

The earhtquakes and its relation with Plate-Tectonics in AZERBAIJAN-IRAN

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ABSTRACT: The seismic areas mark the boundaries between plates, which are largely free of earthquakes. Therefore, most earthquakes occur in narrow belts that join to form continuous network bounding regions that are seismically less active. The westward motion wedge-shaped Turkish plate with respect to the Eurasian plate may be caused by its being squeezed like an orange seed between The ARABIAN and the EURASIAN plate. The drift of the Arabian Plat towards the north-north east (N-NE) Eurasia results in a collision zone in the region of Lake Van in Turkey. Mckenzie, M (1972) noted that the other smaller plates (mosaic. plates) of the region, the Turkish, Iranian, Black Sea, and South Caspian Sea Plates, move symmetrically away from the Lake Van region to the east and to the west, as if pushed a side by the advancing Arabian Plate. In 1976-1994 the orientations of the fault planes and directions of slip for a large number of earthquakes in Azerbaijan (IRAN). Were determined by geological survey of IRAN. These mechanisms were used to determine the relative motion across the narrow seismic zones between the plates. The results confirmed the developing calculations of relative motions the small and the great plates the region of AZERBAIJAN.