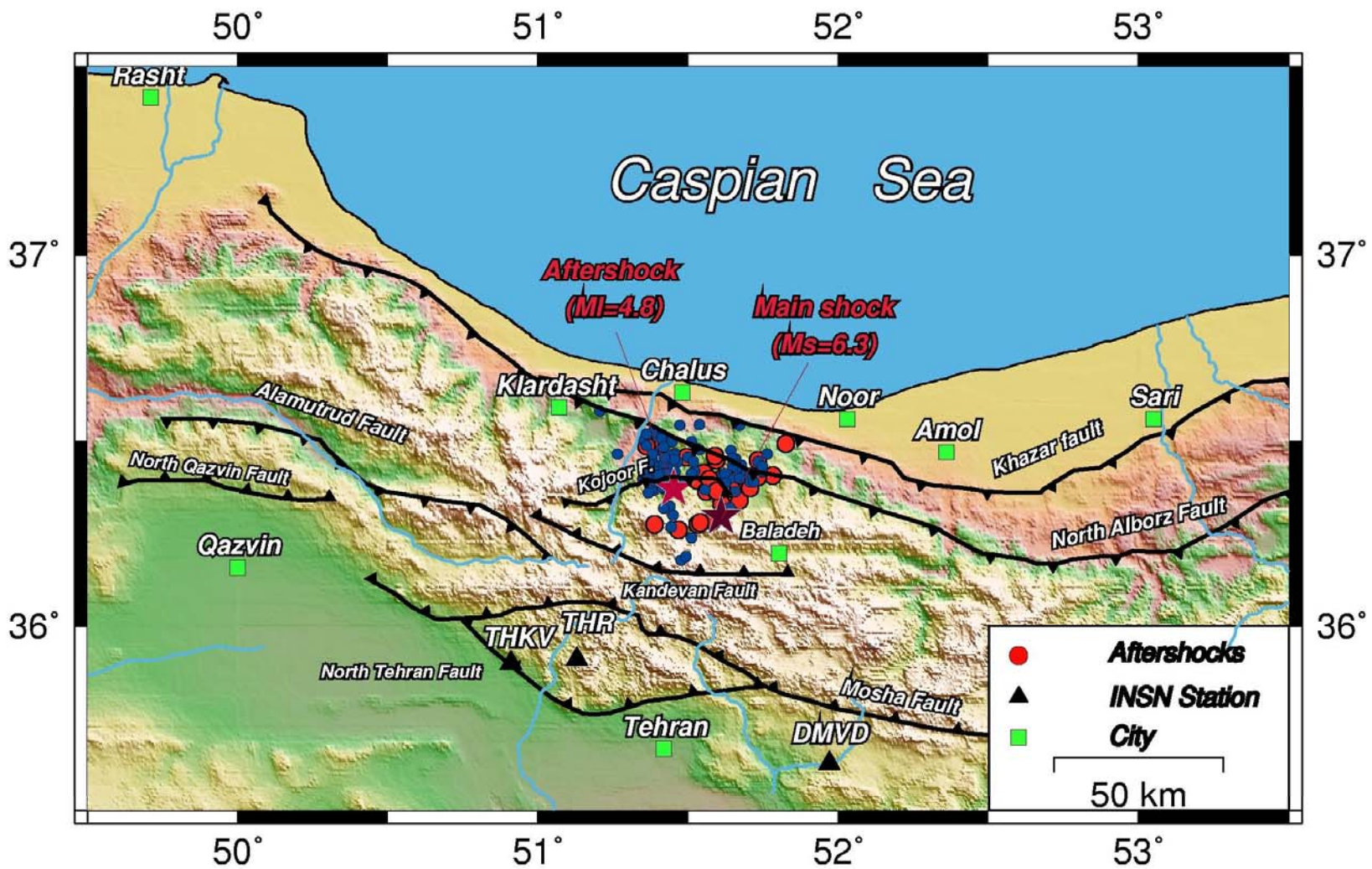
Main shock ($M_s=6.3$)



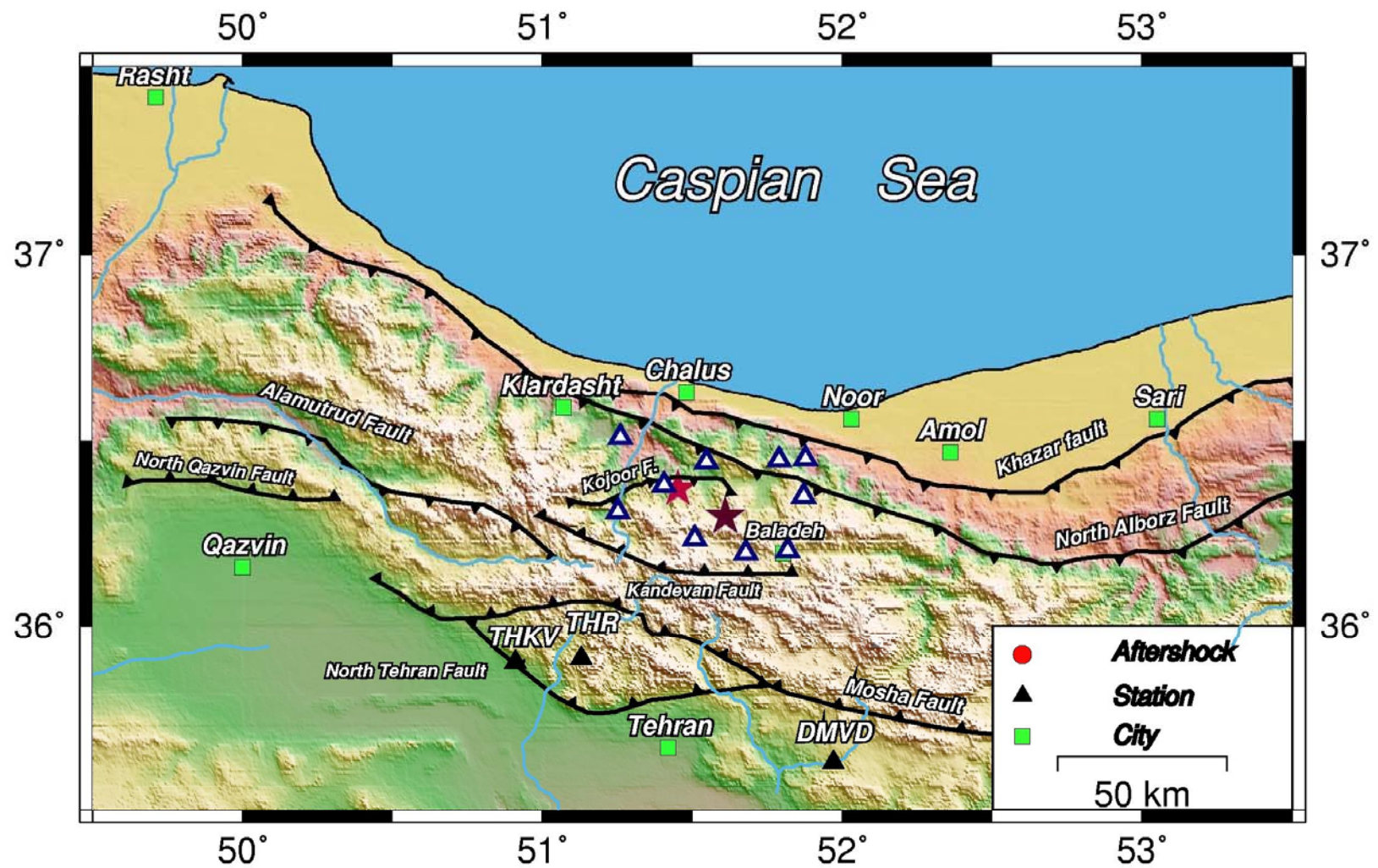
Firoozabad-Kojoor Earthquake ($M_s=6.3$)



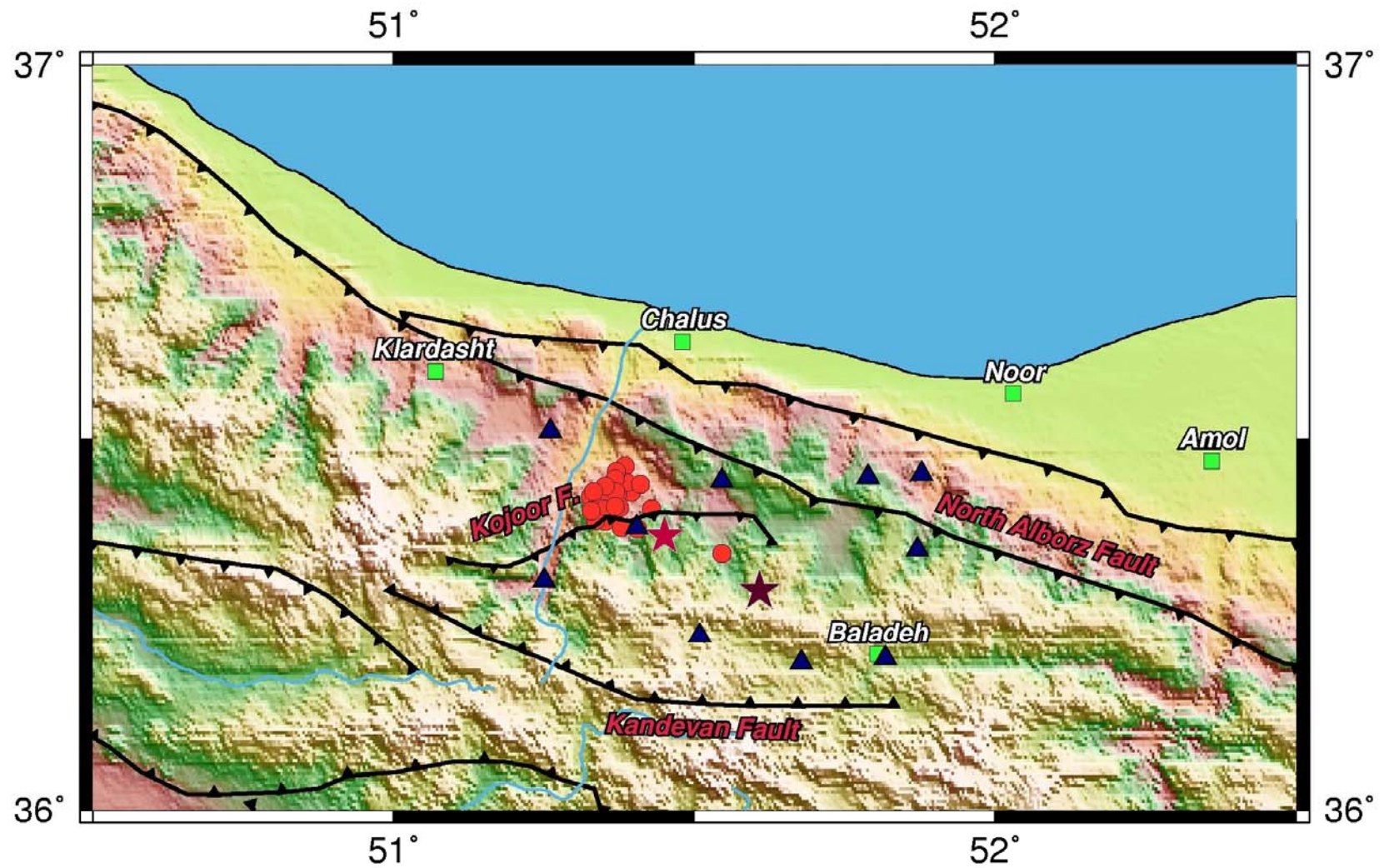
Aftershocks Distribution (INSN)



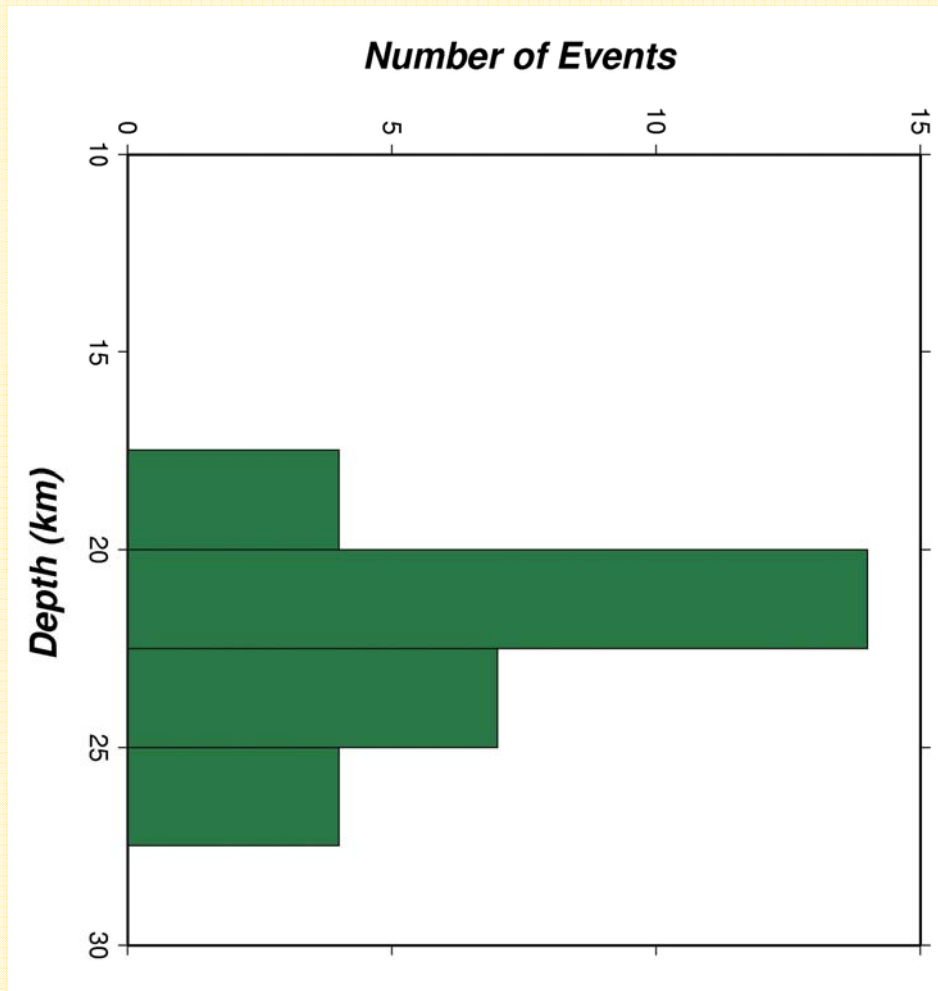
Temporary Local Seismic Network



Aftershocks recorded by Local Network



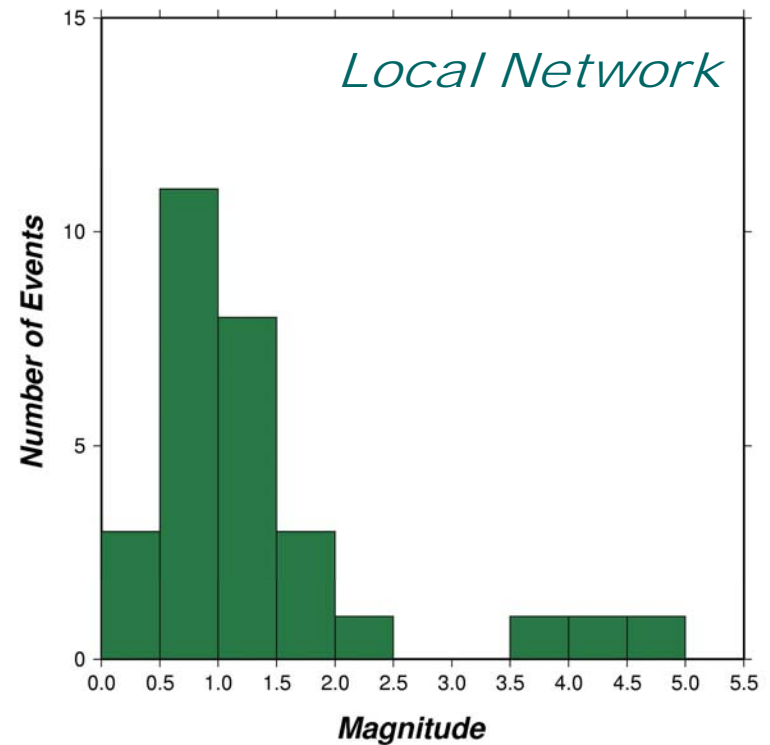
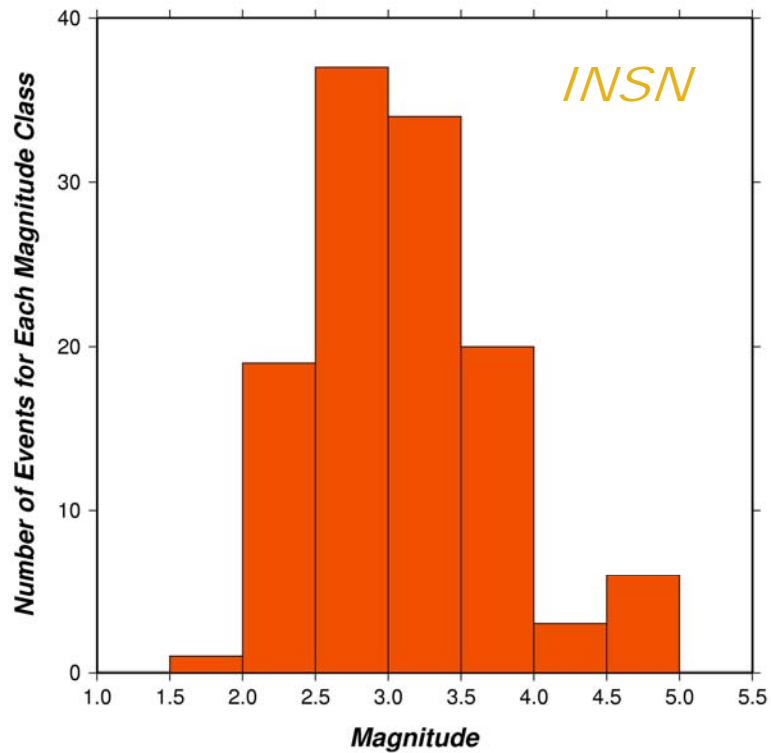
Focal Depths Distribution



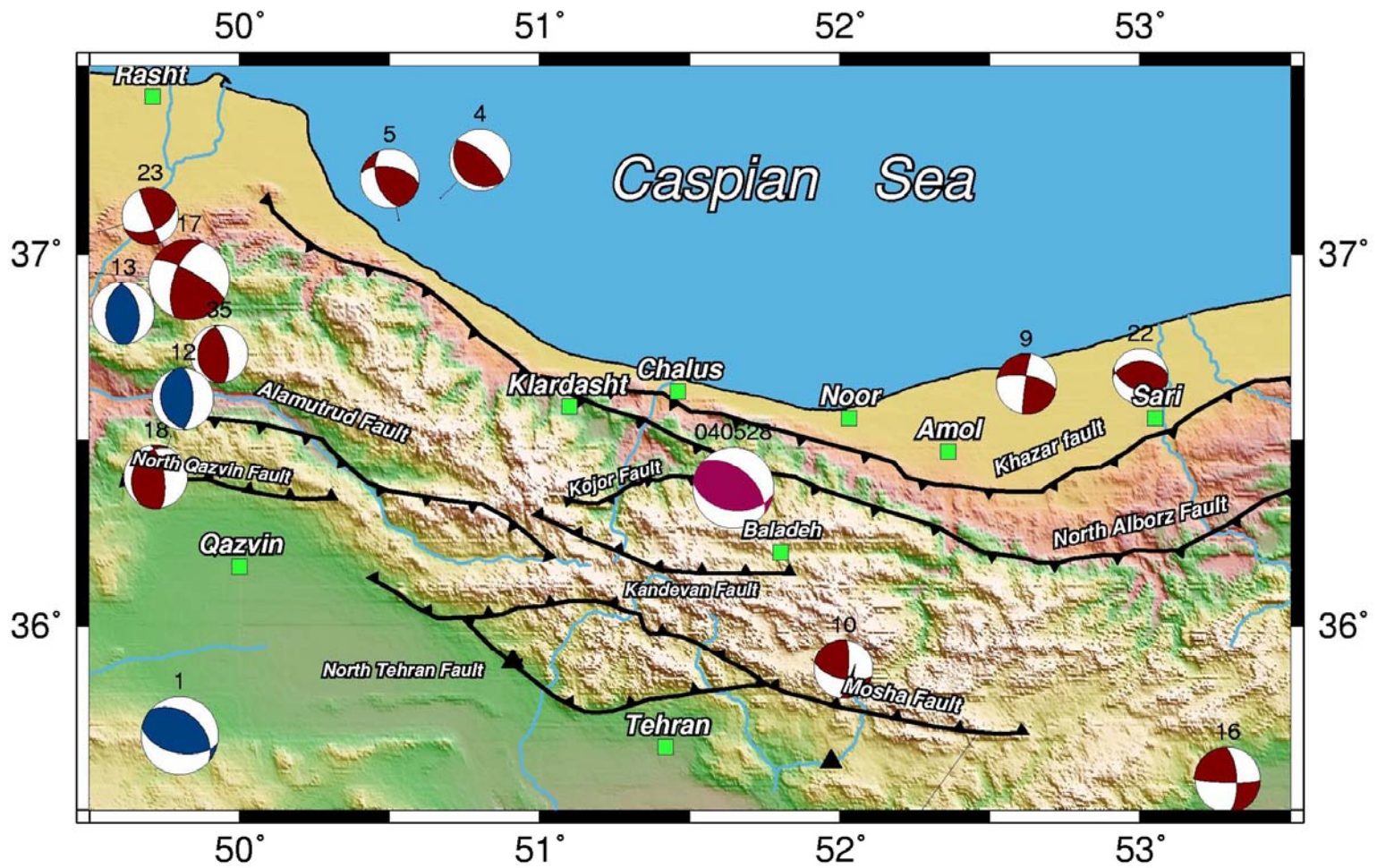
Unusual Focal Depths?!

17-27 (+/- 5) km

Magnitude of Aftershocks



Focal Mechanisms



Conclusion

- ✓ Existence of two different clusters associated to the main shock ($M_s=6.3$), and one of the large aftershock ($M_l=4.8$)
- ✓ Reverse faulting with slightly left lateral strike slip Component.
- ✓ Probable dipping (~ 45) toward SW
- ✓ Unusual Focal depths (17-27 km)
- ✓ Most probably associated to the North Alborz fault

The Firoozabad-Kojoor Earthquake and its aftershocks represent the accommodation of Arabian-Eurasian Convergence in the Central Alborz (~ 8 mm/yr) as reverse faulting