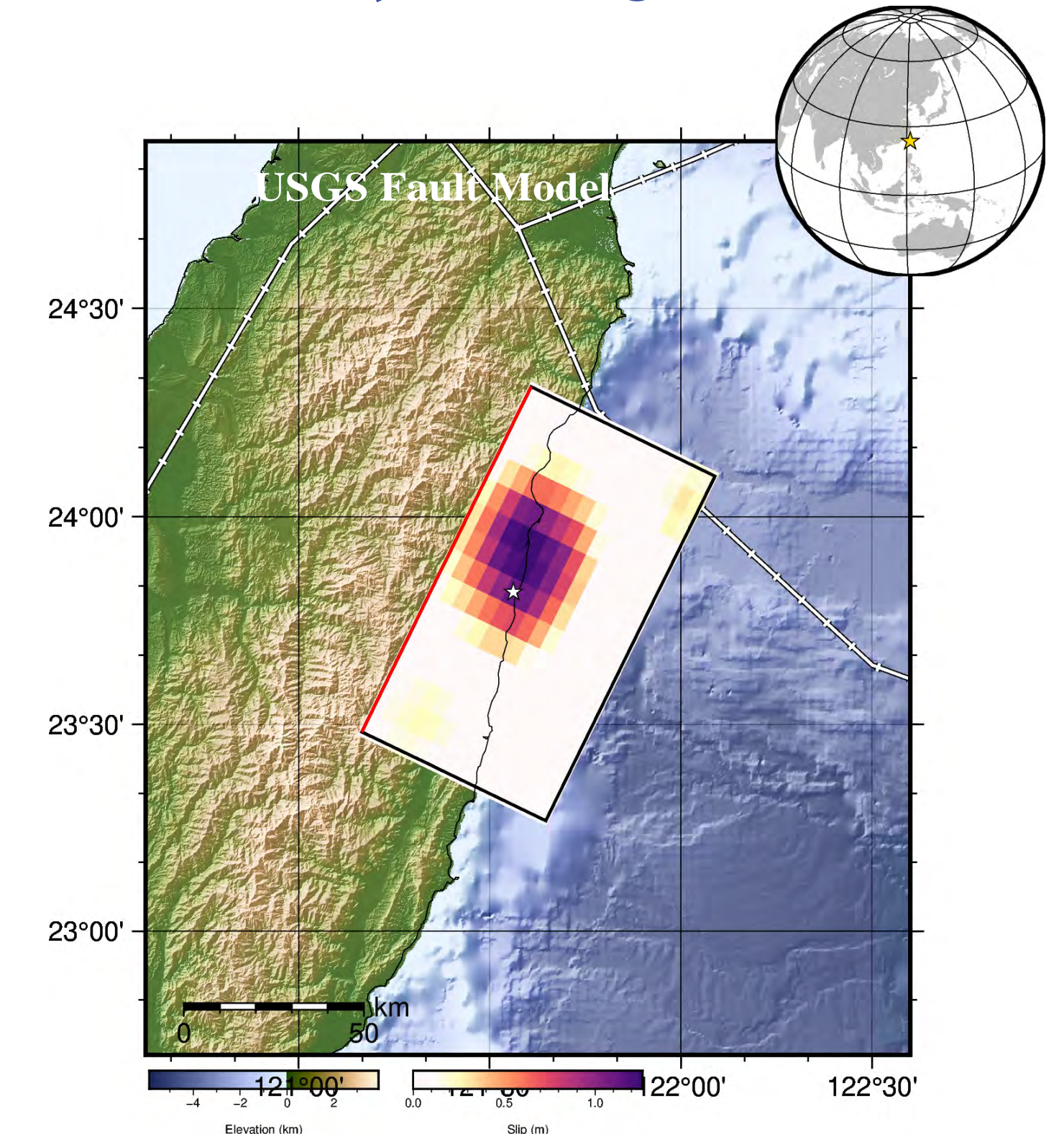
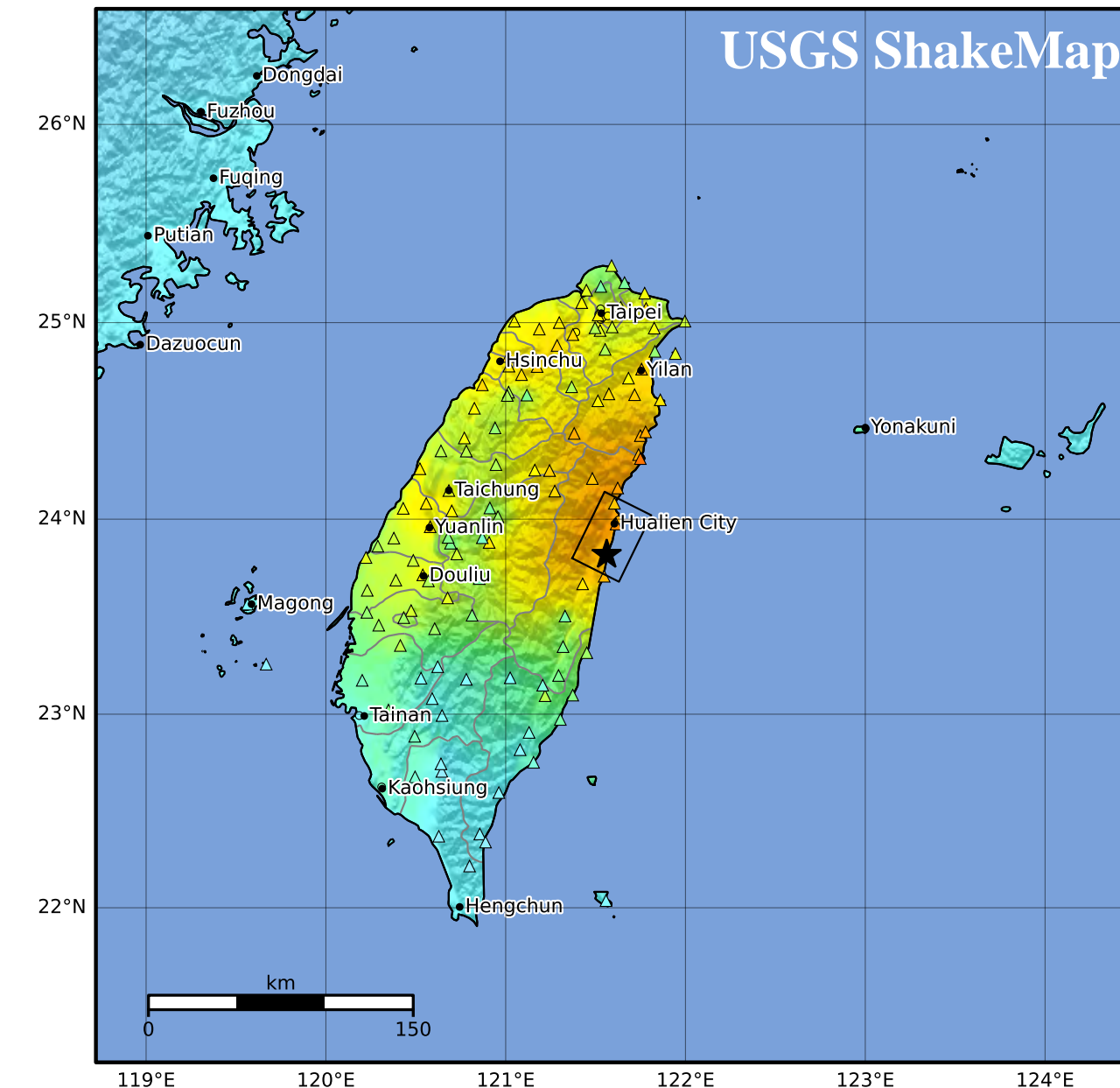
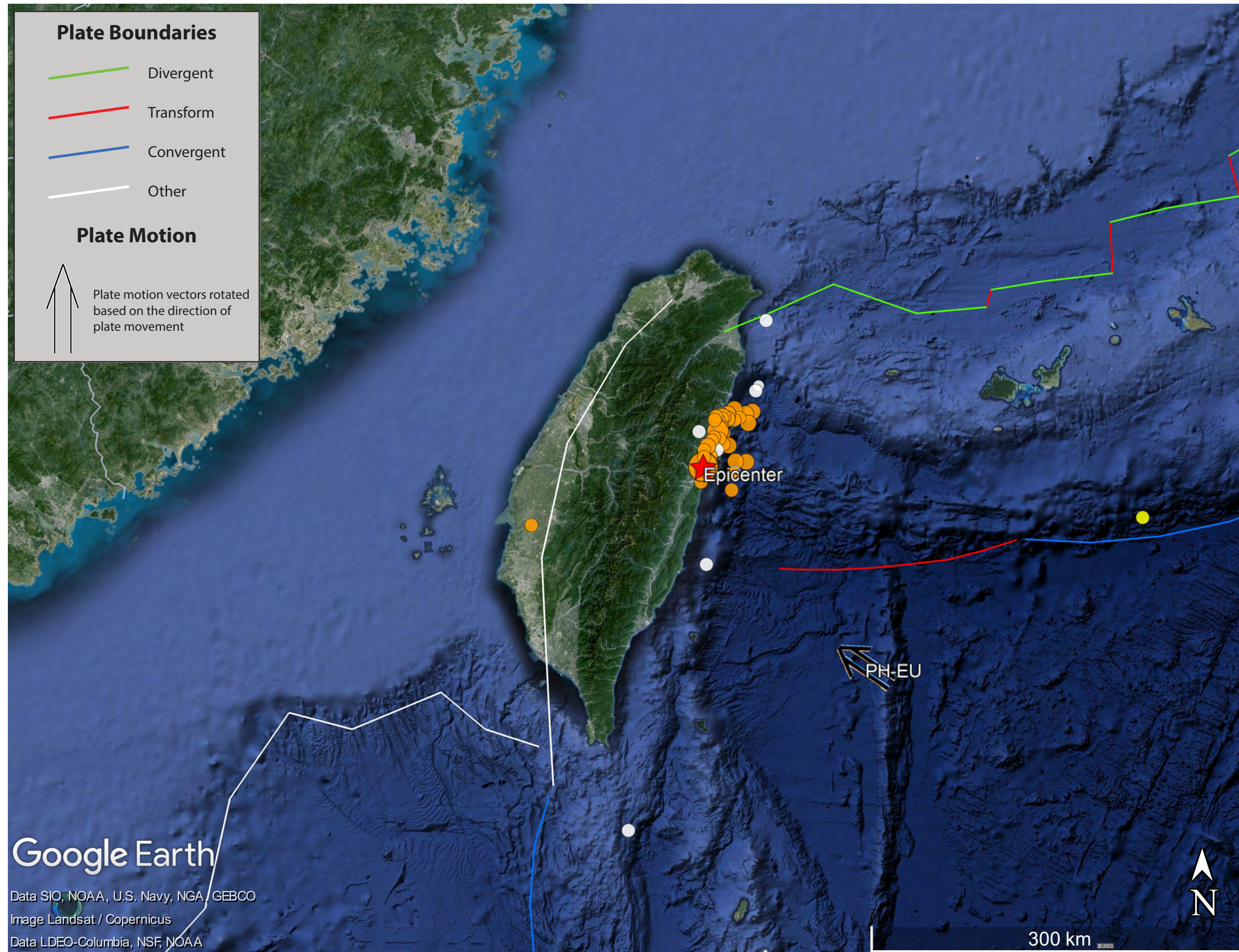


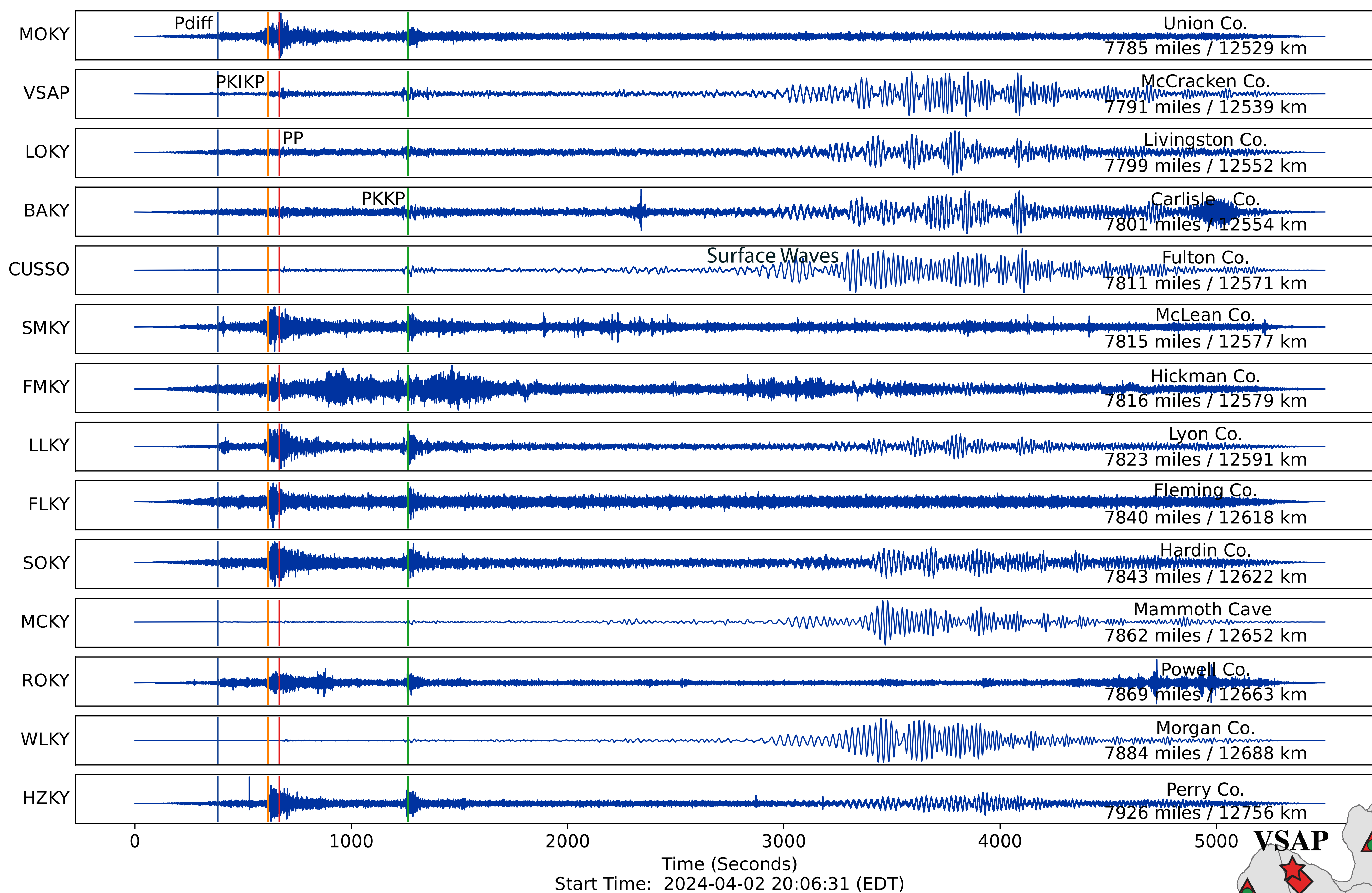
April 2, 2024 Hualien City, Taiwan (Mw 7.4) 23:58:11 UTC / 07:58:11 (April 3) at epicenter University of Kentucky Kentucky Seismic and Strong Motion Network

The April 2 (April 3 local time), 2024, moment magnitude 7.4 earthquake near Hualien City, Taiwan, resulted from reverse faulting, likely in the crust of Taiwan. The region experiences frequent earthquakes energized by the ongoing, rapid convergence of the Philippine and Eurasian tectonic plates. Although the fault responsible for this earthquake was greater than 100 km in length, most slip occurred in a concentrated region beneath Hualien City, leading to loss of life and to the collapses of multiple buildings.



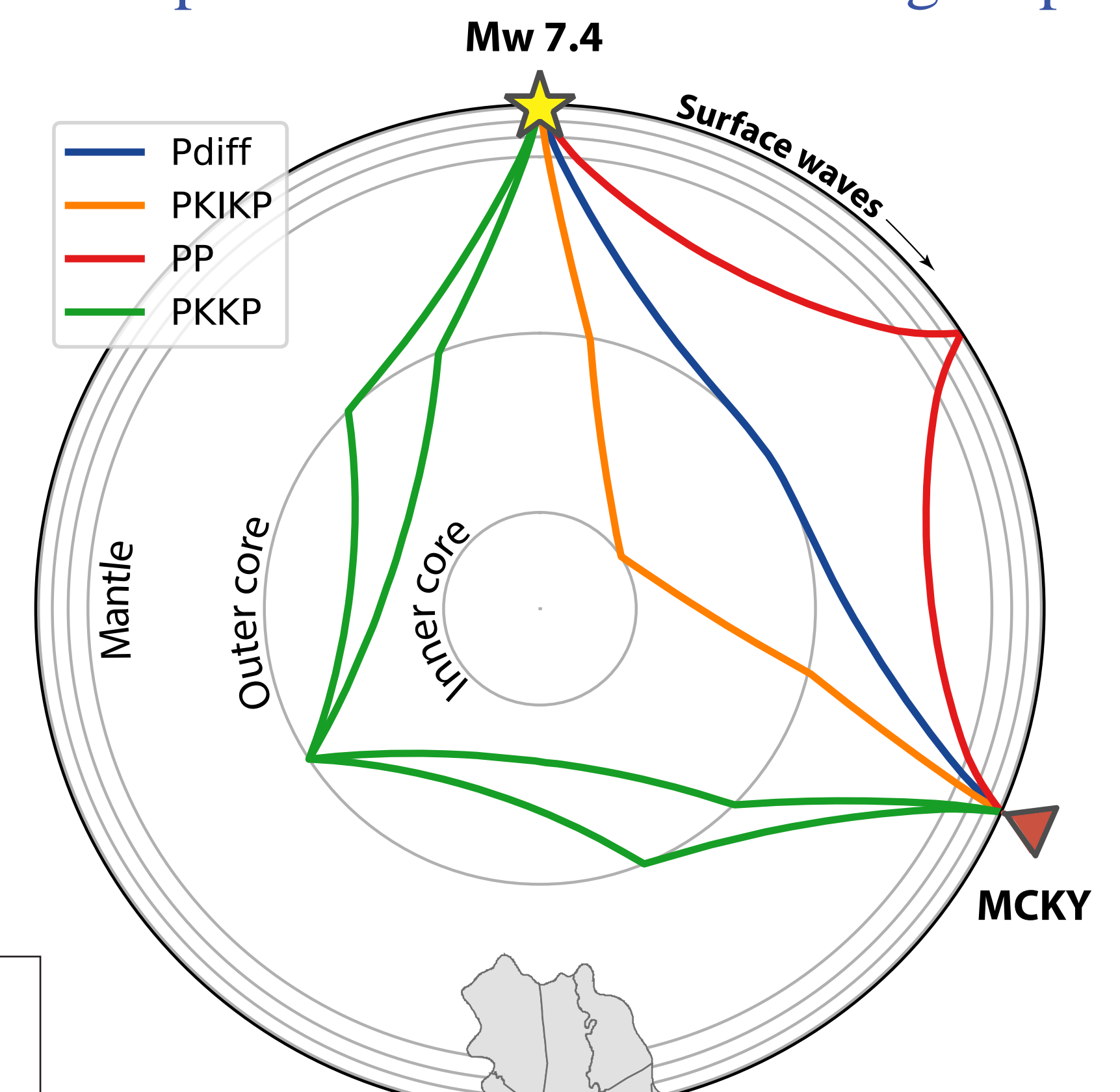
Left: Epicenters of the Mw 7.4 earthquake (red star), aftershocks (orange circles), historical earthquakes (gray circles), and tectonic plate boundaries with plate motion vectors (PH-EU=Philippine-Eurasian). **Middle:** Expected (background) and instrumentally observed (colored triangles) ground motion intensities (courtesy USGS). **Right:** Southeast dipping fault and slip model that explains the observed global waveforms. Surface trace is the red line; warmer, darker colors on the gridded slip model indicate increasing displacement in the subsurface (courtesy USGS).

KSSMN Seismograms



"Pdiff", "PKIKP", "PP", and "PKKP" mark body-wave arrivals on KSSMN seismograms. "Surface Waves" labels the large-amplitude, later-arriving, long-period waves that travel across the earth's surface and are seen best on broadband seismometers.

Seismic wave ray paths through the earth and surface waves, as indicated on the KSSMN seismograms.



- ▲ Weak Motion
- ◆ Strong Motion
- ▲ Weak & Strong-Motion
- ★ Vertical Seismic Array

