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# DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU OF MINERAL RESOURCES GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS

**RECORDS:** 

**RECORD NO. 1968/11** 



SEISMICITY OF BOUGAINVILLE. 1960-1966

by

D. DENHAM

The information contained in this report has been obtained by the Department of National Development, as part of the policy of the Commonwealth Government, to assist in the exploration and development of mineral resources. It may not be published in any form or used in a company prospectus without the permission in writing of the Director, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

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#### SUMMARY

A detailed analysis of earthquakes occurring in the Bougainville region during the period 1960-1966 reveals a high level of seismic activity. The largest earthquake occurring during this period has a magnitude of 6.8 and the maximum intensity reported was that of 7 on the Modified Mercalli scale at Buin in April 1964. It is recommended that earthquake risk should be considered in all building operations undertaken on Bougainville.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Brooks (1965) has catalogued most of the earthquakes having a magnitude greater than 6 on the Richter scale that occurred in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the years 1906-1962. This report endeavours to examine in more detail the Bougainville region for the period 1960-1966.

Since 1960, World-wide Standard Seismographs have been set up at many stations throughout the world and this has enabled an analysis to be made of the majority of events having a magnitude of 5 or greater. In some areas such as the west coast of the United States it is possible to analyse all events down to a magnitude of 4. However, until more recording stations are installed in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea it will not be possible to examine all the shocks as small as this.

#### 2. RESULTS

#### Earthquake statistics

Data on the earthquakes occurring in the area of interest were compiled from the USCGS earthquake data reports from 1960 to 1966 and the seismicity evaluations carried out by Texas Instruments Inc. (1964a & b) for the years 1960 and 1963.

The results of the investigation are presented in Tables 1 and 2 and in Plates 1 to 4. In theory one would like to examine the distribution of the earthquakes, study the reports of felt intensities, and devise a simple empirical relationship between the size and location of the shock and the amount of shaking it will produce at the surface. As will be shown later this simple approach does not work very well in the Bougainville region.

Plate 1 shows the locations of all the earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5 that occurred between January 1960 and December 1966. The largest event took place on 2nd February 1961; it had a magnitude of about 6.8 (CGS) and was felt over the whole of the island.

All magnitudes have been normalised to be compatible with those published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in their preliminary bulletins. These values are about 0.3 of a magnitude smaller than the Richter magnitude and are derived from the amplitude of the first arrivals.

The overall north-westerly trend is clearly shown in Plate 1. Most of the earthquakes originate off-shore in a depth range of 10 to 500 km. There is no clear pattern in the depth distribution but the most frequent depth of occurrence is at about 70 km.

Table 1 lists all the known earthquakes in the Bougainville region from 1960 until the end of 1966. These include events having magnitudes larger and smaller than 5.0. The depths and magnitudes of

some of the shocks are not known. Where a magnitude has not been determined it can usually be assumed that it is smaller than 5.0. Column six contains a list of places where the earthquakes were felt and the number in brackets is the felt intensity of the shaking on the Modified Mercalli scale (see Appendix).

It is evident that only a small percentage of the earthquakes are reported as being felt. Whether this is due to poor reporting from the observers or whether it is a genuine effect cannot easily be determined yet.

Plate 2 contains a histogram of all the earthquakes listed in Table 1.

It is found that in most regions throughout the world the empirical relation

$$Log_{10} N = a-bM$$

specifies fairly accurately the distribution of earthquakes for a given region (Gutenberg and Richter, 1954). N is the number of shocks with a magnitude in the range M  $\pm$   $\Delta$ M and a and b are constants. In Plate 2,  $2\Delta$ M is 0.5 of a magnitude. It is seen that in the Bougainville area this relation holds down to M = 5.0; below this it seems probable that only a small percentage of the earthquakes are recorded by enough stations for an epicentral determination to be made. Hence below magnitude 5.0 the observed shocks fall below the line.

Plate 3 is a similar plot for the Bougainville earth-quakes 1906-1962. This plot was obtained by abstracting the Bougainville events from Brooks' (1965) report. The magnitudes in Plate 3 are given on the Richter scale and hence each value is about 0.3 above the magnitude value in Plate 2. The slopes of the lines in both figures are almost identical, indicating that the above equation holds at least in the magnitude range 5.0 to 7.5 for the Bougainville area.

#### Felt reports

Table 2 lists the felt reports forwarded either to the Rabaul Vulcanological Observatory or the Port Moresby Geophysical Observatory. Times are all in GMT and the latitudes and longitudes are those of the place reporting the shaking. The magnitudes are derived from body waves and the distance of the station reporting is given in kilometres, after having taken the depth of the earthquake into account.

The table indicates that many earthquakes are felt but were not large enough to be located by a sufficient number of stations for an epicentral determination to be made. However, all shocks that give rise to an intensity of 5 and over were large enough to be located.

One of the limitations of this type of presentation is that only a small number of places send in reports of felt tremors. Currently there are only about twenty observers in the Bougainville region. This means that only a poor coverage is at best obtained and in many cases the observers may not even send the reports in (this is a voluntary service and the observer may not be to hand at the time of the shock).

Plate 4 is a plot of the intensities observed from different shocks. One might hope to be able to contour the plotted intensities and thereby obtain an estimate for the maximum intensity to be expected from an earthquake of a certain size and located in a certain position. However, as the diagram shows no such simple relation exists.

#### 3. CONCLUSIONS

In the years 1960-1966 at least eight earthquakes took place to give rise to intensities of 5 and above on the Modified Mercalli scale, the maximum intensity reported being that of 7 at Buin in April 1964. The maximum felt intensity reported since 1906 was one of 8 and it is thought that in designing buildings to last 50 years, protection should be incorporated for them to withstand a shaking to at least this value.

#### 4. REFERENCES

BROOKS, J.A.	1965	Earthquake activity and seismic risk in Papua and New Guinea.  Bur.Min.Resour.Aust.Rep. 74.
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC.	1964a	Final report on evaluation of 1960 seismicity. Contract AF 19(604) - 8517.
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC.	1964ъ	Evaluation of 1963 seismicity. Contract No. AF(604) - 8517
GUTENBERG, B and RICHTER, C.F.	1954	SEISMICITY OF THE EARTH AND ASSOCIATED PHENOMENA. Princeton University Press.

#### APPENDIX

#### MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE OF 1931

(Abridged and rewritten)

- I. Not felt. Marginal and long period effects of large earthquakes (for details see text).
- II. Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favourably placed.
- III. Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognised as an earthquake.
- IV. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks; or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing motor cars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. Glasses clink. Crockery clashes. In the upper range of IV wooden walls and frame creak.
- V. Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers wakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled. Small unstable objects displaced or upset. Doors swing, close, open. Shutters, pictures move. Pendulum clocks stop, start, change rate.
- VI. Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D cracked. Small bells ring (church, school). Trees, bushes shaken (visibly, or heard to rustle CRF).
- VII. Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of motor cars. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Damage to masonry D, including cracks. Weak chimneys broken at roof line. Fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles, cornices (also unbraced parapets and architectural ornaments CRF). Some cracks in masonry C. Waves on ponds; water turbid with mud. Small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Large bells ring. Concrete irrigation ditches damaged.
- VIII. Steering of motor cars affected. Damage to masonry C; partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B; none to masonry A. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out. Decayed pilings broken off. Branches broken from trees. Changes in flow or temperature of springs and wells. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.

- IX. General panic. Masonry D destroyed, masonry C heavily damaged, sometimes with complete collapse; masonry B seriously damaged. (General damage to foundations CRF). Frame structures, if not bolted shifted off foundations. Frames racked. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground. In alluviated areas sand and mud ejected, earthquake fountains, sand craters.
- X. Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.
- XI. Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of service.
- XII. Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

TABLE 1

Bougainville earthquakes 1960-1966

(Epicentres located within range 5°-7.5°S and 154°-156°E)

Date		Lat. (°S)	Long. (°E)	Depth (km)	Magnitude (CGS)	Felt reports (and intensities)
<u>1960</u>						
Jan. Feb.	12 3 6 8 9 11 14 14 16 23 23 24	5.0 7.0 5.0 5.5 5.0 6.5 6.4 7.2	154.0 154.5 155.0 155.0 155.0 155.0 155.5 154.5 154.5 154.5	100 100	5.6 5.7 5.4 5.3 5.7 5.6 6.6	Kieta (iii)
Mar.	25 27 3 23	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	154.0 156.0 156.0 155.0	300 150	4·3 5·1 5·0 5·2	Numa Numa (ii)
April May July	24	6.5 6.0 7.0 5.5	156.0 154.5 155.0 155.0	200	5.1 5.0 5.2 5.1	
Sept.	3 14 17	6.1 6.5 6.3	154.5 155.1 154.5	457 100 134		Karoola (v)
Oct.	4 18 25 27	7.5 7.5 6.8 6.4	155.3 156.0 155.1 154.7	134 33 145 118	5.3 5.3 4.3 4.5	
Dec.	22	6.9	155.3	469	5.9	
<u> 1961</u>	٠.					
Jan. Feb.	27 6	6.4 6.8	154•9 155•3	23 59	5.6 6.8	Boku (vi) Buin (vi) Karoola (v)
						Sohano (iii)

		<del></del>	V			<del></del>
Date		Lat.(°S)	Long. (OE)	Depth (km)	Magnitude (CGS)	Felt reports (and intensities)
Feb.	6	6.4	155.0	25	5•2	
+ 00.	8	7.2	154.7	140	~ <b>?</b>	
	13	6.9	155.7	25	4.5	
	14	6.2	154.1	126	4.5	
	16	6.9	155.1	162	?	•
•	21	6.9	155.7	83	?	
Mar.	2	6.5	155.8	138	? ? ?	
	11	6.0	155.8	85	?	
	11	6.8	155.2	104	4•9	
	12	5•3	155.4	64	4.7	Karoola (iii)
	23	6.6	155.2	60	?	
May	7	6.1	154.4	123	6.4	
	7 7	7.0	154.8	171	?	
	9	6.2	154.5	110	5•1	
	13	6.7	154.7	192	?	
	20	5.5	154•5	81	?	
$\mathtt{Jun}$ .	12	6.9	155.0	110	5 2	
Aug.	16	6.7	156.0	55	?	
	13	6.0	154.8	111	4.8	
	20	6.3	155•4	72 ·	5.0	
Sept.	15	6.8	155.3	68	?	
Oct.	4	5•4	154.2	204	5•1	V1- (+++)
NT	10	5•4	154.3	154	?	Karoola (iii)
Nov.	19 25	7.0	154.8	85 83	5•2	
Dec.	25 7	6.3 6.8	154•8 155•2	62	6.2 4.8	
7,60.	8	6 <b>.</b> 7	155.0	52 54	4.8	
	29	6.3	154.5		5.3	
	۷,	0.5	12412	<b>4</b> 4	)•J	
<u> 1962</u>			·	(°	•	
				i sa		
Mar.	8	6.6	154.5	67 117 53 92	?	
	9	6.4	154.7	117	? ? ?	
. 1	24	6.7	155•3	53	?,	
Apr.	24	5.8	154.6	92	}. ? ? ?	
May.	19	6.3	155.0	70	?	
June	8	7.3	155.7	54	?	
	21	7.0	155.7	69	?	
Aug.	22	6.4	154.1	179	ĵ.	
N	27	5•7	154.9	370 60		V
Nov.	20	6.1	154.9	6,9	5•4	Karoola (iv)
				<i>"</i>		
<u>1963</u>						
Jan	1	6.2	156.0	308	6.3	
~I	1	6.9	155.5	82	?	
	3	6.9	155.2	91	5•4	Boku (iv)
	3 3	5•9	155.0	99	5.4	<b>\</b> ,
		- •			- •	

Date		Lat. (°S)	Long. (°E)	Depth (km)	Magnitude (CGS)	Felt reports (and intensities)
1						
Jan.	7	6.4	154.7	80	5•4	Boku (iv)
Feb.	2	7.1	155.7	96	?	
	20	6.3	154.0	37	5.1	
Apr.	22	5.1	154.1	132	5.2	
May	13	5.5	154.6	387	5•1	
T.,,,,	26	6 <b>.</b> 9	155.6	·87 64	5.0	
June	22 25	6.1 7.2	154•5 154•8	207	4•9 4•8	
July	24	9•7	154.4	16	5•2	•
Aug.	3	7.6	156.8	402	5.1	
Sept.	2	6.0	154.8	321	4.2	
Nov.	2	6.2	154.4	63	5•9	
	22	<b>6.</b> 1	154.3	78	4.7	
Dec.	1	4.6	154.8	479	4.6	
	10	7.1	155.5	88	4.6	
	14	7.1	155•7	95	4•5	
	21	7.3	155.1	133	4.3	
19.64	29	6.2	155.5	50	5•2	
Jan.	8	6.9	155•3	101	4.2	
	15	7.1	154.8	55	4.9	
÷	24	5•9	154.0	85	5.4	
Feb.	7	5.8	154.0	77	4.6	
	11	7.1	154.5	78		
Mar.	1	7.1	155•4	100	4.8	Buin (v-vi)
	3 6	6.0 6.1	154.6	422	4.8	
	13	7.0	154•4 155•5	74 95	5•8 4•5	Buin (v)
	29	6.7	155•1	68	5•3	Dulli (V)
Apr.	7	6.8	155.1	35	4.6	
•	16	7.0	155.7	78	5•4	Kieta (iii)
•	17	6.6	154•9	83 -	5•4	Buin (yii)
			455.0			Kieta (iv)
	23	6.7 6.6	155.0 155.1	72 60	5.0 5.2	Buin (v)
	23 25	6.7	155.0	72	5•3 5•1	DUIN (V)
	29	7.2	155•7	78	5.2	
June	16	5.8	154.0	60	5.7	
	24	<b>7∙</b> 1	155.6	123	5.0	
July	8	6.4	154.8	. 73	5 <b>.</b> 1	
1.	6	6.3	154.7	49	6.4	
1 ·	24	6.6	154.8	62 70	5•6	•
	20	6.7	154.6	78 70	5.0	
	30 10	6.0 6.2	154•4 154•5	79 105	4.8 5.7	
Aug.	11	5•8	154.1	425	5.3	
	13	5•4	154.3	383	6.0	
	10	6.4	154.2	166	4.7	
		•	-	•	• •	•

Date		Lat. (°S)	Long. (°E)	Depth (km)	Magnitude (CGS)	Felt reports (and intensities
Sept. Oct.	5 7 8 15 17 28 28	5.8 6.5 6.6 7.0 6.4 6.8	154.0 155.2 154.4 154.8 155.8 154.7 155.1	69 70 74 62 58 90 85	6.4 5.5 5.2 5.1 4.7 4.9	Buin (v)
Nov. Dec.	21 21 29 31	6.7 5.9 6.2 7.4	154.3 154.3 155.5 156.0	103 40 50 48	4.9 4.8 5.2 4.8	Kieta (iv)
<u>1965</u>						
Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July	5 10 11 27 28 4 30 16 14 28 19 3 26 27	6.3 5.6 6.7 6.1 5.7 6.3 5.4 7.2 6.8 7.4	154.3 154.5 154.4 154.4 154.4 154.5 154.7 155.0 155.0 155.9 155.1	10 126 100 49 45 183 70 127 166 143 73 123 48 86	5.1 5.3 4.7 4.3 5.8 5.7 4.9 5.0 4.9 5.0 4.9	Torokina (iii) Torokina (iii) Buin (iii)
Sept. Oct.	16 15 17 19 8 10 16 18 19	5.5 6.4 6.9 5.5 7.1 6.9 6.9 6.6	154.2 154.6 154.4 154.9 155.0 154.6 154.3 154.2 155.0	133 76 168 116 85 109 84 131 167 68	5.3 5.7 5.6 5.1 4.7 4.8 4.4 5.4	Juin (III)
<u> 1966</u>	**					
Jan. Feb.	10 11 5 4	6.6 6.8 7.1 7.1	154.5 155.2 155.4 155.1	64 69 70 88	5.2 5.0 5.0 5.0	Buin (ii-iii) Buin (ii-iii) Torokina (ii)

Date		Lat. (°S)	Long. ( <sup>O</sup> E)	Depth (km)		e Felt reports . (and intensities
May	22 23	7•4 7•4	155•5 155•8	83 111	5•6 5•4	Buin (iv-v)
July	7	6.2	154.5	46	4.4	
	21	5.0	154.3	415	5.0	
Aug.	28	4.6	155.2	509	5.6	
Sept.	7	5.1	154.7	77	5•5	Wakunai (iv)
Oct.	14	6.0	154.6	224	4.5	
	23	6.4	155.2	34	5.0	Iaun (iii) Buin (ii)
Nov.	28	7.4	154.8	13	5.0	
Dec.	4	6.4	154.4	87	4.7	
	21	6.7	154.9	89	4.8	

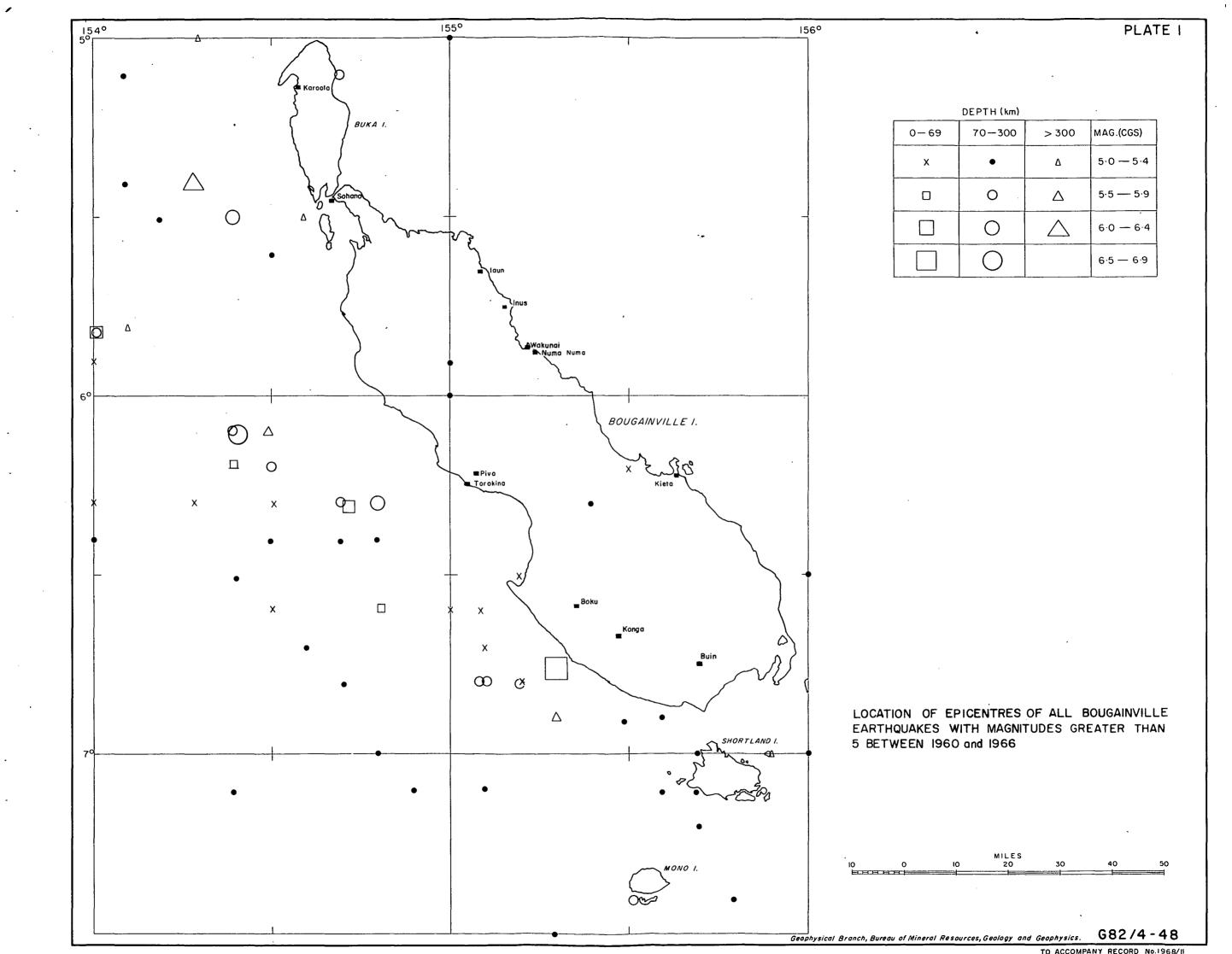
11.

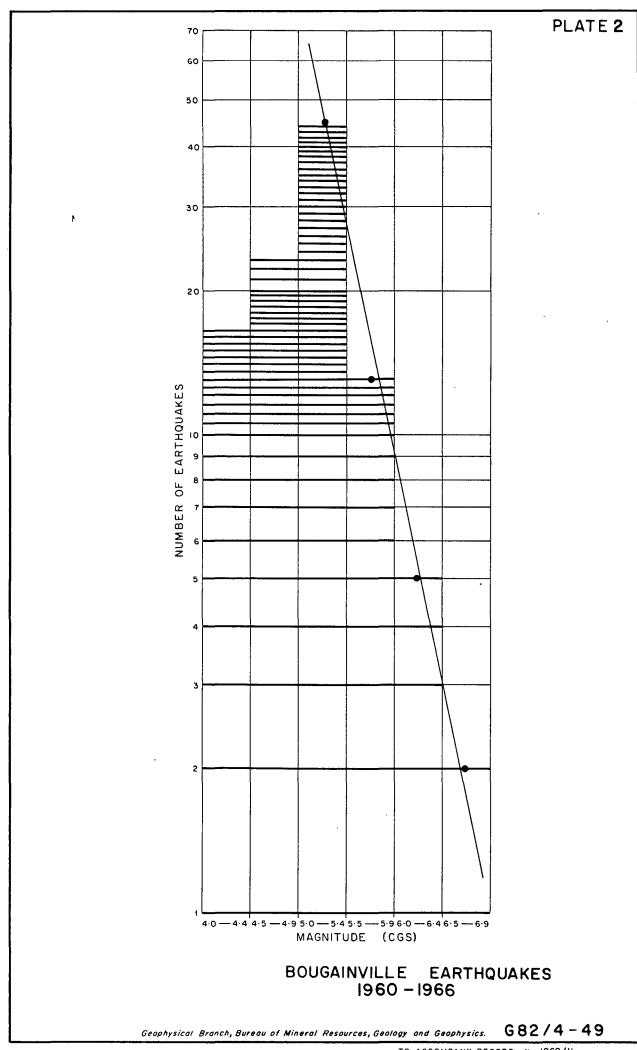
<u>TABLE 2</u>

Shocks felt in Bougainville

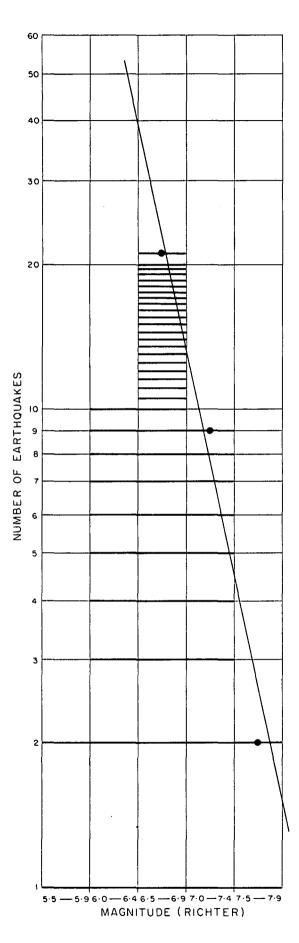
Date	Time	Locality	Intensity	Lat. (°S)	Long.	Distance from origin (km)	Magnitude (CGS)
4. 2.60	0347	Sohano	iv	05 <sup>0</sup> 20 <b>'</b>	154 <sup>0</sup> 40¹		
4. 2.60	0347	Kieta	iii	06 15	155 40		
4. 2.60	0347	Numa Numa	j.v	05 50	155 15		
4. 2.60	0347	Inus	iii	05 40	155 10		
24. 2.60	2138	Numa Numa	ii	05 50	155 15		
24. 2.60	2138	Kieta	iii	06 1.5	155 40		
3. 9.60	0822	Karoola	v	05 10	154 35	470	5•9
24.11.60	0450	Karoola	iv	05 10	154 35		
6. 2.61	2146	Sohano	ii-iii	05 25	154 40	180	6.8
6. 2.61	2146	Karoola	v	05 10	154 35	210	6.8
6. 2.61	2146	Buin	vi	06 50	155 45	90	6.8
6. 2.61	2146	Boku	vi	06 35	155 20	70	6.8
12. 3.61	0409	Karoola	iii	05 10	154 35	110	4.7
10.10.61	0826	Karoola	iii	05 10	154 35	180	4.2
12. 3.61	0409	Karoola	iii	05 10	154 35	110	4.7
11. 2.62	1855	Boku	iv	06 35	155 20		
20.11.62	1011	Karoola	iv	05 10	154 35	120	5•4
3. 1.63	1357	Boku	iv	06 35	155 20	100	5•4
7. 1.63	0625	Boku	iv	06 35	155 20	110	5•4
1. 3.64	0241	Buin	v-vi	06 50	155 45	180	4.8
13. 3.64	1336	Buin	v	06 51	155 44	100	4.5
16. 4.64	1406	Kieta	iii	06 13	155 38	120	5•4
17. 4.64	0600	Buin	vii	06 51	155 44	130	5•4
17. 4.64	0600	Kieta	iv	06 13	155 38	130	5•4
17. 4.64	0921	Buin	iii	06 51	155 44		
17. 4.64	0921	Kieta	i	06 13	155 38		
19. 4.64	1655	Buin	iii-iv	06 51	155 44		
23. 4.64	0337	Buin	v	06 51	155 44	110	5.0
17.10.64	0139	Buin	.v	06 51	155 44	60	4.7
29.12.64	2323	Kieta	iv	06 13	155 38	50	5•2
30.12.64	0015	Kieta	ii	06 13	155 38		
	0146	Kieta	iv	06 13	155 38		
30.12.64	1835	Kieta	iii	06 13	155 38	450	<b>-</b> 4
6. 1.65	1924	Kieta	iv	06 13	155 38	150 120	5.1
3. 6.65 18. 6.65	1438 1110	Torokina	iii	06 14	155 03	120	4.2
18. 6.65	1300	Buin	i-ii	06 51	155 44		
18. 6.65		Buin Buin	i-ii	06 51	155 44		
28. 6.65	0536	Buin Schone	i-ii	06 51 05 27	155 44		
5. 7.65	0334 1330	Sohano Buin	iii iii	06 51	154 40 155 44		

Date	Time	Locality	Intensity	Lat. (°S)	Long.	Distance from origin (km)	Magnitude (CGS)
16. 7.65	1855	Buin	i-ii	06 <sup>0</sup> 511	155 <sup>0</sup> 441		
27. 7.65	1030	Buin	i-ii	06 51	155 44	. 110	5•5
27. 7.65	1554	Torokina	iii	06 14	155 03	130	5•5
27. 7.65	1700	Buin	ii-iii	06 51	155 44	150	J•J
10. 1.66	1547	Buin	ii-iii	06 51	155 44	150	5•2
11. 1.66	0955	Torokina	ii	06 14	155 03	1,70	7•2
11. 1.66	0953	Buin	ii-iii	06 51	155 44	180	5.0
11. 1.66	1615	Torokina	iii	06 14	155 03	100	<b>)•</b> •
5. 2.66	0415	Torokina	ji	06 14	155 03	130	5.0
5. 2.66	2215	Torokina	iii	06 14	155 03	,50	<b>)•</b> •
5. 2.66	2215	Buin	ii-iii	06 51	155 44		
28. 3.66	2315	Buin	ii-iii	06 51	155 44		
22. 5.66	0253	Buin	iv-v	06 51	155 44	110	5.6
22. 5.66	0326	Buin	iii	06 51	155 38		,,,,
14. 6.66	1208	Piva	iii	06 14	155 03		
14. 6.66	1515	Piva	iii	06 14	155 03		
24. 6.66	0257	Piva	iv	06 14	155 03		
26. 8.66	1121	Torokina	iii	06 14	155 03		
29. 8.66	1925	Torokina	ii	06 14	155 03		
7. 9.66	1555	Wakunai	iv	05 52	155 13	130	5•5
1.10.66	0410	Buin	ii	06 51	155 38		
23.10.66	0915	Buin	ii	06 51	155 38	80	5.0
23.10.66	0917	Iaun	iii	05 4 <u>0</u>	155 07	100	5.0
29.10.66	0710	Konga	iv	06 42	155 38	<b>70</b> .	4.6
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BOUGAINVILLE EARTHQUAKES 1906-1962 WITH MAGNITUDES GREATER THAN 6

neophysical Branch, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics

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