

NORTH-OKHOTSK SYSTEM FAULT ITS SEISMICITY

Gounbina L. V., Sedov B. M. (Magadan Experimental-methodical seismological division Geophysical Survey RAS) Magadan, Russia

North-Okhotsk System Fault its Seismicity Gounbina L.V., Sedov B. M. (Magadan Experimental-methodical seismological division Geophysical Survey RAS) Magadan, Russia The North-Okhotsk system of fault contains three rift of a zone. The faults of a various level in each of zones have general and individual features. To general laws it is possible to attribute extent of general fault (GF) (up to 200-250 km and more), being zones several close to latitude of infringements, till which the steps displace the acoustic base (AB) and sediment. The GF have subvertical falls, which azimuths are directed to the lowered block. The depth GF in AB achieves 10-15 km. The total amplitude of displacement achieves 6-8 km. Distance between GF changes from 15-20 up to 50 km and more. In Shantar zone, which is settling down to the W 144-145 E long, the GF, have NE and circum-meridian. In the Nearmagadan zone limited 145 and 153-154 E long, they have mainly close to lat. In the Shelihovo-Penzino zone, which is taking place N to the E Nearmagadan zone, the GF has, in the S NNE course, which in N varies on NE. Alongside with GF are available also short (15 km often up to 70 km) faults. The short faults within the limits of GF divide sites of a different orientation of vertical movements AB. The seismicity of a shelf is connected to GF leaving on a surface benthall that testifies to their activity. Seismically active are those sites gorst where AB to be on the minimal depth. The earthquakes on a rule concern to crust the maximal amplitude in Nearmagadan and Shelihovo-Penzino zones achieve 7-9 grade. The azimuths of planes of fault in mechanisms of the centers of strong earthquakes of a Shelihovo-Penzino zone as a whole correspond to directions course of GF.