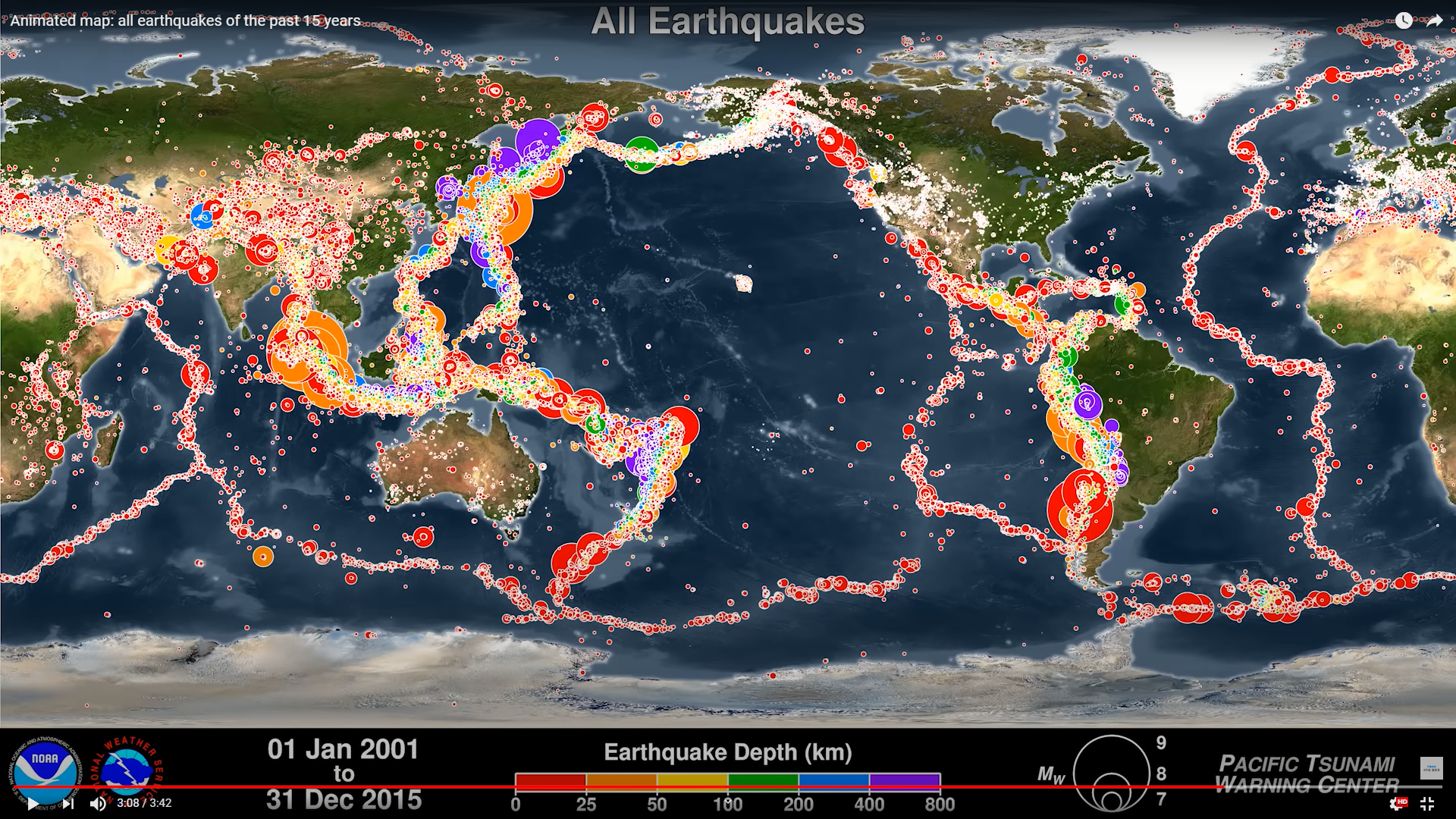
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| **IB Geography – Distribution of Earthquakes** |



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| Task 1a – Using the map showing ‘all earthquakes’ (above), describe the global distribution of earthquakes and name one area where they are particularly prominent. |
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Map

Description automatically generated

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| Task 1b – Describe the distribution of earthquakes of magnitude of 6.5 or above on the map. |
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| Task 1c– Is there any relationship between magnitude and depth on this map? |
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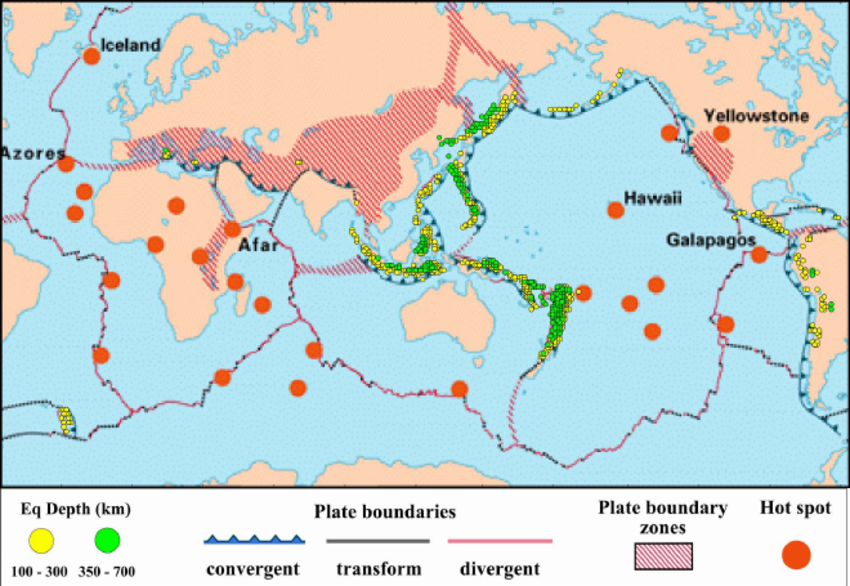
A picture containing text, nature

Description automatically generated

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| Task 1d – Describe the distribution of earthquakes of magnitude of 8.0 or above on the map. |
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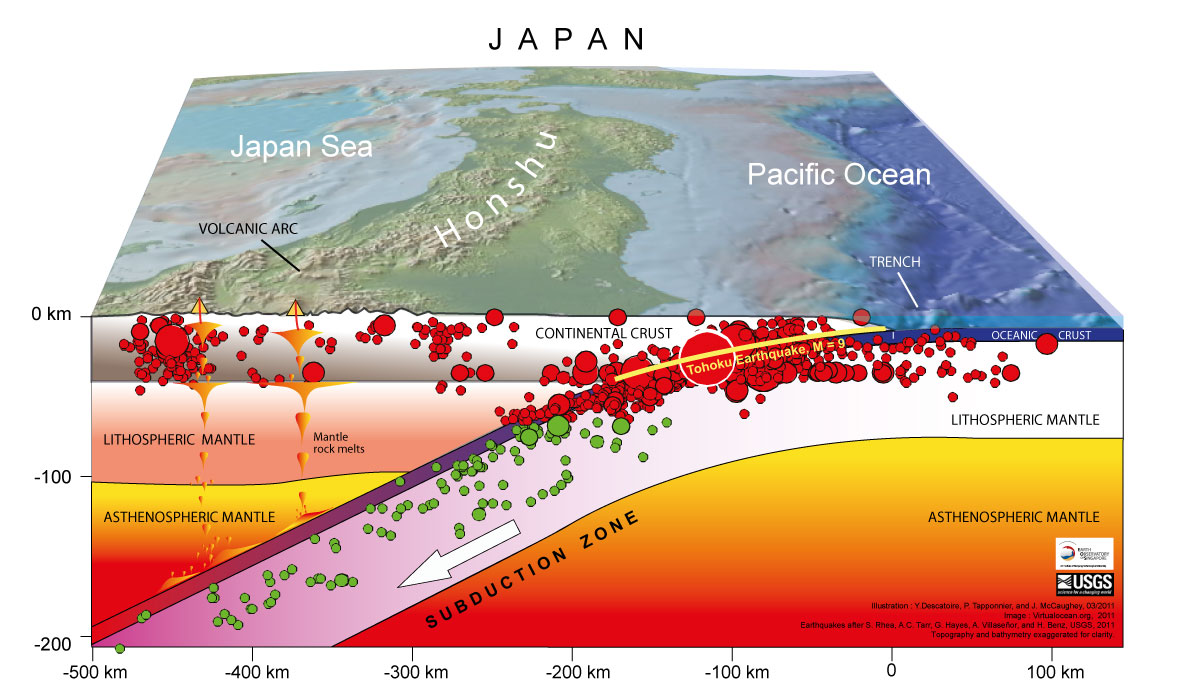
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| Task 1e– Is there any relationship between magnitude and depth on this map? |
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| Task 2 - Spend four minutes watching the second video to the right. What is a subduction zone and how do these zones cause earthquake activity? |
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| Task 3a. Which type of boundary is associated with subduction zone earthquakes? |
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| Task 3b. Describe the spatial distribution of the potentially damaging shallow (100-300km) earthquakes globally. |
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Source: [Here](https://www.earthobservatory.sg/files/news/images/Tohoku2-bloc_diagramme_japan_earthquakes.jpg)

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| Task 3c. Using the image above, describe the frequency and potential severity of earthquakes in the Japanese subduction zone according to depth. |
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| Task 3d. Using the image from task 3c, identify what additional tectonic hazard is produced as the Oceanic crust descends into the Asthenospheric Mantle? |
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| Task 4 - Watch the embedded video on liquefaction and makes notes on how earthquake events can be linked to mass movement events. |
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