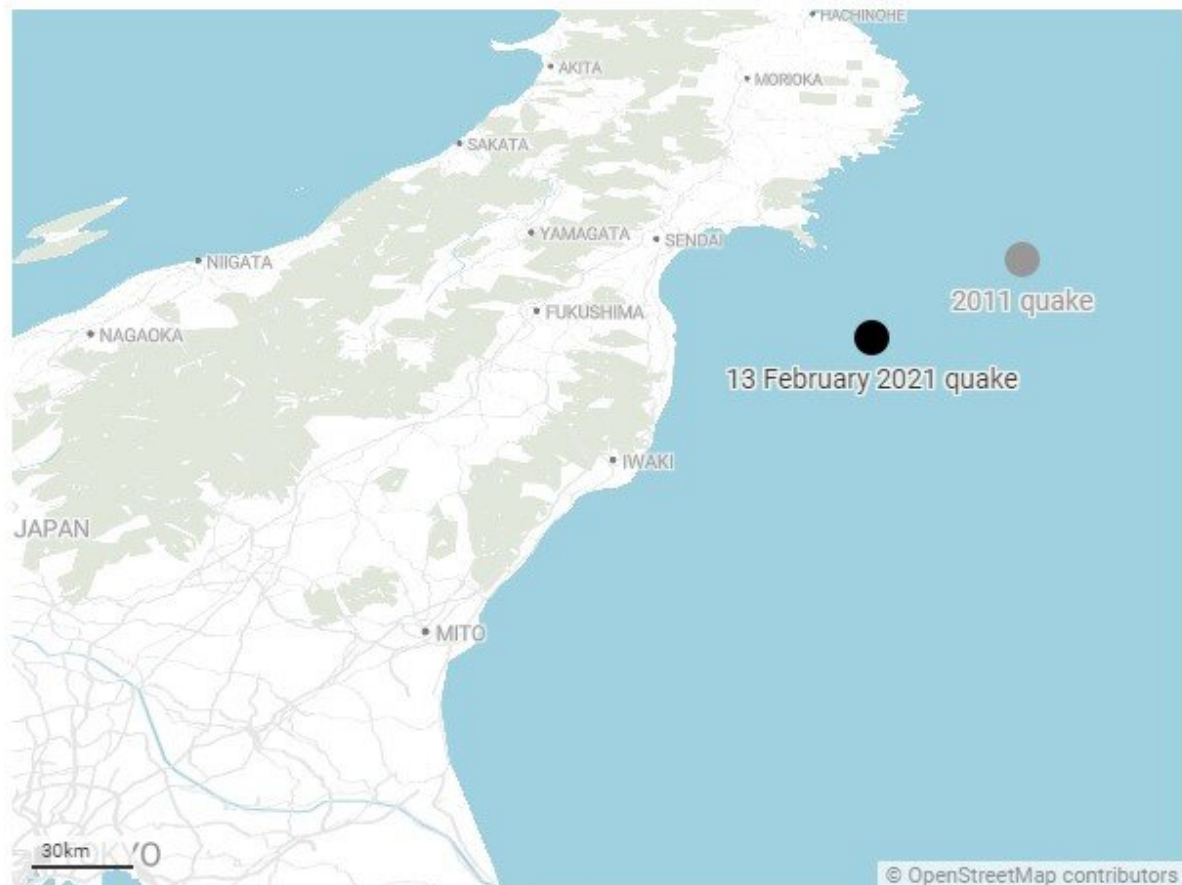


The Fukushima quake may be an echo of the 2011 disaster—and a warning for the future

February 15 2021, by Mark Quigley

Epicentres of the 2021 and 2011 quakes



Credit: The Conversation

A [7.1 magnitude earthquake](#) was recorded off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture in northeastern Japan on Saturday night, [injuring around 100 people](#), closing roads and trains, and leaving almost a million people without electricity overnight.

It came almost 10 years after the nearby [Tohoku quake of March 2011](#), a magnitude 9.0 [earthquake](#) that caused a catastrophic tsunami and resulted in thousands of deaths and a nuclear reactor meltdown.

In the hours after Saturday's quake, there were several aftershocks up to magnitude 5, and [officials warned](#) there could be more to come.

The Japan Meteorological Agency said the quake itself was an [aftershock](#) of the 2011 event. That might seem odd, but aftershocks of a major earthquake can persist for [years and even decades](#).

How do you know if it's an aftershock?

The earthquake occurred in what's called a "[subduction zone](#)," where the Pacific tectonic plate slides under the plate on which northern Japan sits at a rate of [7 to 10 cm per year](#). It's an area where there are a [lot of earthquakes](#). It was a structurally simple earthquake: what's called a "thrust" or "reverse slip" quake, in which rock above the fault moves up and over the rock below the fault.

In areas with low seismic activity, we can recognize aftershock patterns for years and decades after a major quake. The [Christchurch earthquake of 2016](#), for example, was an aftershock of the 2010 quake. Some scientists think aftershock sequences in regions like the eastern U.S. and Australia may persist for [centuries](#).

In these seismically quiet places, it's relatively easier to spot aftershocks. The main hallmark is that the rate of quakes in an area is higher after a

major quake than it was before. When the rate of quakes has dropped back to what it was originally, we say the aftershocks have stopped.

However, in places like Japan with high seismic activity, it can be hard to say whether one earthquake is an aftershock of another.

On one hand, the rates of aftershocks reduced to pre-2011 rates within about 3 years of the Tohoku earthquake and thus the sequence may have concluded.

On the other hand, rates of seismic activity were continuing to decrease in a fashion consistent with an ongoing aftershock sequence. And Saturday's earthquake appears to have occurred in an area that generated fewer immediate aftershocks following the 2011 event, suggesting this earthquake could have occurred as rupture of a remaining "sticky part" of the 2011 fault that generated the Tohoku earthquake.

So was this an aftershock?

It's certainly plausible that Saturday's quake was an aftershock.

The 2011 quake was enormous—the largest ever recorded in Japan, and the fourth-largest worldwide since modern record-keeping began around 1900. It released around 1,000 times as much energy as Saturday's earthquake, and created a rupture more than 500 km long with 10s of meters of slip. But the slip on the fault was not uniform and seismic activity continued in some areas that did not fail entirely in that earthquake.

Given all this, it's almost certain there will be *some* relationship between the two quakes.

What's more, there have been relatively few aftershocks of the 2011

quake close to where this one happened. This suggests it might have been a "balancing out" of stresses.

On the other hand, there have been several magnitude 7 quakes over the past century within 100 kilometers or so of this one, so it's hardly out of the ordinary.

A definite answer on whether this was an aftershock or not will require detailed analysis of the quake and others in the region.

What we can learn from this

A quake like this one can be a valuable reminder of how important it is to learn the lessons of a disaster.

The earthquake generated very strong shaking in areas of Japan that were severely affected by the 2011 earthquake shaking and tsunami. Effects such as [liquefaction](#) are likely to have occurred again.

People sometimes think a big quake relieves stress built up in Earth's crust and you can relax afterwards. In reality, it's the opposite. When you have a big [quake](#), there's a higher probability you'll have more to come. Subsequent earthquakes, whether they adhere to statistical definitions of aftershocks or not, can induce [recurrent hazards](#) that cause more damage to buildings and infrastructure and present risks to human life.

After a disaster, it is critical to act to reduce future exposure and vulnerability to future disasters through actions such as more considered [land-use planning](#) informed in part by better maps of seismic hazards, [enhancing coastal protection](#) through engineering of sea-walls and breakwaters and using vegetation, and making sure that warning and evacuation protocols are efficient and effective.

Japan is a world leader in many of these aspects, and the [lessons learned from Tohoku](#) are likely to have generated outcomes that minimized some of the loss and damage that could have otherwise occurred from Saturday's earthquake.

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