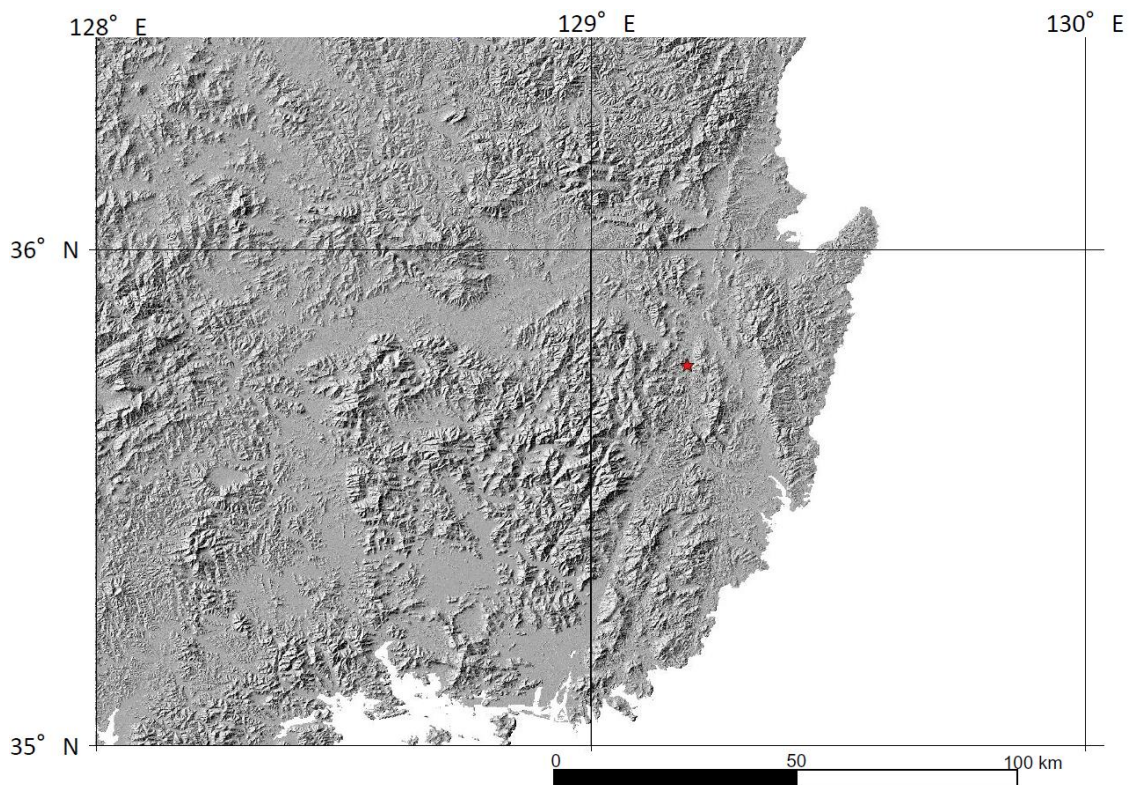


Workshop of Korean Active Faults R&D Project March 15th - 18th 2018 in Gyeongju, Korea.

Yasukuni Okubo, Chair of IUGS Task Group on Geohazards (TGG)

Gyeongju earthquake (ML=5.8) occurred on 12th September 2016. The earthquake was small, but large enough to shake Korean.



Red star indicates location of Gyeongju earthquake occurred on 12th September 2016. Relief map of ASTER GDEM by NASA and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Courtesy of Japan Space Systems.

The Korean peninsula, a part of the Eurasian plate, illustrates aspects of intraplate seismicity. The level of seismicity is quite lower than those in the neighboring parts of northeastern China and Japan. However, 14 events of damaging earthquake (estimated greater than M 6.4) have been recorded during the past 2000 years. Most of them occurred around the Gyeongju-Ulsan area.

To contribute to the national prevention plan for the mitigation of earthquake disaster, the Korean government launched a new project to compile the national active fault map. The main aims of the project are 1) to make the Korean active faults map based

on investigation and research on active faults, and 2) to standardize investigation and evaluation methodologies for Korean active faults.

Under the project, the workshop of Korean Active Faults R&D Project was held during March 15th - 18th 2018 in Gyeongju. The workshop was aimed at collaboration with Japan, Taiwan and Vietnam to share their experiences. The author participated in the in-house discussion during 15th-16th and field excursion during 17th – 18th March.

IUGS TGG continues to contribute to mapping of active faults and tectonic interpretation by providing geological and geophysical information, remote sensing images and our experiences.



Field investigation of trench in Gyeongju (March 17th 2018).