

EARTHQUAKES IN ANCIENT LANDS: THE APENNINES AND THE LEVANT

A Scientific Event promoted by the Italian Embassy in Israel, and co-sponsored by Hebrew University, Università dell'Insubria and INQUA

Kibbutz Maagan – Northern end of the Great Rift Valley

Register at
<http://www.itembassy.com/tel-aviv/>

Monday September 16, 2013 (open meeting)
Tuesday 17 – Wednesday 18 (workshop and field trips)

Lessons from the Apennines and the Levant are essential for understanding earthquake landscapes and related hazards at a global level: The quality and the quantity of data from Israel and Italy is probably unique; these are among the few regions featuring unusually long seismic catalogues, almost complete for strong events, with potential correlations to extremely well known local geology and active tectonics.

Scholars that have published on the Levant and the Apennines can contribute unique knowledge to other seismically active countries around the world. In particular, we would like to offer perspectives focused on the geological criteria for evaluating seismicity, which we consider the best methodological approach for seismic hazard assessment and risk mitigation. In both countries, Israel and Italy, we learn from history and archaeology that recurrence intervals for strong, damaging events can be longer than the seismic catalogue; therefore, geology is becoming an essential tool. The geological approach to the understanding of past earthquakes, also defined as paleoseismology, must be strongly linked with history and archaeology, where the records of the more recent period are best deciphered jointly.

Abstracts and relevant literature available at : <https://www.copy.com/s/R8KrtXnJ91eNCfi2>

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