SESSION 31- Advancing Paleoseismological Research for Earthquake Risk Reduction in Türkiye

Conveners

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Session Description

Building a prepared and resilient society against earthquakes begins with the fundamental step of analyzing and defining seismic hazards. In Türkiye, where numerous active faults pose significant seismic threats, paleoseismological studies play a critical role in understanding earthquake potential and reducing disaster risk.

This session aims to bring together all research efforts focused on active fault investigations, paleoseismological data production, and their contribution to earthquake risk mitigation. We invite contributions that explore the mapping of active faults, the characterization of their seismic behavior, and the estimation of potential maximum magnitudes and recurrence intervals under various scenarios.

Researchers working on the identification, analysis, and modeling of active faults across Türkiye are encouraged to share their findings, methodologies, and insights. The session seeks to foster collaboration, strengthen national databases on fault activity, and support the development of science-based strategies for reducing earthquake risk and enhancing community resilience.