



ACTIVE FAULT ZONES AND SEISMIC ZONATION MAP OF THAILAND: A NEW SCENARIO

P. Charusiri ^a, S. Pailoplee ^a, S. Kosuwan ^b, I. Takashima ^c, B.P. Rhodes ^d

^a *Earthquake and Tectonic Geology Research Unit (EATGU), Department of Geology,
Chulalongkorn University*

^b *Environmental Geology Division, Department of Mineral Resources, Bangkok 10400, Thailand*

^c *Center for Geo-Environmental Sciences (CGES), Faculty of Engineering and Resource
Science, Akita University, Akita 010-8502, Japan*

^d *Department of Geological Sciences, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92831, USA*



OUTLINE



- Past: What happened in the past?
- Present: What is the outcome at present?
- Future: What do we plan to do in the future?

(Paleo-)Tectonics and Neotectonic to Paleoseismological Investigations

Cooperation with Taiwan University Past, Present, and Future

- Prof. Tony Lee (NTNU) and Mary Yee



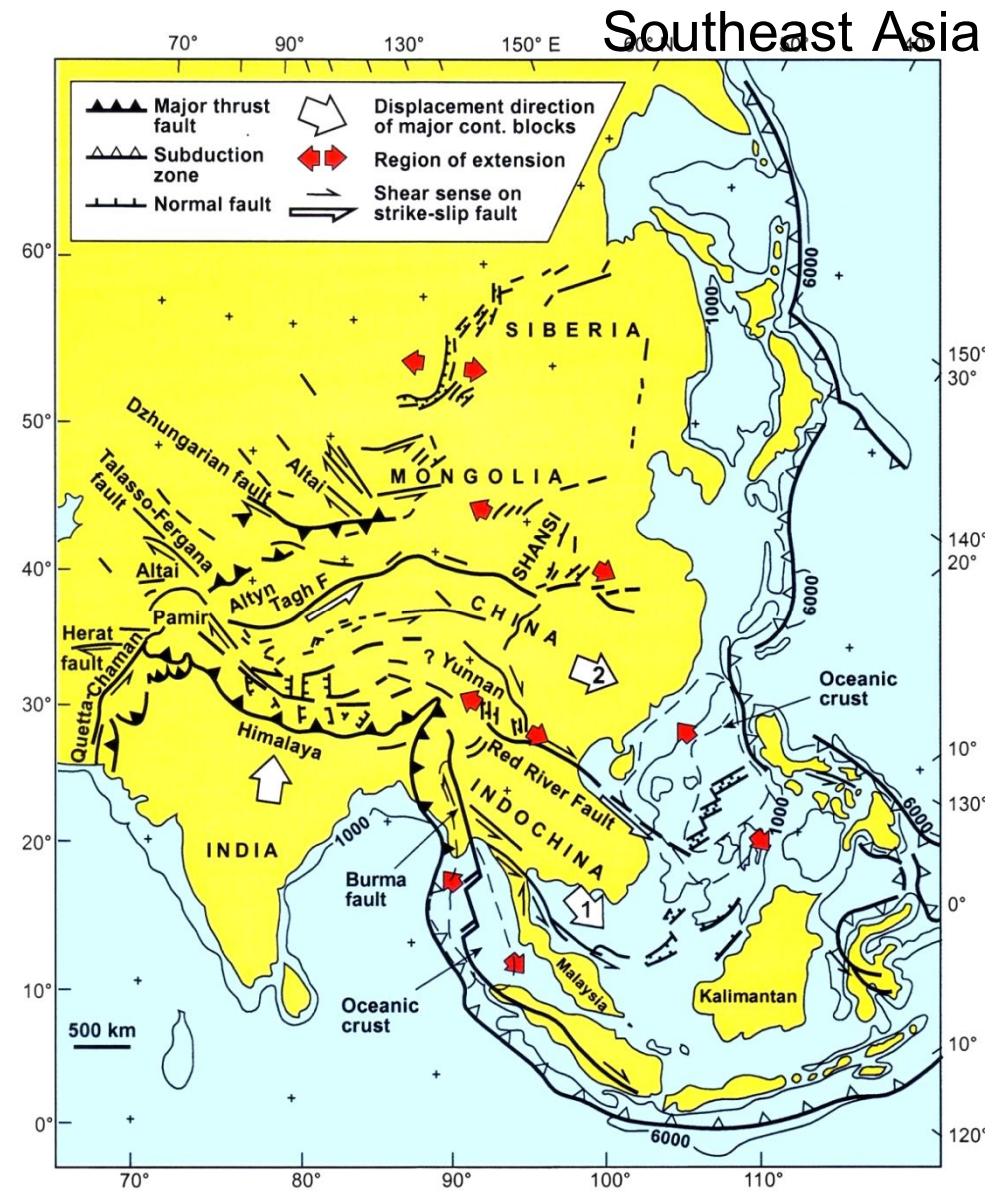
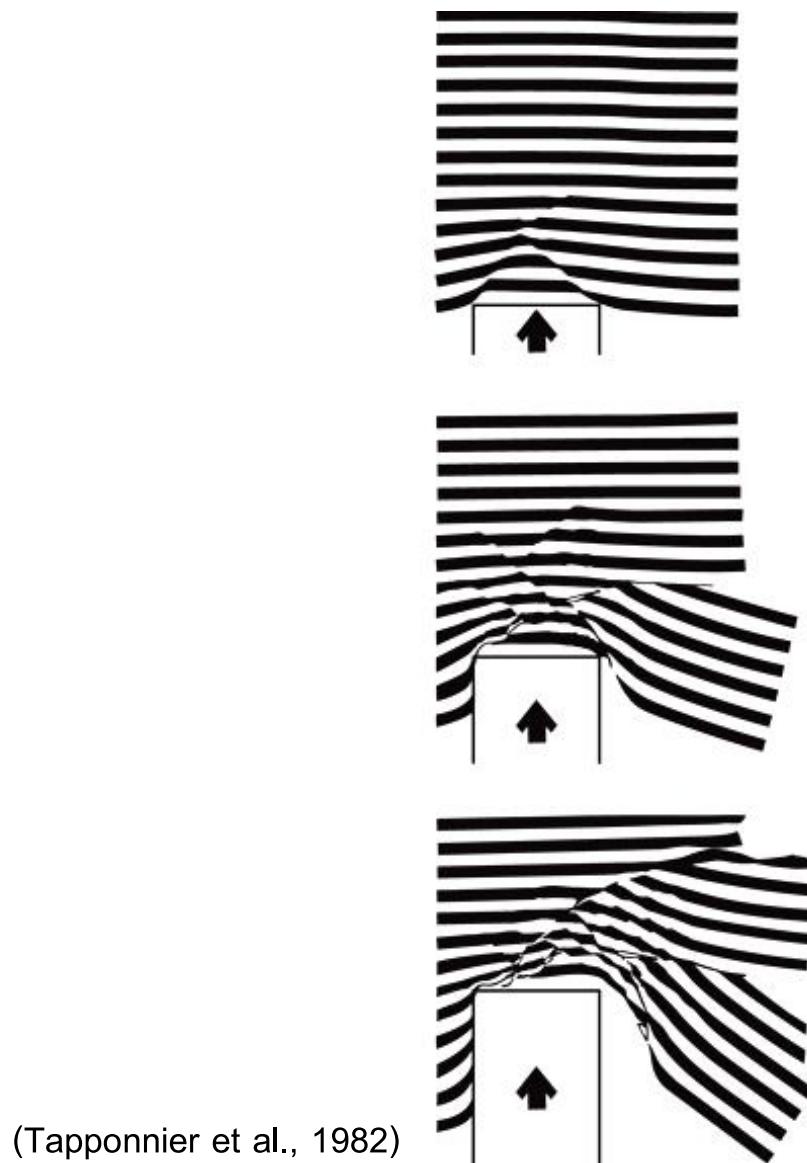
Prof. Ching-Hu Lo (NTU)



Prof. C. Lan
(Academia Sinica)

Hope you will be the next

Something in common: Tectonic Framework in Mainland Southeast Asia



Tectonic Framework in Mainland Southeast Asia

SGF = Sagaing Fault

MPF = Mae Ping Fault

RNF = Ranong Fault

KMF = Klong Marui Fault

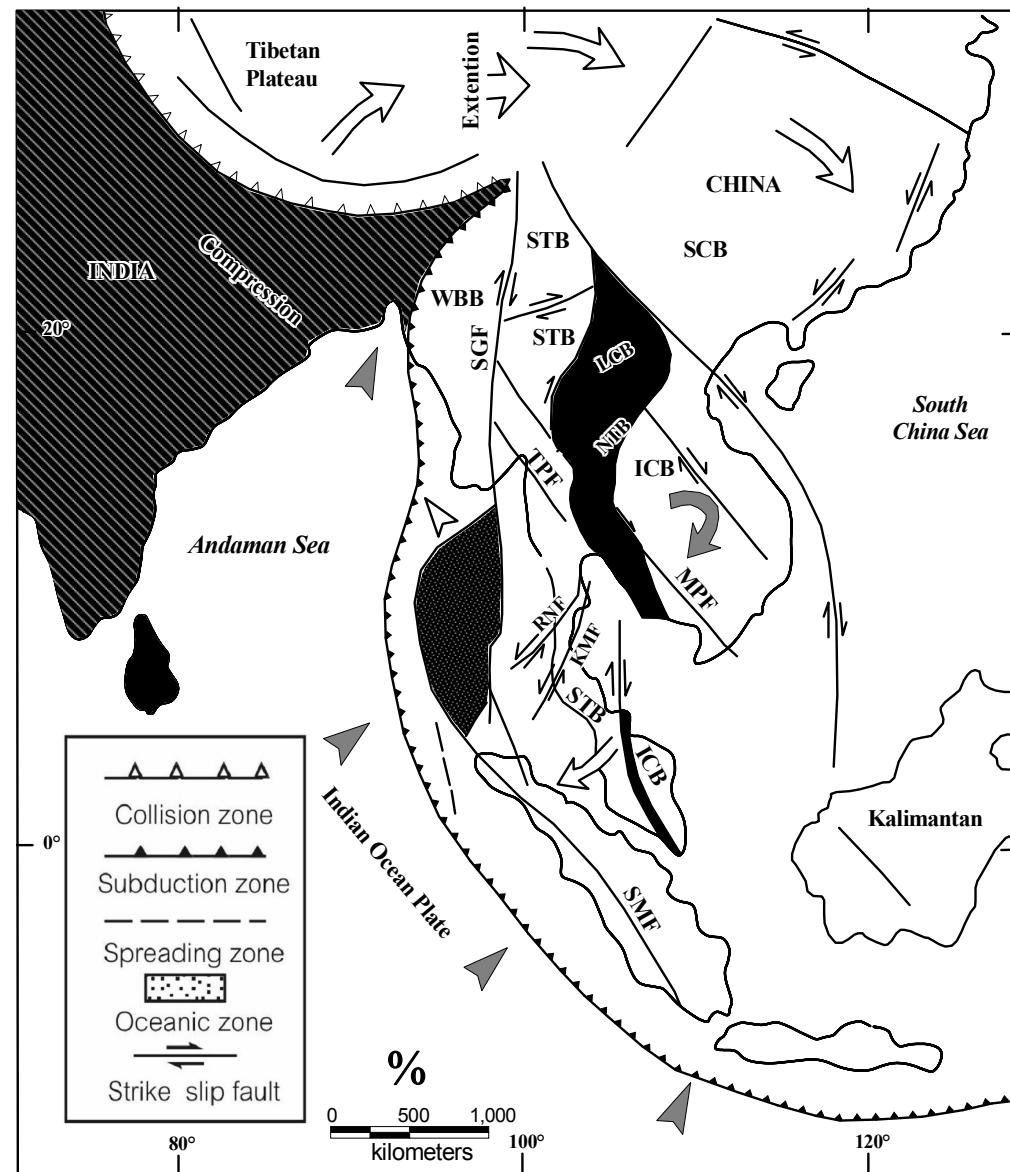
SMF = Sumatra Fault

NUF = Nan Uttaradit Fault

TPF = Three Pagodas Fault

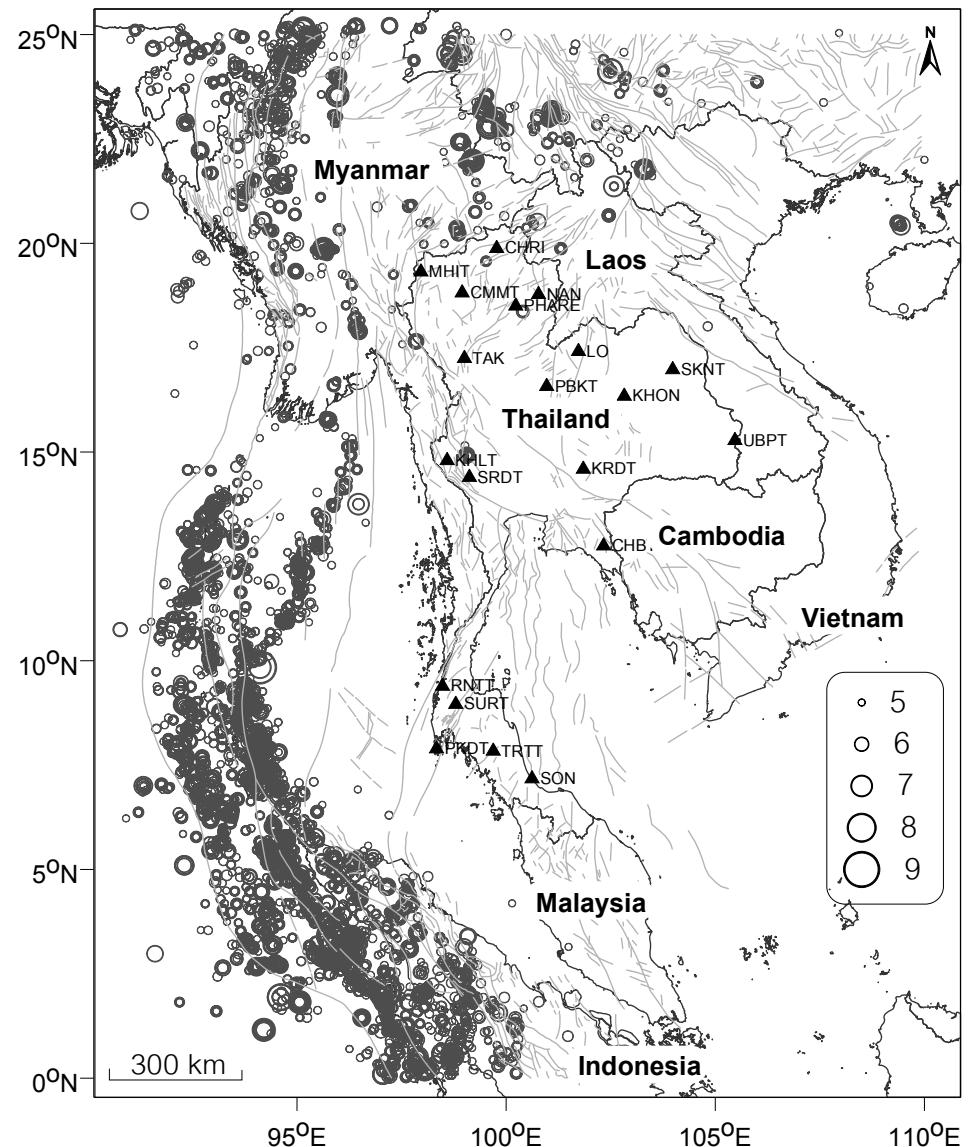
RRF = Red River Fault

(Polachan et al., 1991)

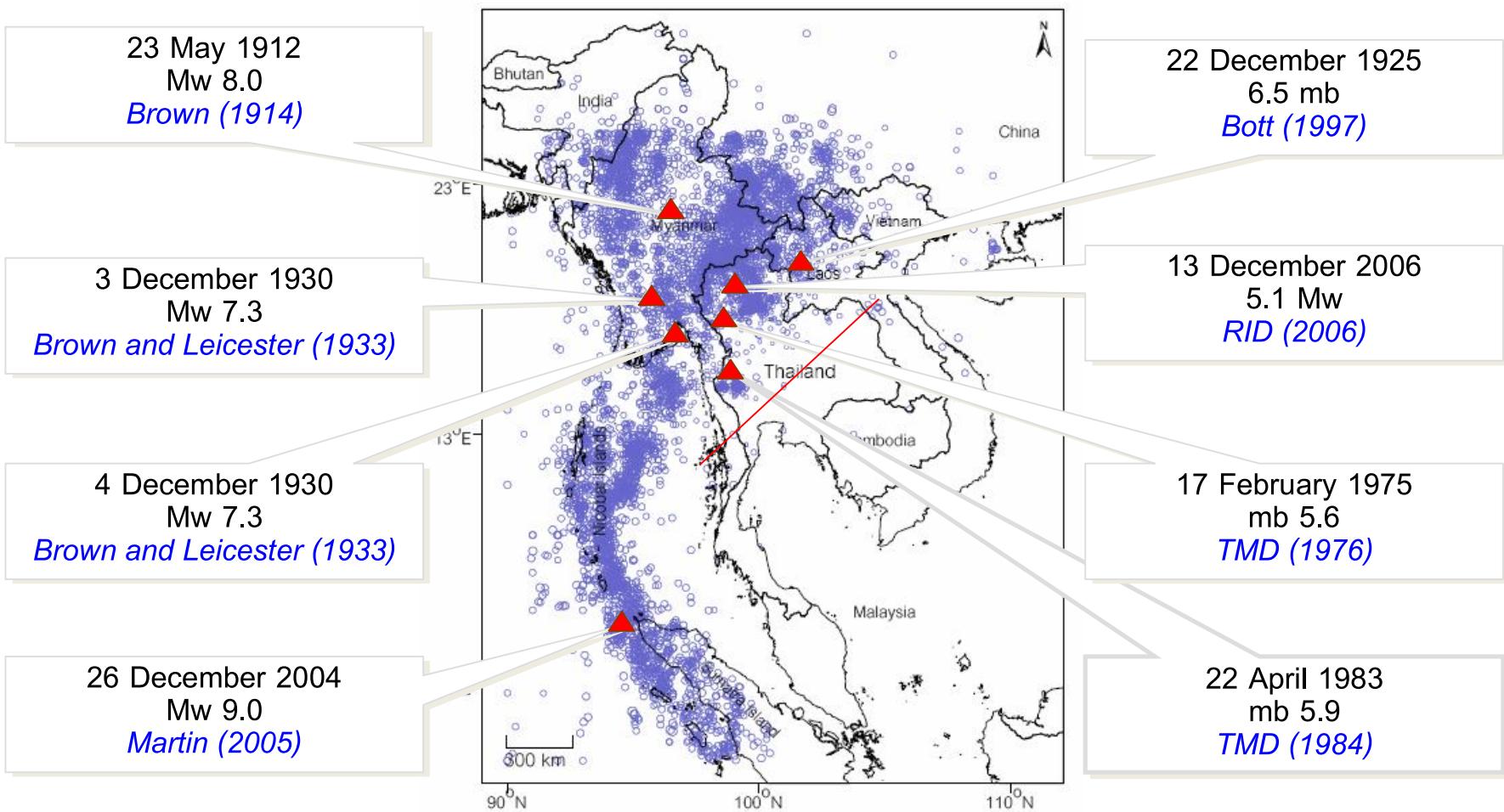


Instrumental Earthquake Records

Map of mainland SE Asia showing the distributions of the earthquakes with a Mw of > 5 from the IRIS earthquake catalogue.



Instrumental Earthquake Records (Significant earthquake events)

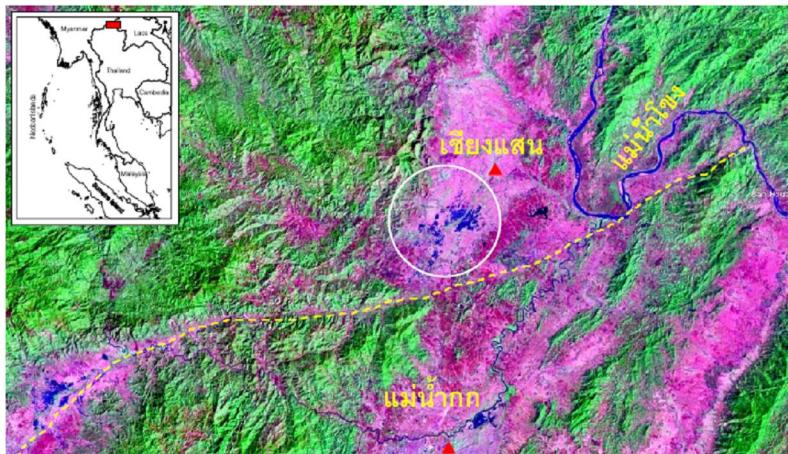


EQ data (1963-2002) : 14,286 events

Source : Thai Meteorological Department (TMD)

Historical Earthquake Records (Ancient Remains)

A.D. 1009, Wiang Nong Lom



A.D. 1545, Royal Pagoda



A.D. 1764, Pua



A.D. 1839, Innwa EQ



A.D. 1956, Sagaing EQ

A.D. 1917, Bago (Pygu) EQ



A.D. 2008 Paleo-tsunami



Seismic Source Zone in Thailand

A = Andaman subduction zone

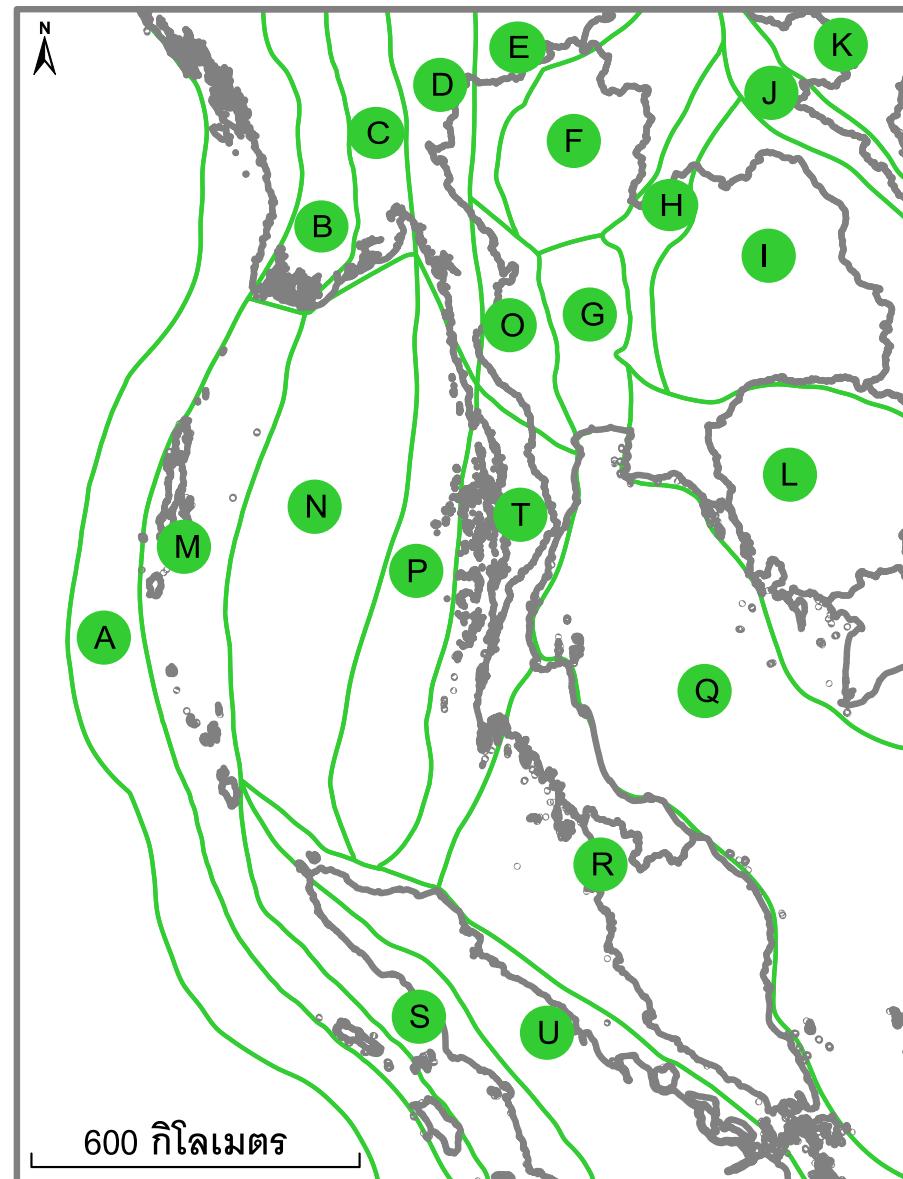
B= Central Myanmar zone

C= Sagaing Fault Zone

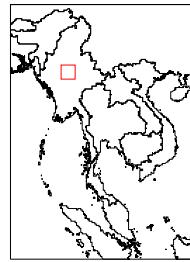
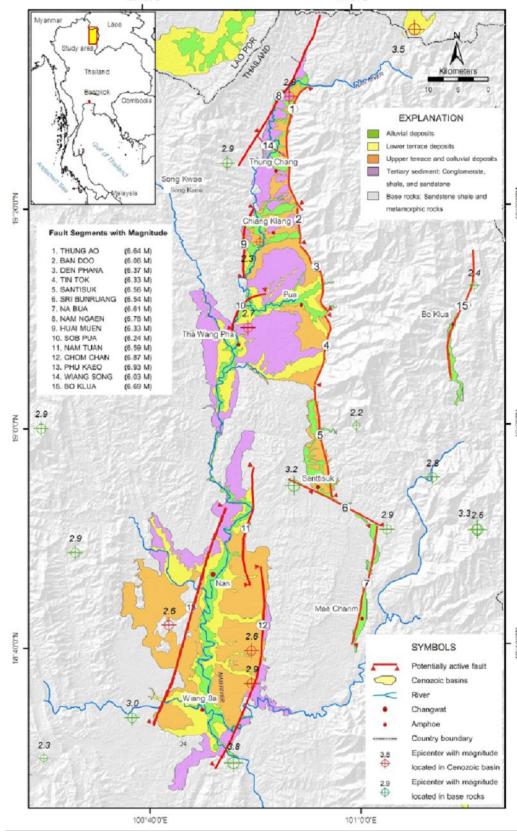
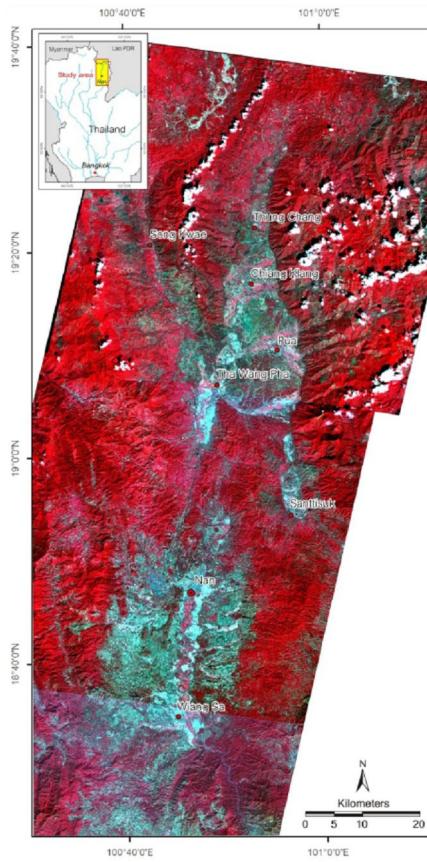
I = Khorat Plateau

D= Gulf of Thailand zone

R = Malay Peninsula zone



Remote Sensing Investigation



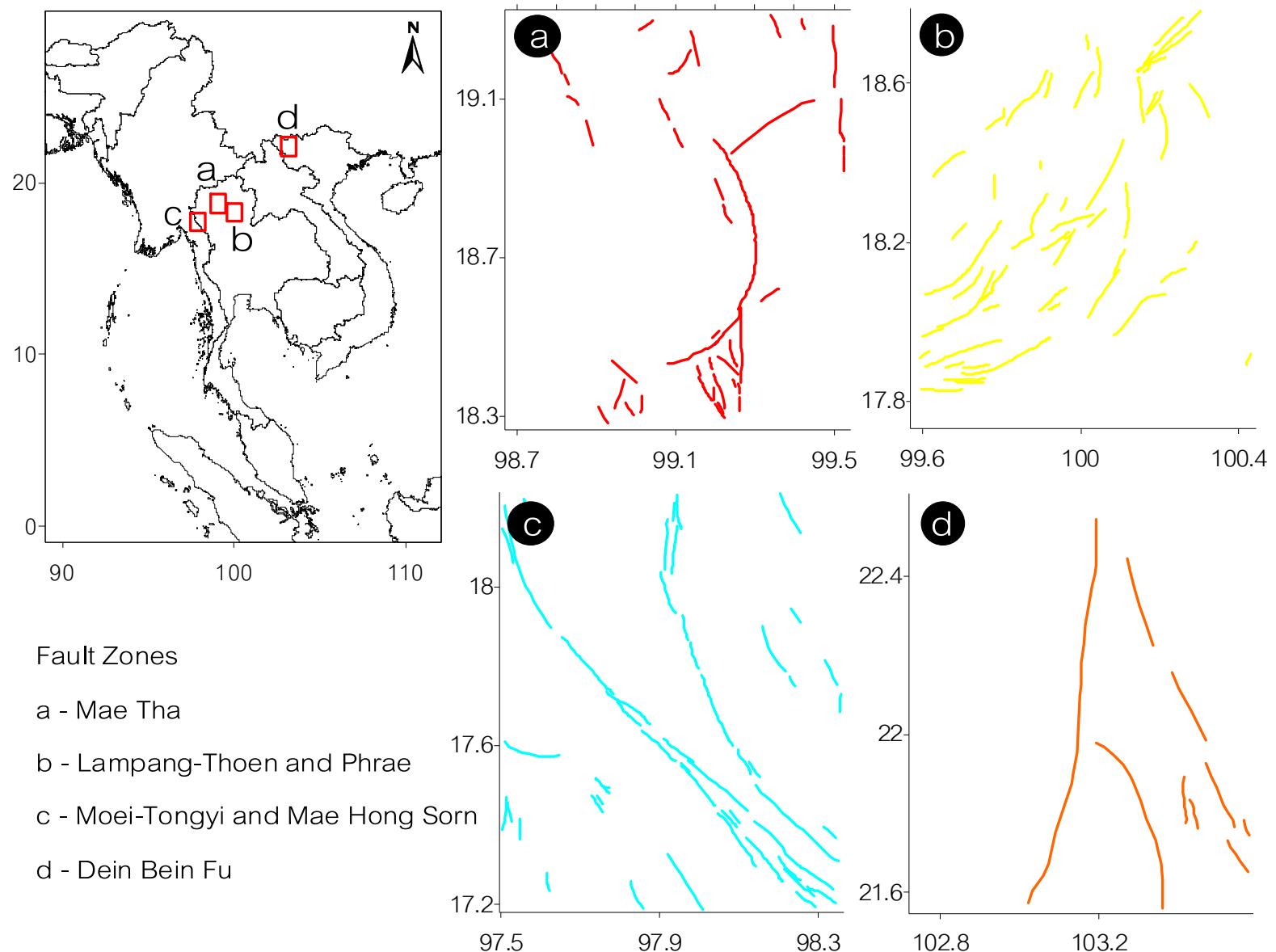
a

b



Sagiang FZ.

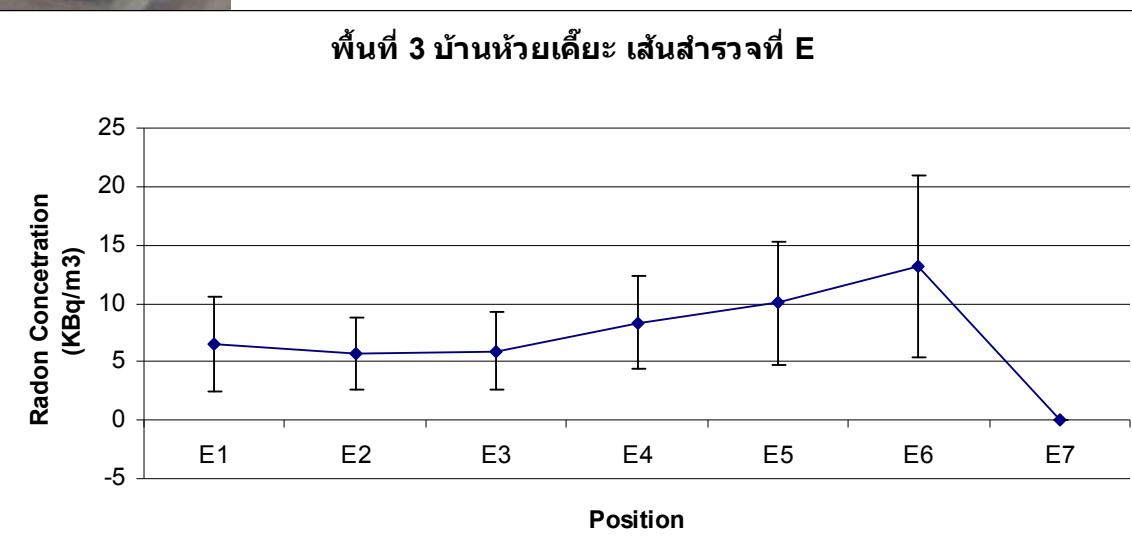
Remote Sensing Investigation



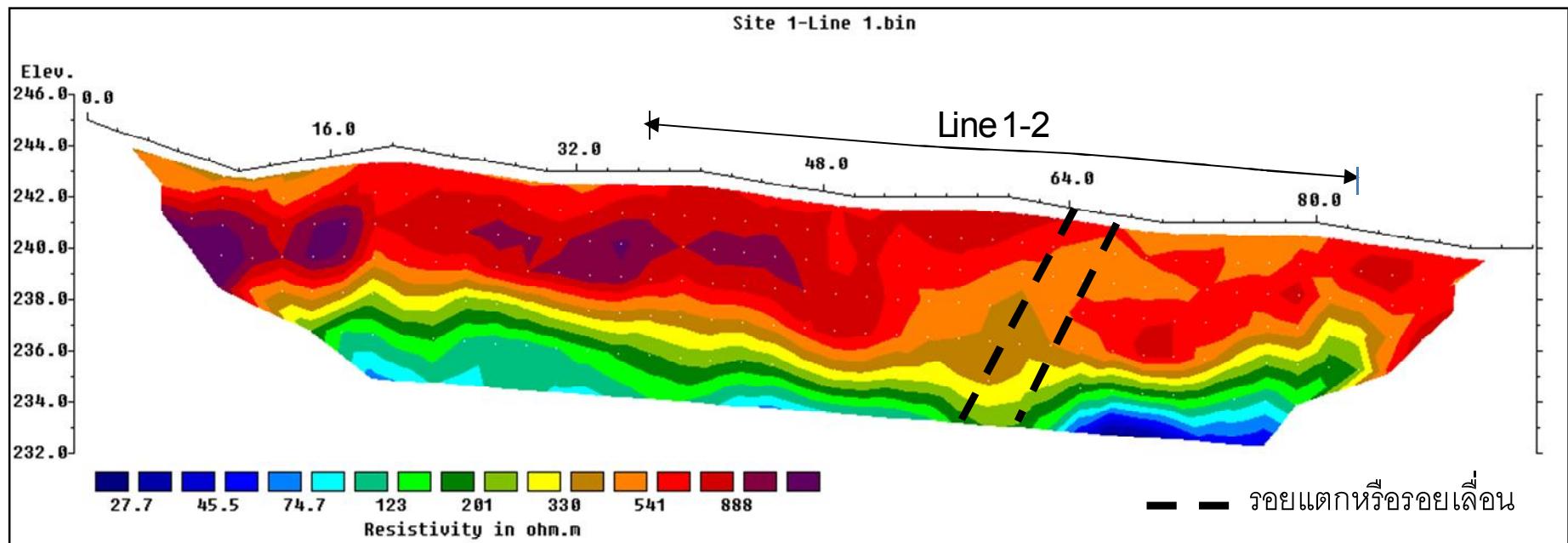
Radon Survey



พื้นที่ 3 บ้านหัวยเดียว เส้นสำรวจที่ E

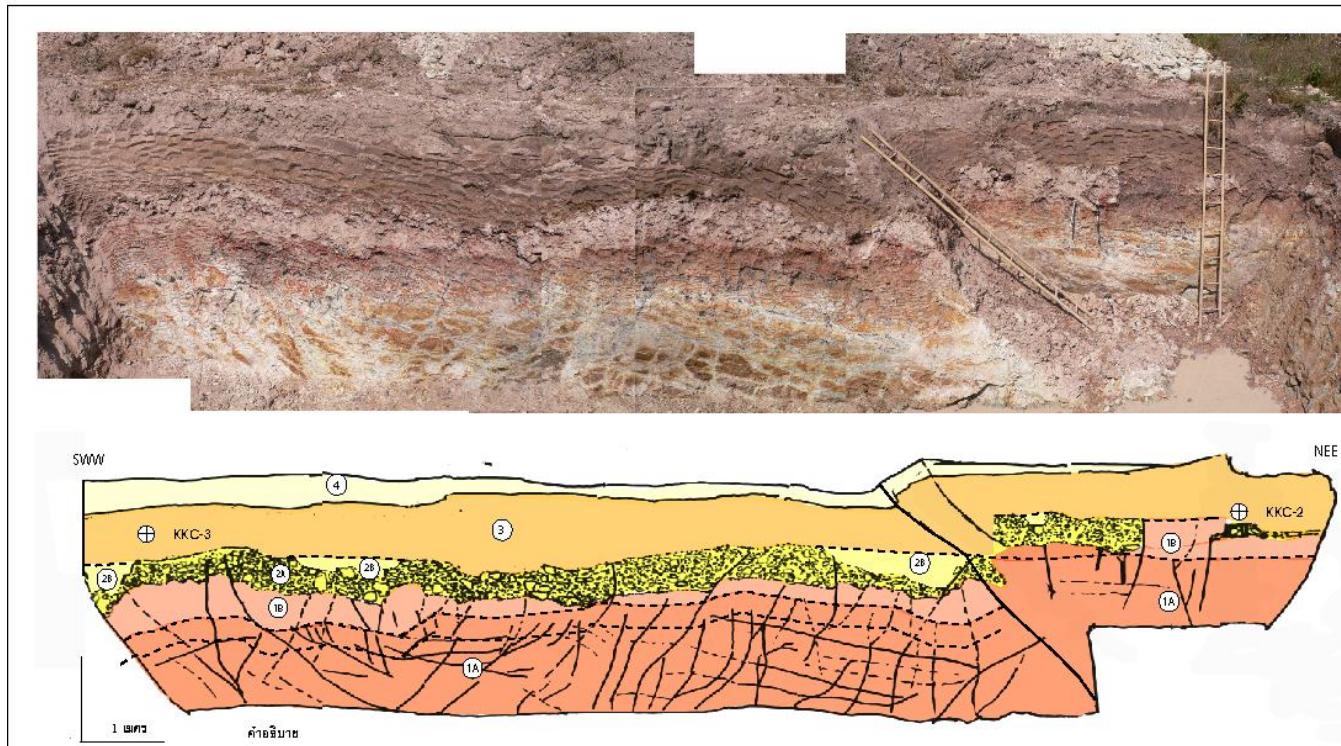
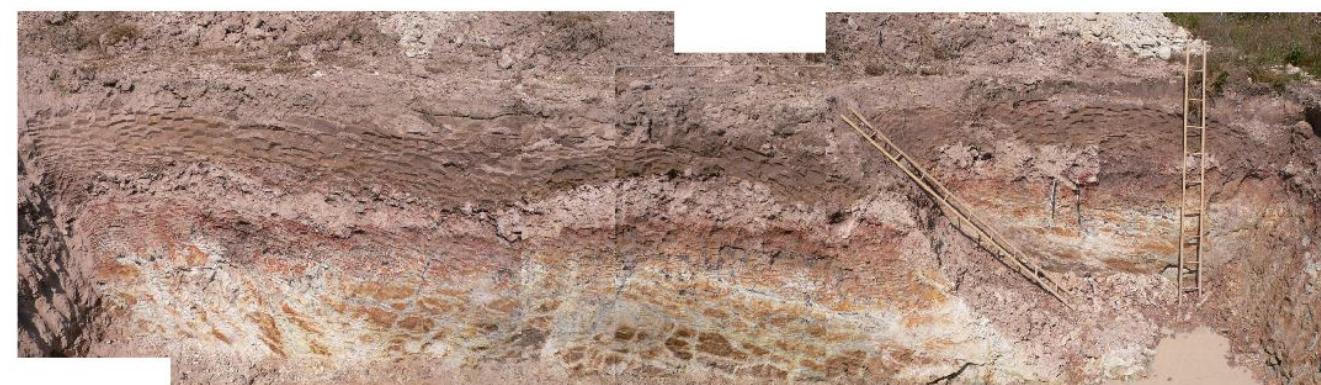


Resistivity Survey



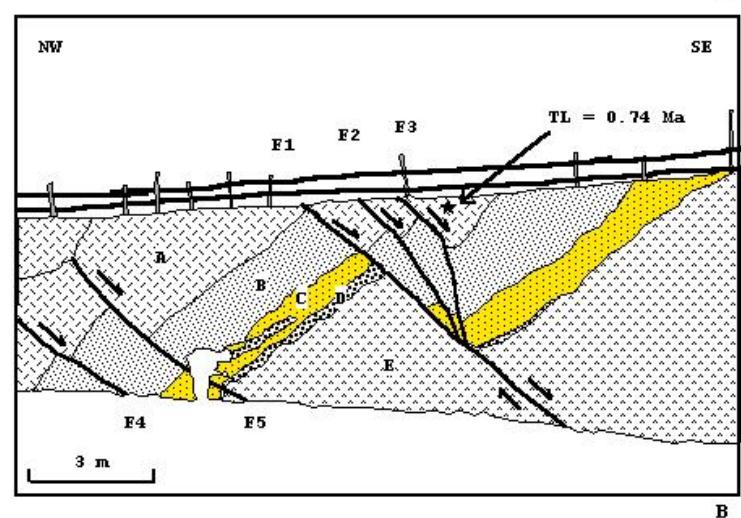
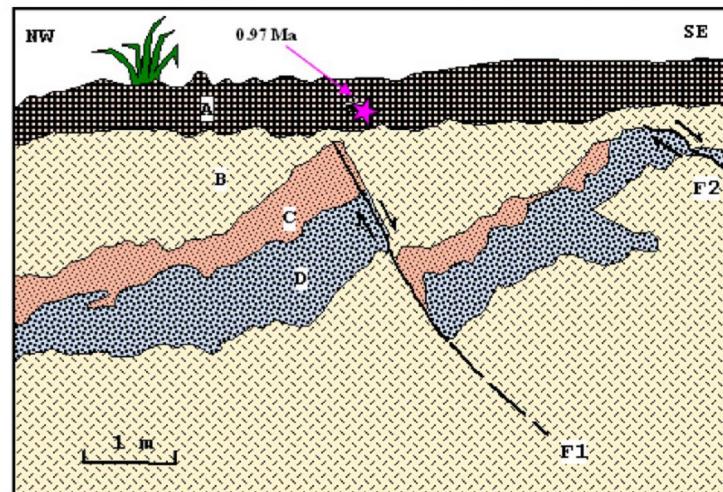
Paleoseismological Investigation in Thailand

Ongkalak FZ.

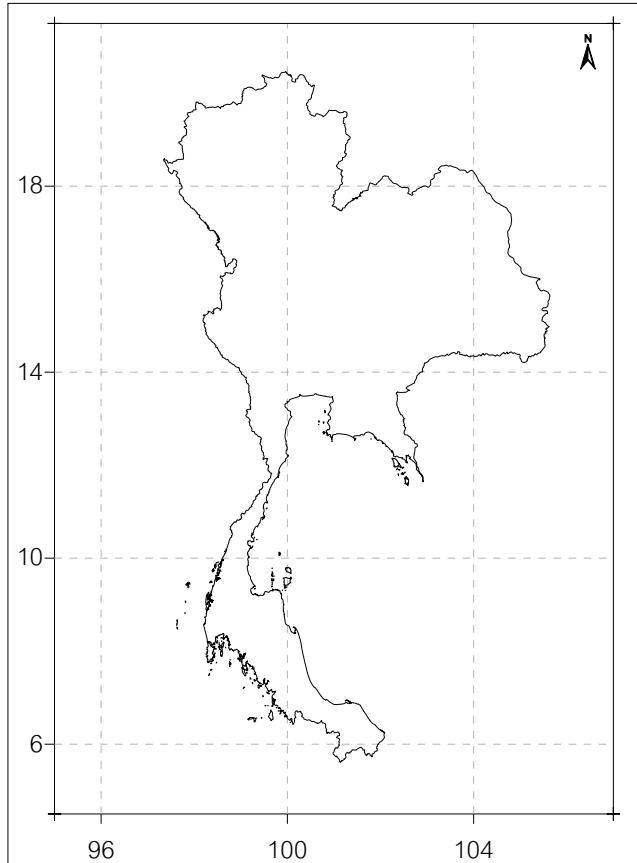


Geological Earthquake Records

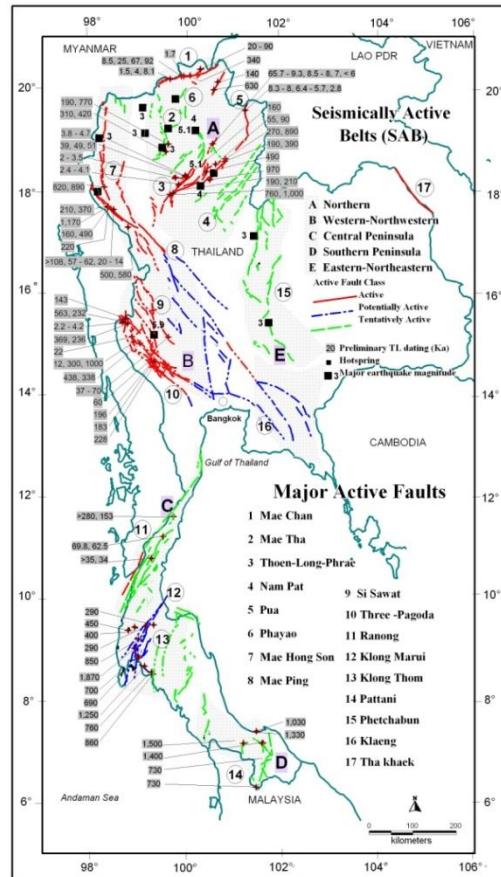
Phrae FZ.



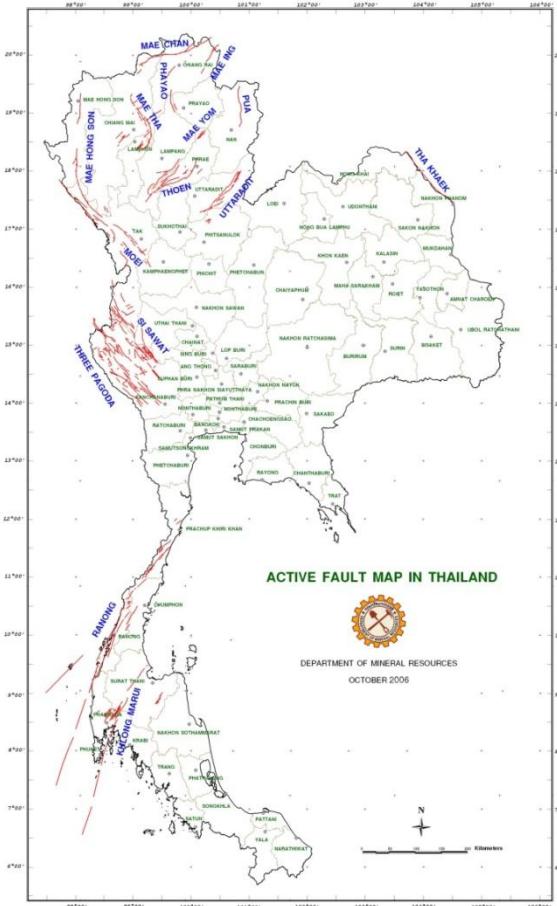
Active Fault Maps in Thailand



(Chuaviroj, 1991)

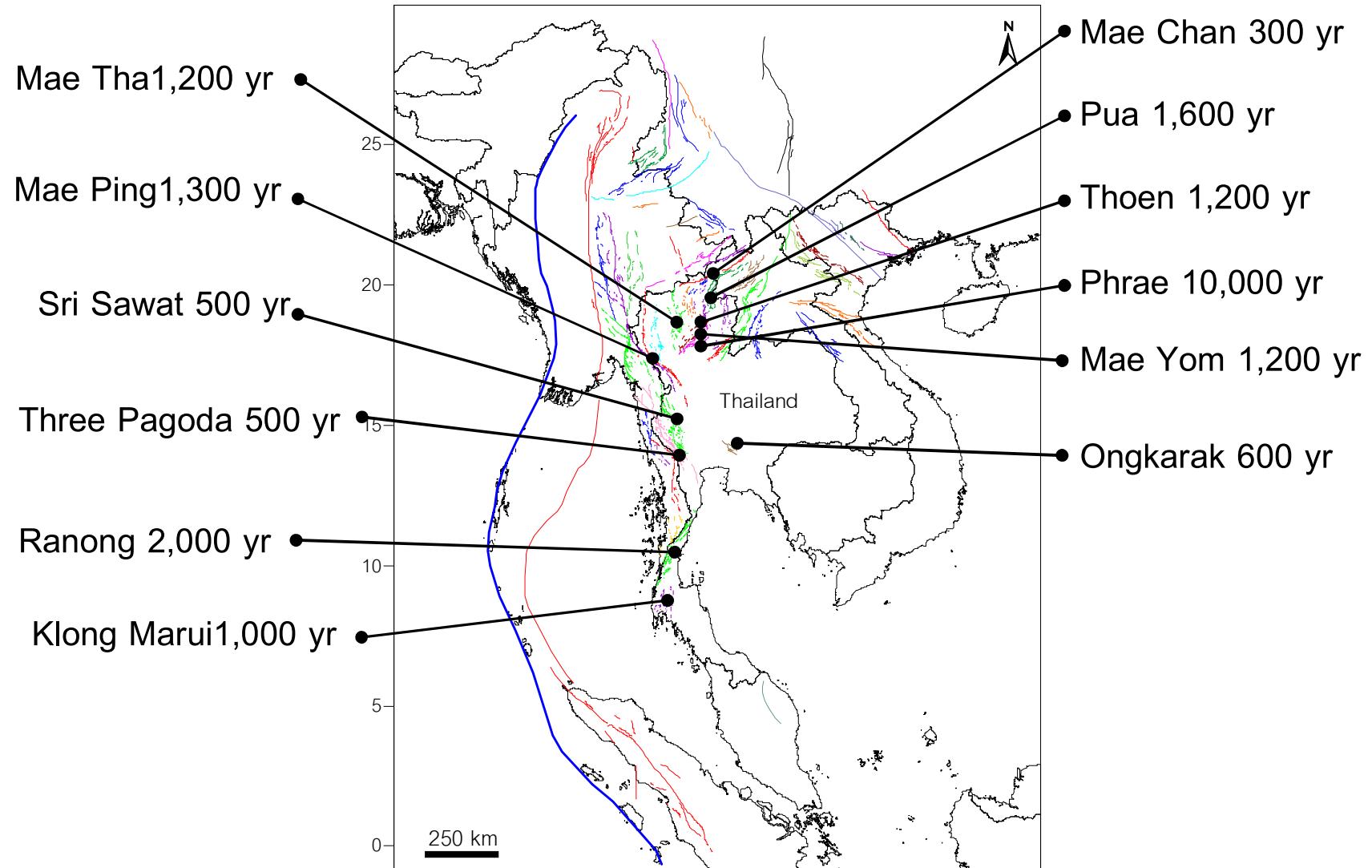


(Charusiri et al., 2000)



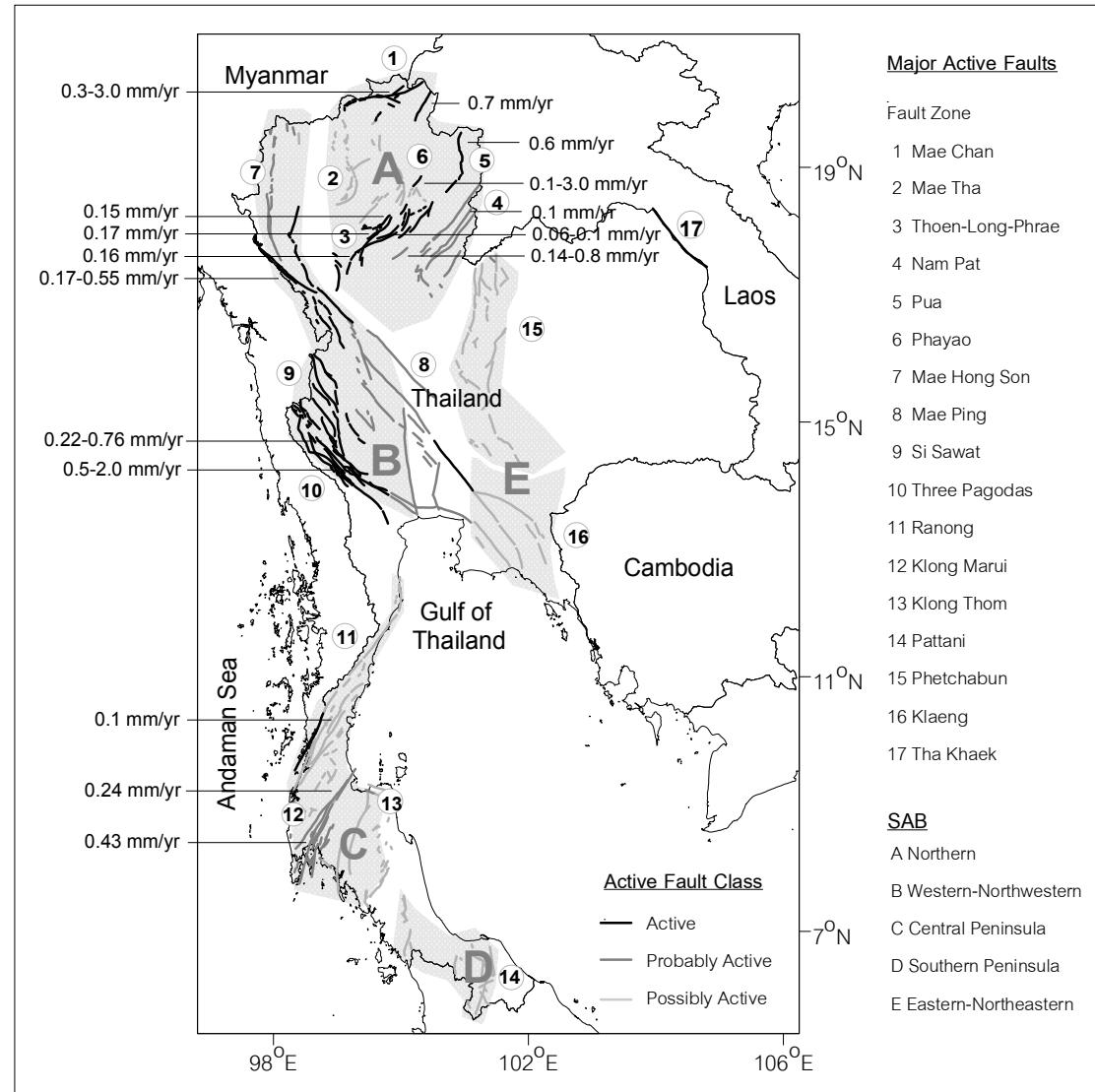
(DMR, 2006)

Recurrence Intervals for Active Faults in Thailand (Latest Results)



Rate of Fault Slip in Thailand (Base mainly on Active Fault Study)

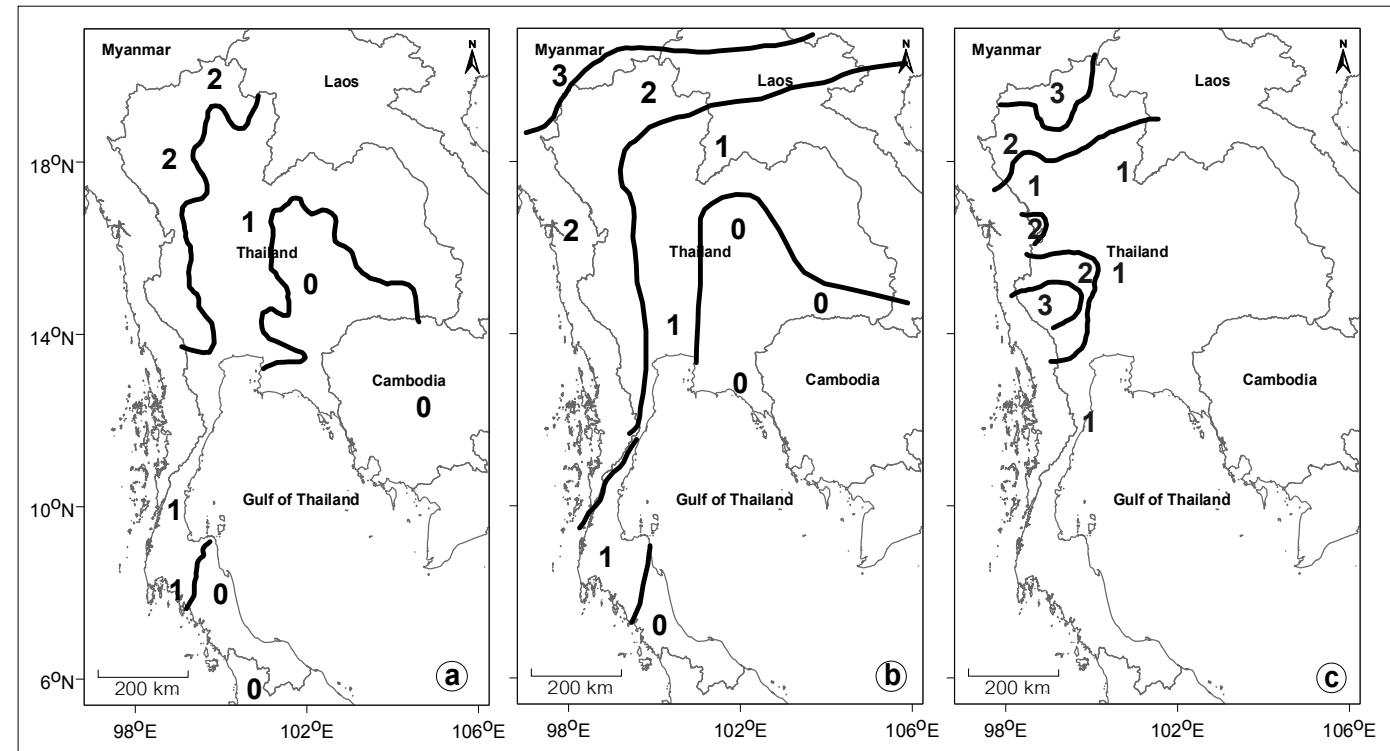
Map of Thailand showing the 17 major active fault zones, active fault class, and the five Seismically Active Belts (SABs), including the slip rate (mm/yr) of each individual fault segment.



Earlier Seismic Zonation Map in Thailand

Map of Thailand showing earlier seismic zoning data from (a) Chandrarangsu (1986), (b) Prachaub and Wechbunthung (1992) and (c) Lukkunaprasit (1994). S

- (0) Aseismic
- (1) Weak
- (2) Intermediate
- (3) Strong



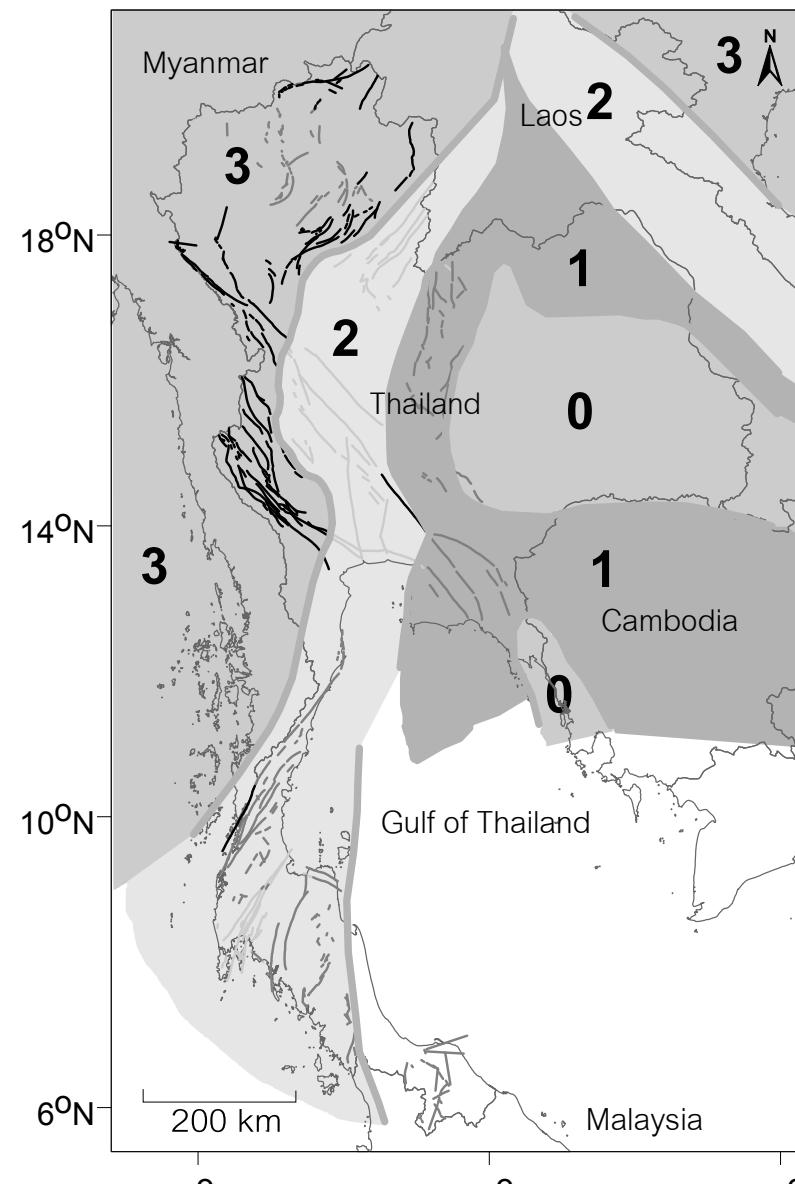
A New Seismic Zonation Map of Thailand (This Study)

Zone 0 earthquakes rarely occur; most faults are inactive

Zone 1 very slightly earthquake prone; most faults are possibly active

Zone 2 prone to earthquakes and with possibly and probably active faults

Zone 3 very prone to earthquakes with active and probably active faults





Chulalongkorn University
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Pillar of the Kingdom



Future work: Advance techniques in
Paleoseismological investigation

Punya Charusiri

Thanks a lot for your attention

Seismic Zonation in Thailand

