

PART 2

Collection of Isoseismal Maps for South Africa

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Published in Natural Hazards, 2009, Volume 50. Pages 403-408

Introduction

In this part a collection of isoseismal maps are presented. These maps date as far back as 1932 and capture the damage footprint of the largest earthquakes recorded by our early inhabitants. It is an essential dataset that will be used to characterise the earthquake hazard in subsequent parts of this work.

Background

Intensity measurements are based on the direct effects of the shock generated by an earthquake on man-made structures and topography. These are often referred to as macroseismic effects. The intensity is greatest within the epicentral area and usually decreases in all directions as distance from the epicentre increases.

Many seismic intensity scales have been developed. One of the most commonly used is the Modified Mercalli (MM) 12-degree intensity scale proposed by Wood and Neumann (1931) and developed further by Richter (1958). This scale provides a detailed description of the earthquake effects on people, buildings and the environment. The European Macroseismic Scale (EMS; Grunthal 1993), most recently updated in 1998, is the basis for evaluation of seismic intensity in European countries. The INQUA scale was

recently proposed (Michetti et al. 2004) with the aim to assess macroseismic intensity on the basis of only seismically induced ground effects.

In order to determine the intensities that prevailed at different places during an earthquake, questionnaires are distributed to the general public and site visits are made to investigate the epicentral region. When all the data on the effects of an earthquake have been accumulated and after these effects are expressed in intensities, the results are usually represented in the form of isoseismal maps with curves delineating areas with different intensities from each other.

Review of similar collections

The most complete catalogue of earthquake occurrences for South Africa up to 1949 is by Finsen (1950). This catalogue was supplemented with information on early tremors in the vicinity of Cape Town (Theron 1974). Several other works since then dealt with the seismic history of South Africa. A compilation of relevant works was made (Fernandez and Guzman 1976) where a macroseismic catalogue of earthquakes from 1620-1970 was provided. Other work on historical data available includes Fernandez and Guzman (1979), De Klerk and Read (1988) and Brandt *et al.* (2005). Specifically, for this compilation several isoseismal maps were obtained from the compilations of Krige and Maree (1948) and Fernandez and Labuschagne (1977). Since 1977, no such compilation exists. Isoseismal maps were available in isolated publications as listed in Table 1 below.

Use and potential of the map collection

The isoseismal maps are valuable complements to the instrumental record and are particularly useful in the field of earthquake engineering. South Africa has been identified as being in a stable continental environment. Hence, relatively large earthquakes occur fairly infrequently. With information from this collection one can then quickly identify those regions having experienced large ground motion historically. This ground motion is recorded as a

macroseismic effect and has thus a direct association with infrastructure damage that was experienced at the time of the earthquake. Furthermore the damage footprint is recorded in the isoseismal traces which can be very useful in modelling earthquake propagation in these regions. In addition, these maps can be used to identify targets for future palaeoseismic and neotectonic investigations. Possible improvements that will be made to this collection are the provision of a detailed catalogue of macroseismic observations from the original reports and corresponding seismograms, where available.

Compilation Procedure

When there was a large tremor, questionnaires were distributed to local towns to assess the severity of the tremor and the damage it caused. These questionnaires were then analysed, after which isoseismal maps were drawn. These isoseismal maps available in historical reports were revisited and digitised for this study. Five isoseismal maps were prepared by the authors for this study based on questionnaires alone. Most isoseismal maps in the historical record use the MM scale. All maps are therefore provided according to this scale.

Final Maps

Isoseismal maps listed in this collection date as far back as 1932. The most recent event included here is the event of 23 May 2005 that occurred in the mining district of Carletonville.

The characteristics of each event (figure ID, date, location, epicentral intensity and source) are given in Table 1 below. A map showing location of the epicentre of each event is given in Figure 1. Each isoseismal event is then illustrated in the accompanying appendix.

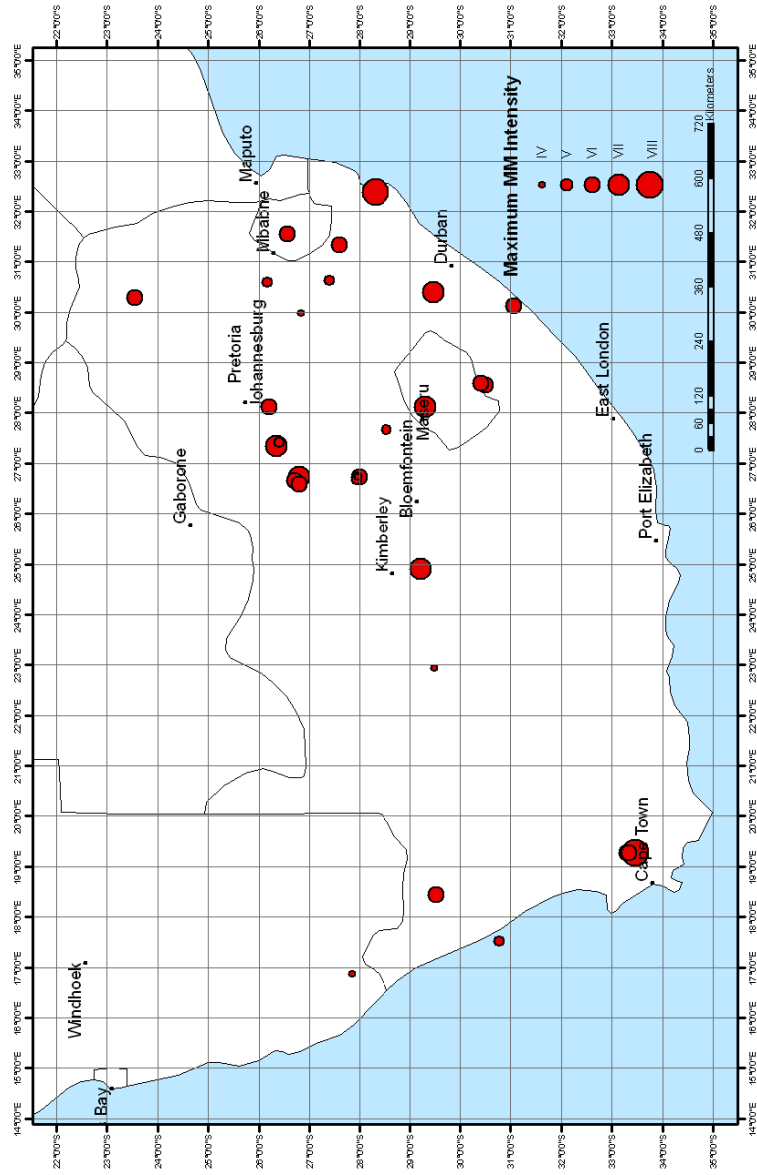


Figure 1 Map of epicentres showing maximum intensities for all events

Table 1 List of characteristics of each isoseismal event included in the collection

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A1	31-Dec-1932	-28.32	32.40	VIII	Off Cape St. Lucia, RSA	The Zululand Earthquake of 31 December 1932 (Krige and Venter 1933).
A2	12-Jan-1936	-26.57	31.57	VI	Moolihok, Swaziland	The Swaziland and Fauresmith Earthquakes of January 1936 (Krige 1936)
A3	16-Jan-1936	-29.32	28.13	VII	Fauresmith, Free State	The Swaziland and Fauresmith Earthquakes of January 1936 (Krige 1936)
A4	10-Feb-1938	-27.60	31.35	VI	Zululand	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A5	29-Feb-1940	-27.83	38.60	V	Harrismith	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A6	19-May-1940	32.33	-24.33	VI	Mozambique	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree, 1948)
A7	10-Nov-1940	-23.55	30.30	VI	Tzaneen	An intensity survey following the earthquake of 17 February 1980 in the South-Eastern Transvaal. (Fernandez 1980)
A8	23-Oct-1941	-30.78	17.53	V	Namaqualand	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A9	1-Nov-1942	-31.07	30.13	VI	Port Shepstone	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree)

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
						1948
A10	24-Nov-1943	-29.50	22.95	IV	Prieska	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A11	17-Sep-1944	-27.40	30.65	V	Vryheid	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A12	12-Nov-1944	-28.53	27.68	V	Ladybrandt	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A13	29-Sep-1969	-33.47	19.28	VIII	Tulbagh	Some Macroseismic Observations in the Meizoseismal Area of the Boland Earthquake of 29 September 1969 (Keyser 1972)
A14	1-Jul-1976	-29.22	24.92	VII	Koffiefontein	Catalogue of Earthquakes in Southern Africa and Surrounding Oceans for 1976 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1976)
A15	8-Dec-1976	-27.93	26.75	V	Welkom gold mines	The Earthquake of the 8 th December 1976 at Welkom, Orange Free State (Fernandez and Guzman 1977).
A16	25-Jan-1977	-27.85	16.88	IV	Rosh Pinah, Namibia	Catalogue of Earthquakes in Southern Africa and surrounding Oceans for 1977 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1977)

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A17	2-Mar-1977	-33.30	19.28	VI	Ceres	Catalogue of earthquakes in Southern Africa and surrounding oceans for 1977 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1977)
A18	6-Jul-1979	-26.20	28.13	VI	East Rand Gold Mines	An intensity survey following the seismic event of 6 July 1979 on the East Rand (Labuschagne and Lopez-Casado 1980).
A19	17-Feb-1980	-26.83	30.00	IV	Ermelo	An intensity survey following the earthquake of 17 February 1980 in the South-Eastern Transvaal. (Fernandez 1980).
A20	5-Oct-1986	-30.50	28.57	VI	Transkei	The Transkei Earthquake of 5 October 1986 (Graham and Fernandez 1987)
A21	29-Sep-1989	-30.42	28.60	VI	Transkei	An Investigation on the Seismic Intensities generated by the Transkei Earthquake of 29 September 1989 (Fernandez et al. 1990)
A22	31-Oct-1991	-33.33	19.28	VI	Ceres	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A23	7-Mar-1992	-26.35	27.35	VII	Far West Rand Gold Mines	The Carletonville Earth Tremor of 7 March 1992 (Fernandez et al. 1992).
A24	11-Mar-1993	-29.53	18.45	VI	Springbok	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A25	9-Jan-1994	-29.48	30.42	VII	Howick	Isoseismal map compiled for this study

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A26	27-Jun-1994	-27.93	26.68	V	Welkom	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A27	30-Oct-1994	-28.00	26.75	VI	Free State gold mines	Visit to the Welkom – Virginia area following the occurrence of the earthquakes of 30 October and 1 November 1994 (Saunders et. al. 1994).
A28	1-Nov-1994	-27.95	26.75	IV	Free State gold mines	Visit to the Welkom – Virginia area following the occurrence of the earthquakes of 30 October and 1 November 1994 (Saunders et. al. 1994).
A29	7-Feb-2000	-26.17	30.62	V	Lothair	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A30	6-Sep-2004	-26.80	26.60	VI	Klerksdorp gold mines	The mining event of 6 September 2004, Klerksdorp, South Africa (Hattingh et al. 2005)
A31	9-Mar-2005	-26.80	26.75	VII	Klerksdorp gold mines	A preliminary appraisal of the effect of a magnitude $M_L=5.3$ event of 9 March 2005, Klerksdorp, South Africa (Saunders et. al. 2005)
A32	23-May-2005	-26.40	27.43	V	Far West Rand Gold Mines	Tremor of magnitude $M_L=4.0$ on 23 May 2005 Carletonville (Saunders and Molea 2005).

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APPENDIX

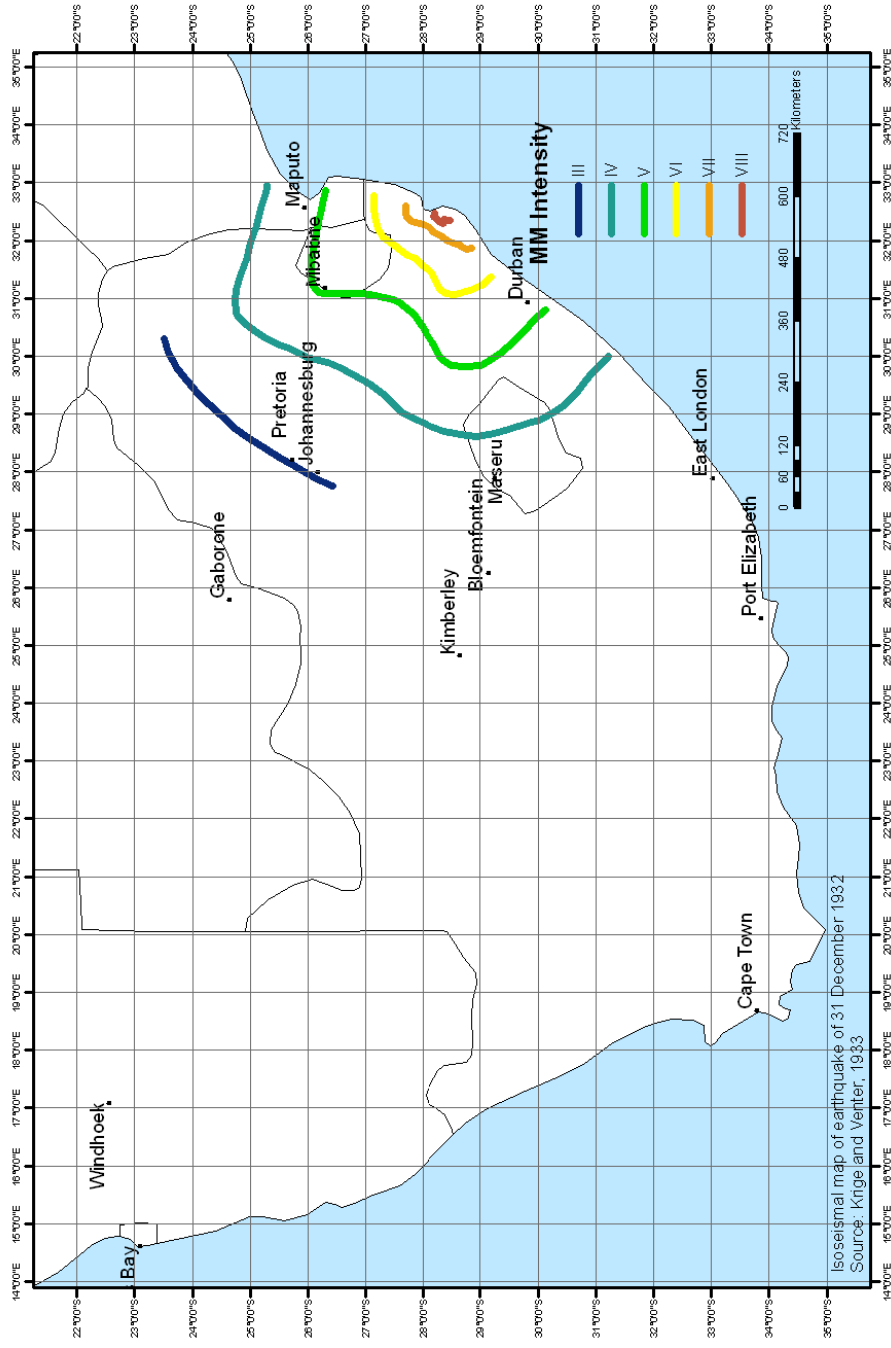


Figure A1 Isosismal map of earthquake of 31-Dec-1932

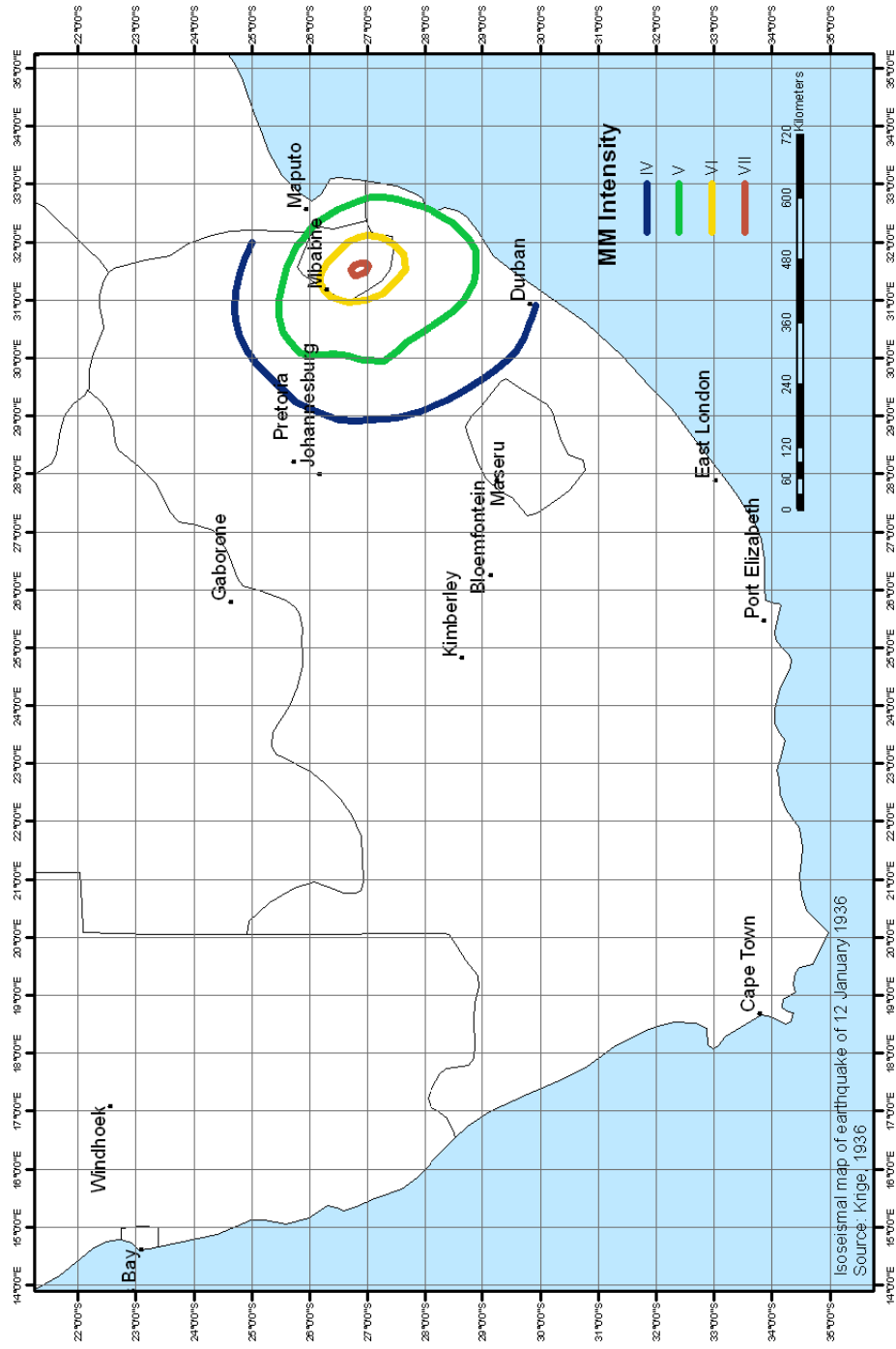


Figure A2 Isosismal map of earthquake of 12-Jan-1936

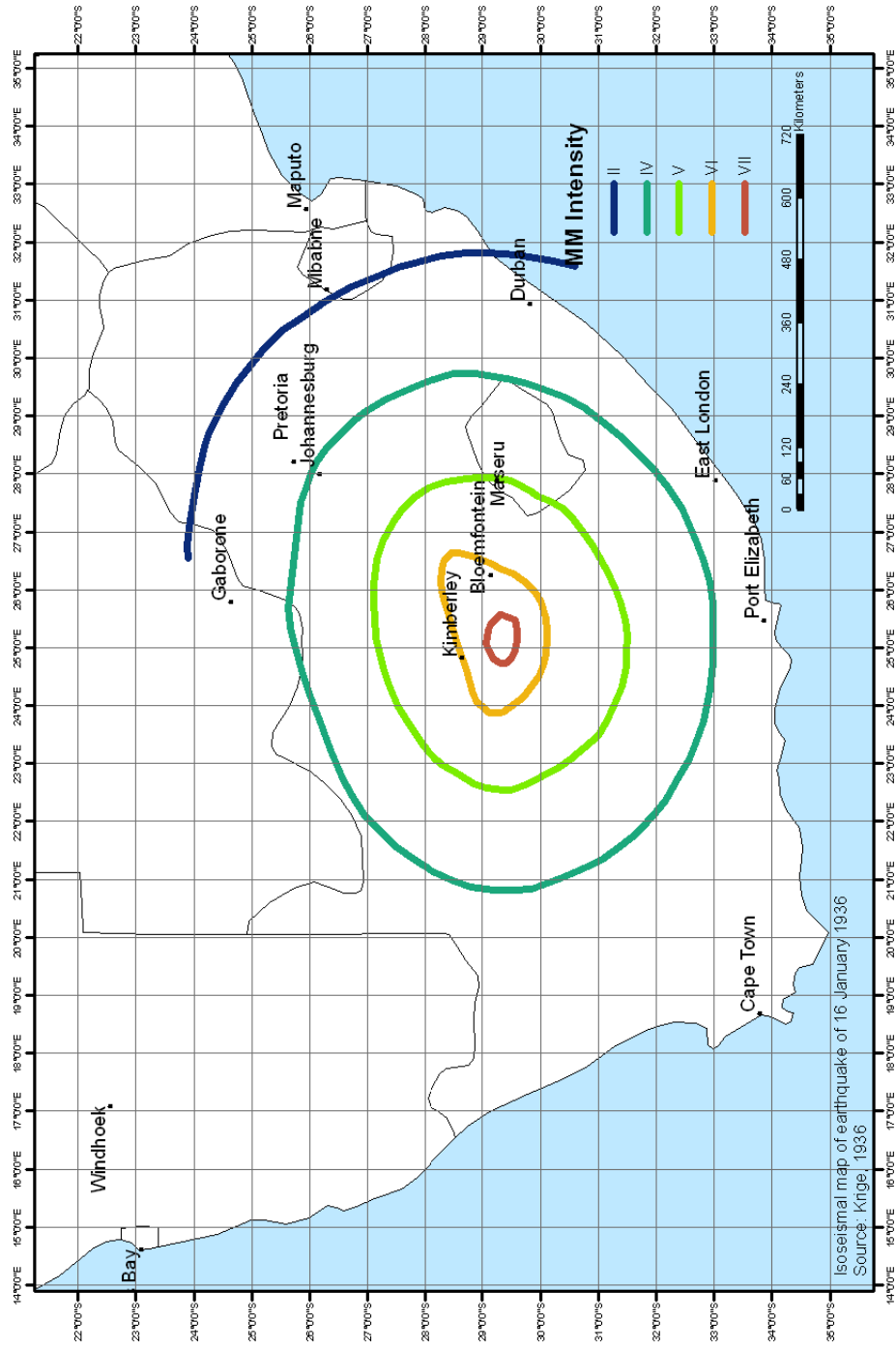


Figure A3 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 16-Jan-1936

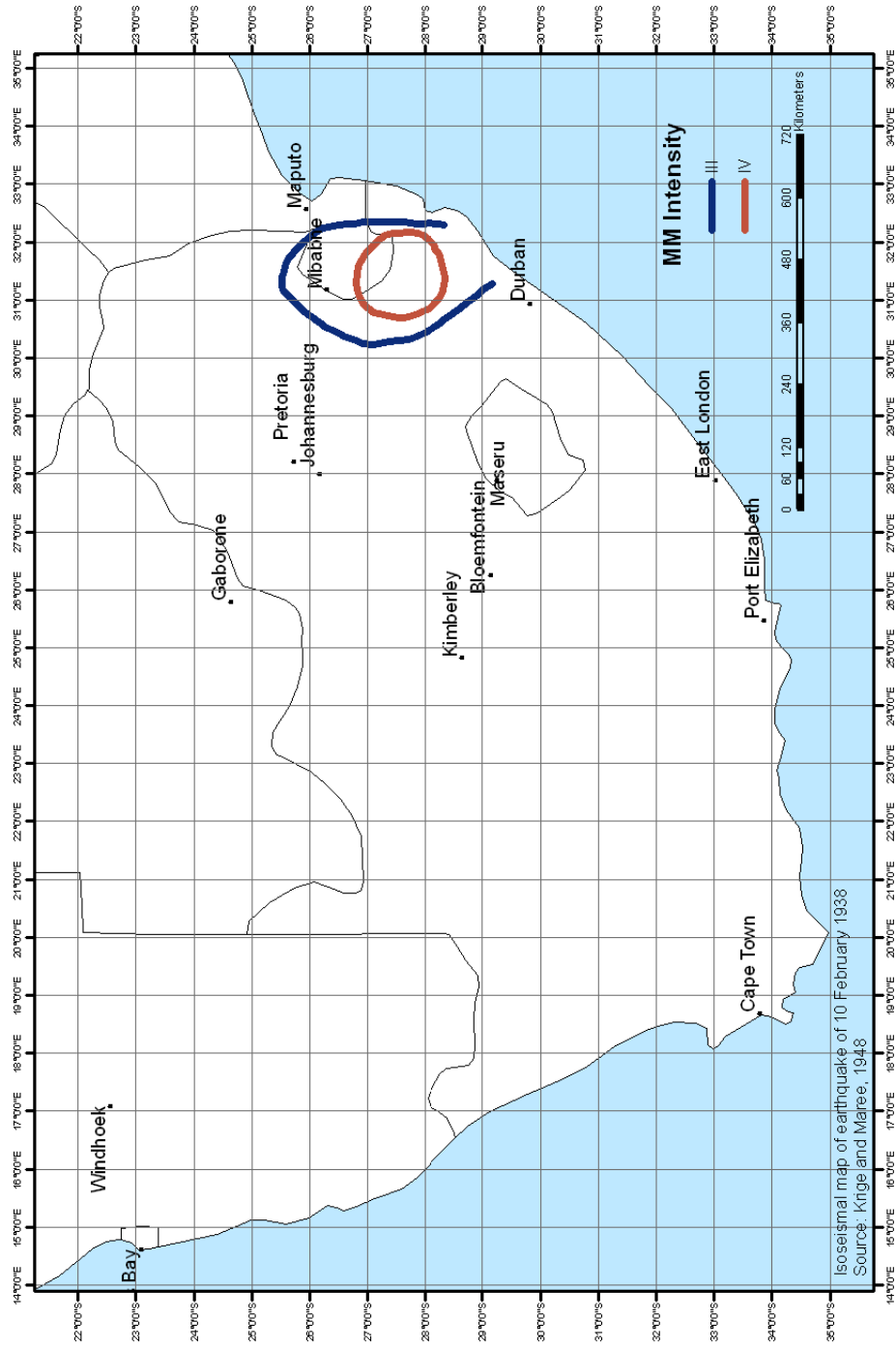


Figure A4 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 10-Feb-1938

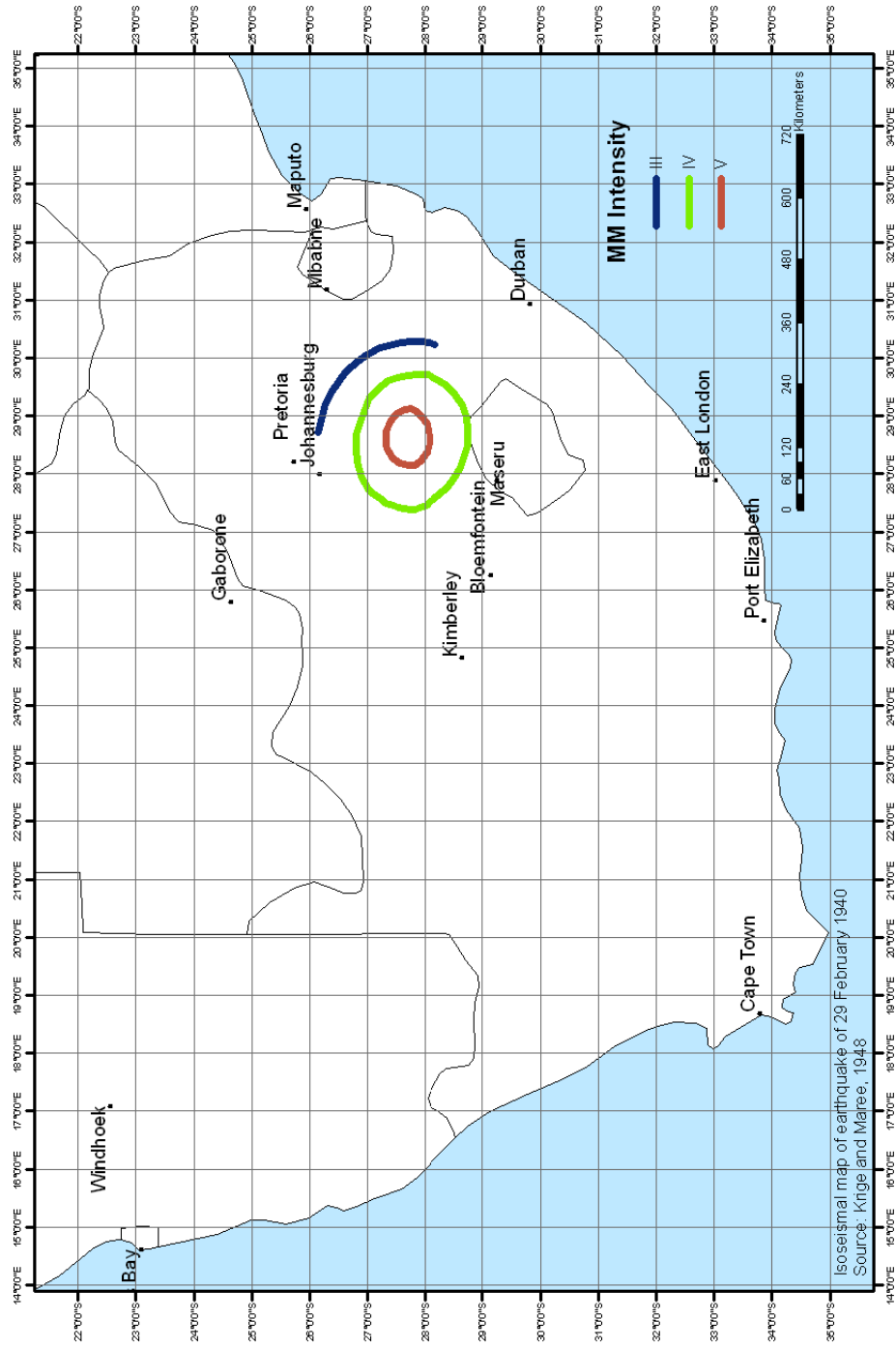


Figure A5 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Feb-1940

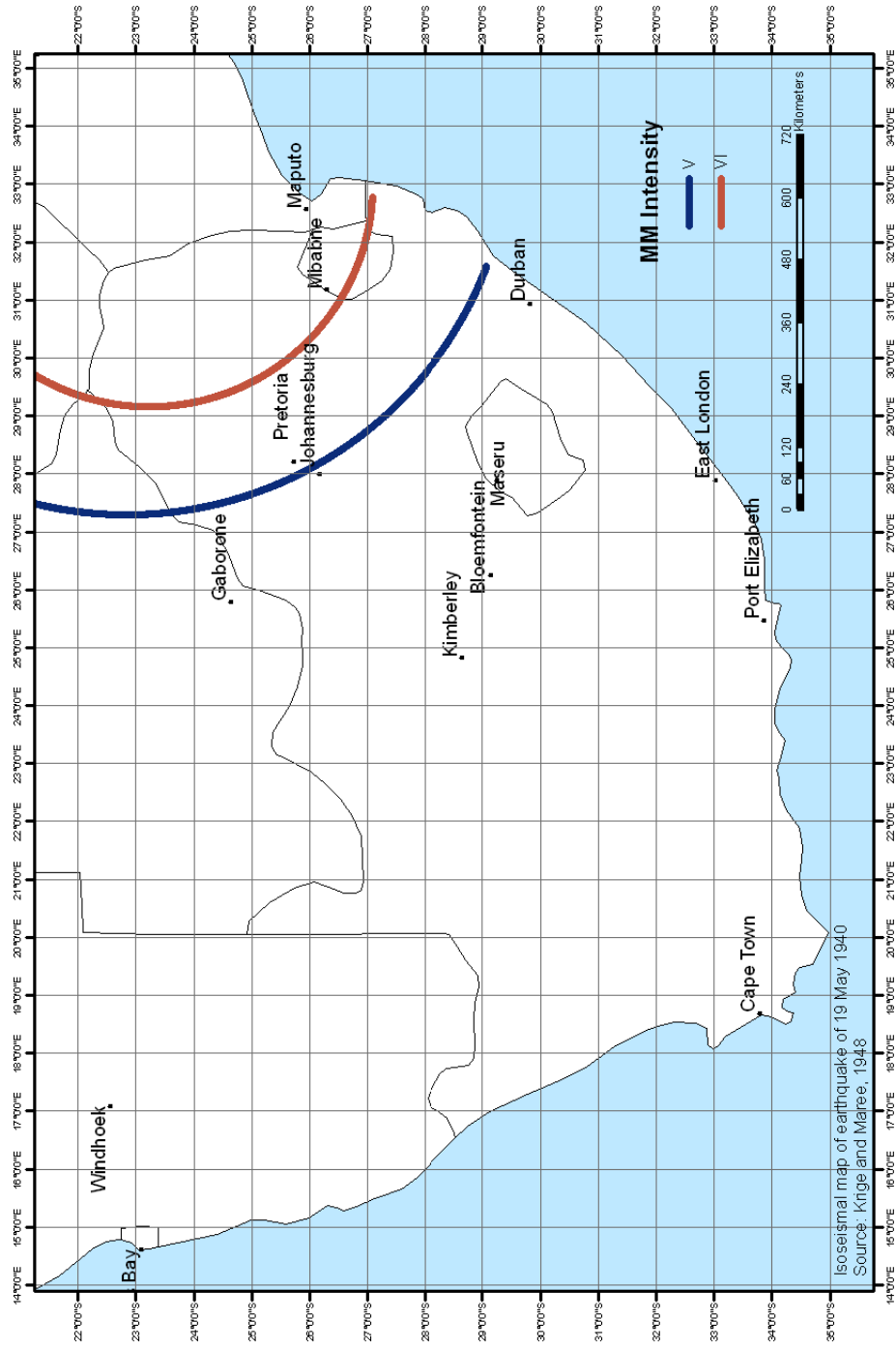


Figure A6 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 19-May-1940

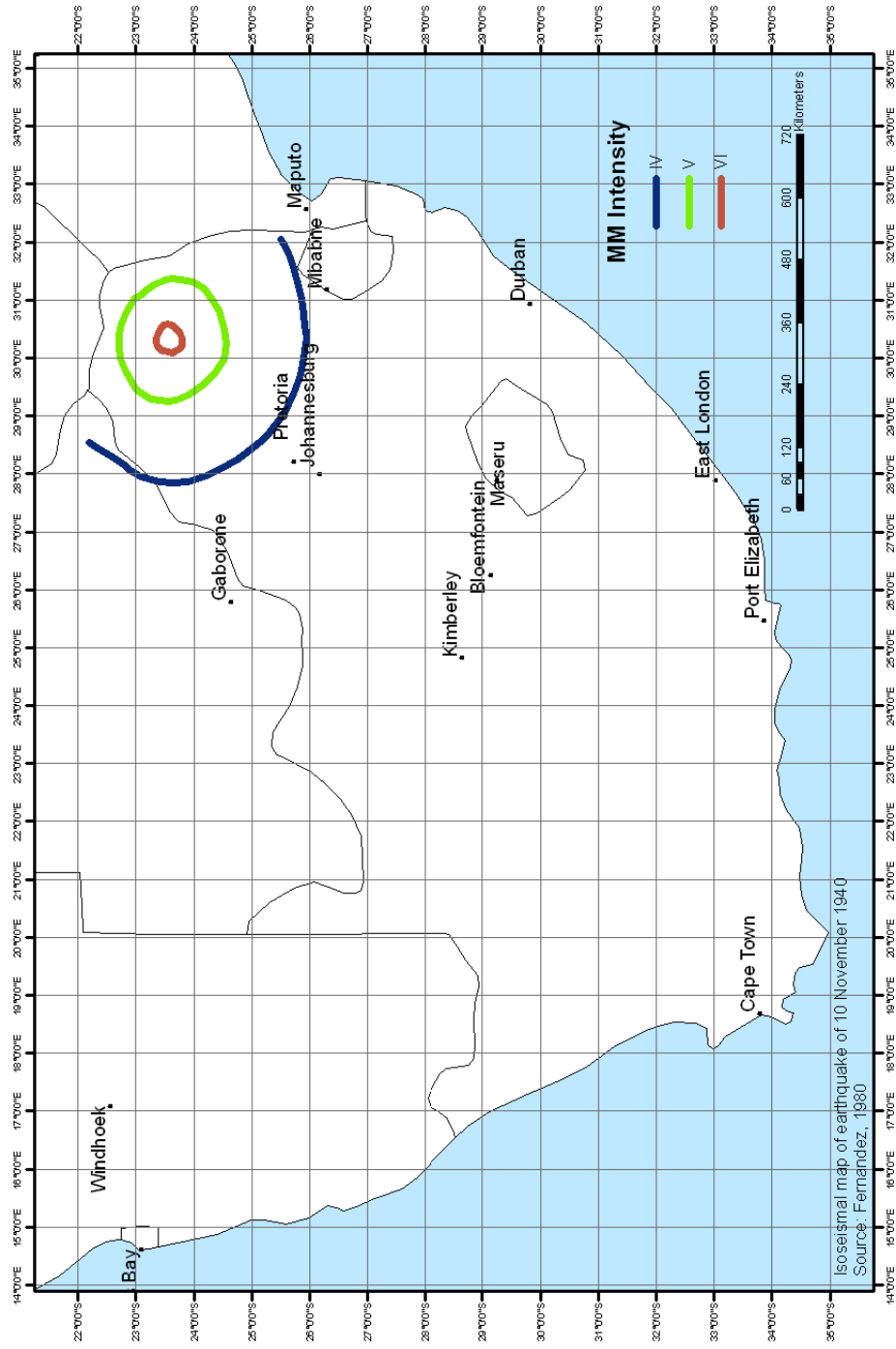


Figure A7 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 10-Nov-1940

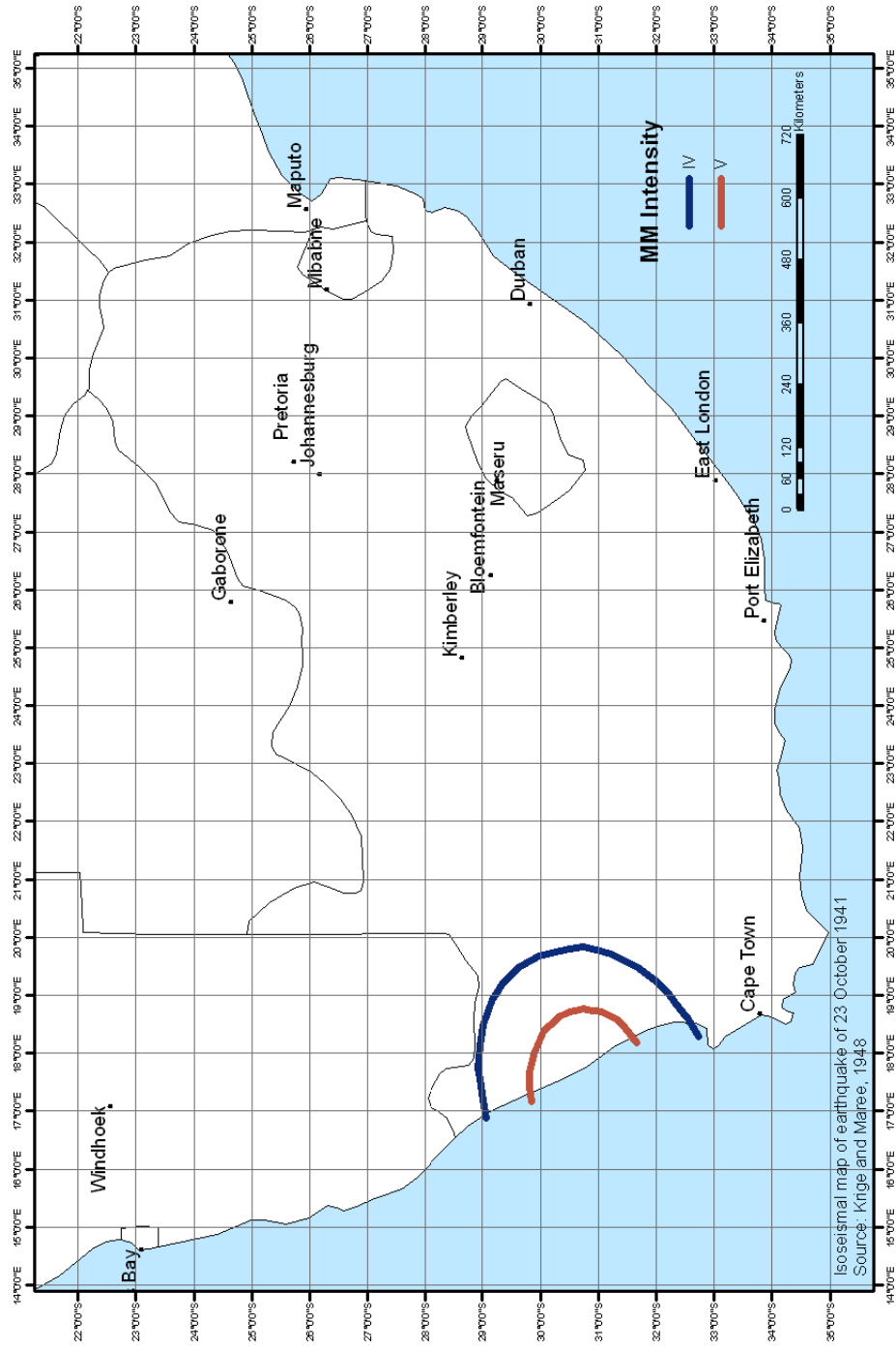


Figure A8 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 23-Oct-1941

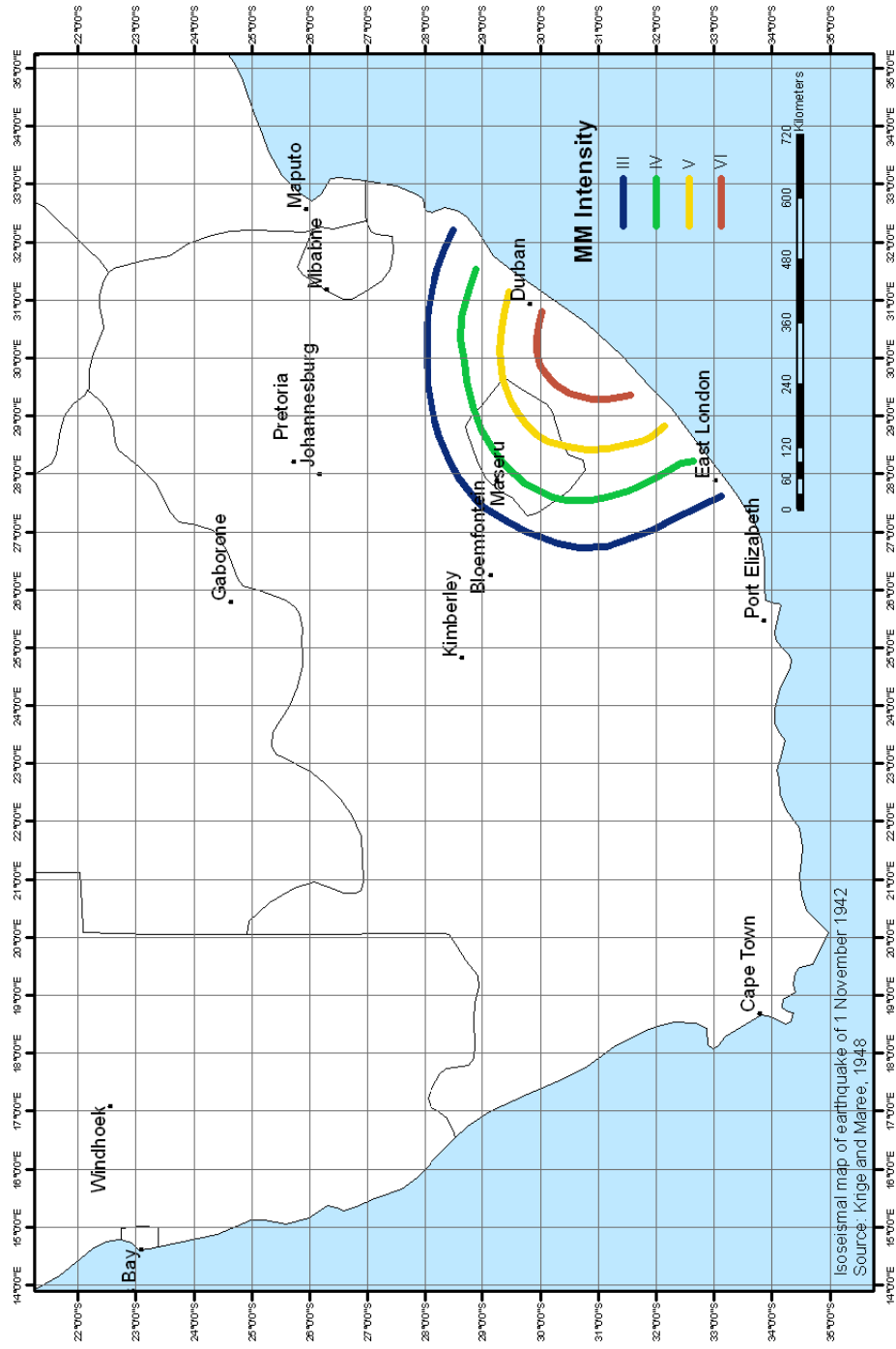


Figure A9 Isosismal map of earthquake of 1-Nov-1942

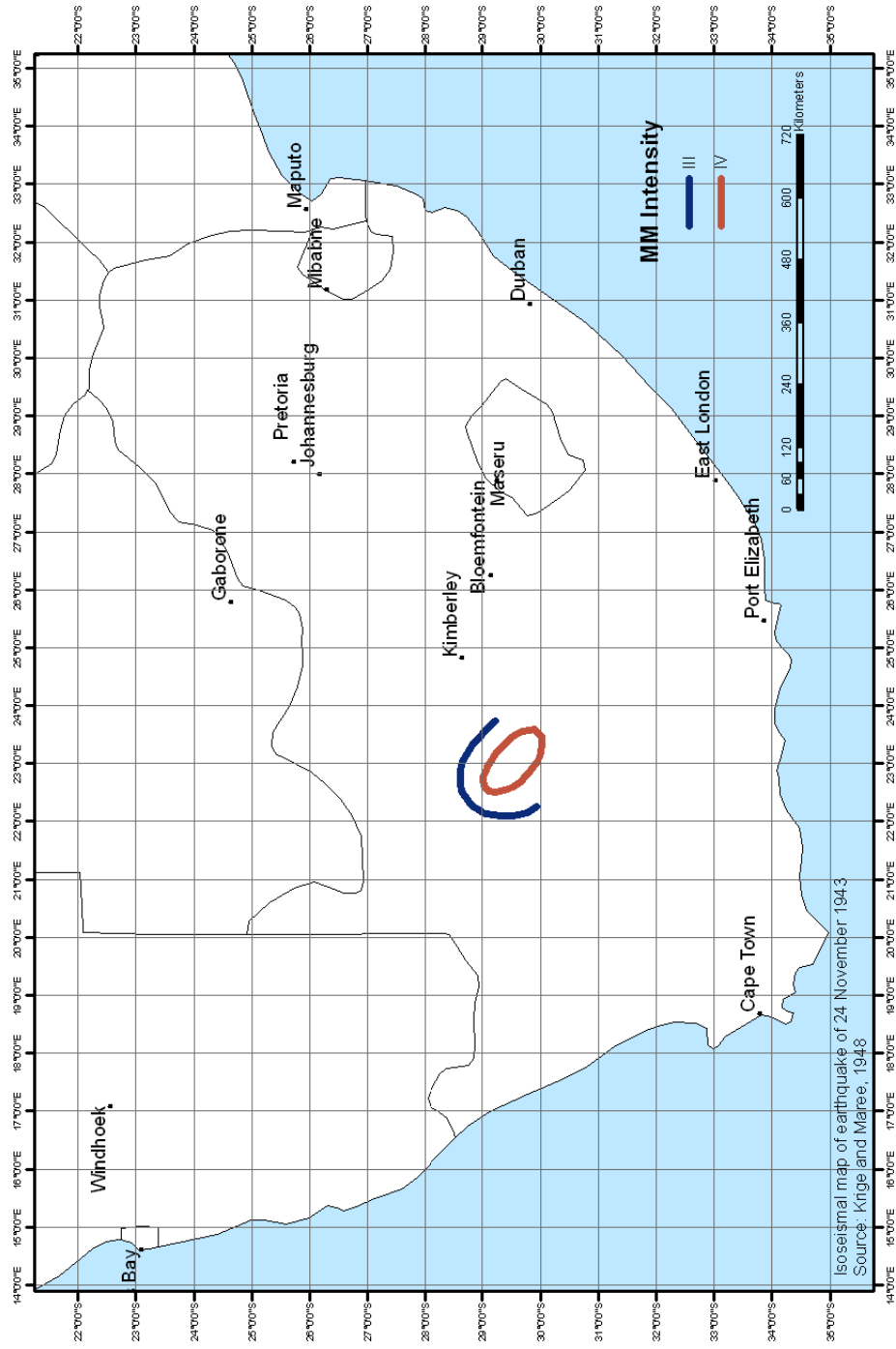


Figure A10 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 24-Nov-1943

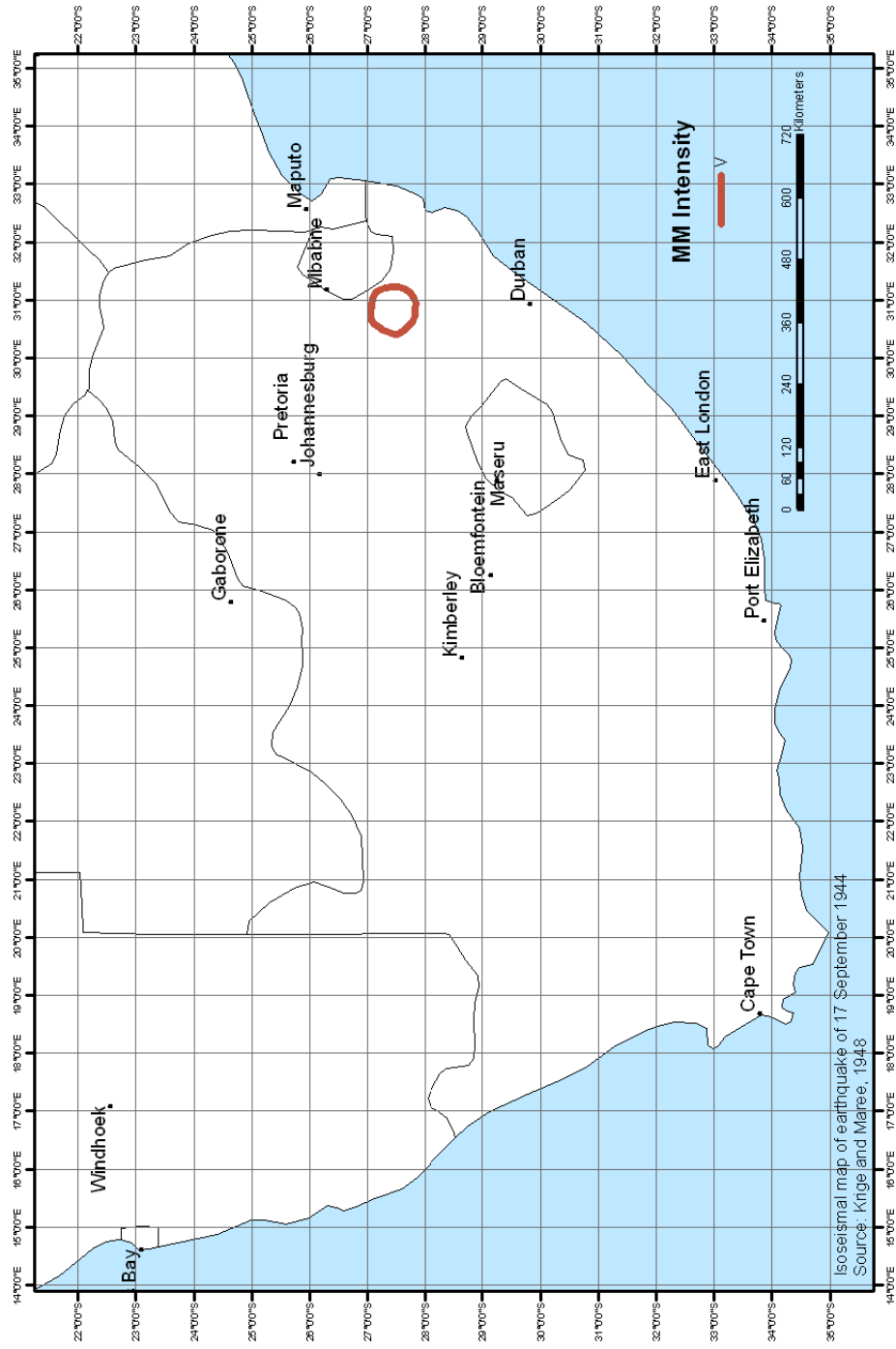


Figure A11 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 17-Sep-1944

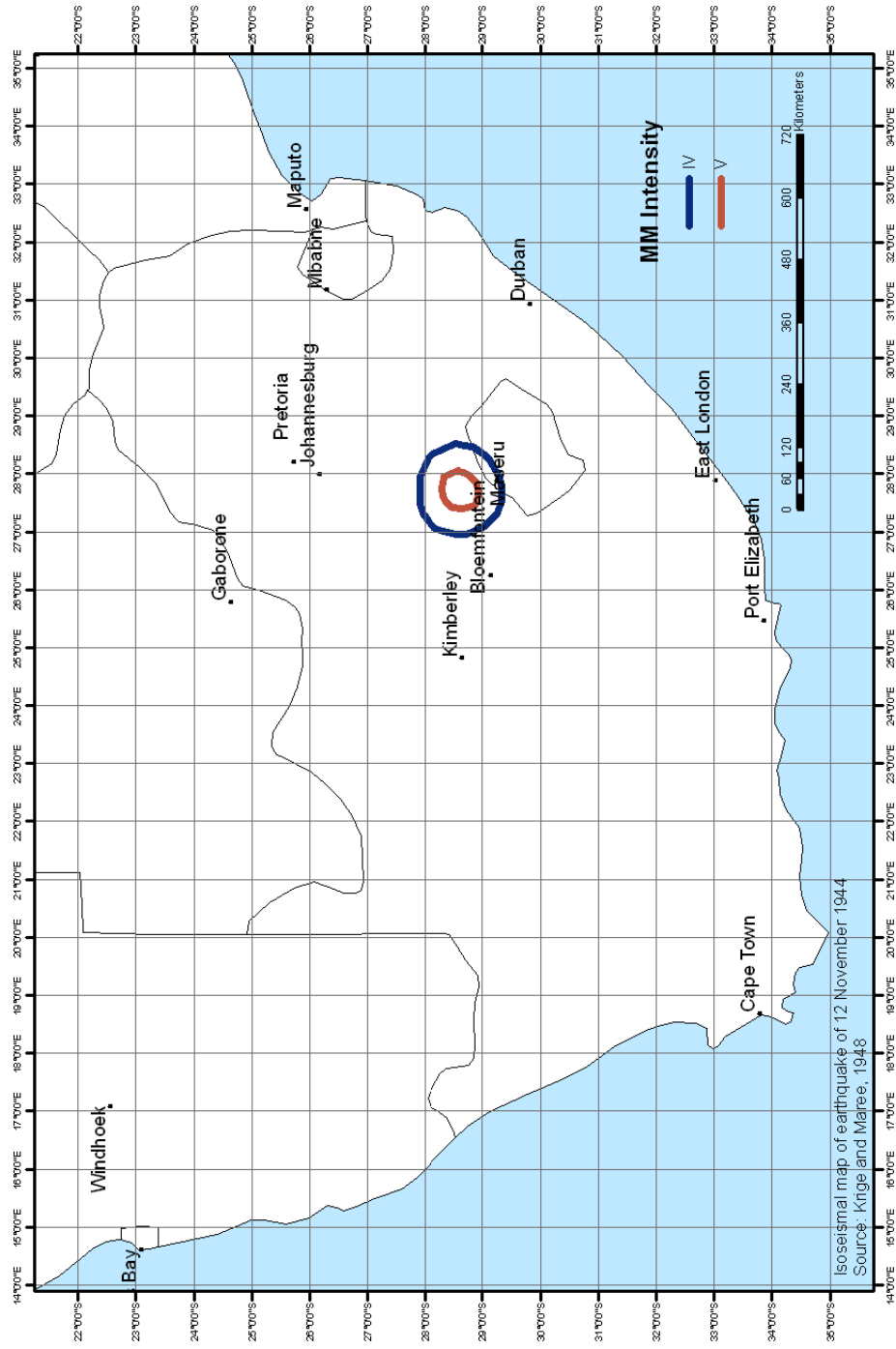


Figure A12 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 12-Nov-1944

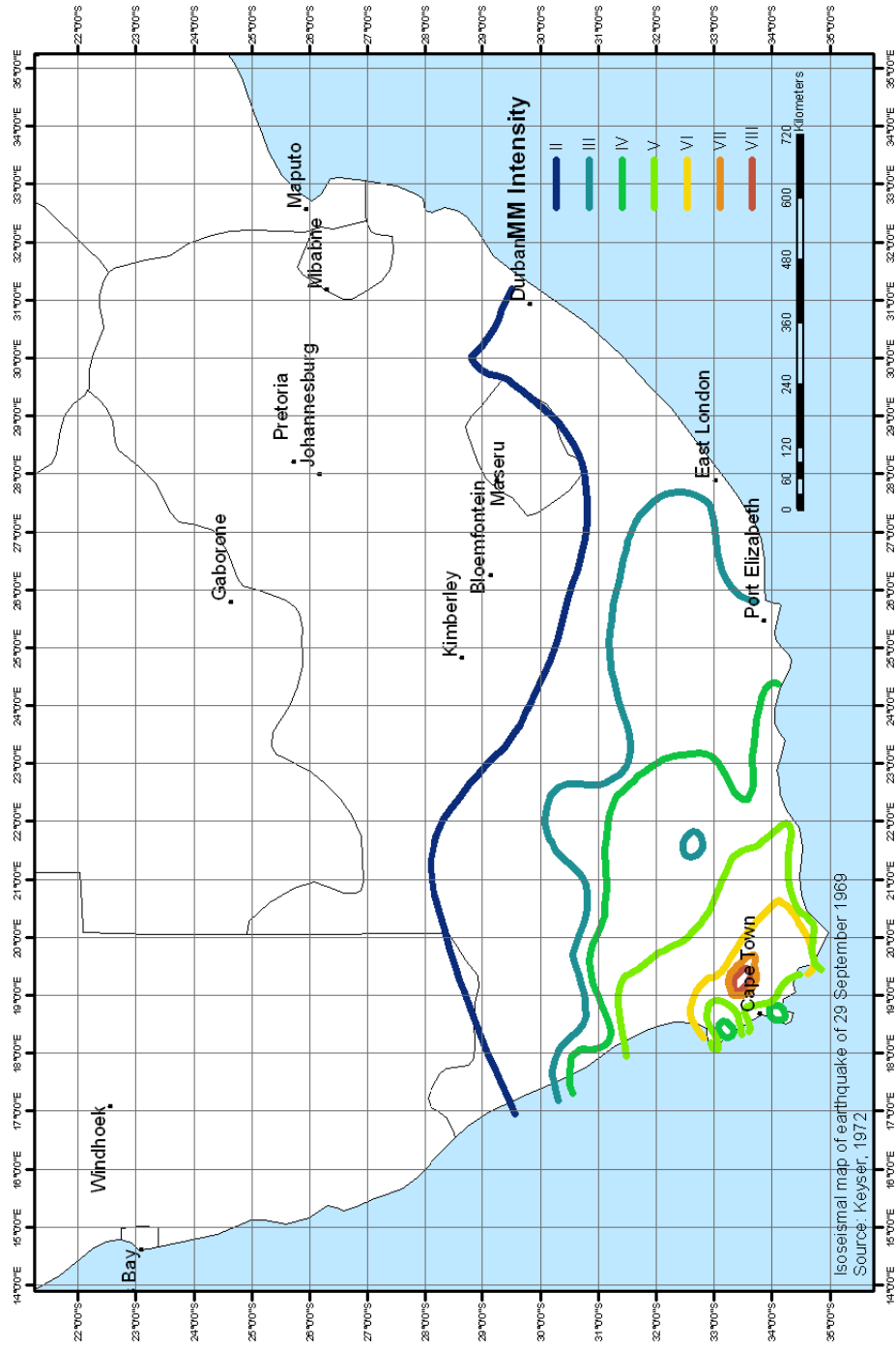


Figure A13 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Sep-1969

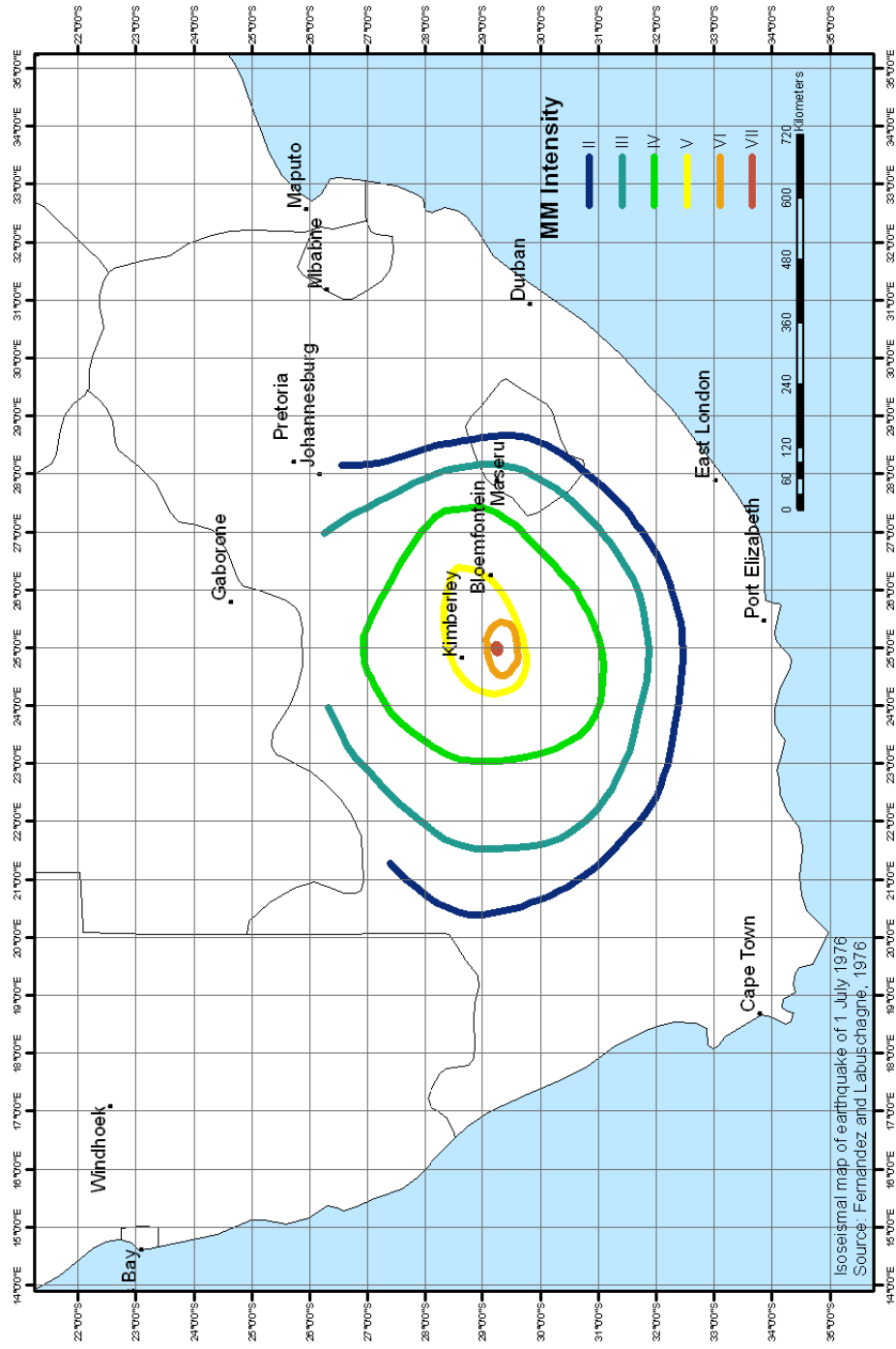


Figure A14 Isosismal map of earthquake of 1-Jul-1976

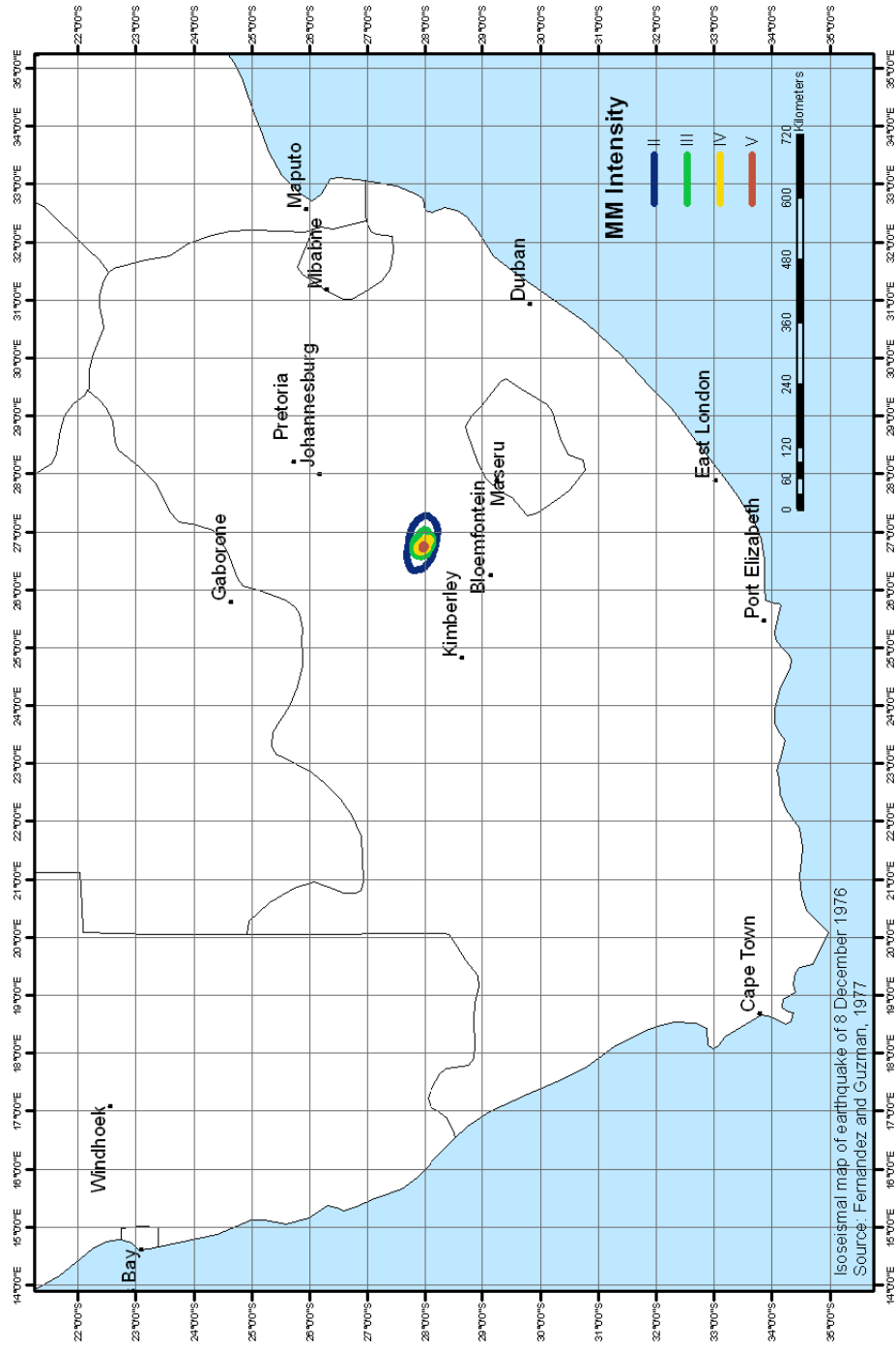


Figure A15 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 8-Dec-1976

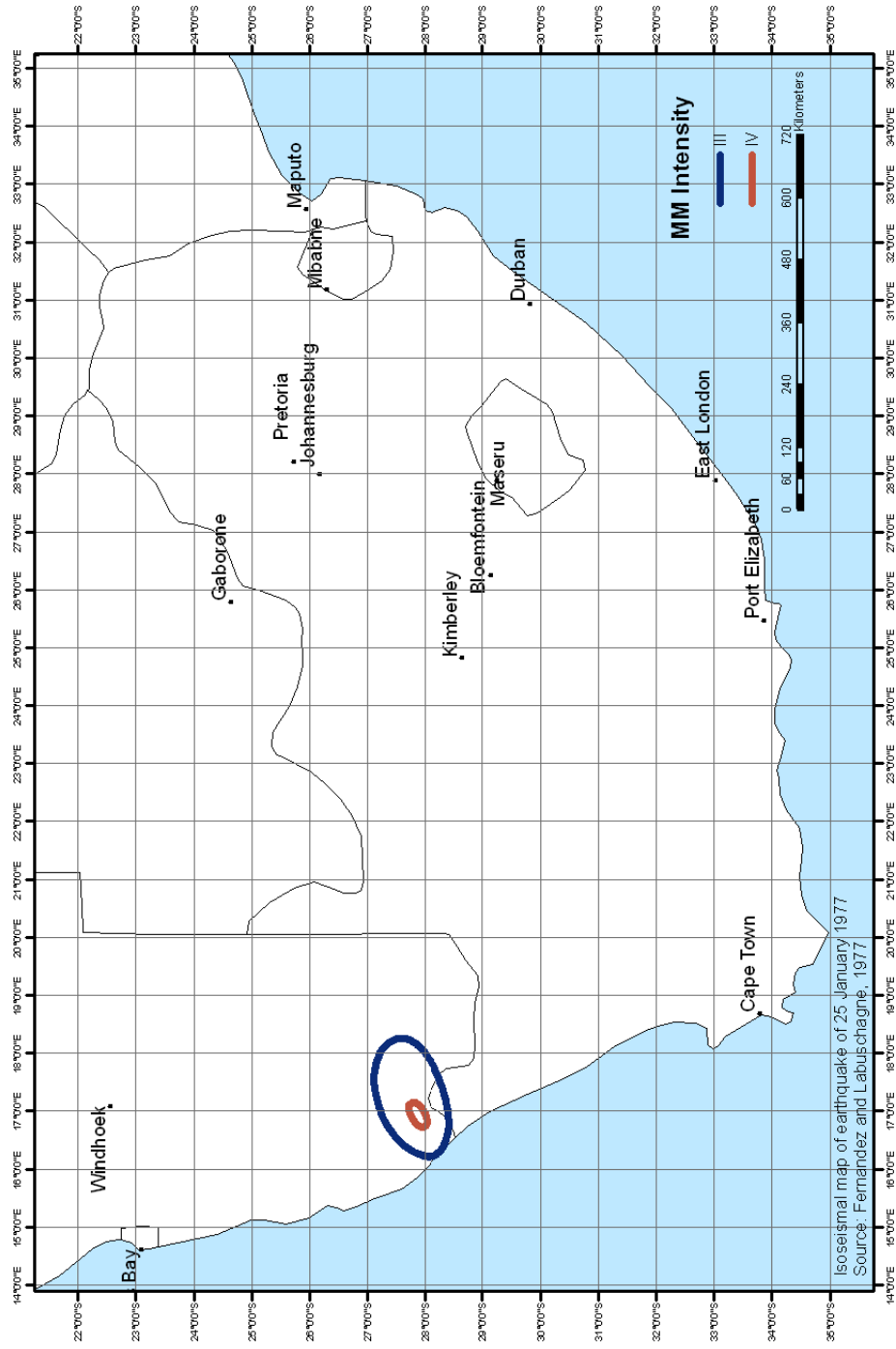


Figure A16 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 25-Jan-1977

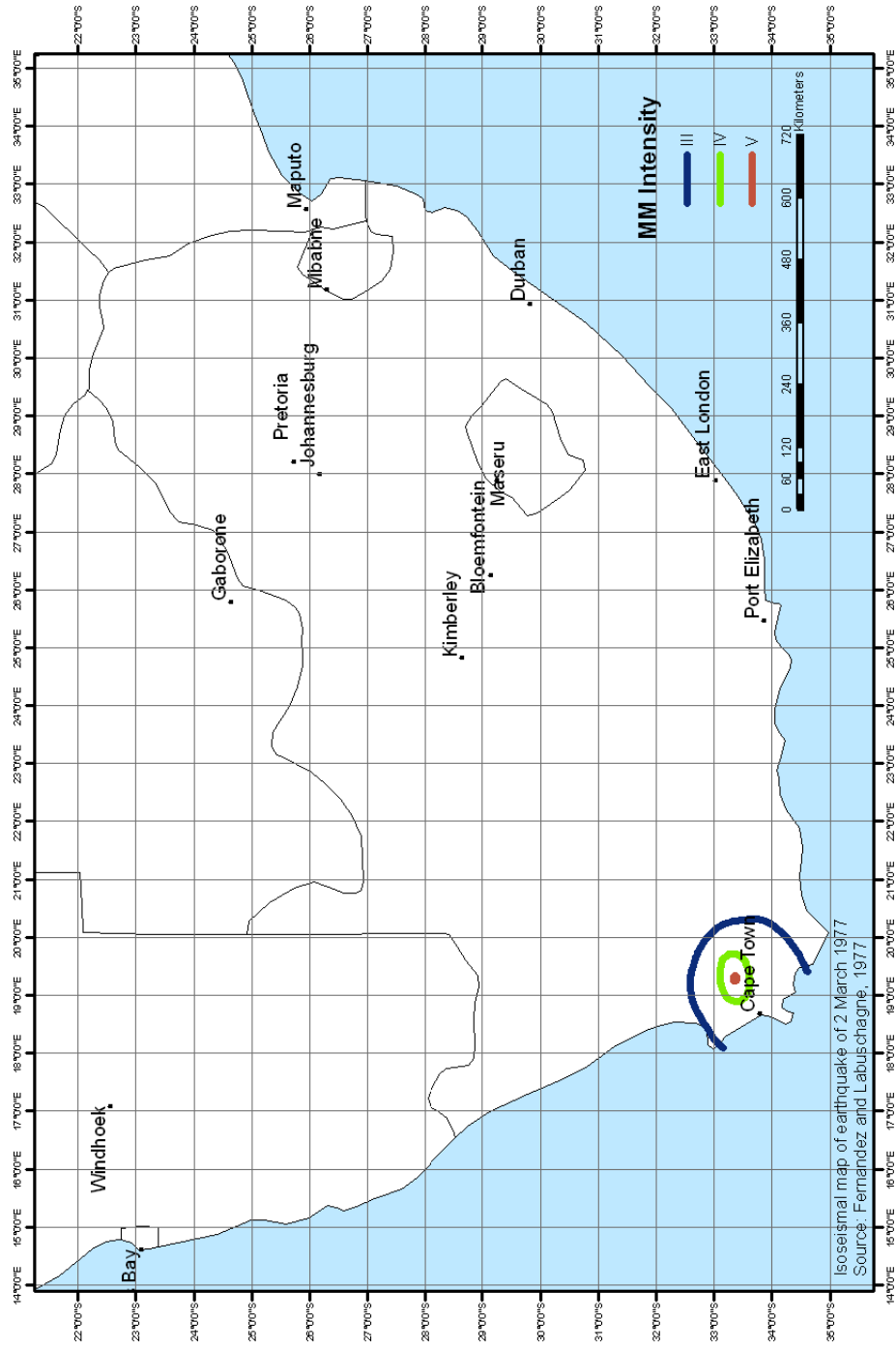


Figure A17 Isosismal map of earthquake of 2-Mar-1977

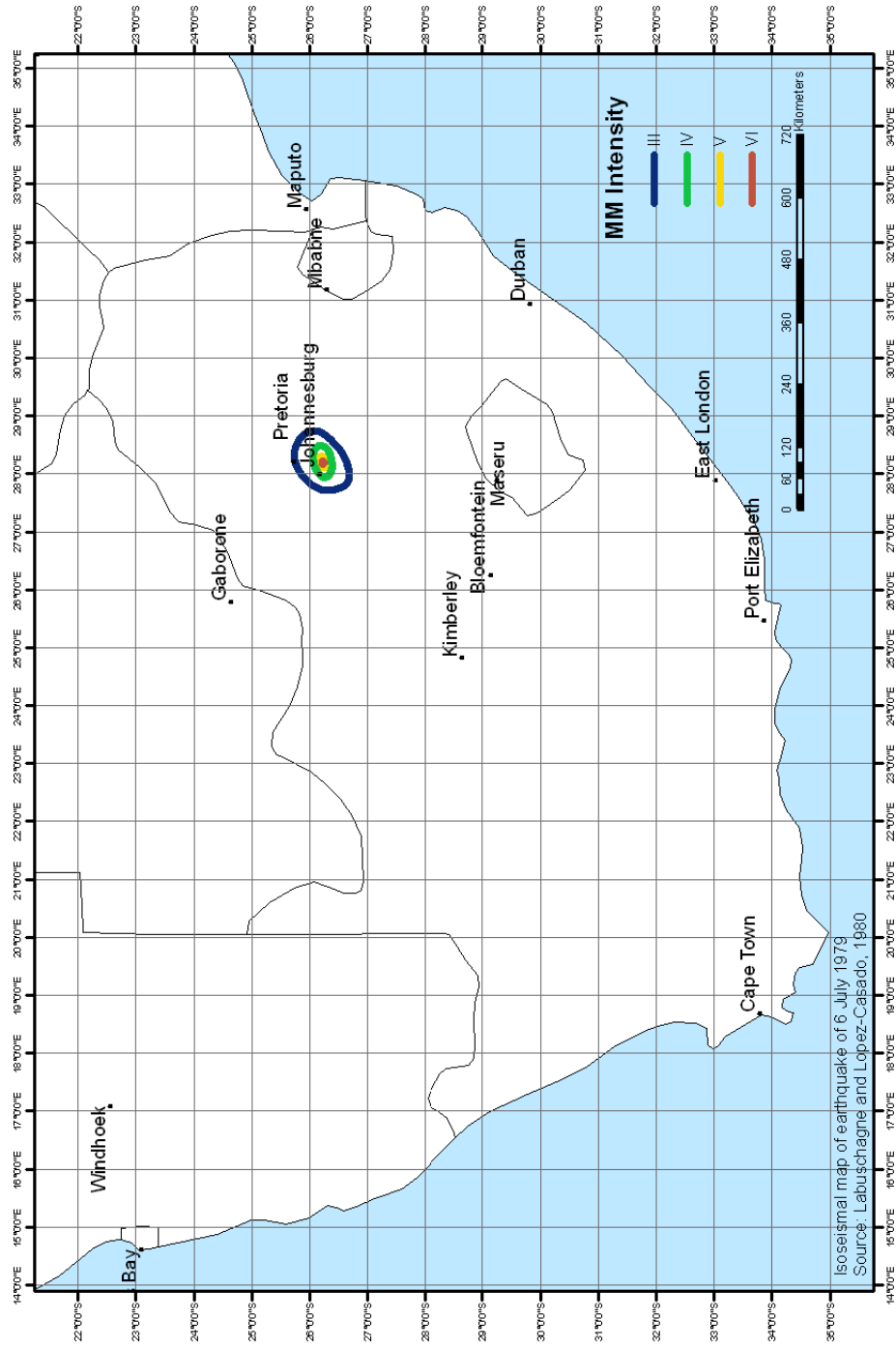


Figure A18 Isosismal map of earthquake of 6-Jul-1979

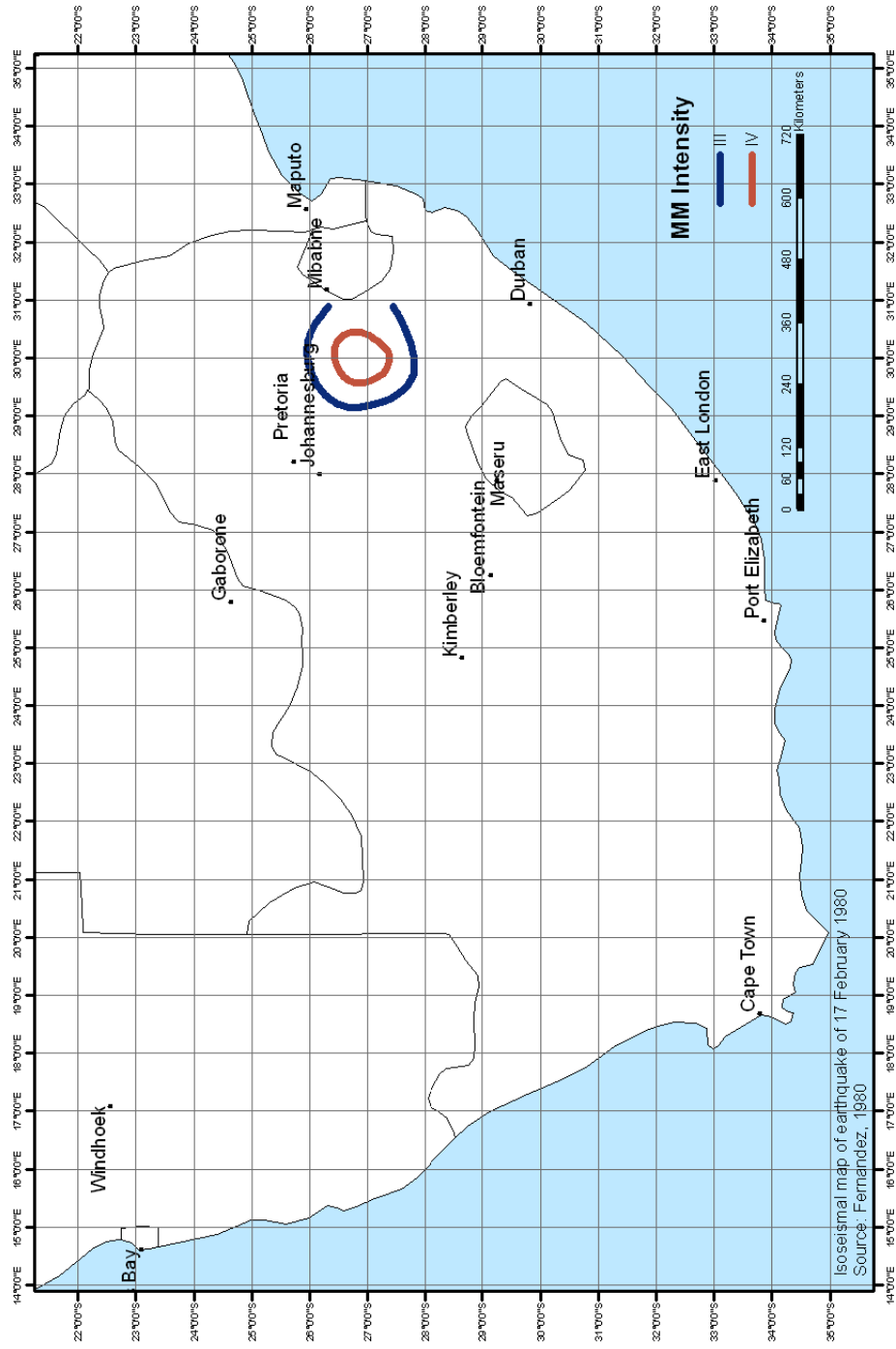


Figure A19 Isosismal map of earthquake of 17-Feb-1980

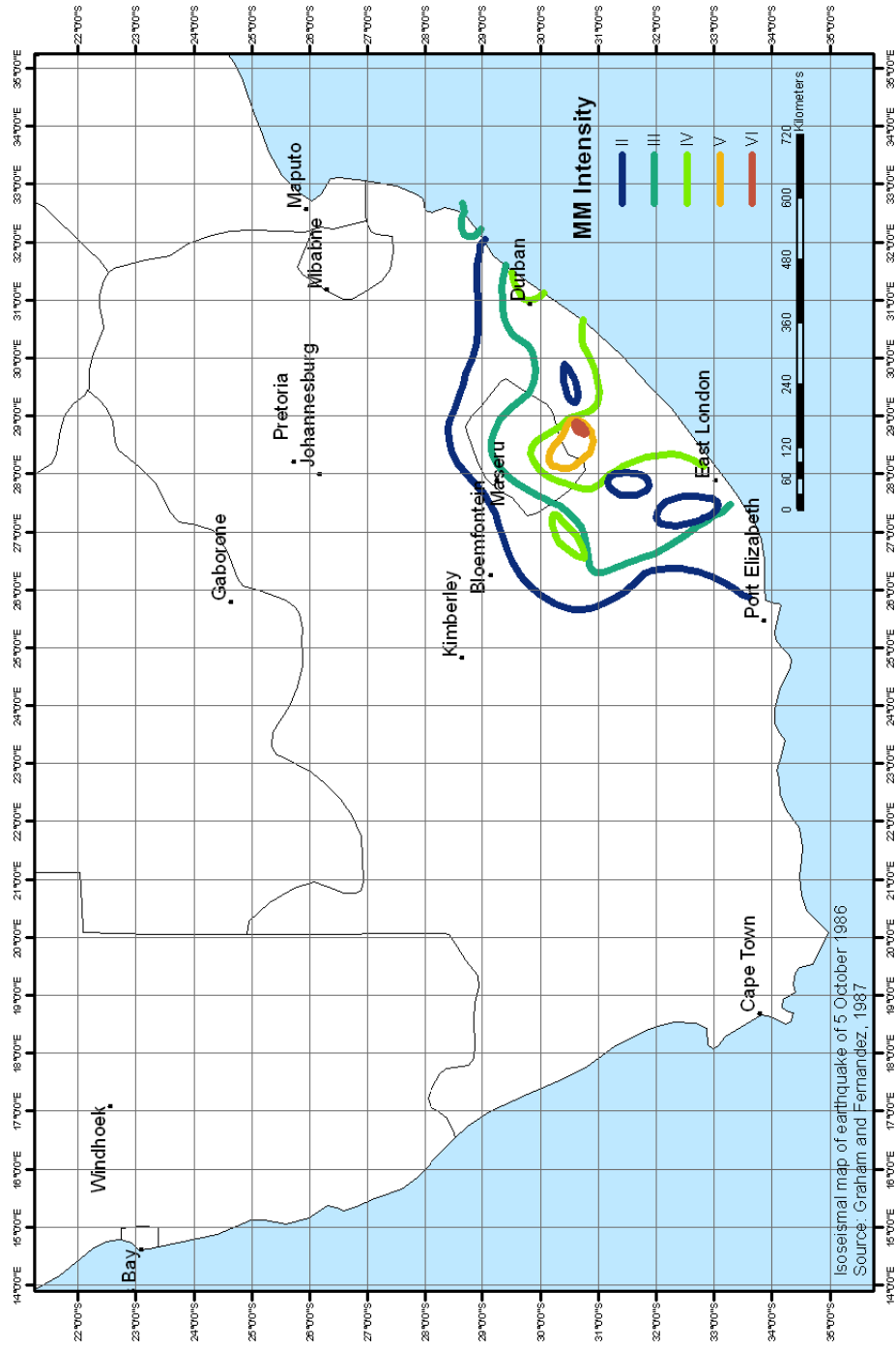


Figure A20 Isosismal map of earthquake of 5-Oct-1986

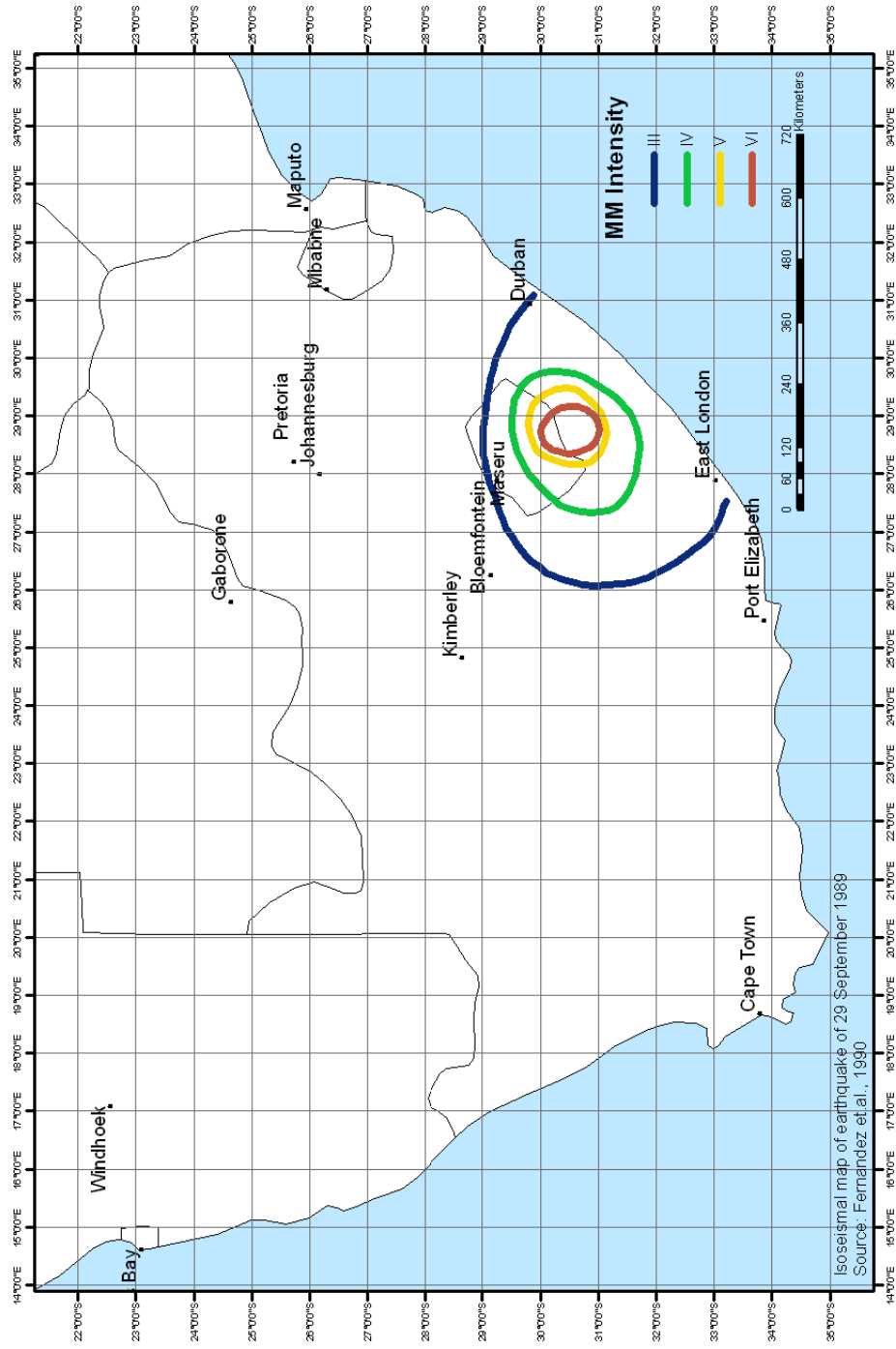


Figure A21 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Sep-1989

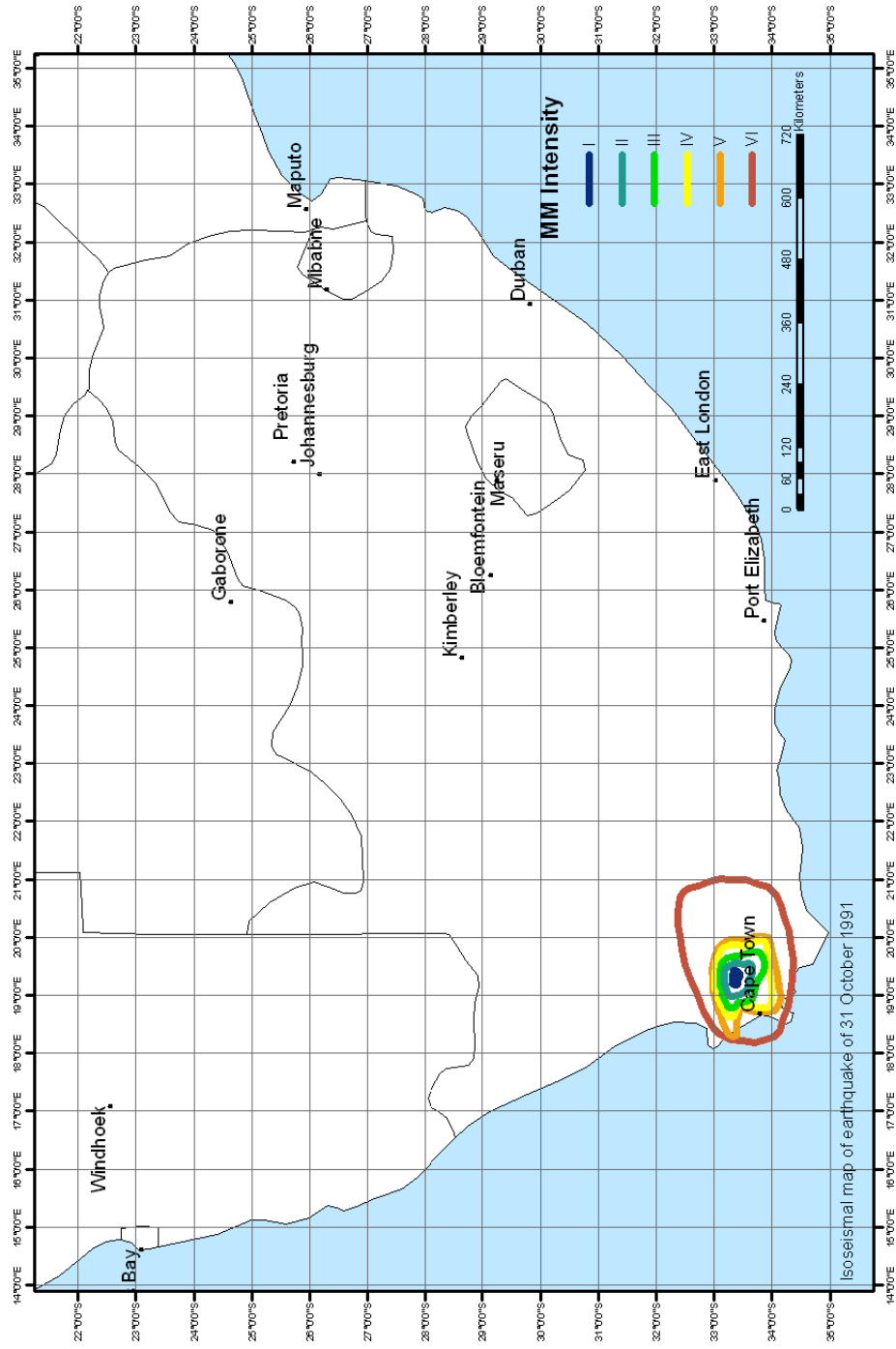


Figure A22 Isosismal map of earthquake of 31-Oct-1991

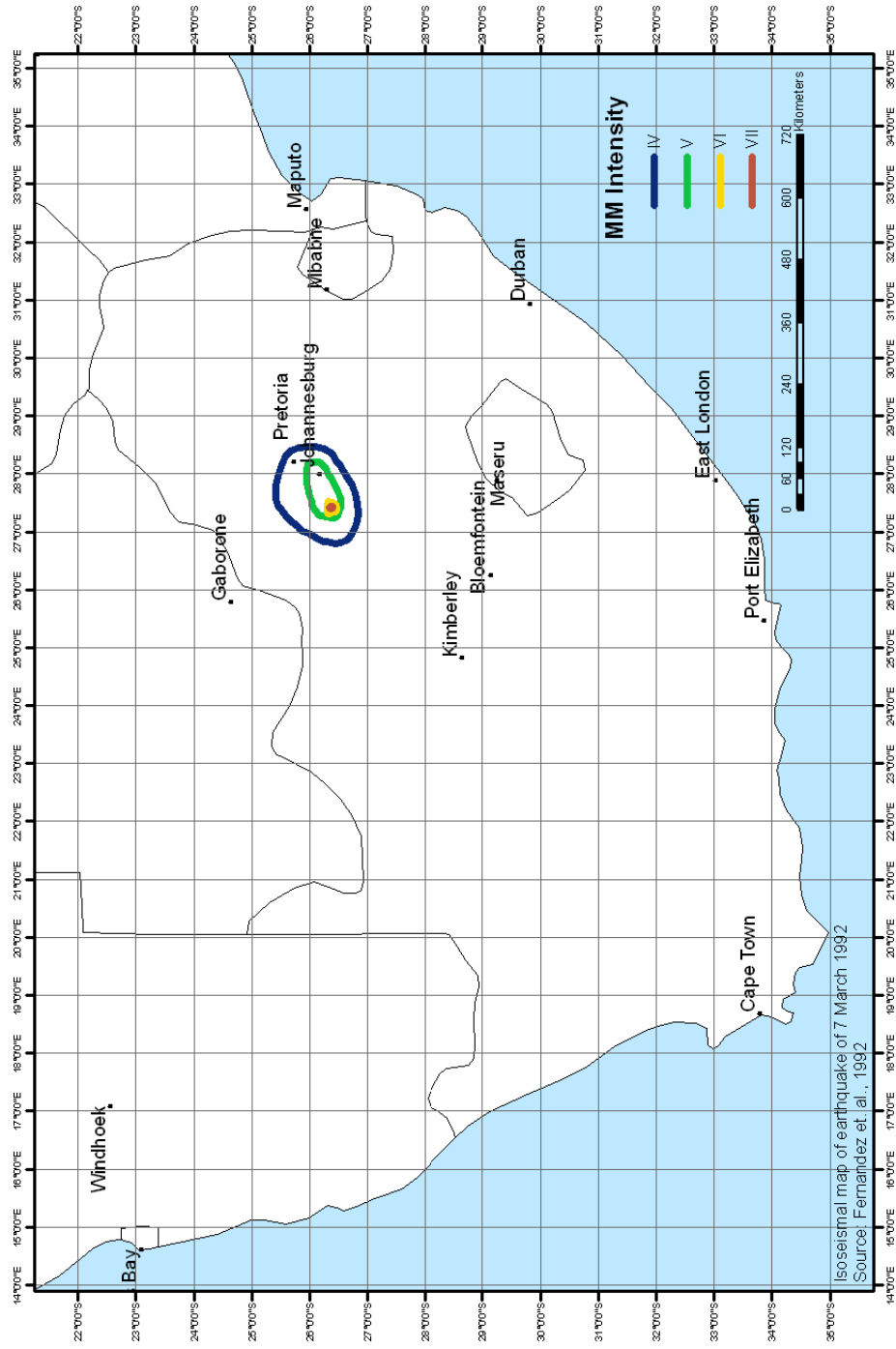


Figure A23 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 7-Mar-1992

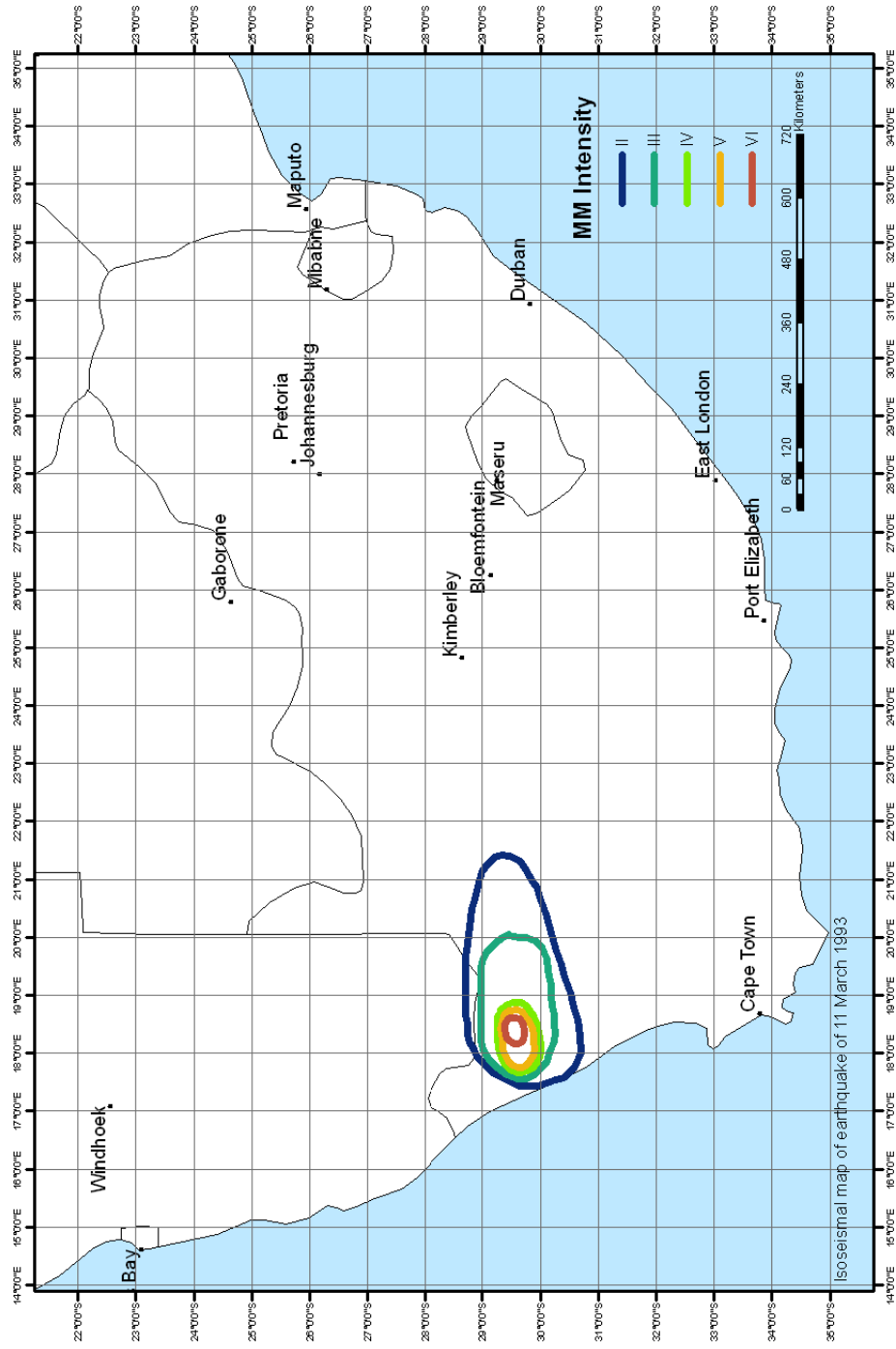


Figure A24 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 11-Mar-1993

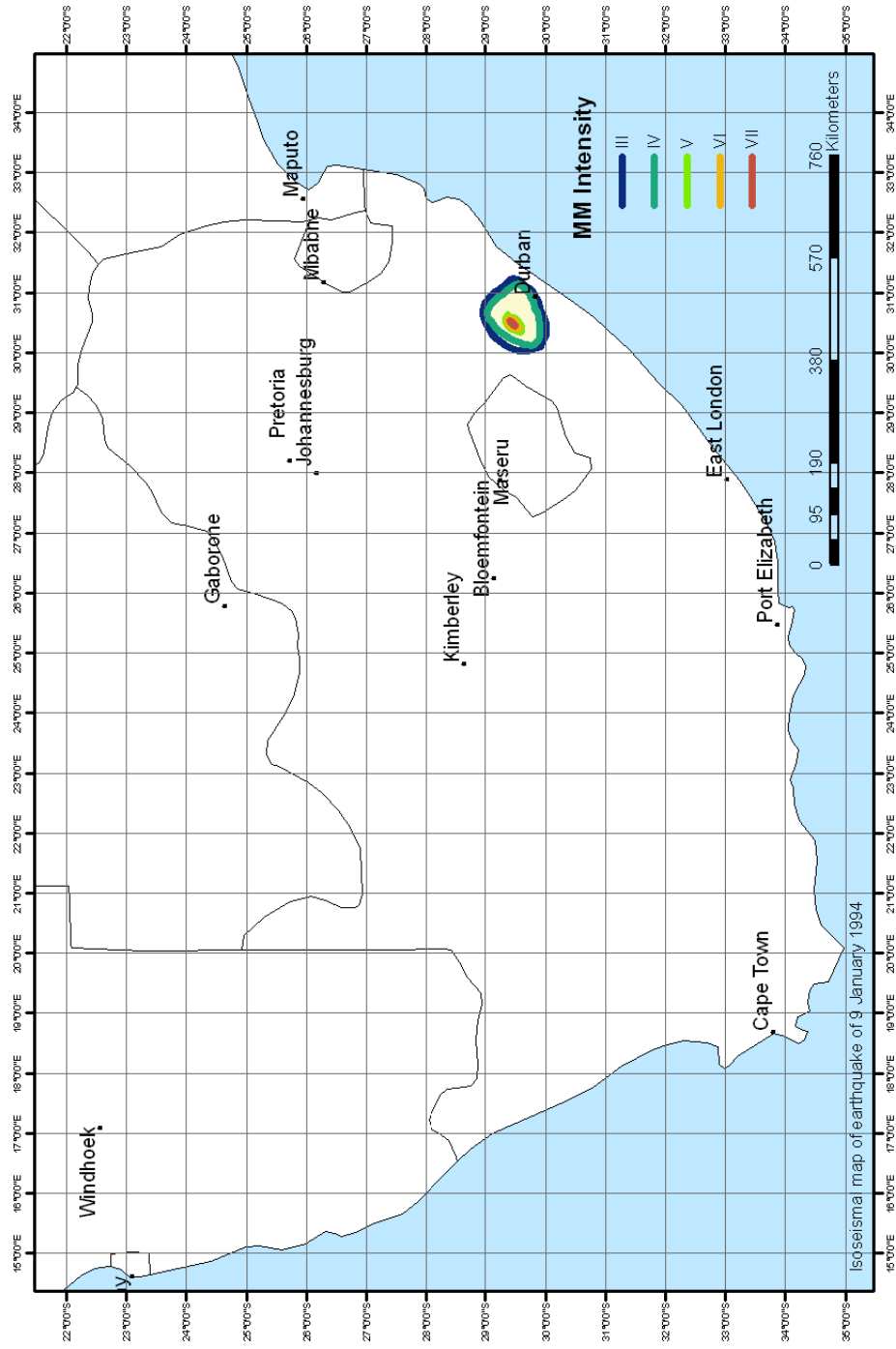


Figure A25 Isosismal map of earthquake of 9-Jan-1994

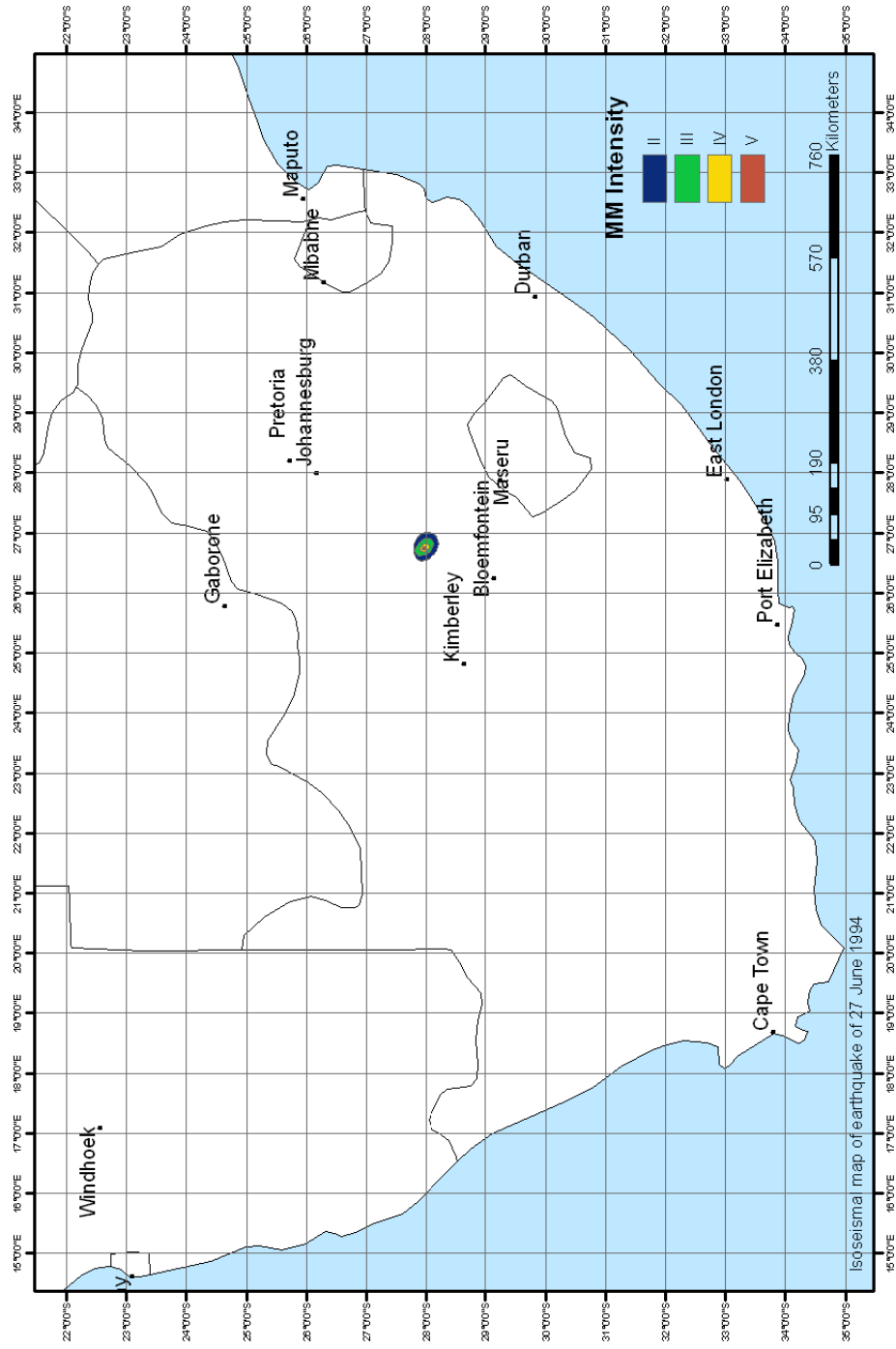


Figure A26 Isosismal map of earthquake of 27-Jun-1994

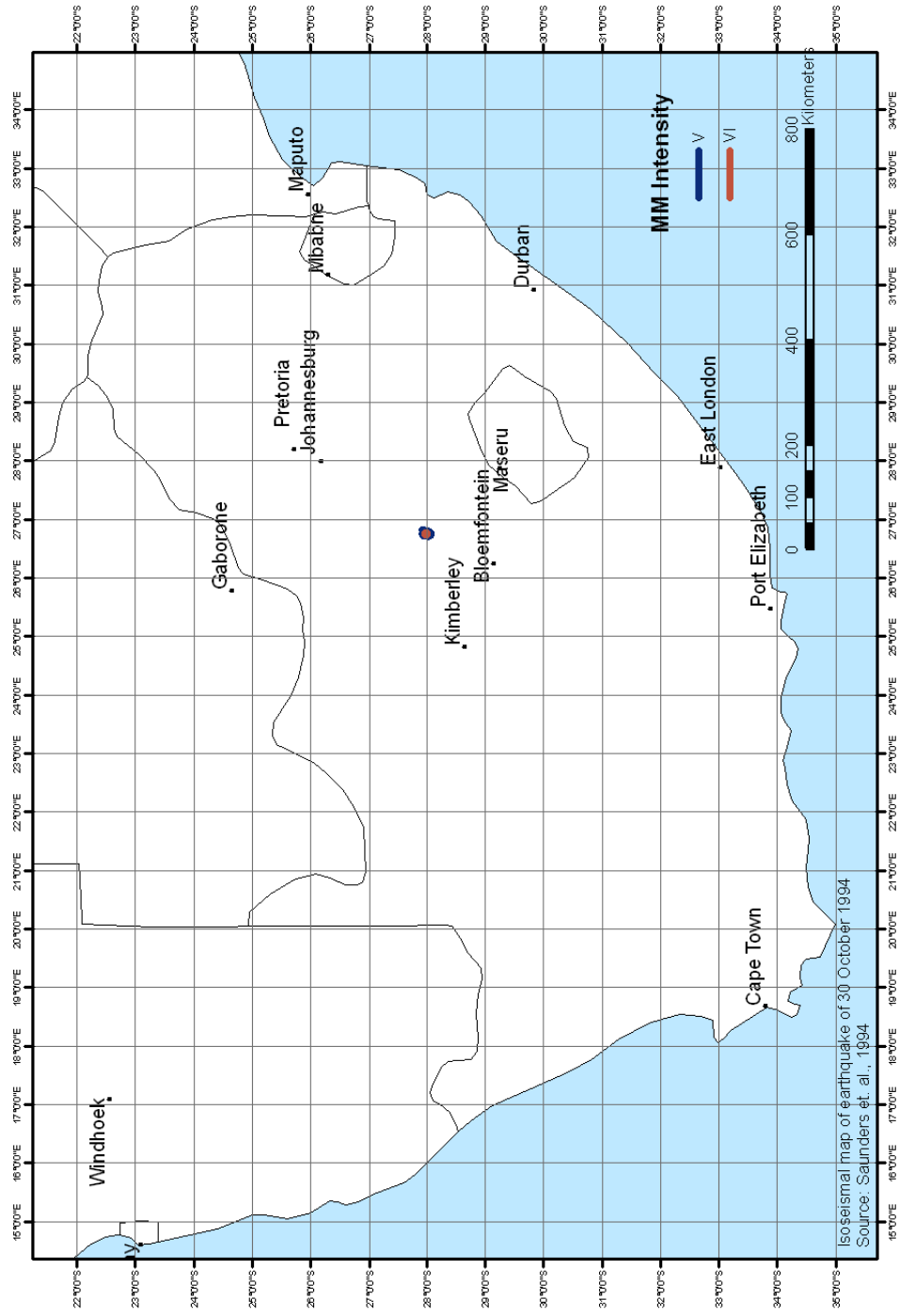


Figure A27 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 30-Oct-1994

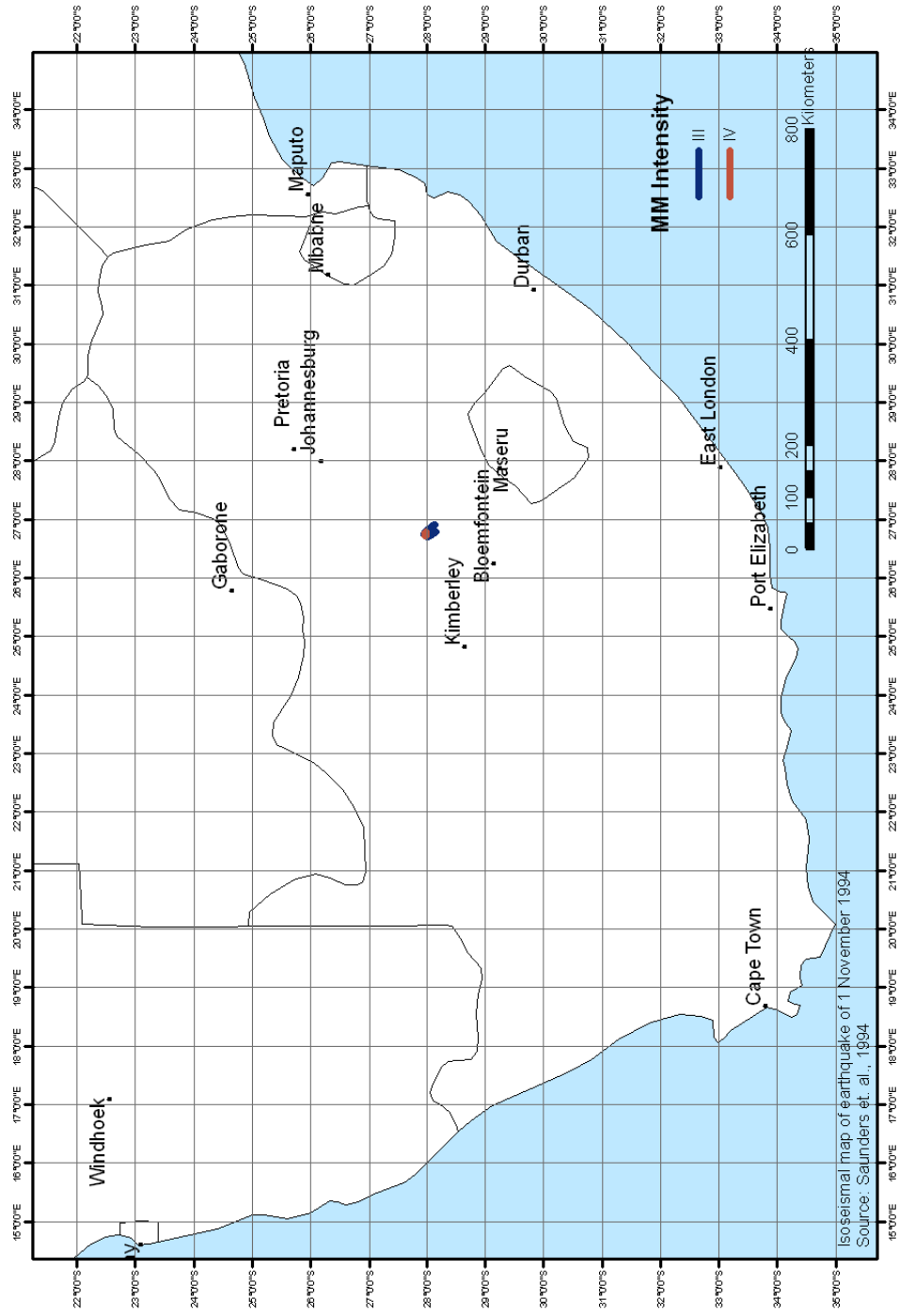


Figure A28 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 1-Nov-1994

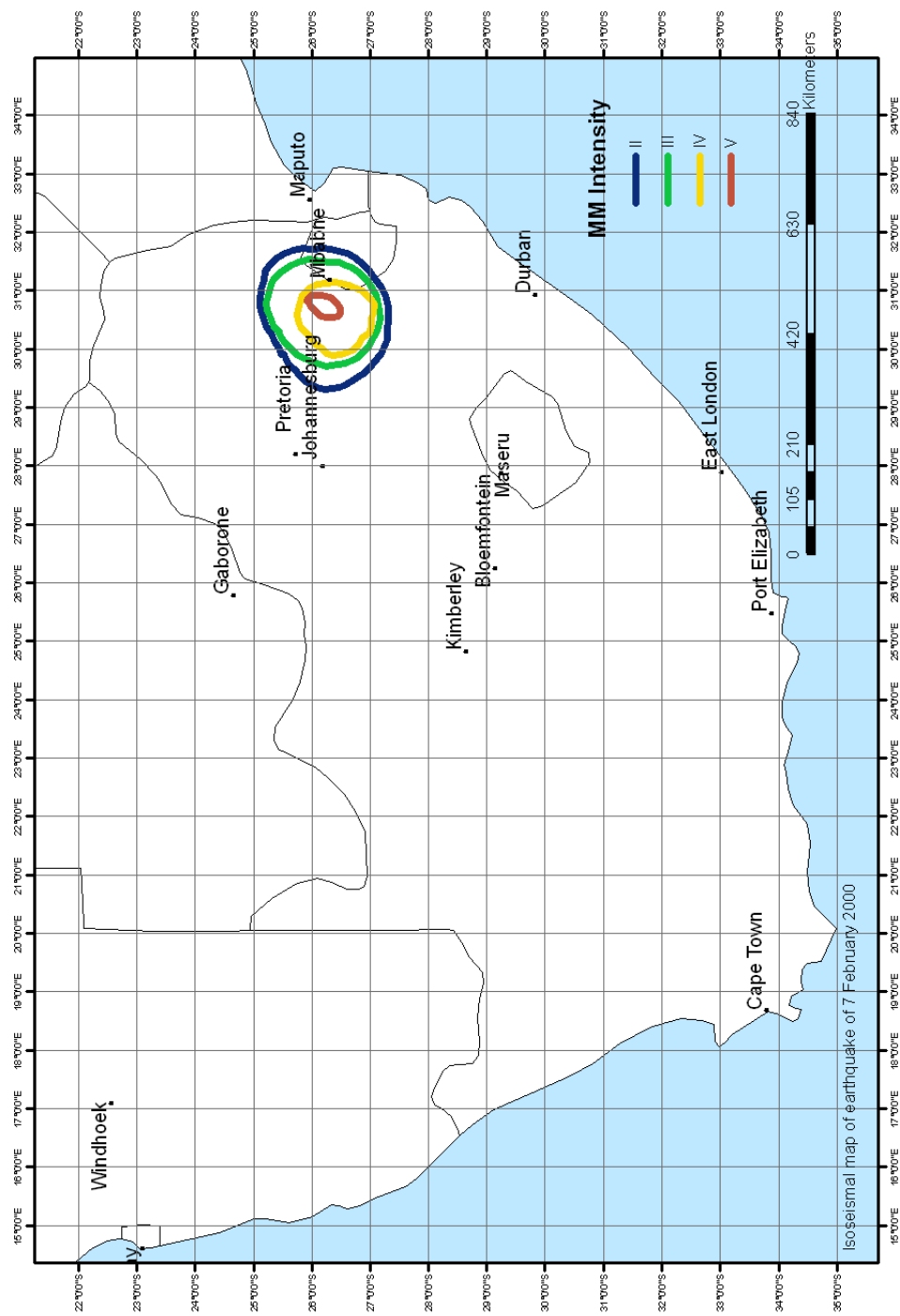


Figure A29 Iseseismal map of earthquake of 7-Feb-2000

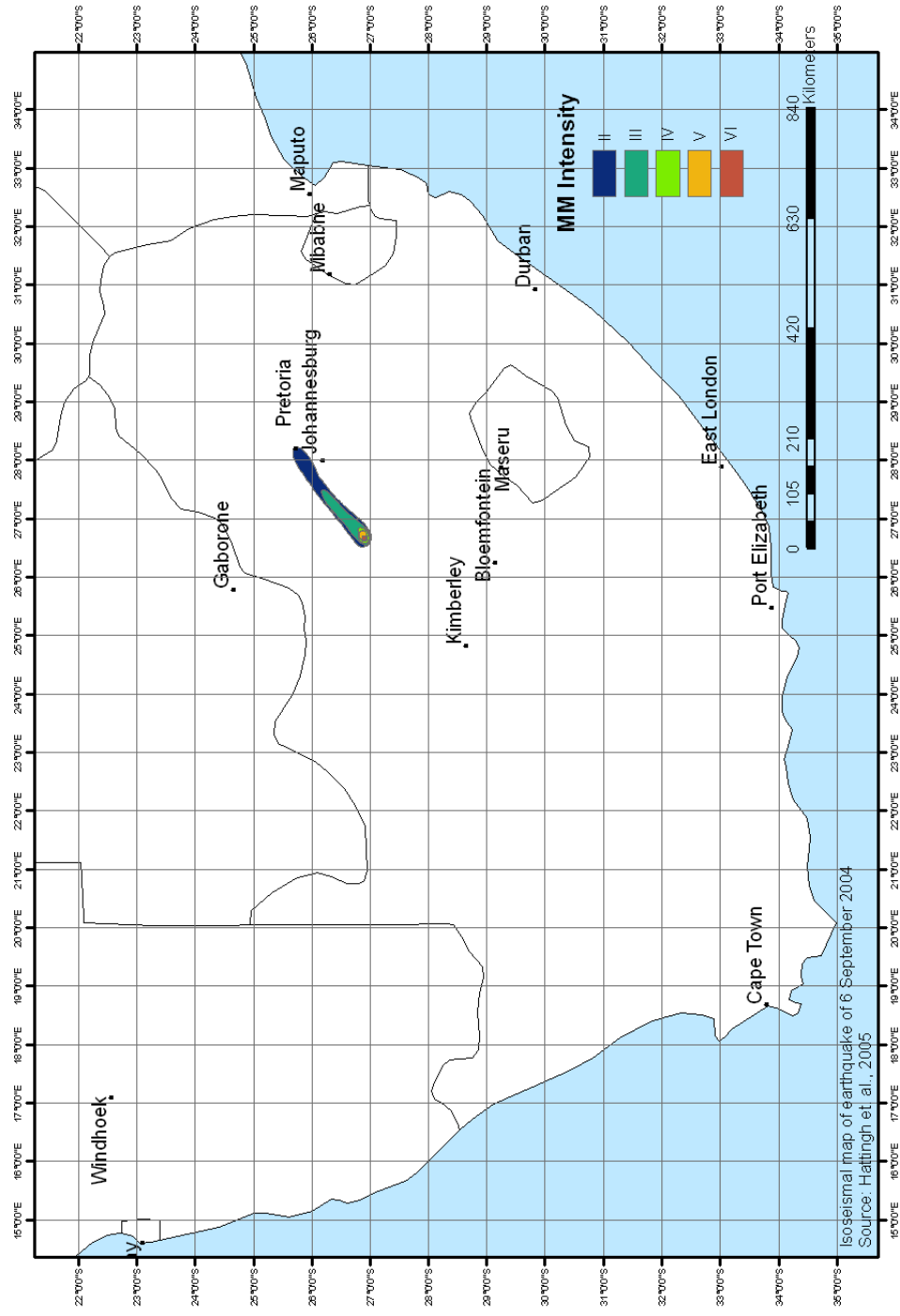


Figure A30 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 6-Sep-2004

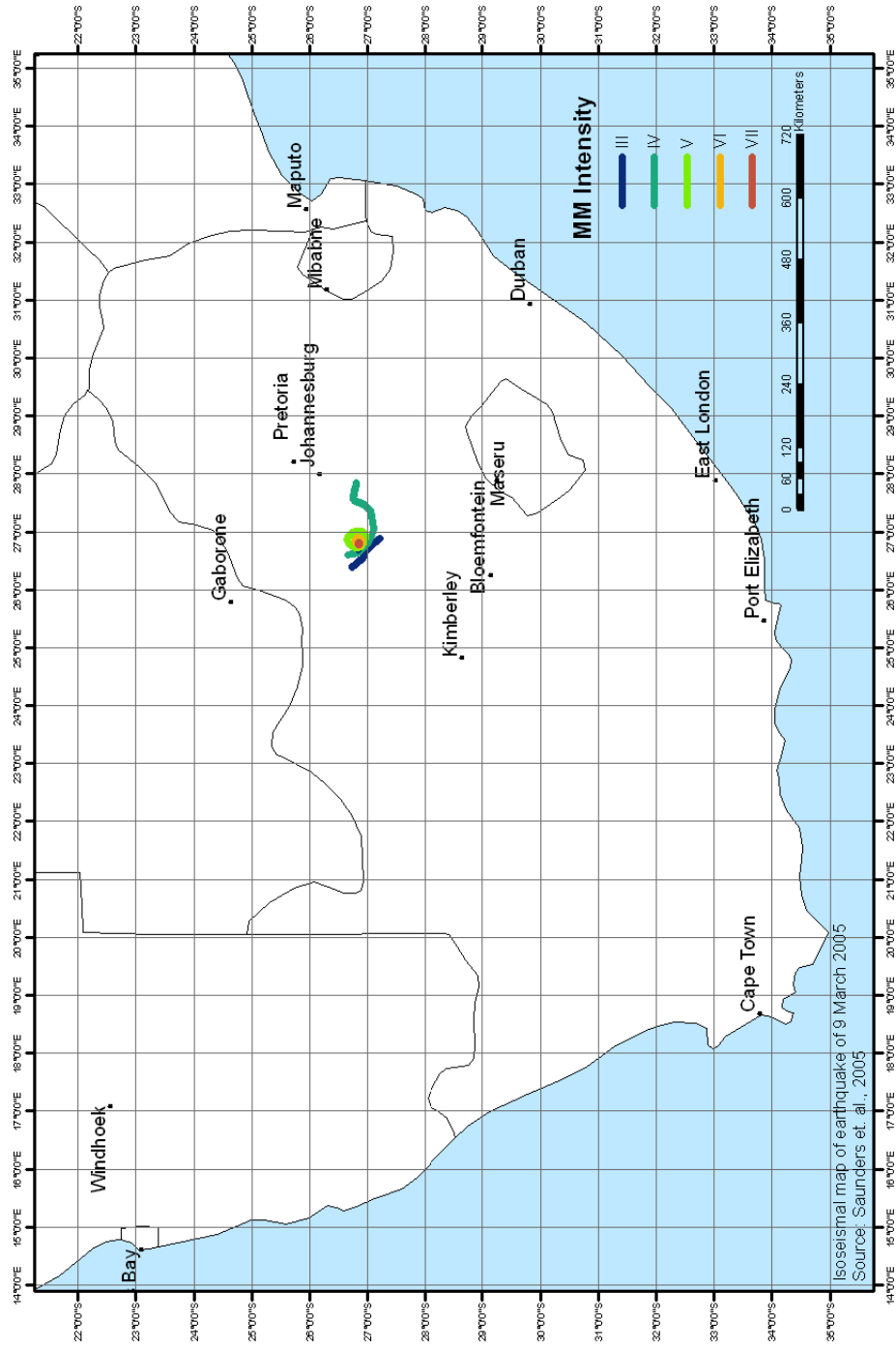


Figure A31 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 9-Mar-2005

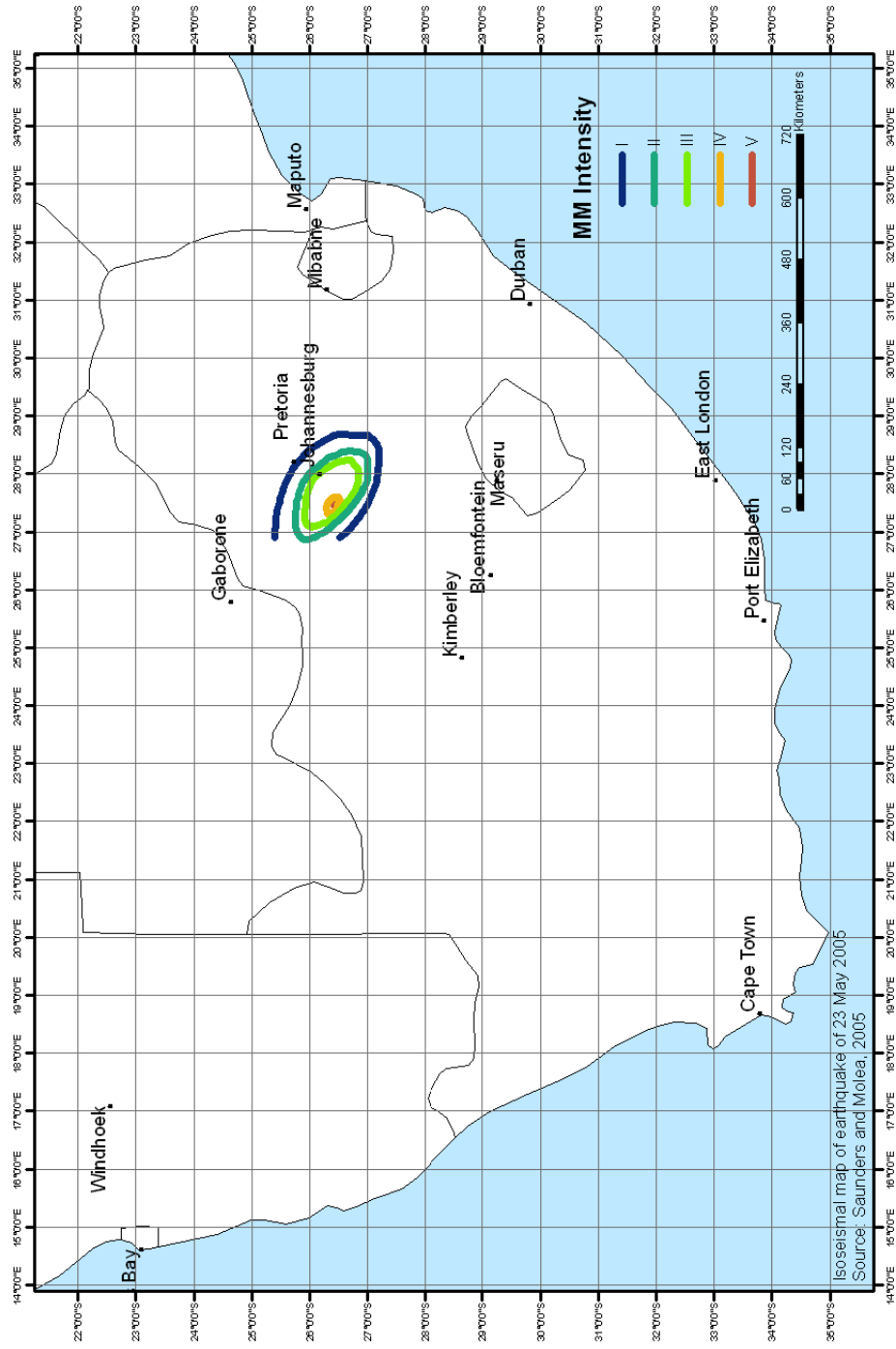


Figure A32 Isosismal map of earthquake of 23-May-2005

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Published in Natural Hazards, 2009, Volume 50. Pages 403-408

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Use and potential of the map collection

The isoseismal maps are valuable complements to the instrumental record and are particularly useful in the field of earthquake engineering. South Africa has been identified as being in a stable continental environment. Hence, relatively large earthquakes occur fairly infrequently. With information from this collection one can then quickly identify those regions having experienced large ground motion historically. This ground motion is recorded as a

macroseismic effect and has thus a direct association with infrastructure damage that was experienced at the time of the earthquake. Furthermore the damage footprint is recorded in the isoseismal traces which can be very useful in modelling earthquake propagation in these regions. In addition, these maps can be used to identify targets for future palaeoseismic and neotectonic investigations. Possible improvements that will be made to this collection are the provision of a detailed catalogue of macroseismic observations from the original reports and corresponding seismograms, where available.

Compilation Procedure

When there was a large tremor, questionnaires were distributed to local towns to assess the severity of the tremor and the damage it caused. These questionnaires were then analysed, after which isoseismal maps were drawn. These isoseismal maps available in historical reports were revisited and digitised for this study. Five isoseismal maps were prepared by the authors for this study based on questionnaires alone. Most isoseismal maps in the historical record use the MM scale. All maps are therefore provided according to this scale.

Final Maps

Isoseismal maps listed in this collection date as far back as 1932. The most recent event included here is the event of 23 May 2005 that occurred in the mining district of Carletonville.

The characteristics of each event (figure ID, date, location, epicentral intensity and source) are given in Table 1 below. A map showing location of the epicentre of each event is given in Figure 1. Each isoseismal event is then illustrated in the accompanying appendix.

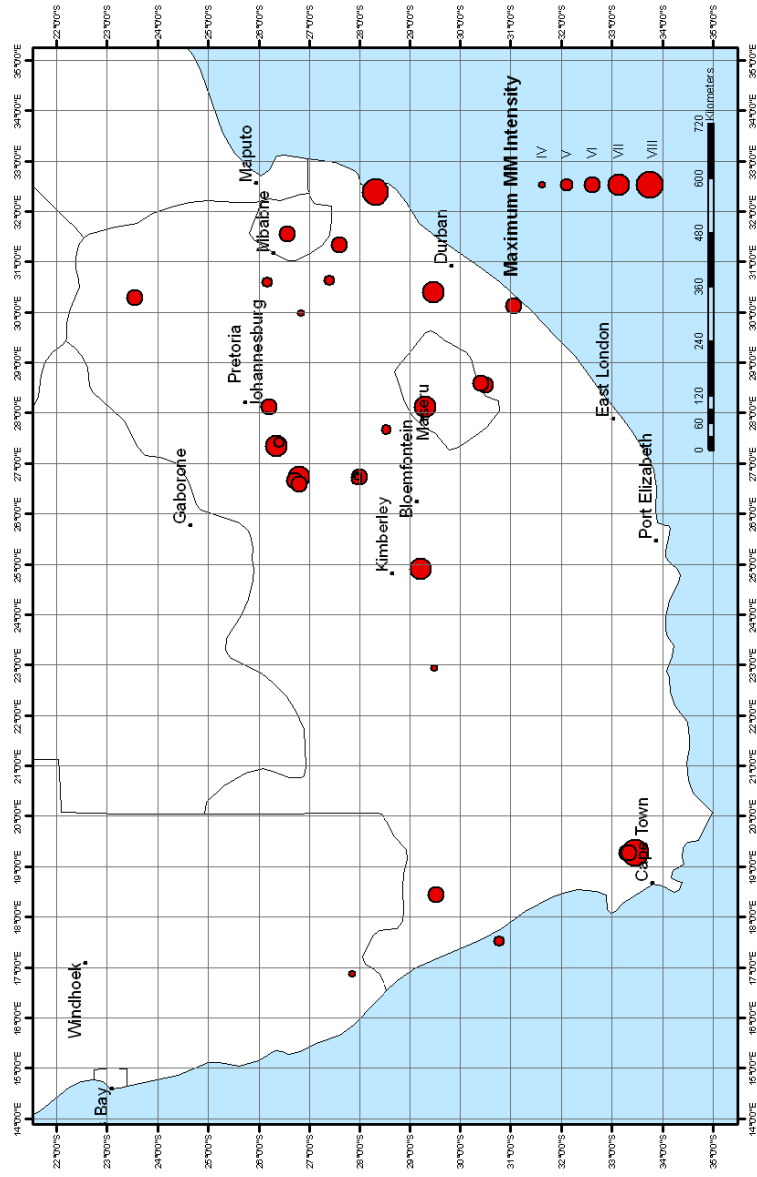


Figure 1 Map of epicentres showing maximum intensities for all events

Table 1 List of characteristics of each isoseismal event included in the collection

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A1	31-Dec-1932	-28.32	32.40	VIII	Off Cape St. Lucia, RSA	The Zululand Earthquake of 31 December 1932 (Krige and Venter 1933).
A2	12-Jan-1936	-26.57	31.57	VI	Moolihok, Swaziland	The Swaziland and Fauresmith Earthquakes of January 1936 (Krige 1936)
A3	16-Jan-1936	-29.32	28.13	VII	Fauresmith, Free State	The Swaziland and Fauresmith Earthquakes of January 1936 (Krige 1936)
A4	10-Feb-1938	-27.60	31.35	VI	Zululand	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A5	29-Feb-1940	-27.83	38.60	V	Harrismith	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A6	19-May-1940	32.33	-24.33	VI	Mozambique	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree, 1948)
A7	10-Nov-1940	-23.55	30.30	VI	Tzaneen	An intensity survey following the earthquake of 17 February 1980 in the South-Eastern Transvaal. (Fernandez 1980)
A8	23-Oct-1941	-30.78	17.53	V	Namaqualand	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948)
A9	1-Nov-1942	-31.07	30.13	VI	Port Shepstone	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree)

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
						1948
A10	24-Nov-1943	-29.50	22.95	IV	Prieska	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A11	17-Sep-1944	-27.40	30.65	V	Vryheid	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A12	12-Nov-1944	-28.53	27.68	V	Ladybrandt	Earthquakes in South Africa (Krige and Maree 1948).
A13	29-Sep-1969	-33.47	19.28	VIII	Tulbagh	Some Macroseismic Observations in the Meizoseismal Area of the Boland Earthquake of 29 September 1969 (Keyser 1972)
A14	1-Jul-1976	-29.22	24.92	VII	Koffiefontein	Catalogue of Earthquakes in Southern Africa and Surrounding Oceans for 1976 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1976)
A15	8-Dec-1976	-27.93	26.75	V	Welkom gold mines	The Earthquake of the 8 th December 1976 at Welkom, Orange Free State (Fernandez and Guzman 1977).
A16	25-Jan-1977	-27.85	16.88	IV	Rosh Pinah, Namibia	Catalogue of Earthquakes in Southern Africa and surrounding Oceans for 1977 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1977)

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A17	2-Mar-1977	-33.30	19.28	VI	Ceres	Catalogue of earthquakes in Southern Africa and surrounding oceans for 1977 (Fernandez and Labuschagne 1977)
A18	6-Jul-1979	-26.20	28.13	VI	East Rand Gold Mines	An intensity survey following the seismic event of 6 July 1979 on the East Rand (Labuschagne and Lopez-Casado 1980).
A19	17-Feb-1980	-26.83	30.00	IV	Ermelo	An intensity survey following the earthquake of 17 February 1980 in the South-Eastern Transvaal. (Fernandez 1980).
A20	5-Oct-1986	-30.50	28.57	VI	Transkei	The Transkei Earthquake of 5 October 1986 (Graham and Fernandez 1987)
A21	29-Sep-1989	-30.42	28.60	VI	Transkei	An Investigation on the Seismic Intensities generated by the Transkei Earthquake of 29 September 1989 (Fernandez et al. 1990)
A22	31-Oct-1991	-33.33	19.28	VI	Ceres	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A23	7-Mar-1992	-26.35	27.35	VII	Far West Rand Gold Mines	The Carletonville Earth Tremor of 7 March 1992 (Fernandez et al. 1992).
A24	11-Mar-1993	-29.53	18.45	VI	Springbok	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A25	9-Jan-1994	-29.48	30.42	VII	Howick	Isoseismal map compiled for this study

Figure ID	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maximum Intensity	Region	Source
A26	27-Jun-1994	-27.93	26.68	V	Welkom	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A27	30-Oct-1994	-28.00	26.75	VI	Free State gold mines	Visit to the Welkom – Virginia area following the occurrence of the earthquakes of 30 October and 1 November 1994 (Saunders et. al. 1994).
A28	1-Nov-1994	-27.95	26.75	IV	Free State gold mines	Visit to the Welkom – Virginia area following the occurrence of the earthquakes of 30 October and 1 November 1994 (Saunders et. al. 1994).
A29	7-Feb-2000	-26.17	30.62	V	Lothair	Isoseismal map compiled for this study
A30	6-Sep-2004	-26.80	26.60	VI	Klerksdorp gold mines	The mining event of 6 September 2004, Klerksdorp, South Africa (Hattingh et al. 2005)
A31	9-Mar-2005	-26.80	26.75	VII	Klerksdorp gold mines	A preliminary appraisal of the effect of a magnitude $M_L=5.3$ event of 9 March 2005, Klerksdorp, South Africa (Saunders et. al. 2005)
A32	23-May-2005	-26.40	27.43	V	Far West Rand Gold Mines	Tremor of magnitude $M_L=4.0$ on 23 May 2005 Carletonville (Saunders and Molea 2005).

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APPENDIX

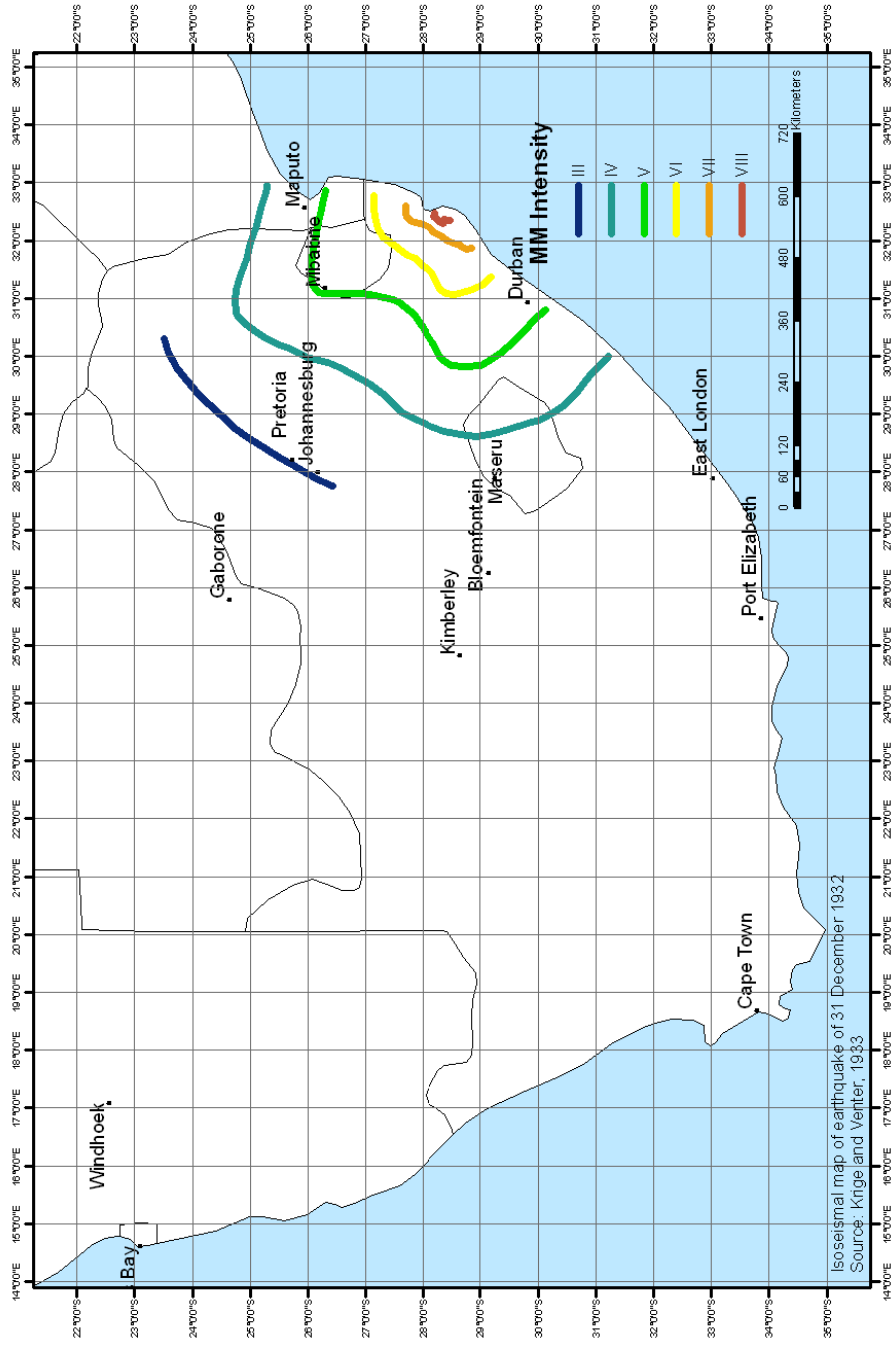


Figure A1 Isosismal map of earthquake of 31-Dec-1932

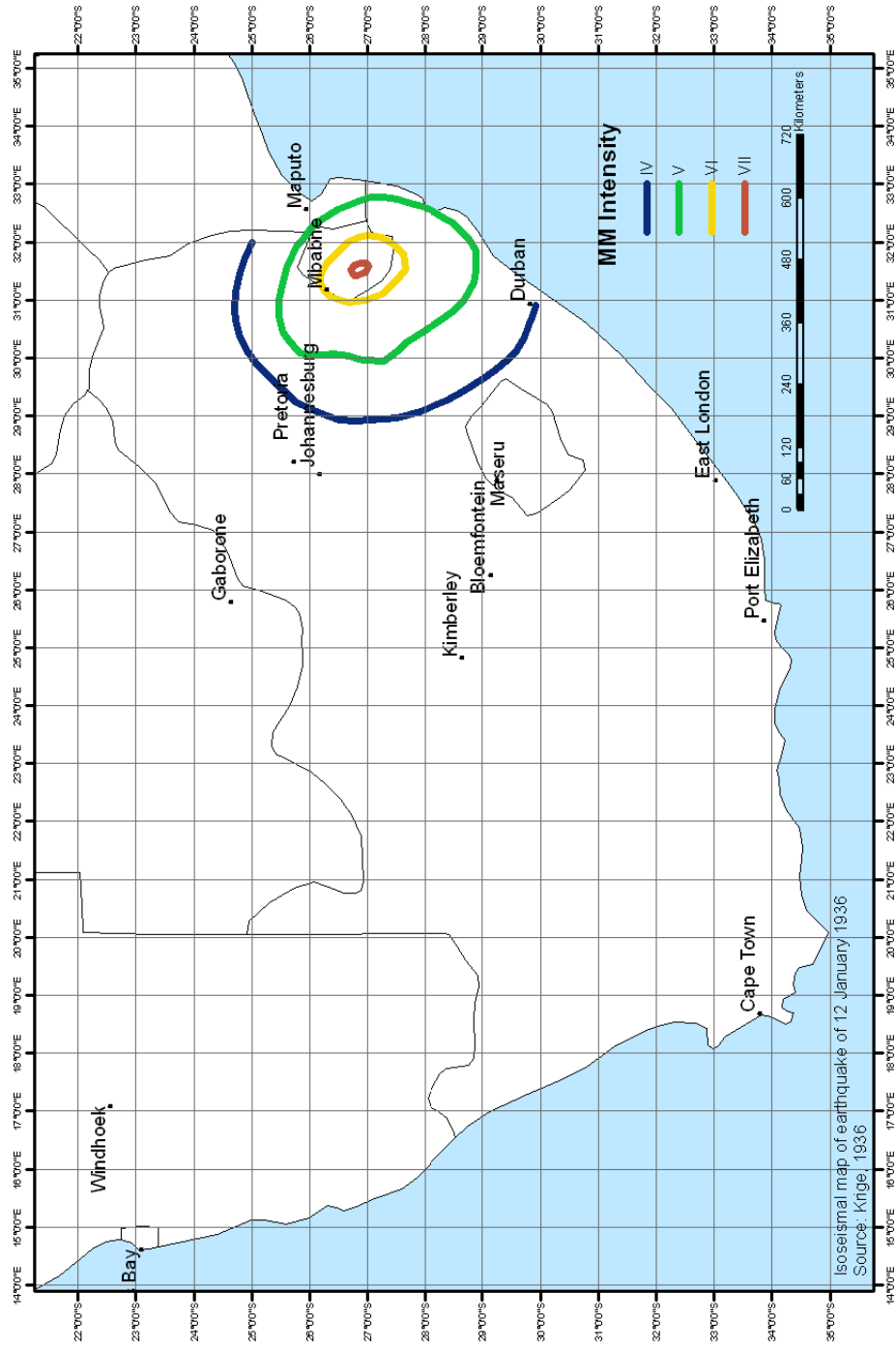


Figure A2 Isosismal map of earthquake of 12-Jan-1936

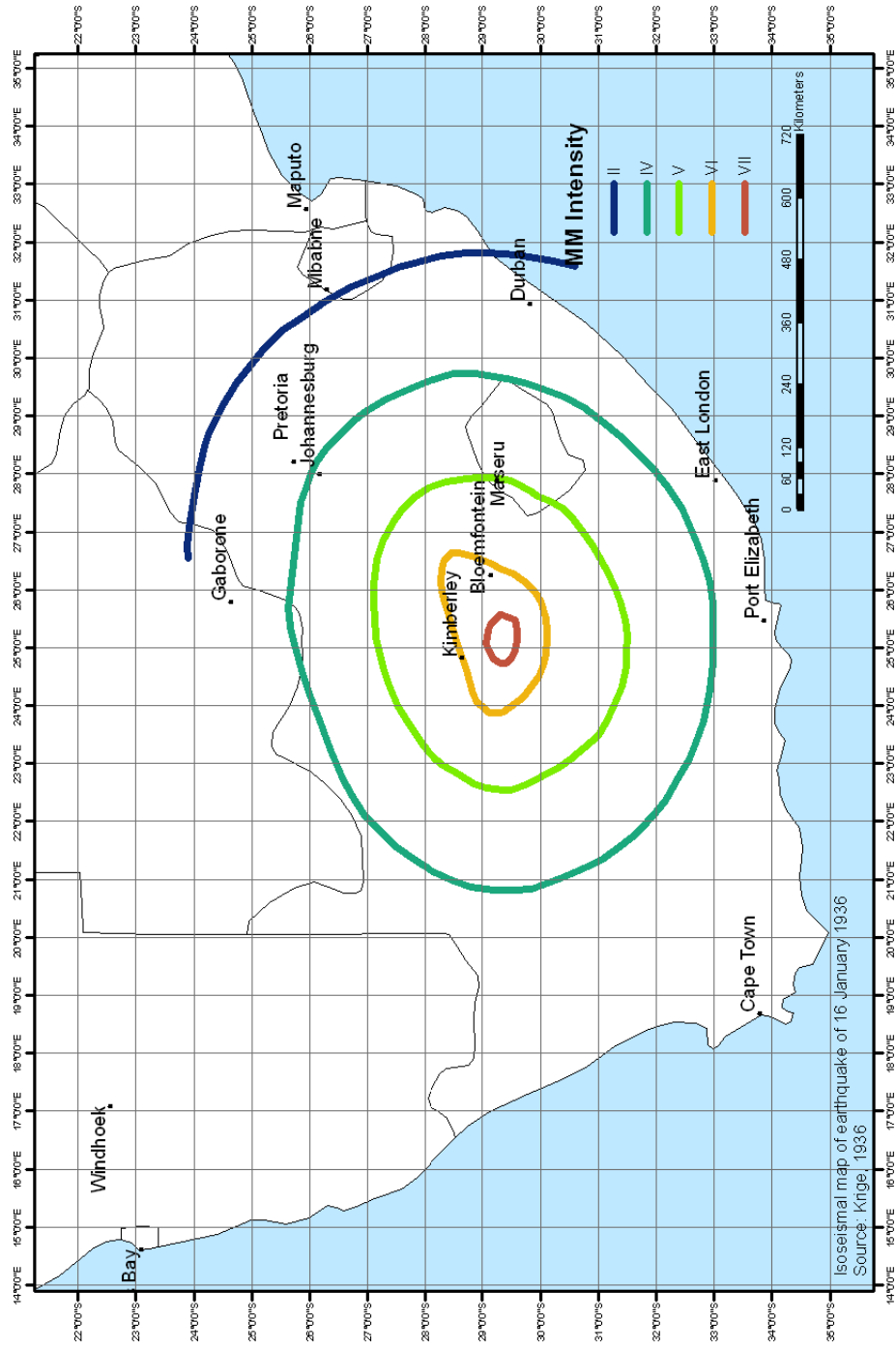


Figure A3 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 16-Jan-1936

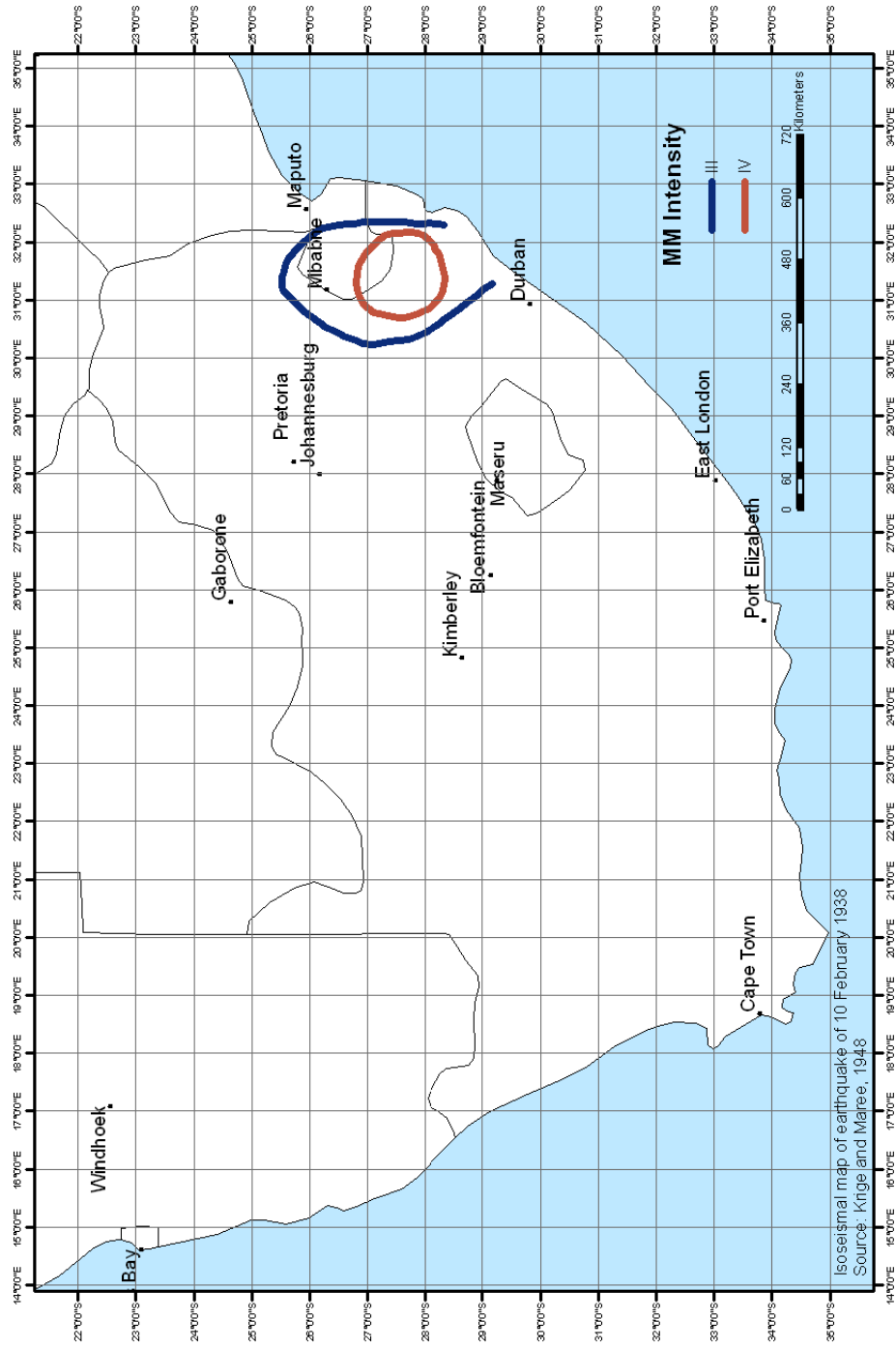


Figure A4 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 10-Feb-1938

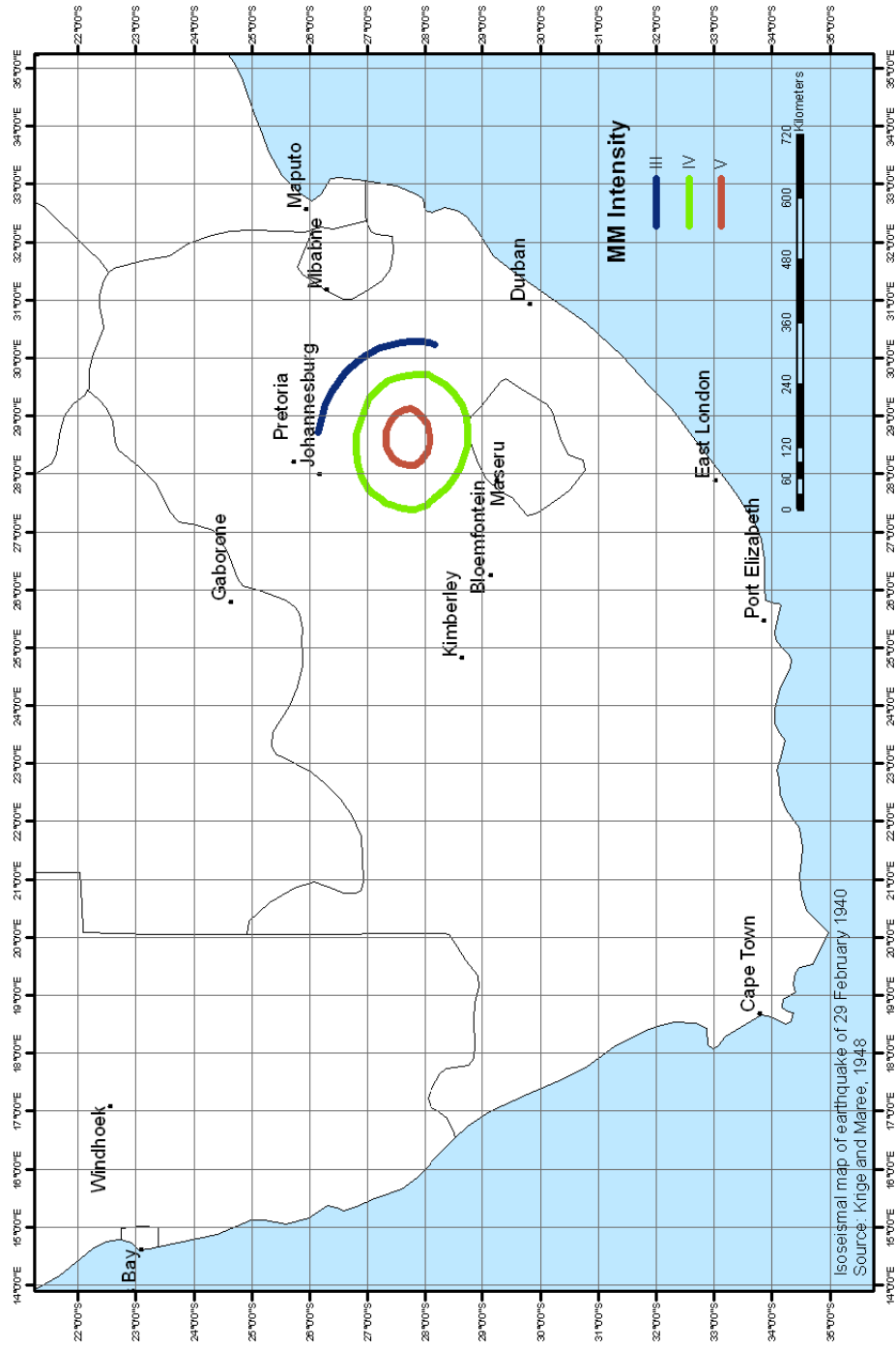


Figure A5 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Feb-1940

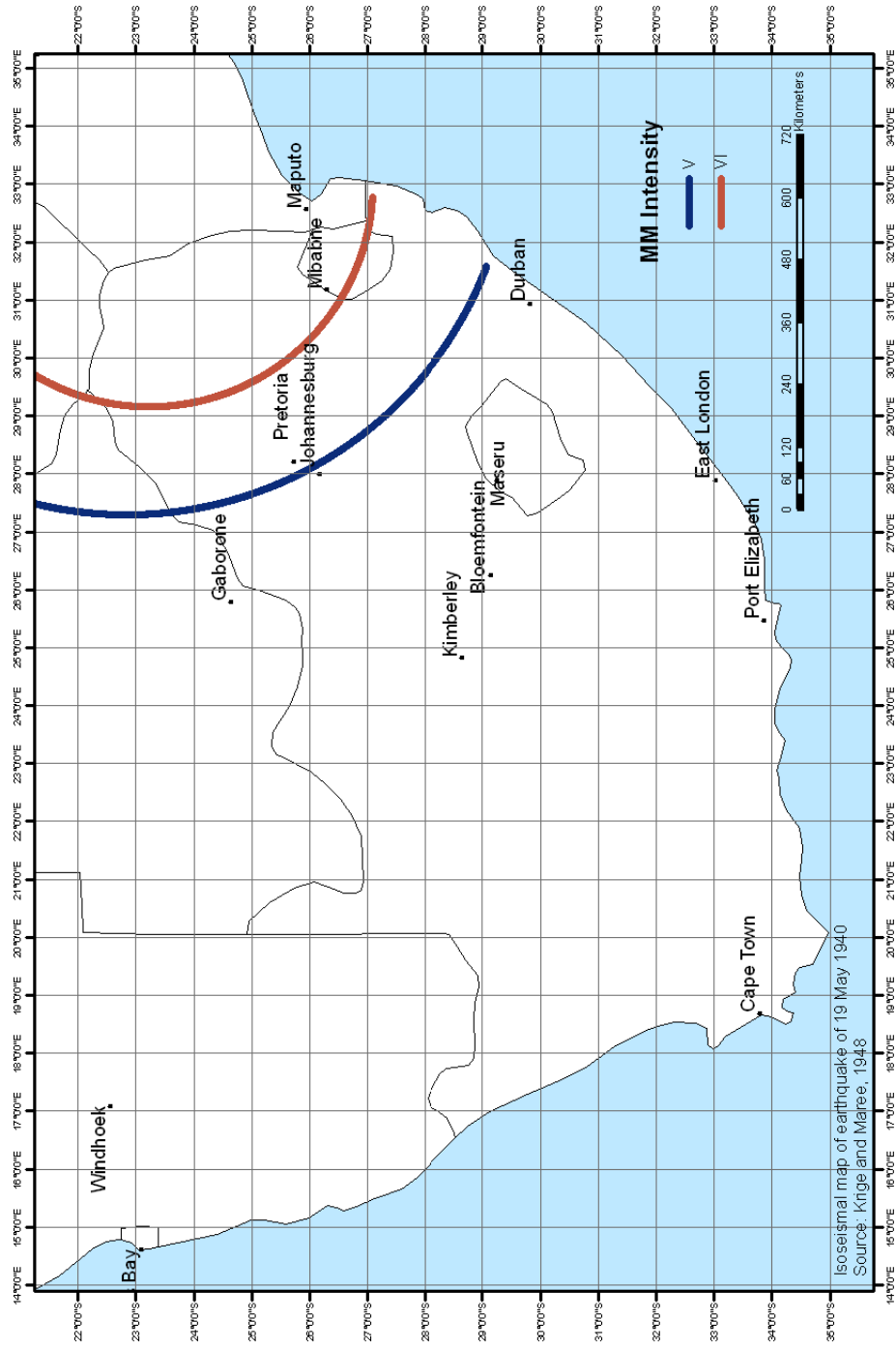


Figure A6 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 19-May-1940

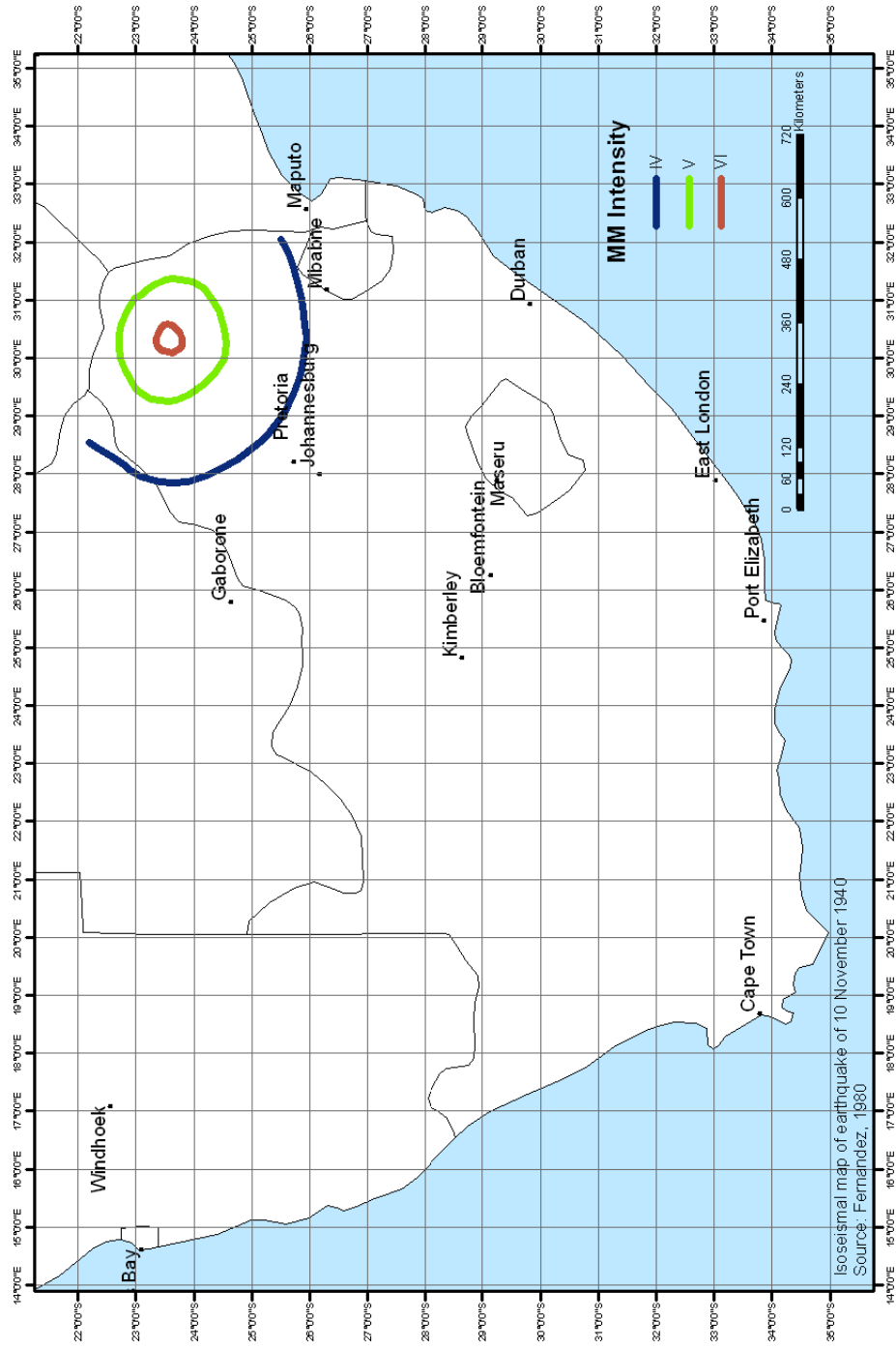


Figure A7 Isoneismal map of earthquake of 10-Nov-1940

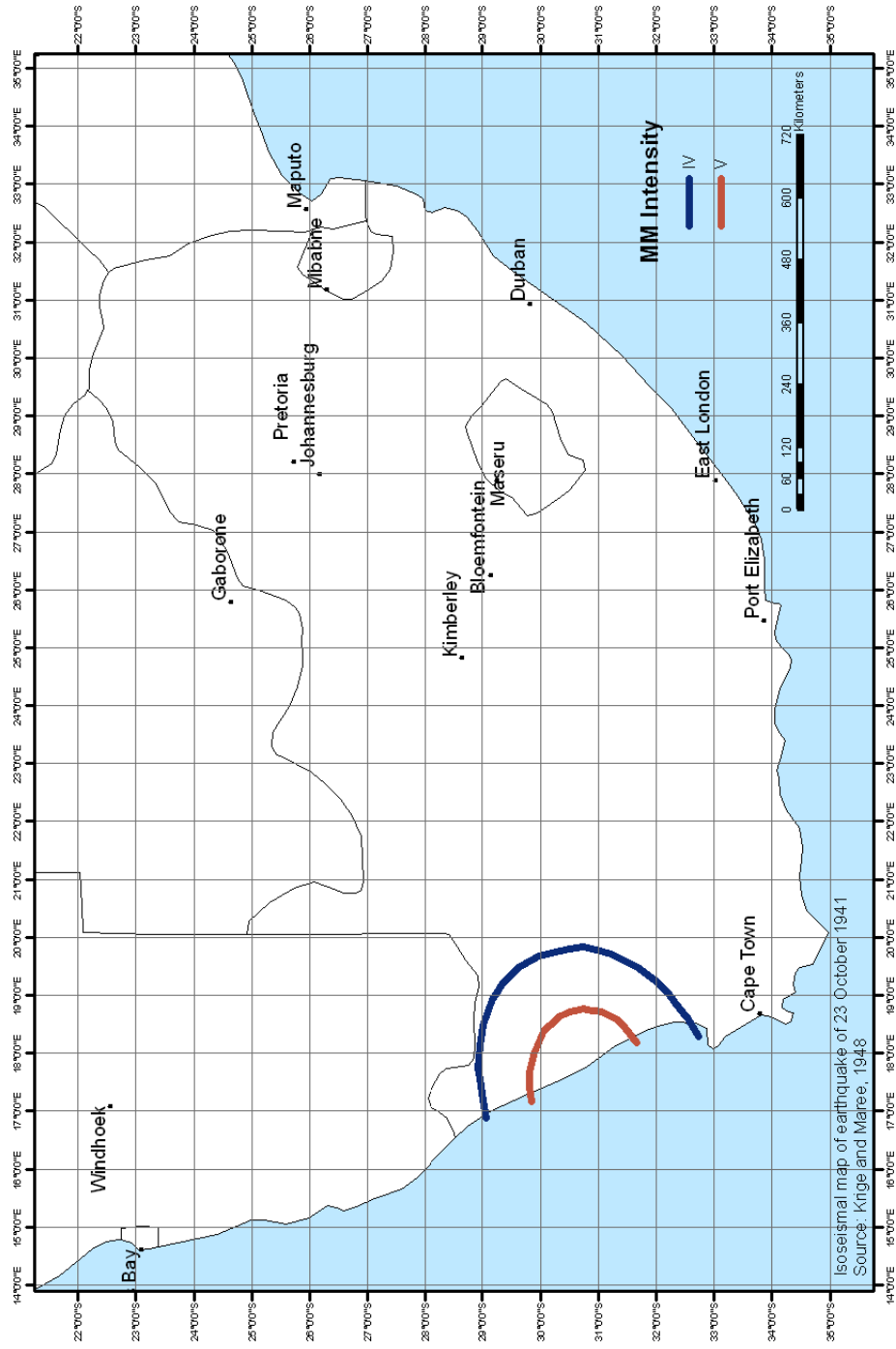


Figure A8 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 23-Oct-1941

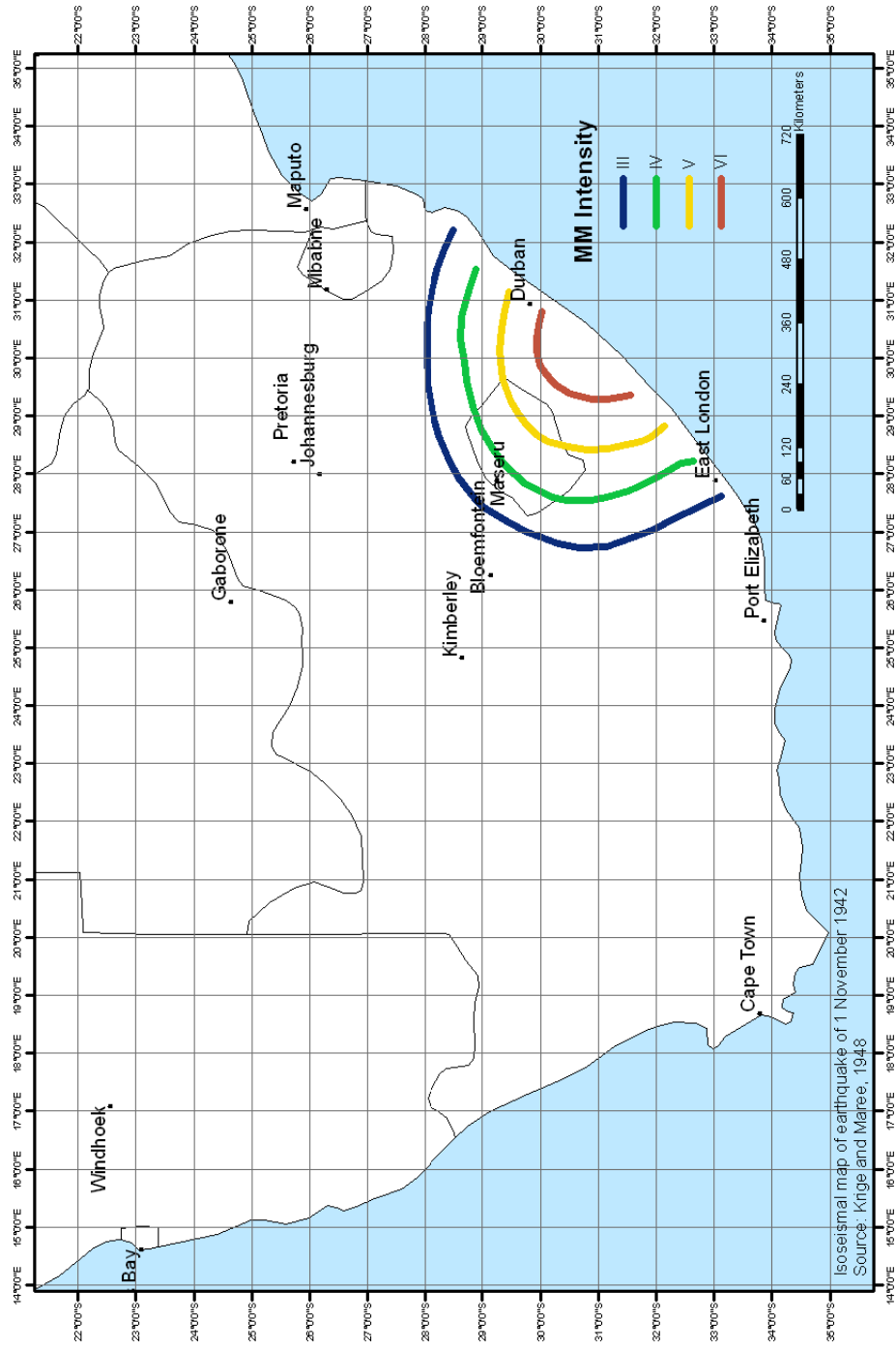


Figure A9 Isosismal map of earthquake of 1-Nov-1942

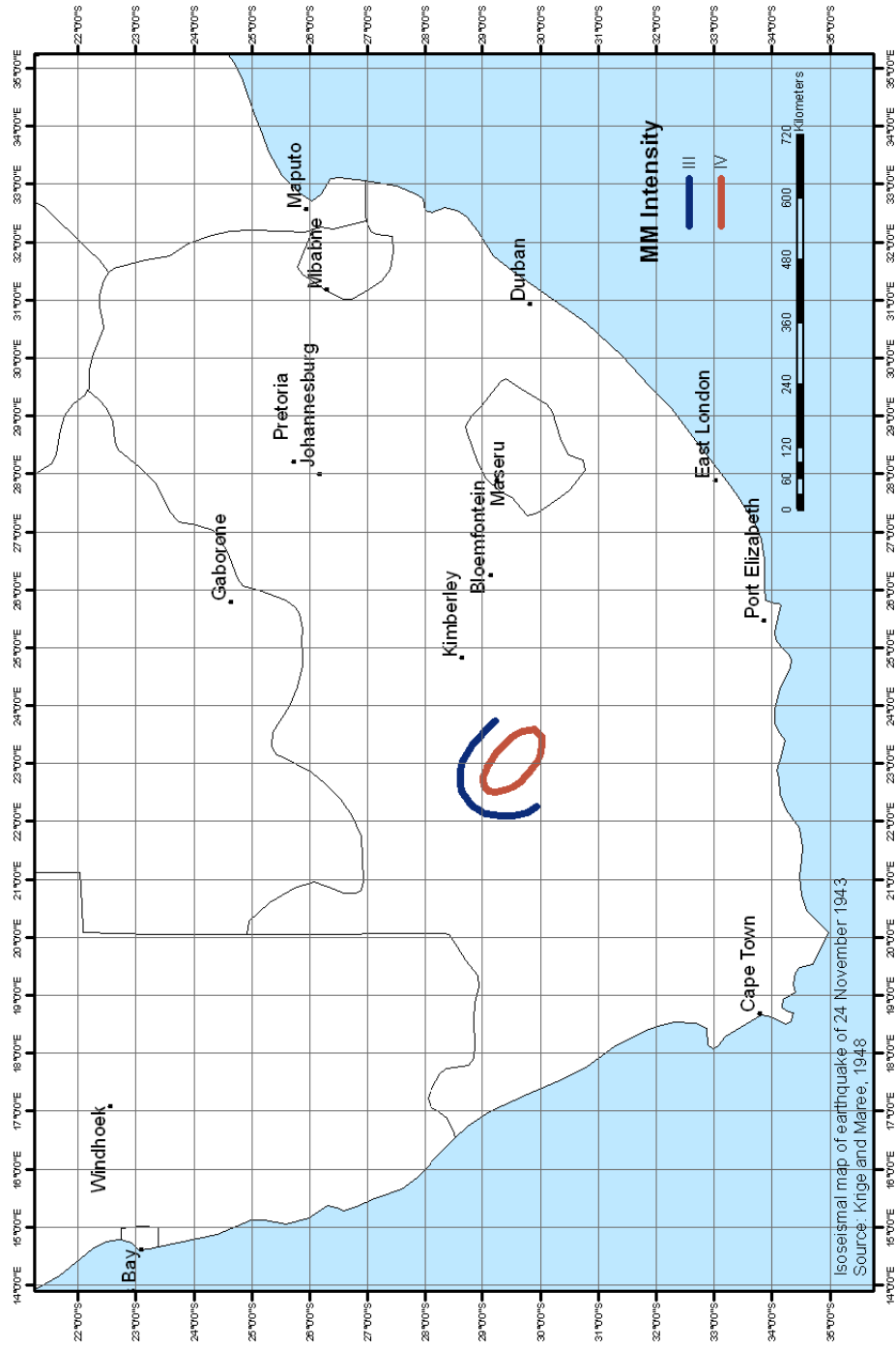


Figure A10 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 24-Nov-1943

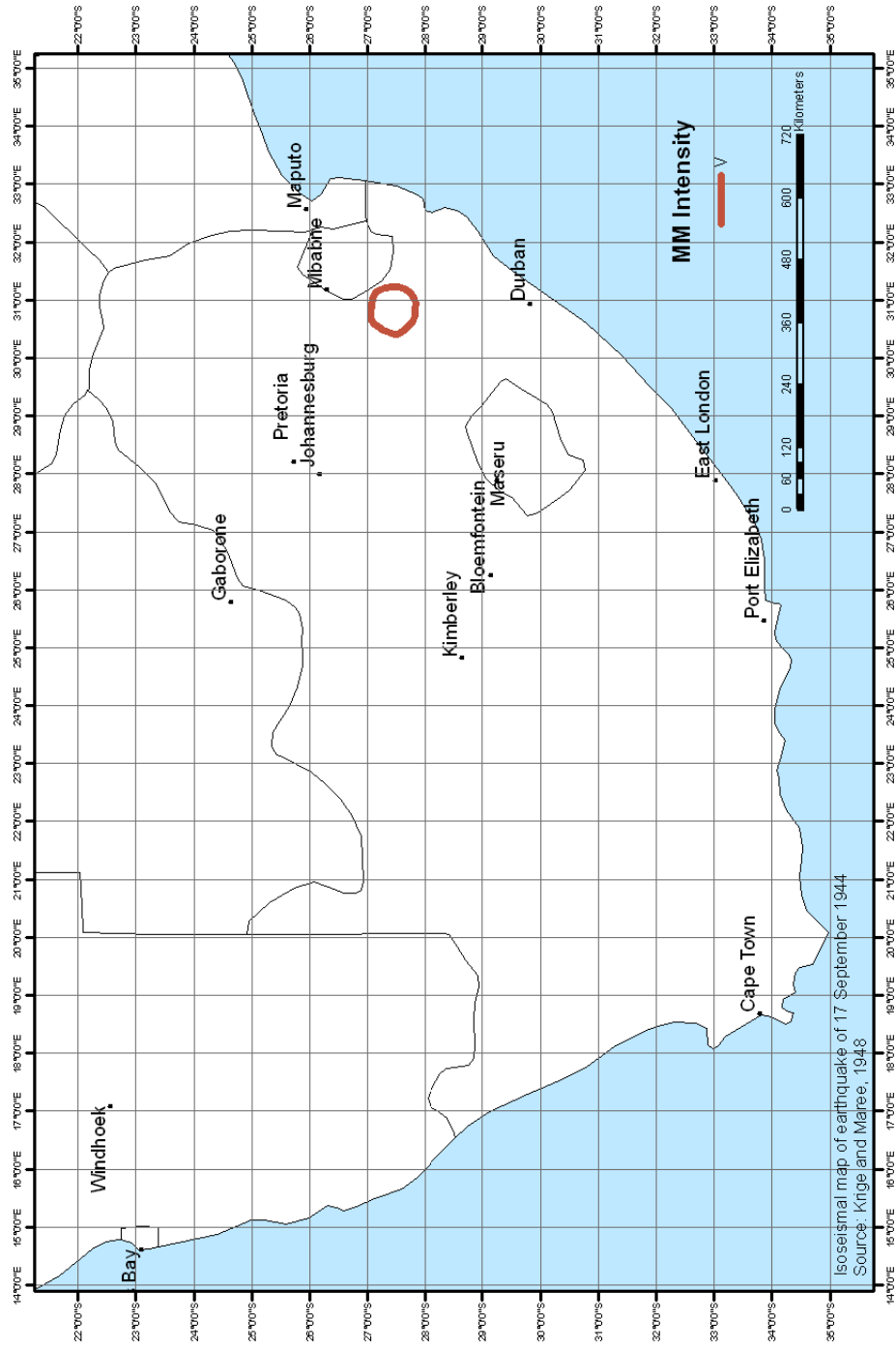


Figure A11 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 17-Sep-1944

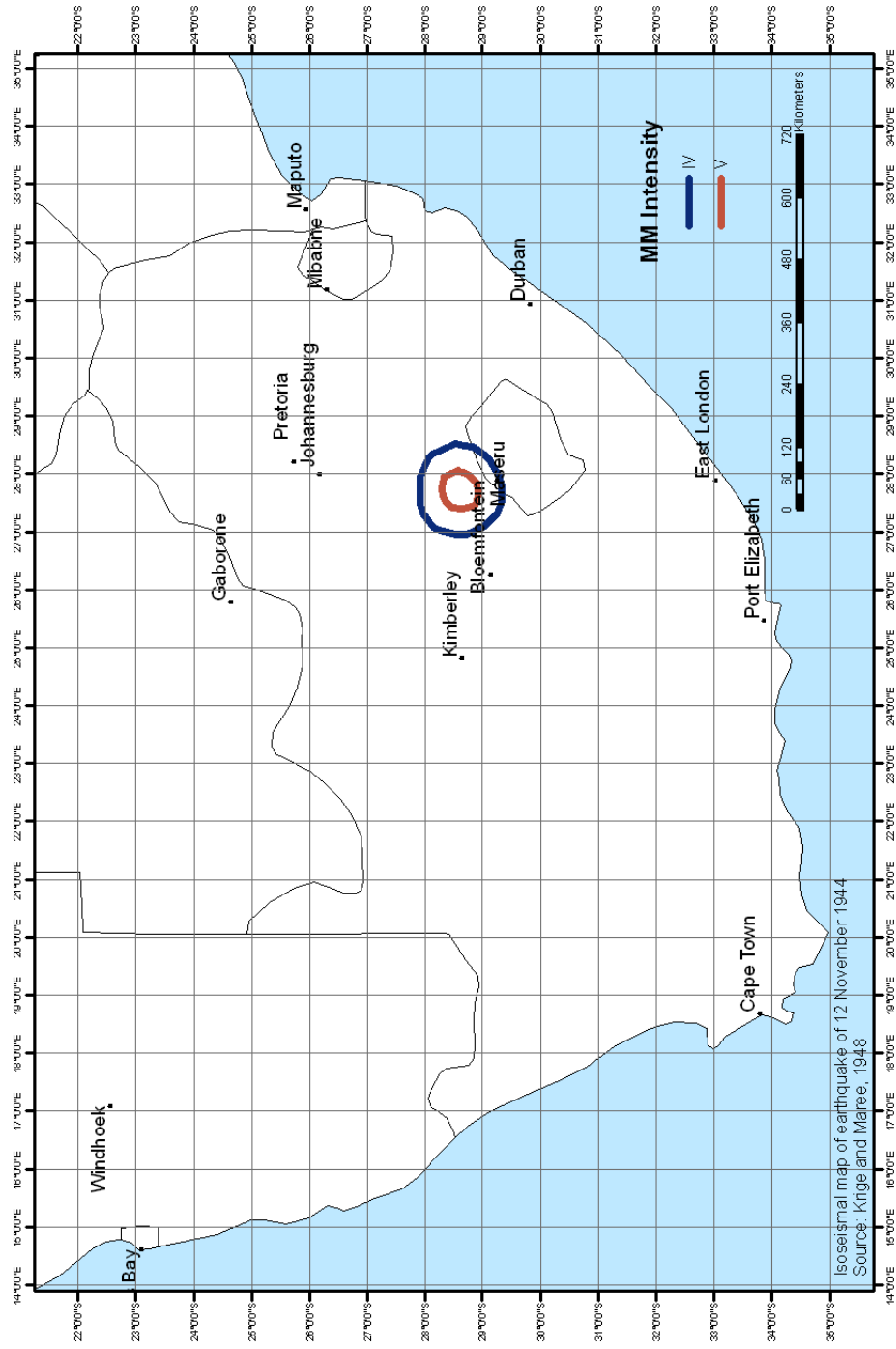


Figure A12 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 12-Nov-1944

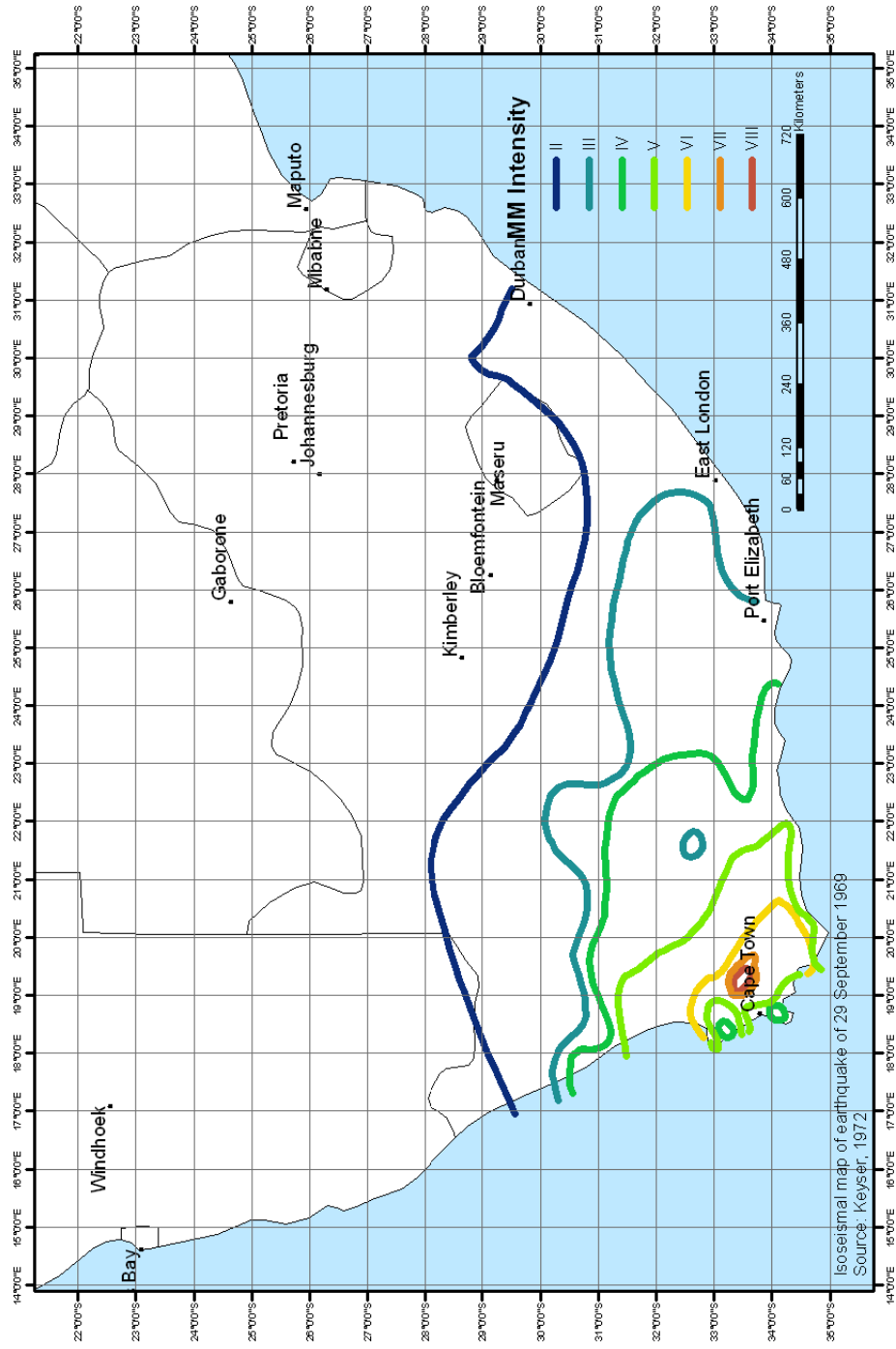


Figure A13 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Sep-1969

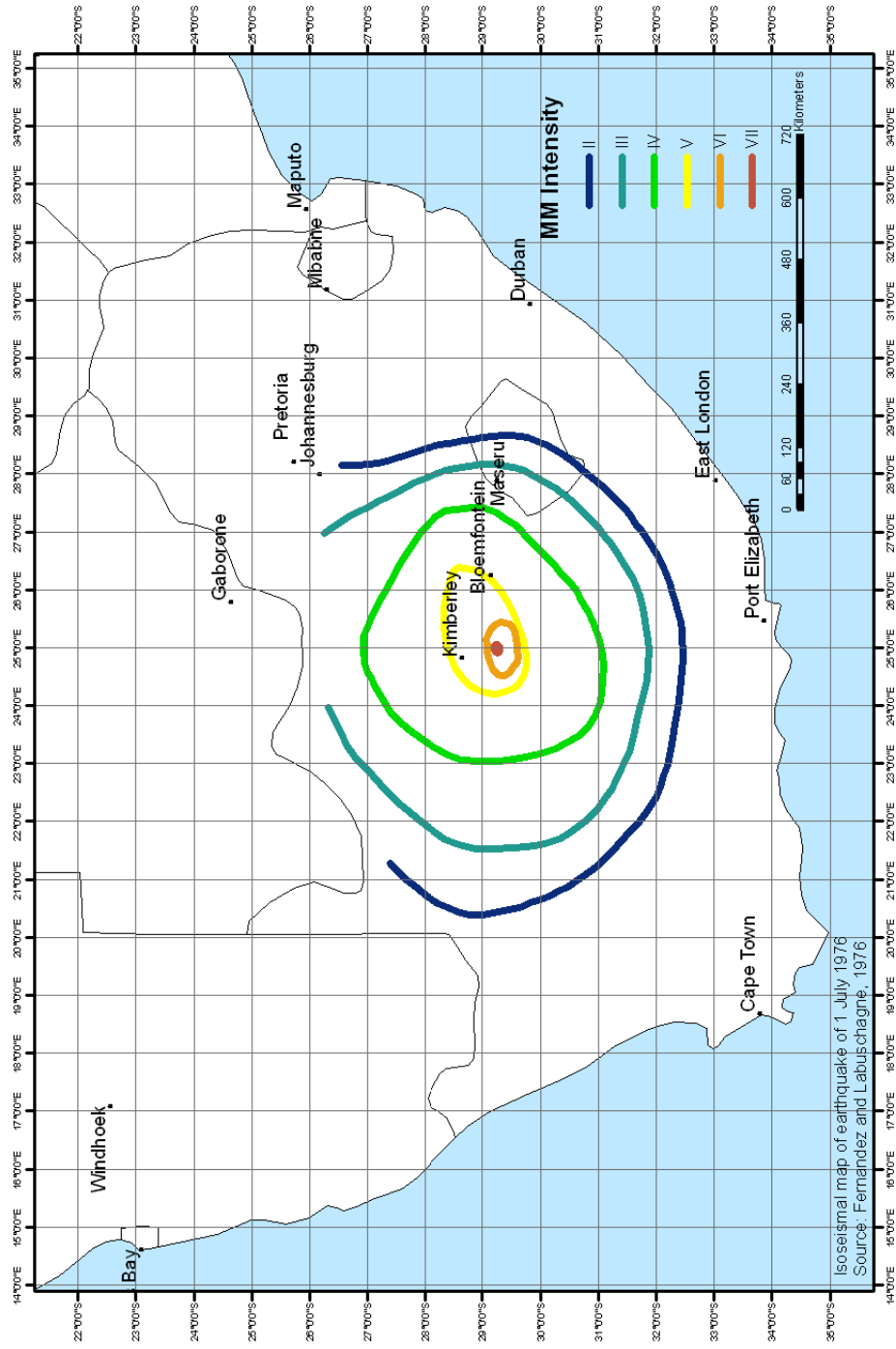


Figure A14 Isosismal map of earthquake of 1-Jul-1976

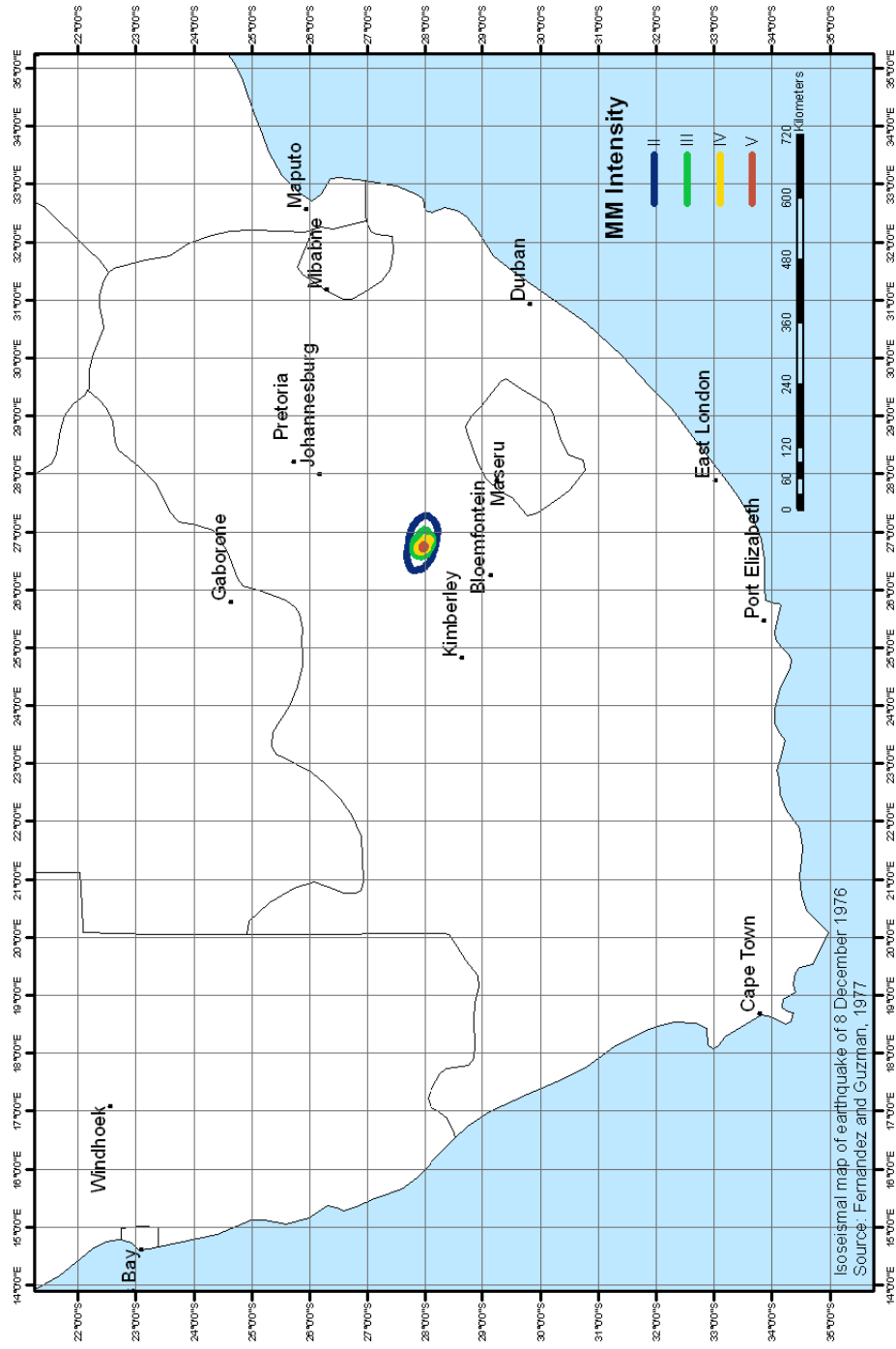


Figure A15 Isosismal map of earthquake of 8-Dec-1976

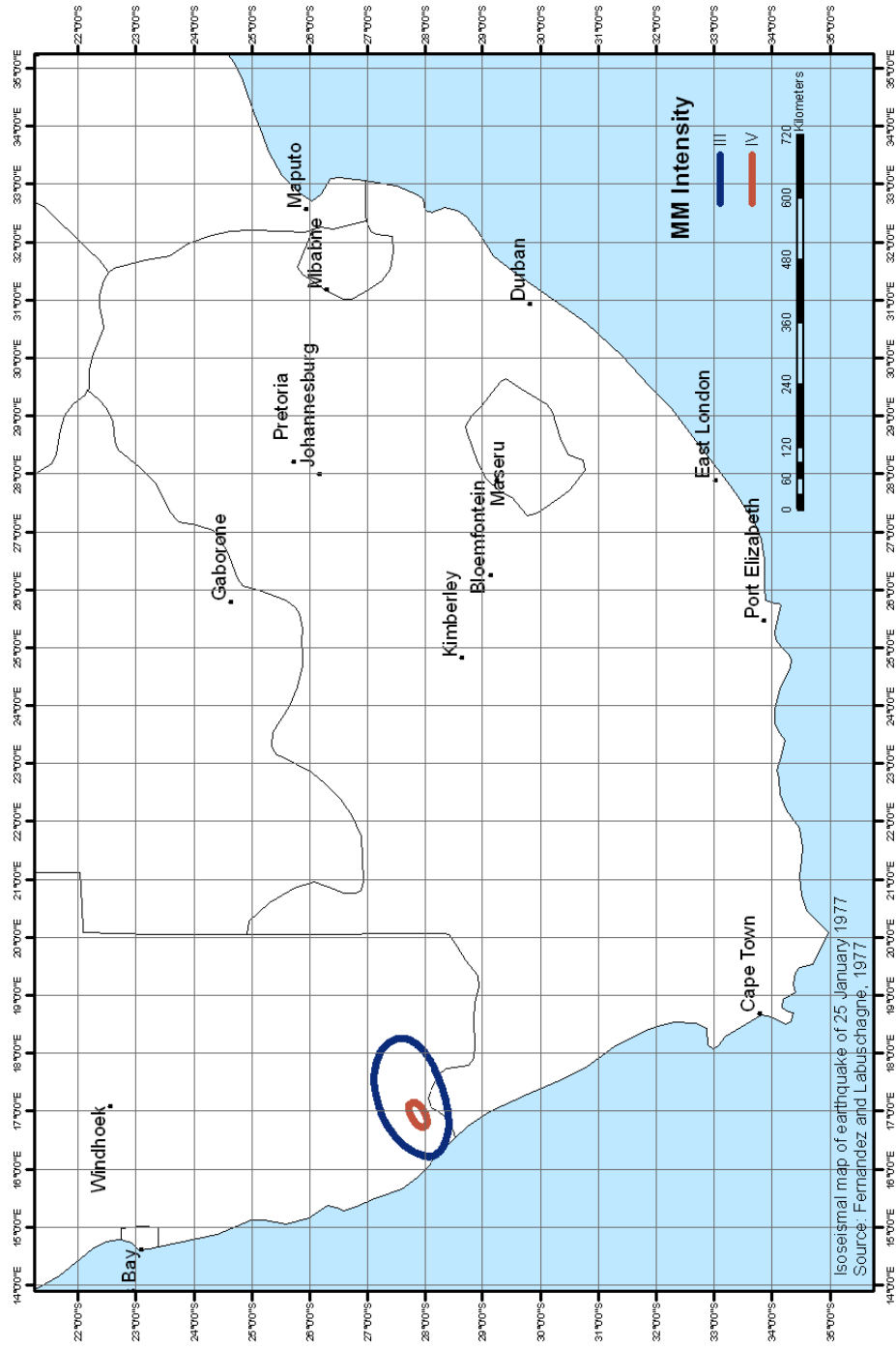


Figure A16 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 25-Jan-1977

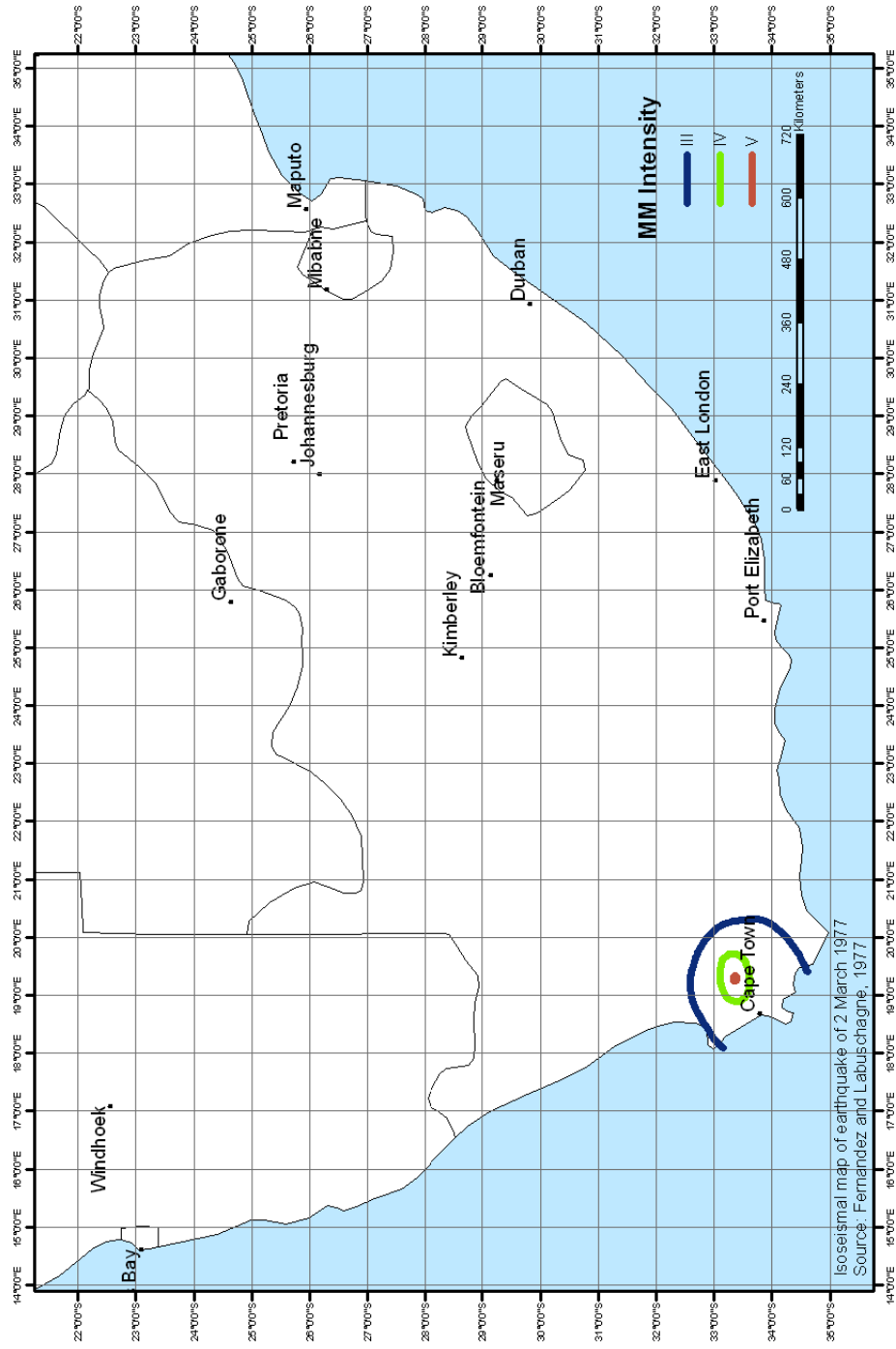


Figure A17 Isosismal map of earthquake of 2-Mar-1977

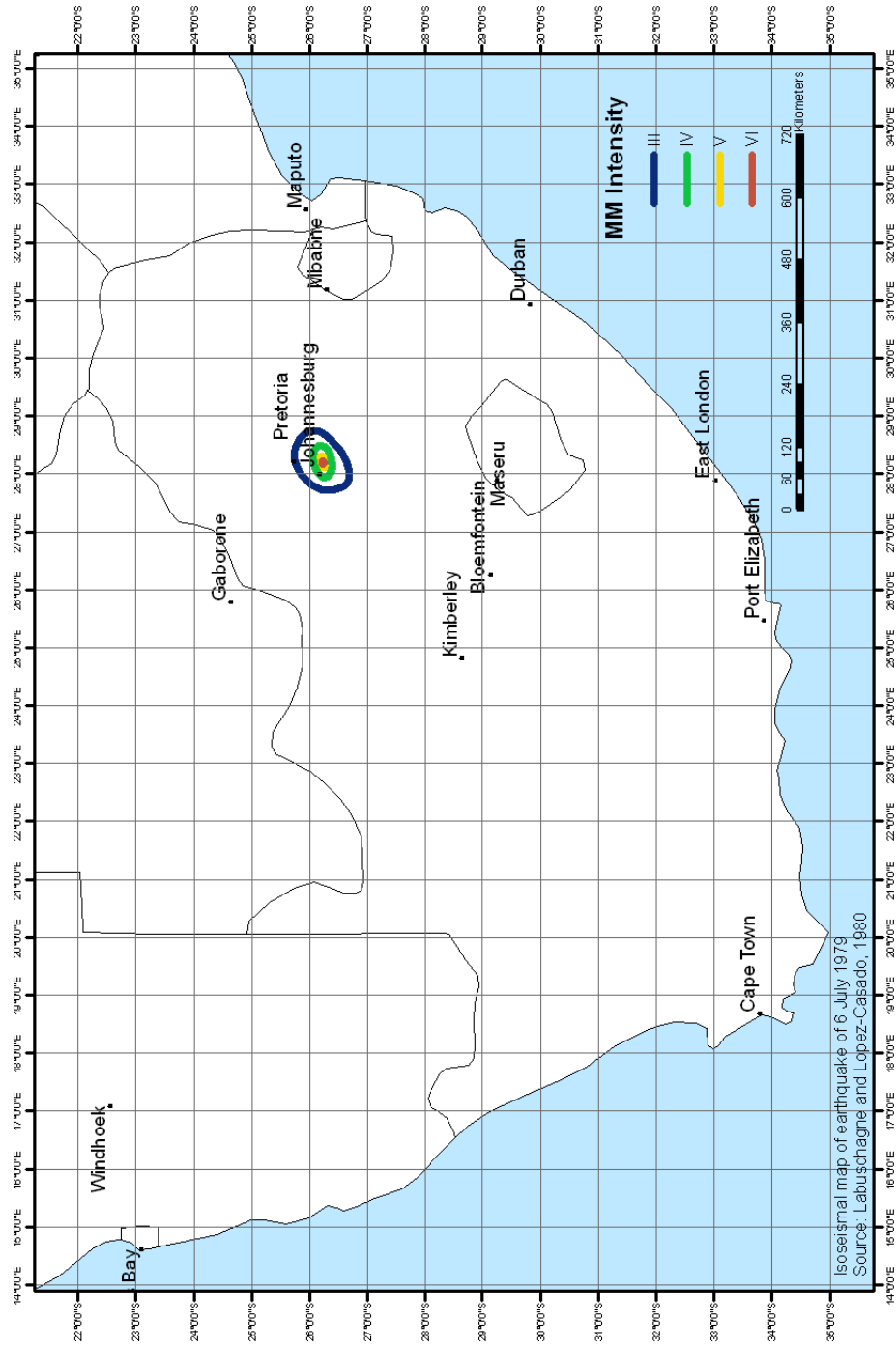


Figure A18 Isosismal map of earthquake of 6-Jul-1979

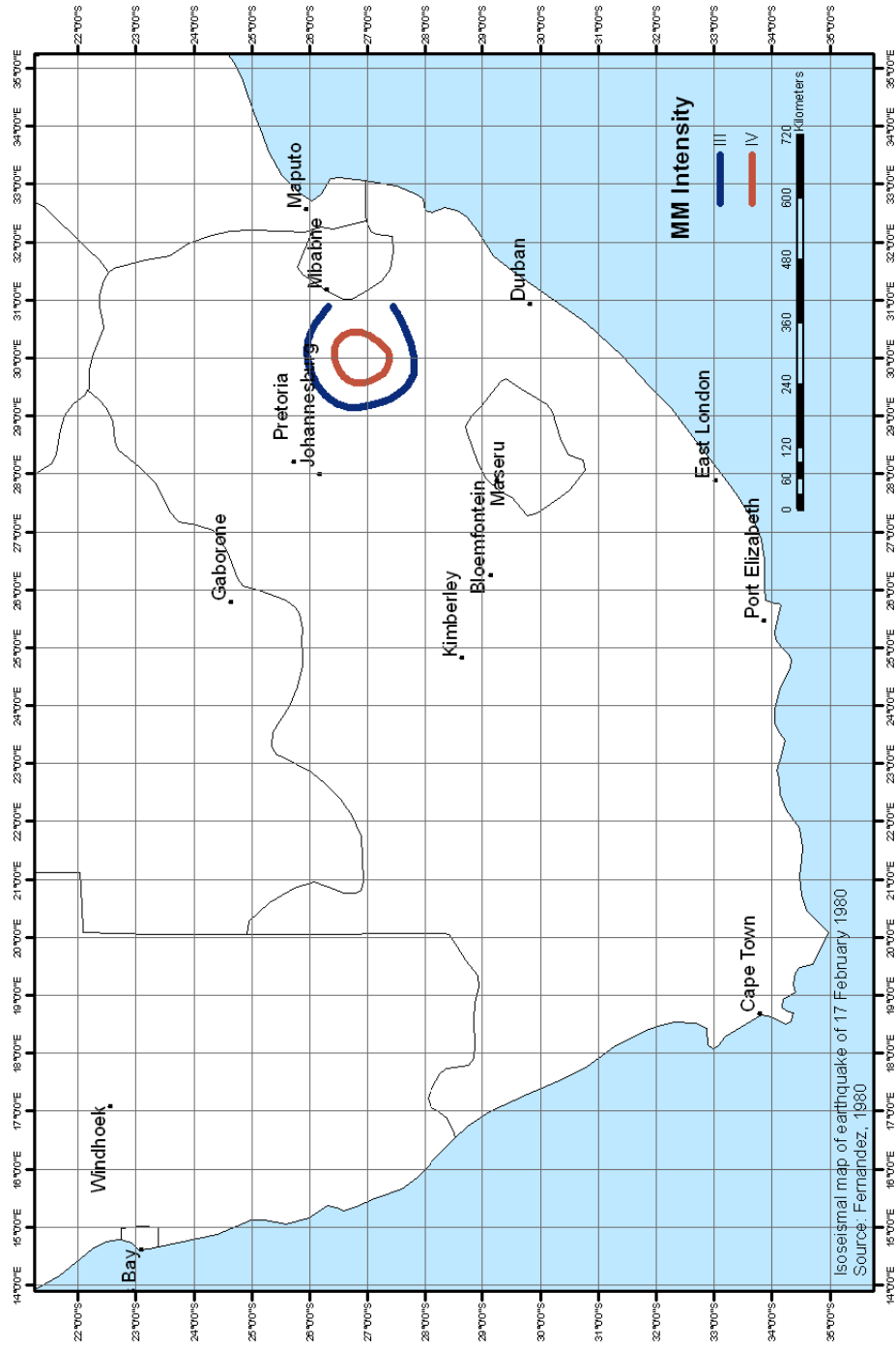


Figure A19 Isosismal map of earthquake of 17-Feb-1980

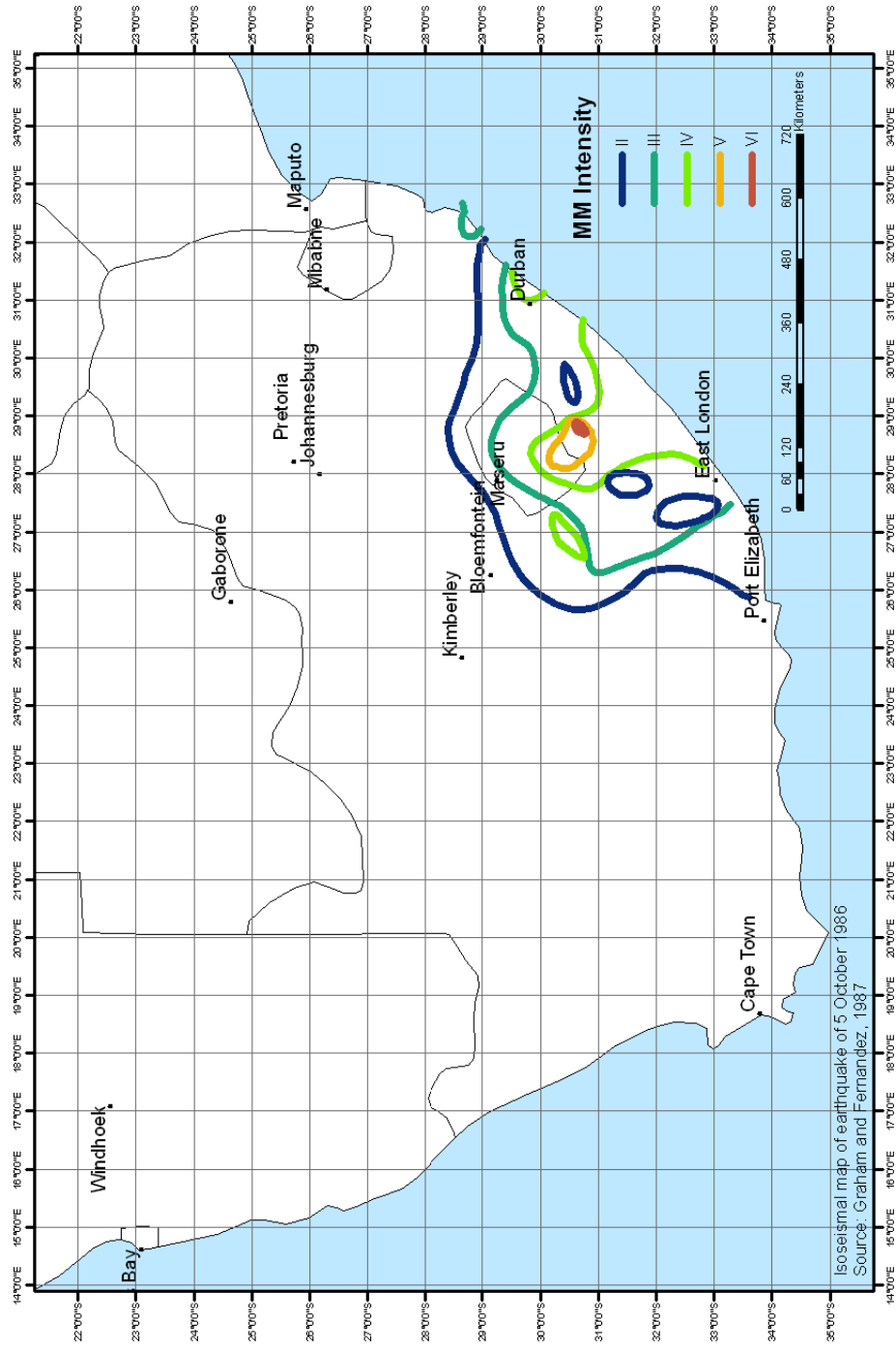


Figure A20 Isosismal map of earthquake of 5-Oct-1986

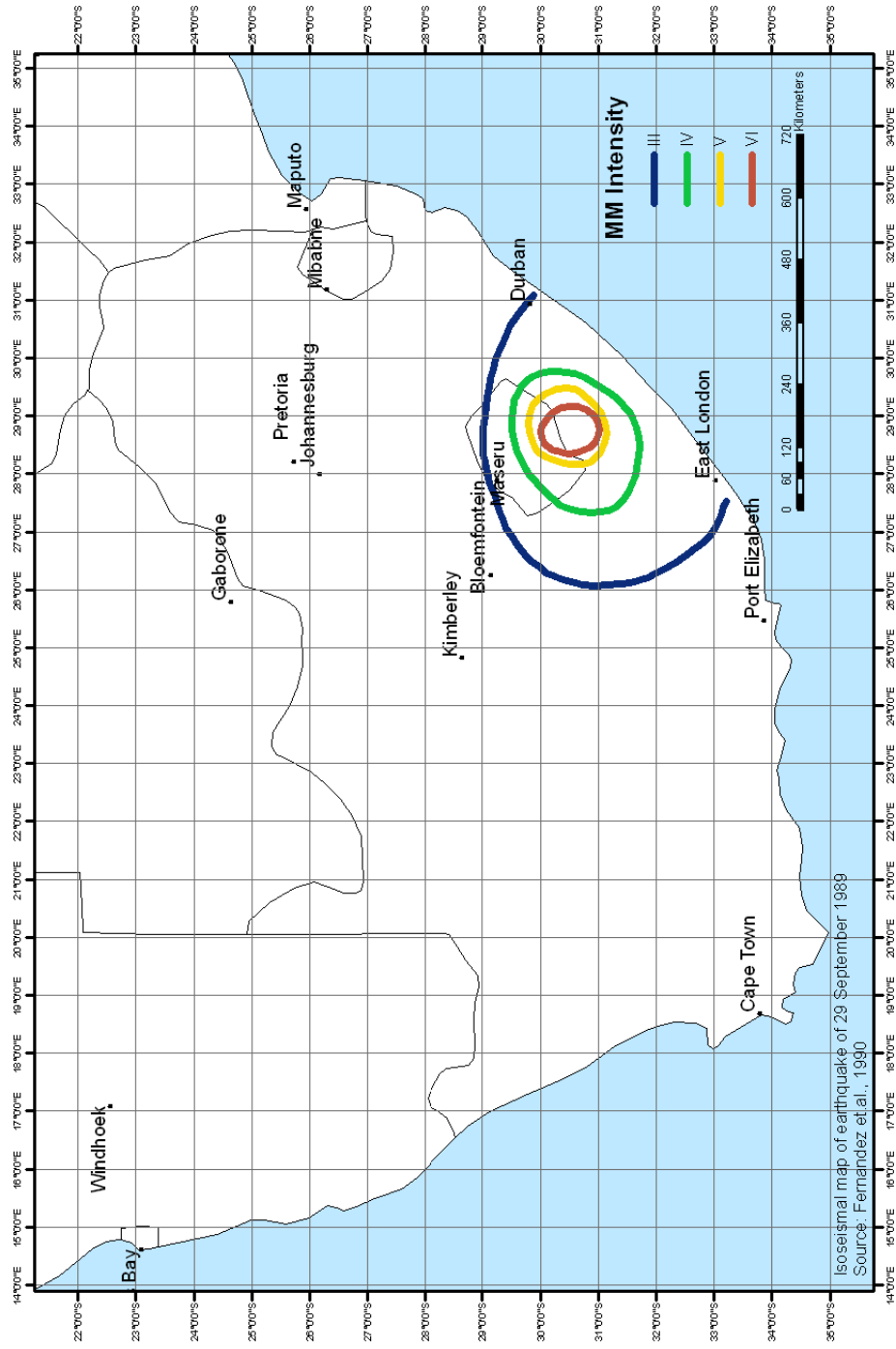


Figure A21 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 29-Sep-1989

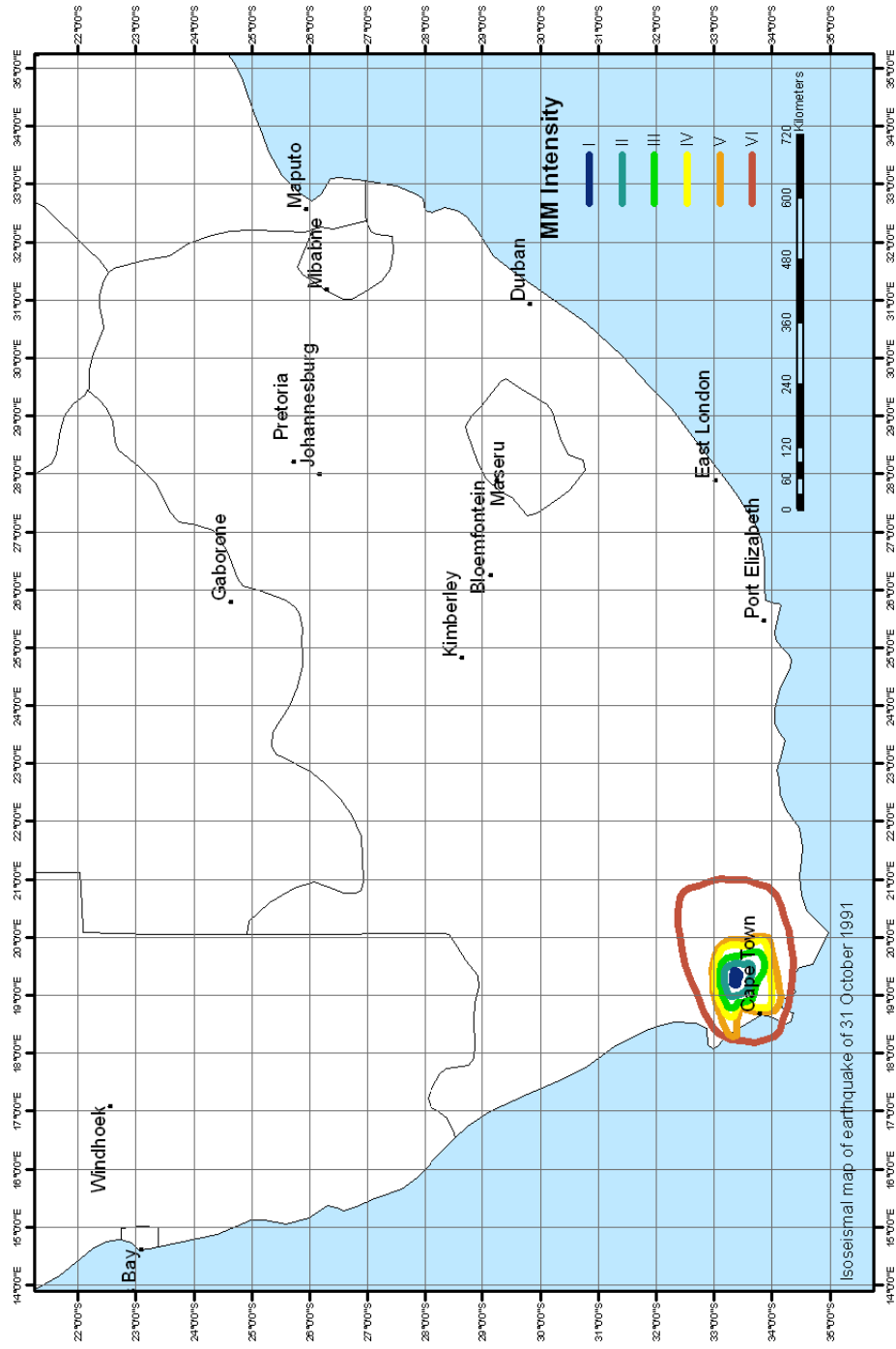


Figure A22 Isosismal map of earthquake of 31-Oct-1991

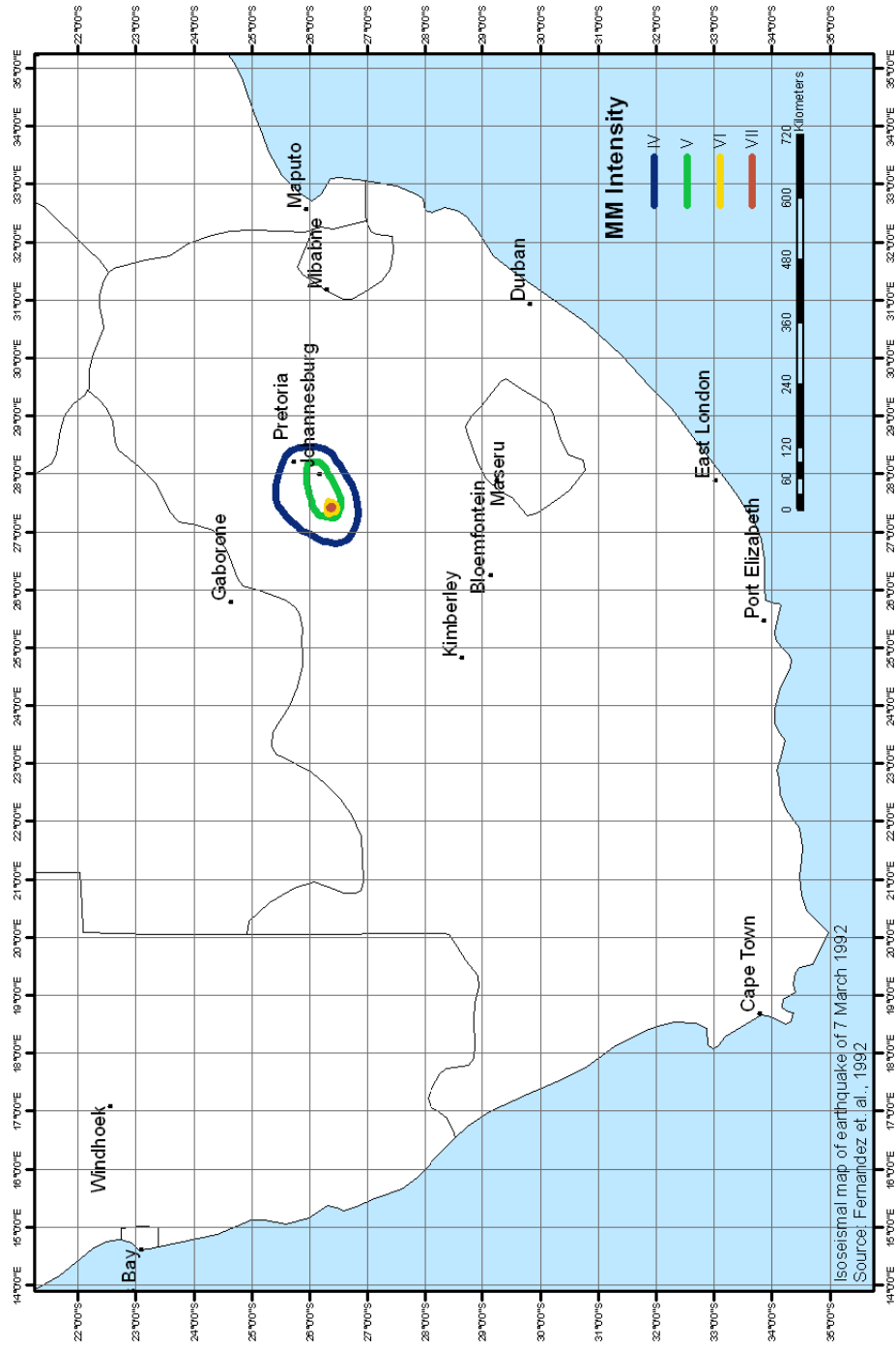


Figure A23 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 7-Mar-1992

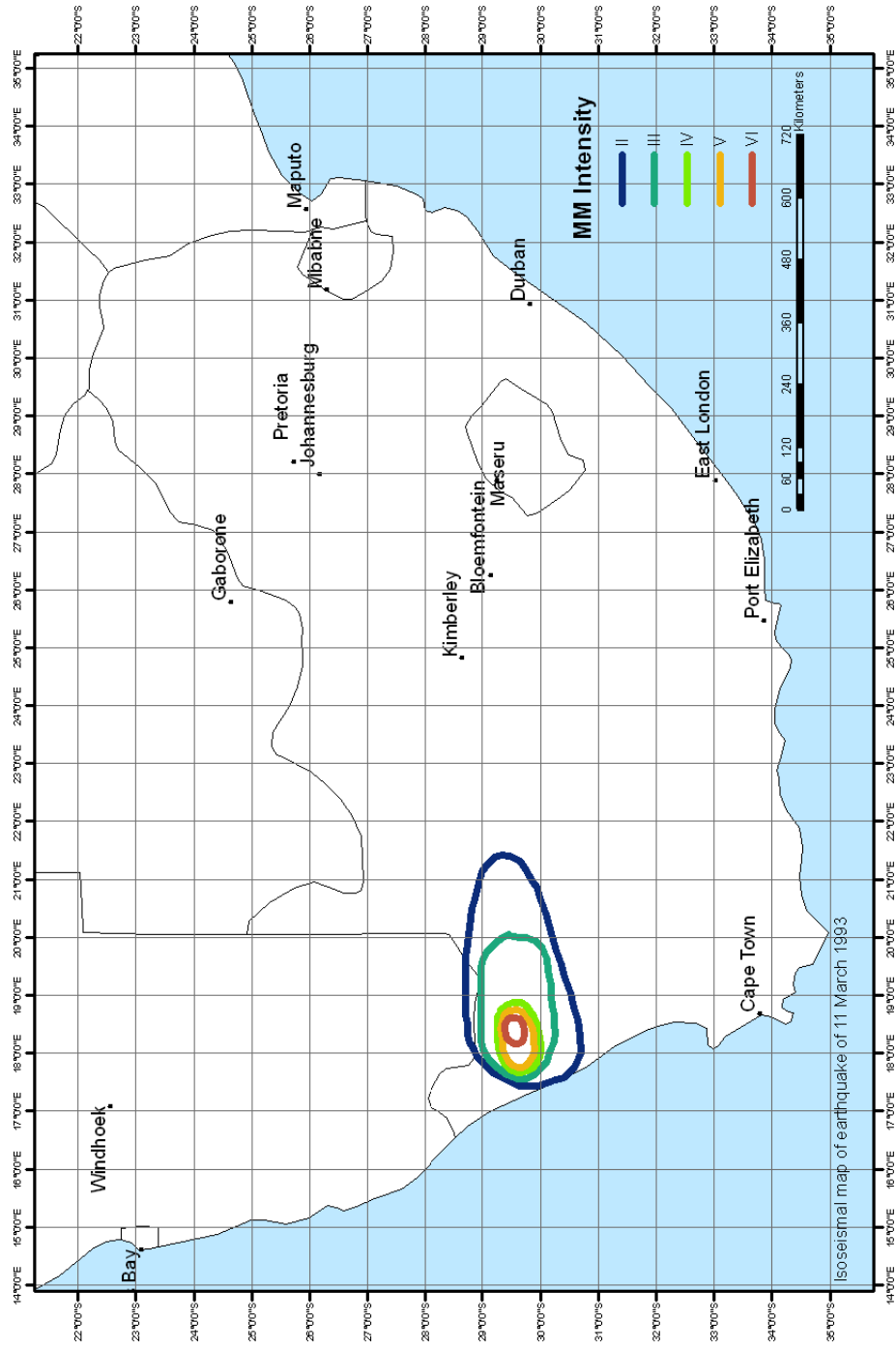


Figure A24 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 11-Mar-1993

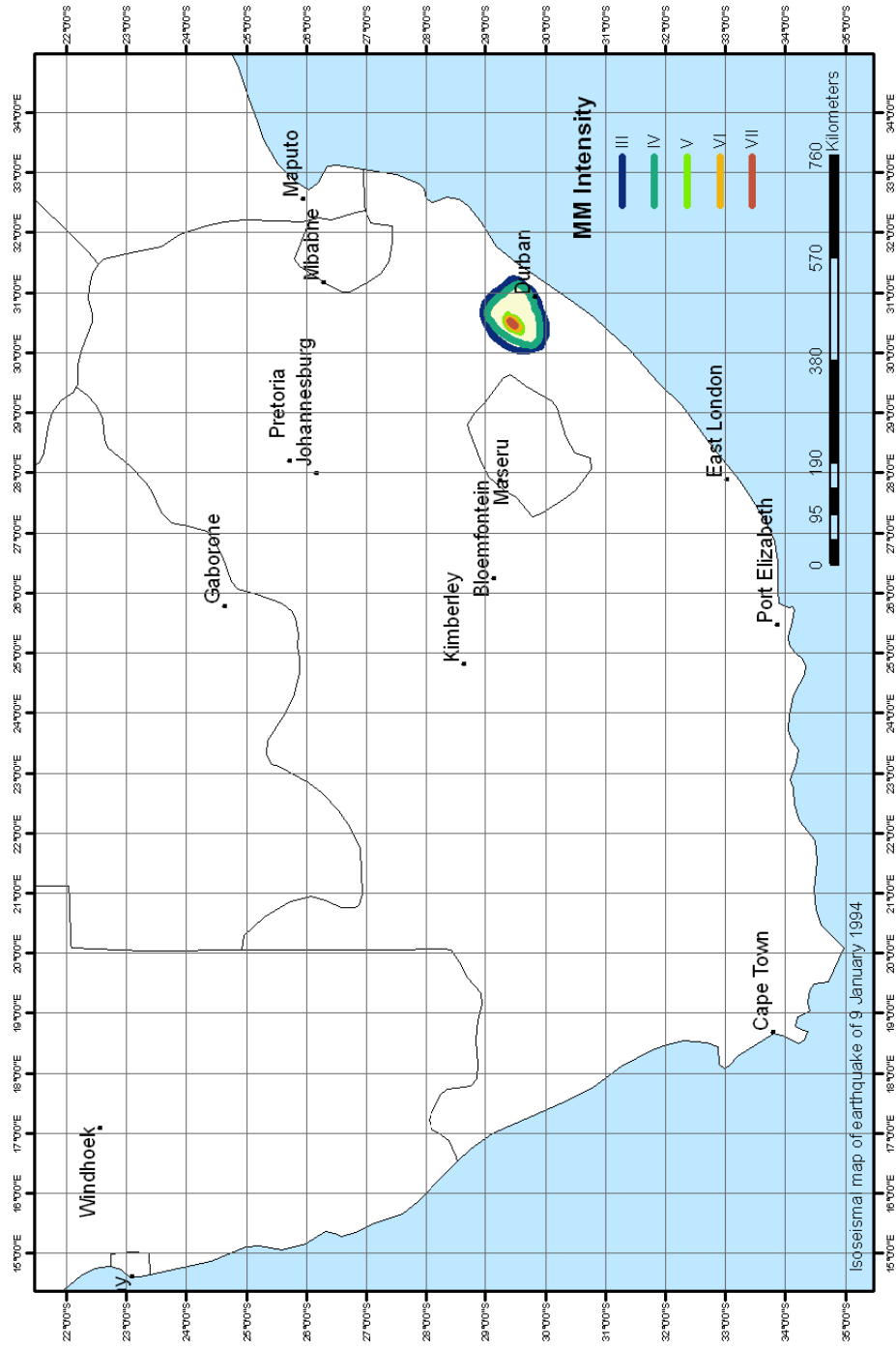


Figure A25 Isosismal map of earthquake of 9-Jan-1994

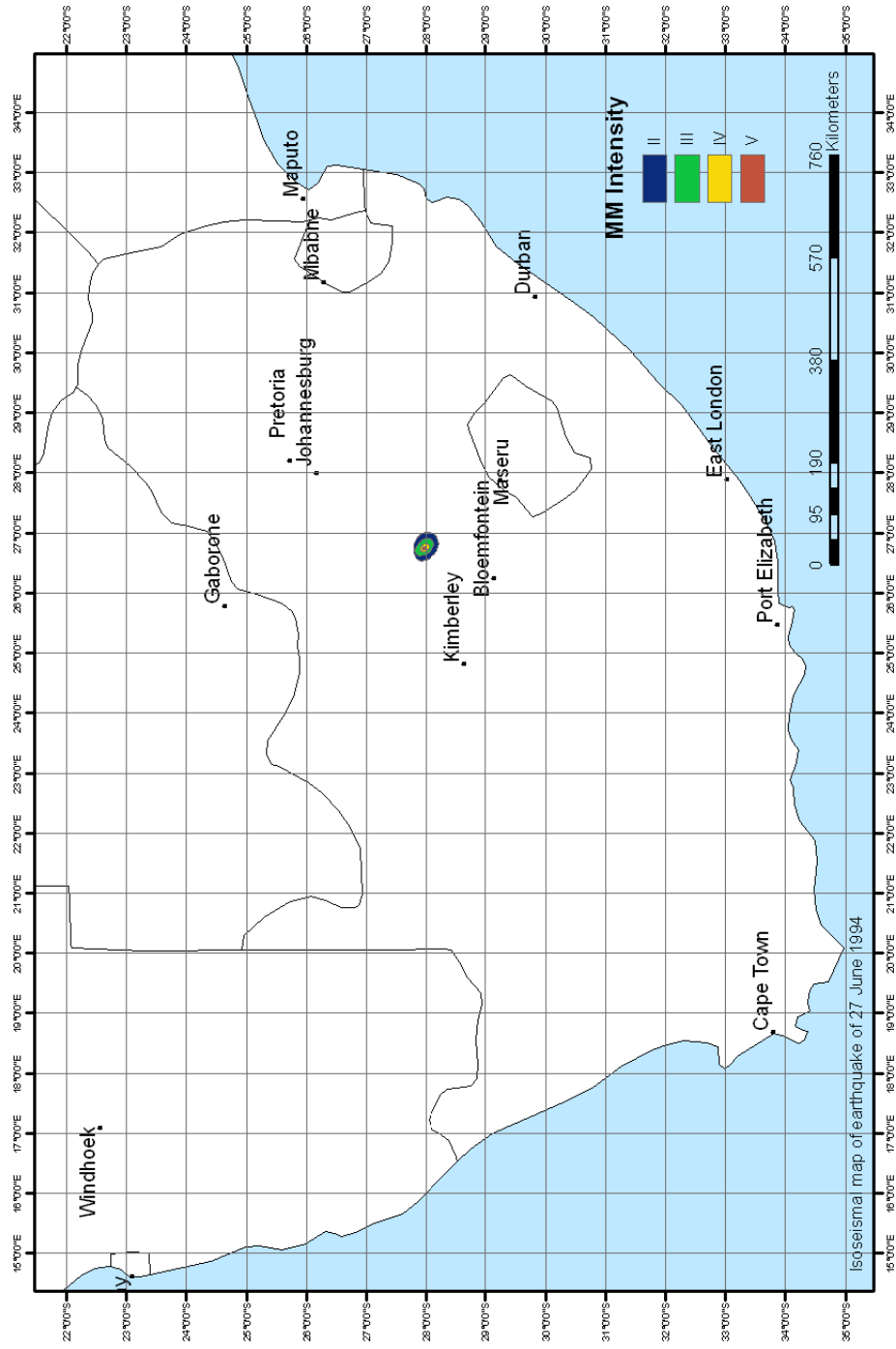


Figure A26 Isosismal map of earthquake of 27-Jun-1994

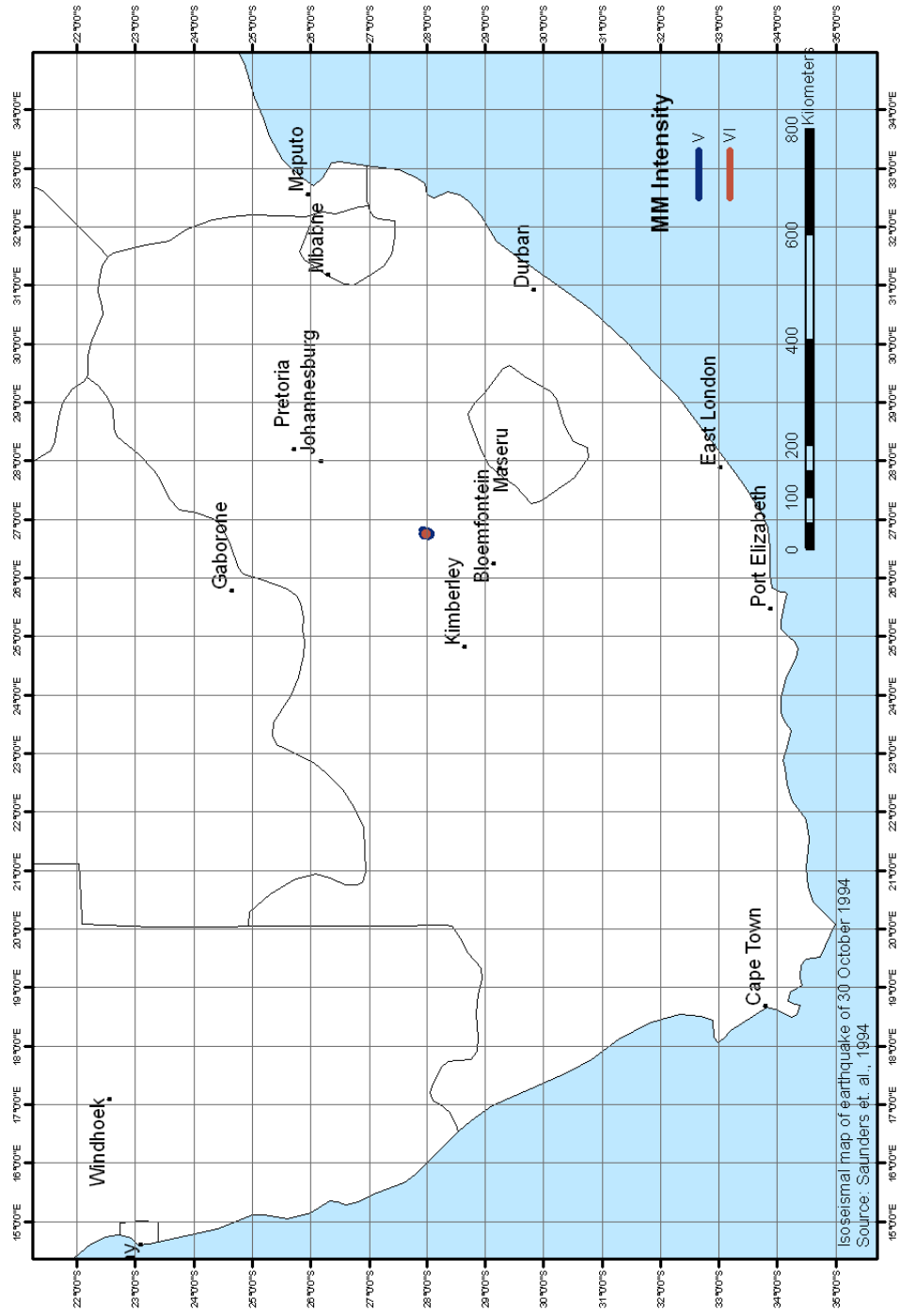


Figure A27 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 30-Oct-1994

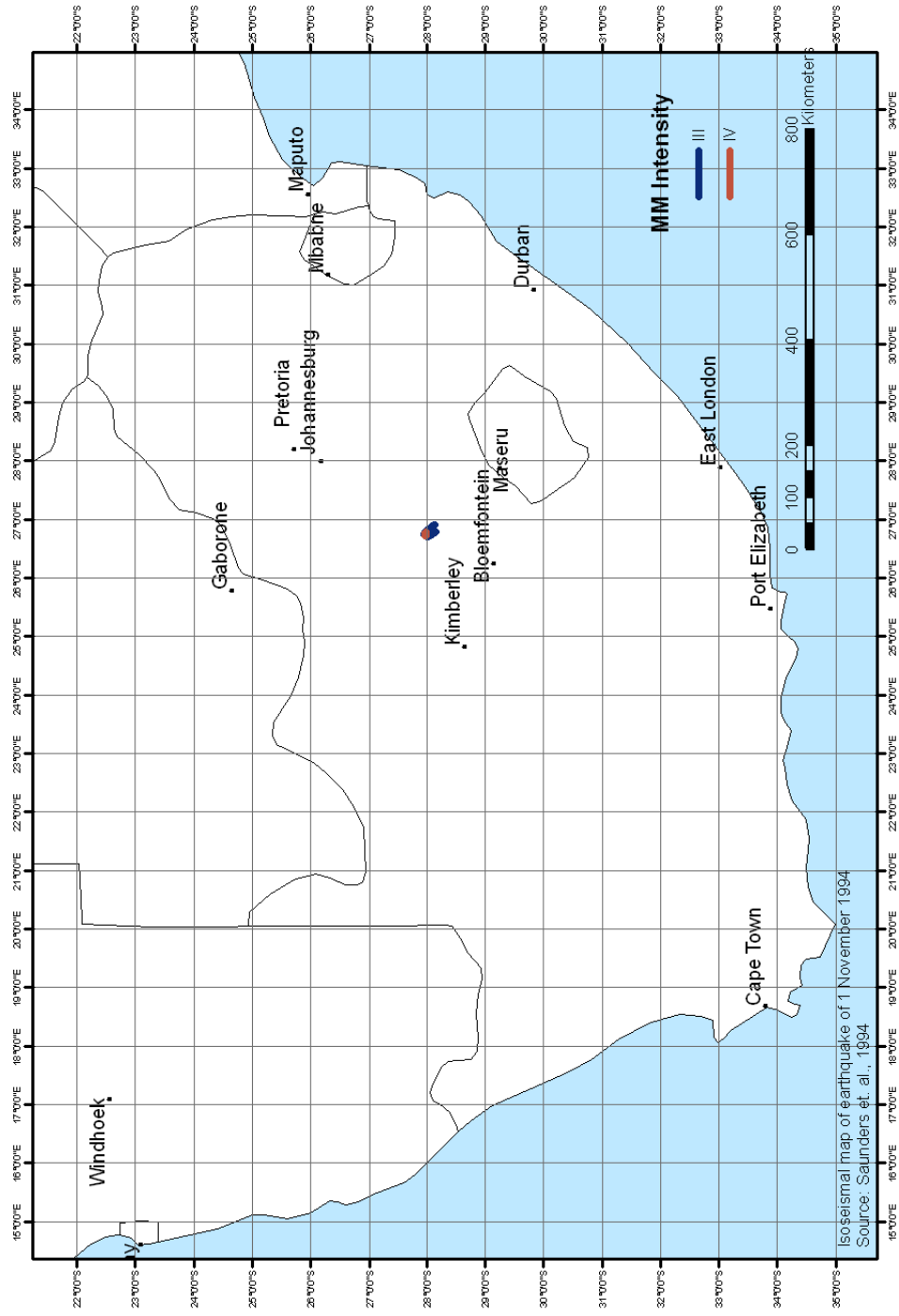


Figure A28 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 1-Nov-1994

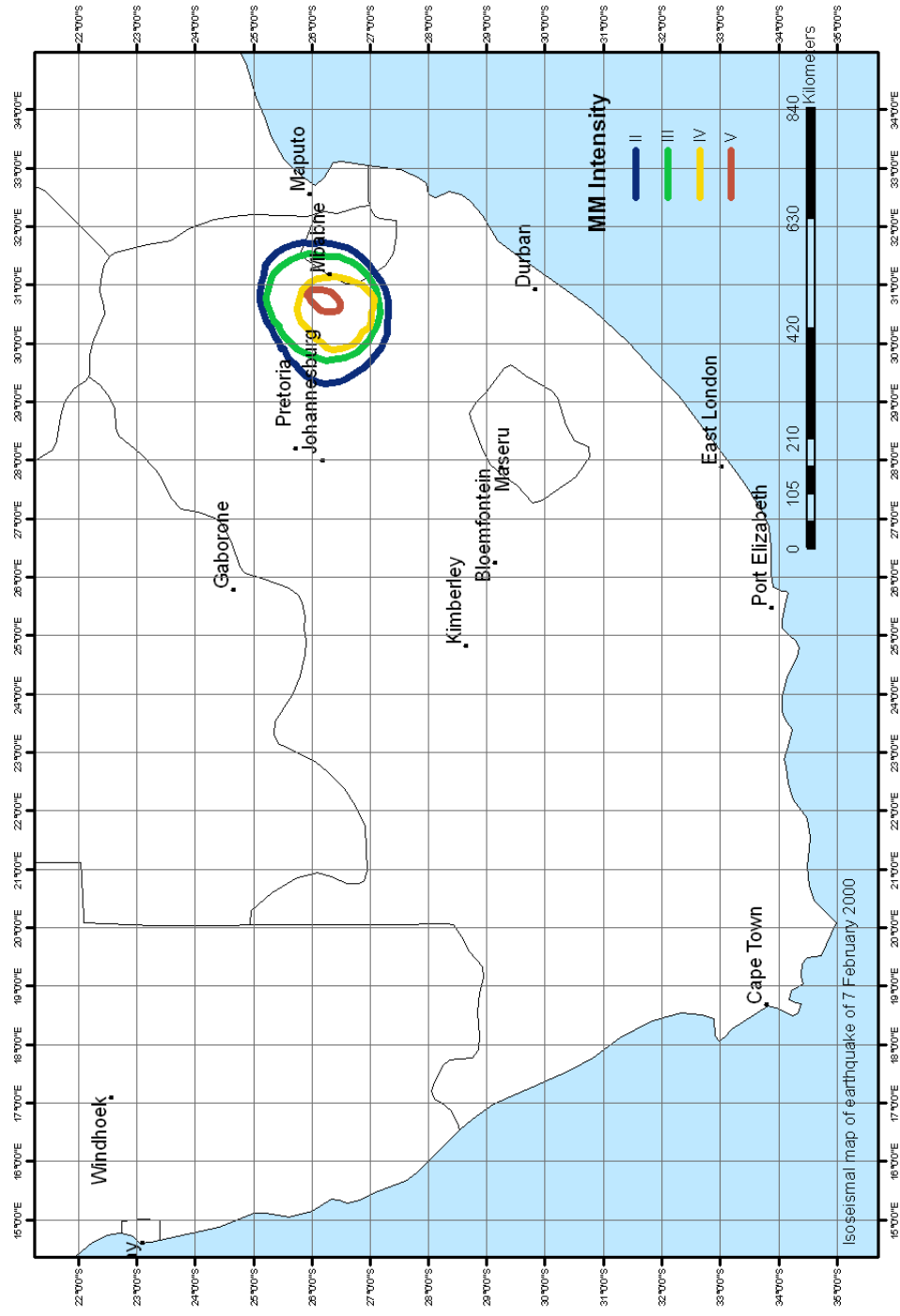


Figure A29 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 7-Feb-2000

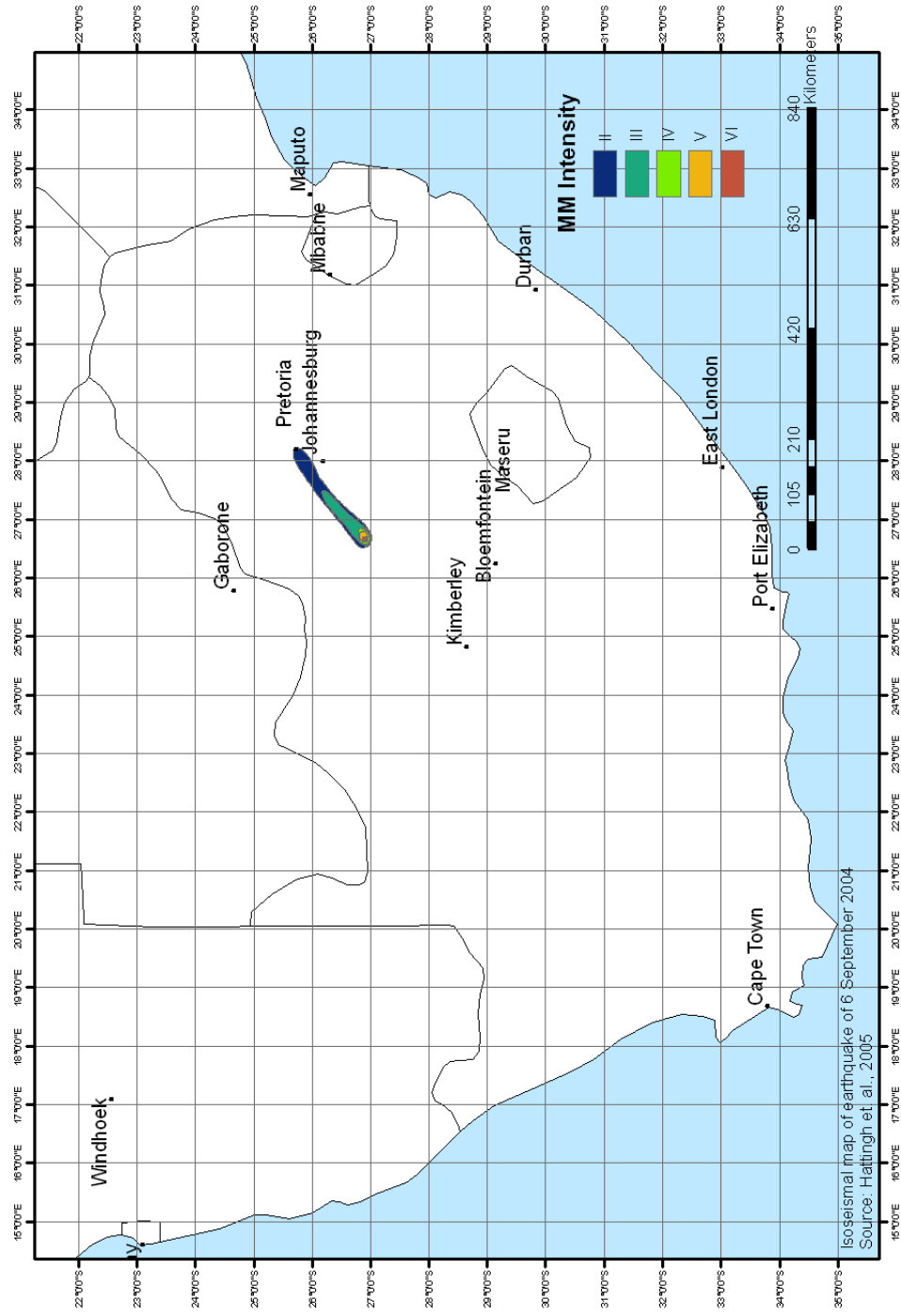


Figure A30 Isoseismal map of earthquake of 6-Sep-2004

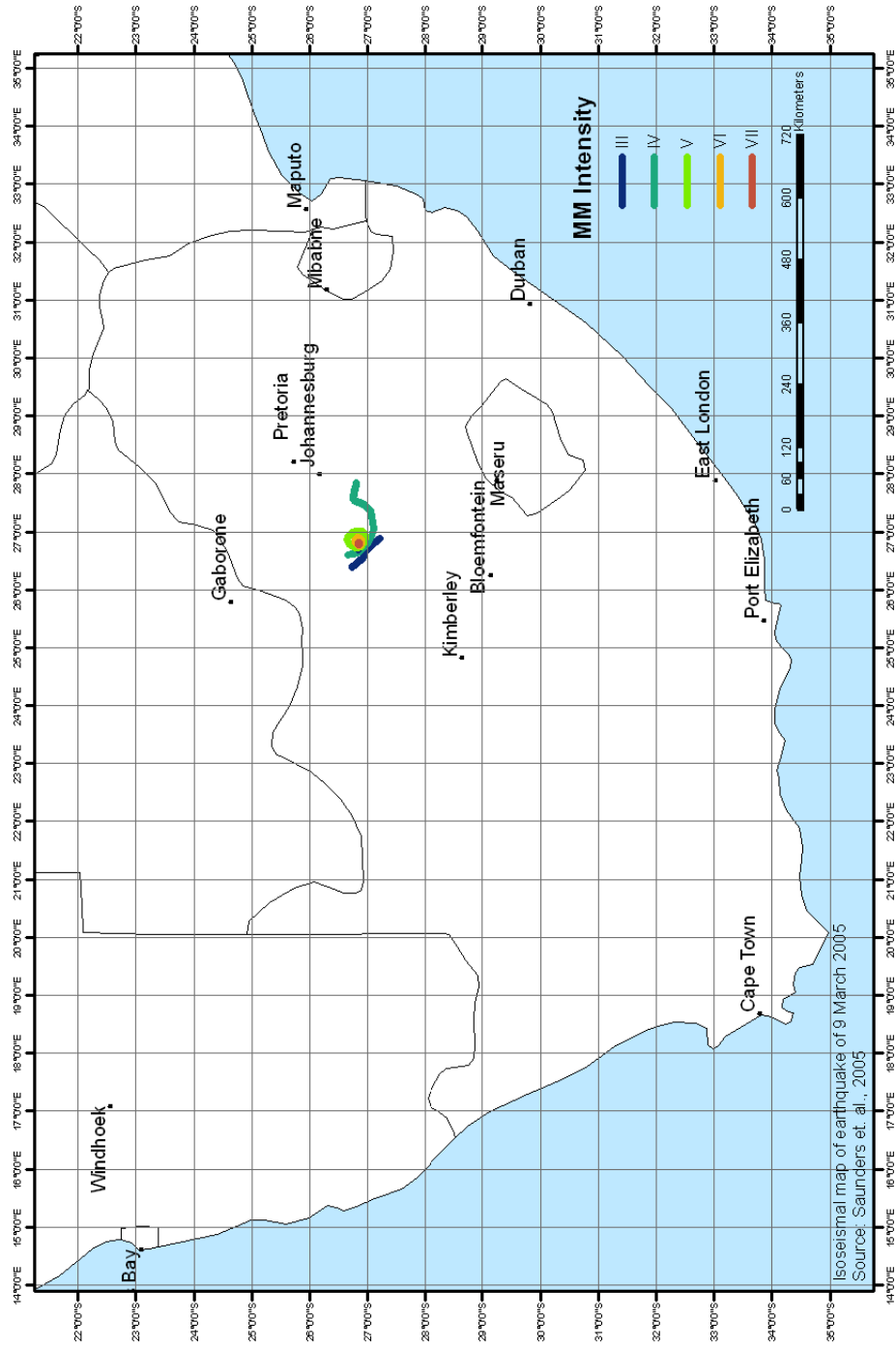


Figure A31 Isosismal map of earthquake of 9-Mar-2005

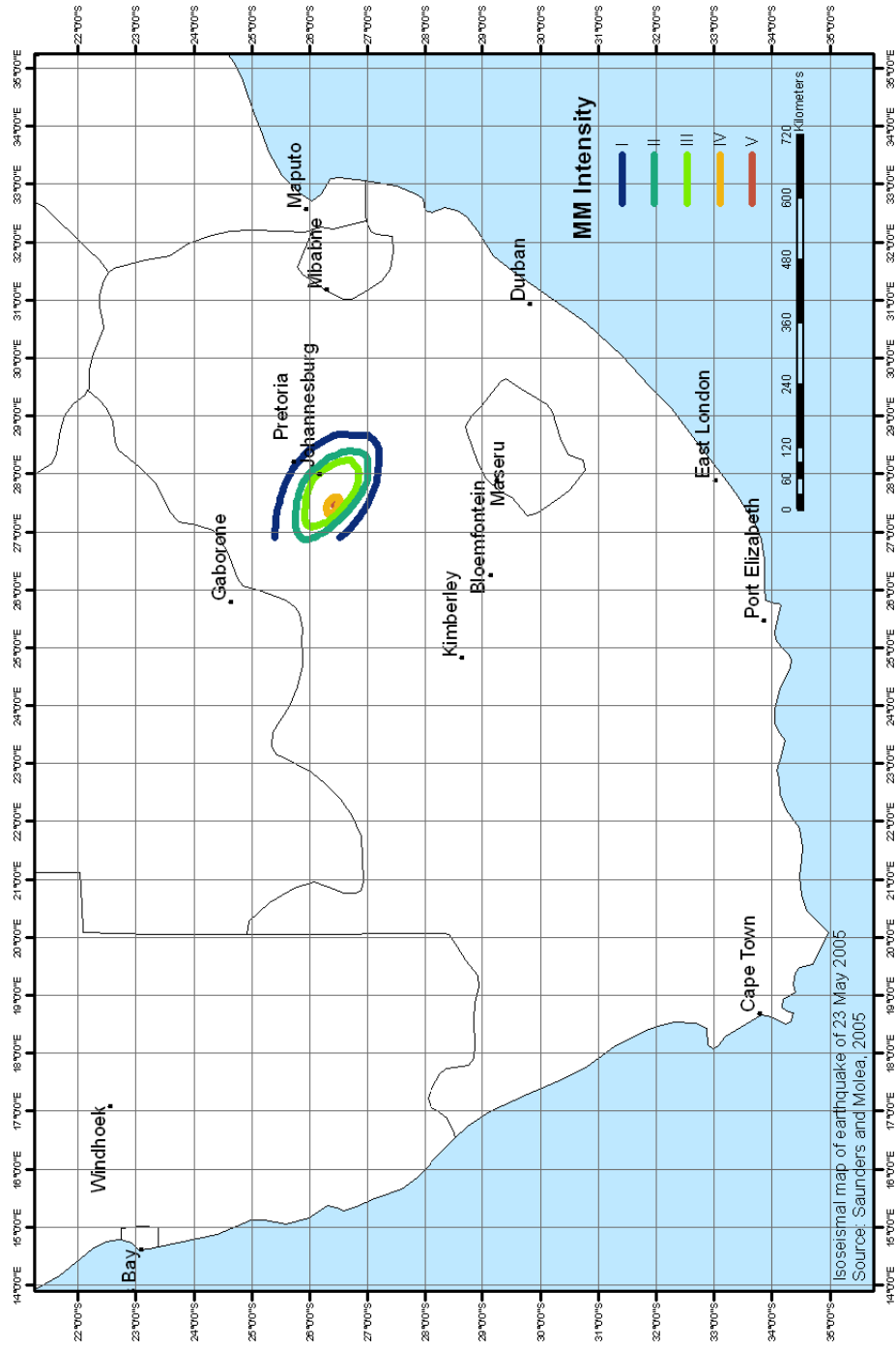


Figure A32 Isosismal map of earthquake of 23-May-2005