

## The seismic zone worrying quake-hit Mexico

September 9 2021



Workers remove rocks from a highway after an earthquake near Mexico's Pacific resort of Acapulco.

A 7.1-magnitude earthquake that struck southern Mexico this week originated near a section of a fault that experts worry has been building up tension for more than a century.



The powerful tremor that occurred on Tuesday near the Pacific resort city of Acapulco left at least one person dead and damaged hospitals, homes, shops and hotels.

Mexico sits in the world's most seismically and volcanically active zone, known as the Ring of Fire, where the Pacific plate meets surrounding <u>tectonic plates</u>.

On September 19, 1985 an 8.1-magnitude quake devastated Mexico City, killing more than 10,000 people and destroying hundreds of buildings.

On the anniversary of that earthquake in 2017, a 7.1 quake left around 370 people dead, mainly in the capital.

### Where did latest quake occur?

The epicenter was located 11 kilometers (seven miles) southeast of Acapulco in Guerrero state, the National Seismological Service reported.

The region is vulnerable to <u>seismic activity</u> due because of the Cocos and North American tectonic plates grinding against each other.

"The undersea Cocos plate is constantly trying to push below North America, the continental <u>plate</u> where most of Mexico's territory sits," said Arturo Iglesias, head of the National Seismological Service.



# Mexico at the junction of five tectonic plates



Map of Mexico showing five tectonic plates.

Within this zone lies what is known as the Guerrero gap—part of a fault stretching from Acapulco 230 kilometers northwest along the coast to the town of Papanoa.

A seismic gap is what the United States Geological Survey describes as a



section of a fault that has produced earthquakes in the past but is now quiet.

## Why is it causing concern?

Although earthquakes cannot be predicted, the Guerrero gap is a source of worry because it has not produced a significant earthquake since 1911.

"It's an area off the coast of Guerrero that has not had a <u>major</u> <u>earthquake</u> for a long time," said Ana Maria Soler, an expert at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

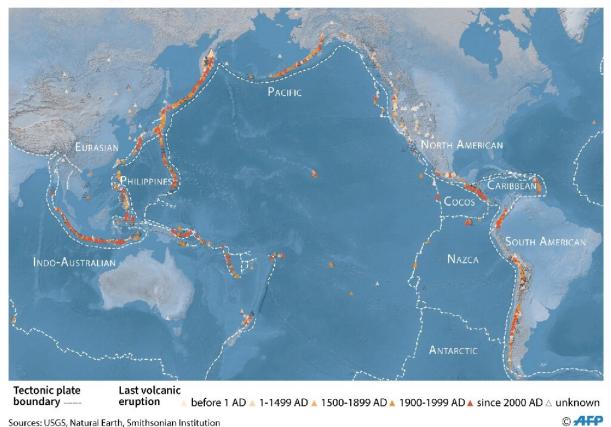
"There is no certainty. These are all questions of statistics," she added.

Iglesias noted that it has been 110 years since the Guerrero gap produced a major earthquake.

"They typically occur every 30 to 50 years. It's already more than that," he said.



#### **Pacific Ring of Fire**



Sources: USGS, Natural Earth, Smithsonian Institution

The Pacific Ring of Fire.

#### What could happen?

Although experts are reluctant to make predictions, they believe that a large earthquake, or several smaller ones, could occur in the zone.

"The northwestern edge of the gap already broke in an earthquake in 2014, so what remains can generate an <u>earthquake</u> of up to 7.8 magnitude, but it may be more smaller earthquakes," Iglesias said.



Tremors in the area may also happen less frequently than originally thought, he said.

Mexico City, which together with surrounding urban areas is home to more than 20 million people, is seen as vulnerable to a quake in the Guerrero gap.

The capital sits atop a former lake bed and has an early warning alarm system using seismic monitors that aims to give residents enough time to evacuate buildings.

"It's well known that this area (the Guerrero gap) has significant potential to generate earthquakes," Iglesias said.

"So much so that we have an early warning system for Mexico City," he added

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