

Seismic Activity of the Tanlu-Kursk Lineament

VRUBLEVSKY A.A., NIKOLAYEV V.V., Complex analysis of Regional Problems Institute, Birobidzhan, Russia

The Eastern-Asia region is divided into a great number of seismic lineaments. These are Stanovoy, Mongolo-Okhotsky, Tanlu-Kursky and Sikhote-Alinsky. They differ in variety of the earthquake's center formation. We shall characterize seismic activity of the Tanlu-Kursk fault- lineament only. Disastrous earthquakes (25.07.1668, $M=8.5$ (12 balls); 13.06.1888, $M=7.5$ (10-11 balls); 18.07.1969, $M=7.4$ (10 balls) and others occurred mostly in the southern part of the lineament. To the north both in China and Russia earthquake centers of a moderate power with $M=5-6$ are connected with this lineament. Center of earthquakes 23.08.1888 ($M=5.5$), 11.03.1924 ($M=5.6$) and two earthquakes in a zone bordering on China 04.10.1888 ($M=5.5$) and 21.06.1963 ($M=5.3$) belong to Kursky part of the fault. Paleoseismogenic structure, formed during prehistoric earthquake ($M=6.5-6.8$), is situated in this region. In a whole it is clearly seen that we can observe magnitude falling of the strongest earthquakes at the zone of Tanlu-Kursky lineament from the south toward the north. It is explained by the fact that the earthquake energetic level depends on age and basis consolidation degree and its strength characteristics.