



GLOBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE / SCIENTIFIC BODIES / SEISMOLOGICAL MONITORING AGENCIES

1. Incorporated Research Institutes for Seismology (IRIS)

University consortium sponsored by NSF. A dedicated consortium of monitoring seismic activities is established to undertake seismological monitoring by deploying Broadband and Long-period instruments in all over the world. The seismic data is freely available from its network linked to following.

<http://www.iris.edu/hq/>

2. United States Geological Survey (USGS)

United States Geological Survey provides comprehensive real-time earthquake data bank, with privilege of obtaining information on recent and past earthquakes. Its activities include maintaining comprehensive earthquake monitoring, improving the understanding of earthquakes, occurrence and their effects and consequences and improving earthquake hazard identification and risk assessment methods and their use.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/>

3. World Data Center (WDC)

World data Center, archives huge collection of data.

<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/wdc/wdcmain.html>

4. World Stress Map (WSM)

It is the global compilation of information on the present-day stress field of the Earth's crust. It is a collaborative project between academia, industry and

government that aims to characterize the stress patterns and to understand the stress sources. Its main operational areas are Basin modeling, Reservoir characterization and management, Fault-slip tendency and Seismic hazard assessment.

<http://dc-app3-14.gfz-potsdam.de/>

5. American Geophysical Union (AGU)

It is the largest and biggest geo-scientific union of the world, working towards developing strategies for collaboration (joint meetings and publications) with other learned societies, develop an interface between our science and other disciplines and carry out interdisciplinary research to address key societal issues. It has huge library on earthquake genesis, and earthquake risk programs from its numerous scientific publications, journals and volumes from conferences and symposia.

<http://www.agu.org/>

6. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) has actively been involved in advancing, promoting, and communicating knowledge of the Earth system, its space environment, and the dynamical processes causing change. The site of the society contains several set of information on seismogenesis and geodesy.

<http://www.iugg.org>

7. Cooperative Institute for Dynamic Earth Research (CIDER)

The goals of CIDER are to provide an optimal environment for transformative studies, to educate a new generation of Earth scientists for contributing towards deep earth studies. The ultimate goal of CIDER is to develop an integrative conceptual model drawing upon all contributing disciplines to understand the origin, evolution, and dynamics of the Earth.

<http://www.deep-earth.org/>

8. European Seismological Commission-SESAME project

It was developed within the framework of several recent projects on global and regional seismic hazard assessment and allows for homogeneous hazard computation throughout the whole European-Mediterranean domain.

<http://www.ija.csic.es/gt/earthquakes/>

9. Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)

Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS) is part of the USGS Geologic Discipline and the USGS component of the congressionally established, multi-agency NEHRP.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/monitoring/anss/>

10. European-Mediterranean Seismological Center (EMSC)

European-Mediterranean Seismological Center (EMSC) website provides real time information of earthquakes with a magnitude ≥ 5 in Euro-med, or ≥ 6 in the world. It is engaged in rapid determination of earthquake parameters, encouraging scientific cooperation, exchange of seismological data etc. It also works towards functioning of European seismological data bank.

<http://www.emsc-csem.org/#2>

11. Southern California Earthquake Data Center

Southern California Earthquake Data Center is a global seismological data center. Its mission is to ensure and maintain an easily-accessible, well-organized, high-quality, searchable archive of earthquake data for research in seismology and earthquake engineering. The 1932-to-present Caltech/USGS catalog maintained by the SCEDC is the most complete archive of seismic data for any region in the United States.

<http://www.data.scec.org/>

12. Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks (FDSN)

Its membership comprises groups responsible for the installation and maintenance of seismographs either within their geographic borders or globally. It works to provide stations with good geographic distribution, recording data with 24 bits of resolution in continuous time series with at least a 20 sample per second sampling rate. The FDSN was also instrumental in development of a universal standard for distribution of broadband waveform data and related parametric information.

<http://www.fdsn.org/>

13. Observatories and Research Facilities for European Seismology (OREFUS)

Observatories and Research Facilities for European Seismology (OREFUS) provide recent earthquake data. It is also involved in gathering, archiving and providing waveform data and coordinating data availability and relevant developments.

<http://www.orfeus-eu.org/>

14. International Seismological Center (ISC)

It is the oldest centre having global earthquake catalogue used by the world. Its main objective includes redetermination of earthquake locations making use of all available information, and to search for new earthquakes, previously unidentified by individual agencies.

<http://www.isc.ac.uk/>

15. Global Seismographic Network (GSN)

The Global Seismographic Network (GSN) is a global digital seismic network providing free, real time, open access data.

<http://www.iris.edu/hq/programs/gsn>

16. Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)

Its goals include prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, safety of transportation, development and prosperity of industry, and improvement of public welfare. It is also engaged in international cooperation activities regarding both meteorology and seismology.

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/>

17. Global Geodynamics Project (GGP)

It is a proposal to monitor changes in the Earth's gravity field at periods of seconds and longer. It provides meticulously collected SG data and enables global signals to be extracted by various stacking procedures that would not be possible with single station recordings.

<http://www.eas.slu.edu/GGP/ggphome>

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

18. International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS)

The International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) is one of the largest and most active non-governmental scientific organizations in the world. It promotes and encourages the study of geological problems, especially those of world-wide significance, and supports and facilitates international and interdisciplinary cooperation.

<http://www.iugs.org/>

19. National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP)

Website of National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) provides information on practices and policies, techniques of earthquake risk reduction and improving the understanding of earthquakes.

<http://www.nehrp.gov/>

20. National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC)

National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) is dedicated to determine rapidly the location and size of all destructive earthquakes worldwide and to immediately disseminate this information to concerned national and international agencies, scientists, and the general public.

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/neic/>

21. Consortium of Organizations for Strong Motion Observation Systems (COSMOS)

Its objectives include developing policies, promoting the advancement of strong-motion measurement in densely urbanized areas, distribution of strong-motion data and facilitate the use of strong-motion data to achieve improved earthquake resistance of the built environment through research and engineering practice.

<http://www.cosmos-eq.org/>

22. Seismological Society of Japan (SSJ)

The objectives of SSJ include promoting studies of earthquakes and the interior of the Earth, sharing and disseminating the results and towards contributing to earthquake disaster mitigation. Its site contains important information on past earthquakes and seismicity pattern, including the discovery of Wadati - Benioff zone in the subduction regime.

<http://wwwsoc.nii.ac.jp/ssj/>

23. Earthquake Engineering Research Institute

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute. Its objective is to reduce earthquake risk by advancing the science and practice of earthquake engineering, improving understanding of the impact of earthquakes on the physical, social, economic, political, and cultural environment, and also by advocating comprehensive and

realistic measures for reducing the harmful effects of earthquakes.
<http://www.eeri.org/site/>

24. Canadian Association of Earthquake Engineering (CAEE)

Canadian association of Earthquake Engineering (CAEE) is involved in earthquake engineering practice and research, which has comprehensive earthquake inventory.
<http://www.caee.uottawa.ca/>

25. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)

Its activities include developing a systematic network of stations, adapt and develop technologies, conduct research on various issues and promote public awareness on the significance of volcanic activity, earthquakes and related geotectonic processes and their threats and possible benefits to man.
<http://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/>

26. European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE)

It is a professional organization for geoscientists and engineers. The objectives of the association includes to promote the global development and application of geosciences and related engineering subjects, to promote innovation, technical progress and education, and to foster communication, fellowship and cooperation between those working in, studying or being otherwise interested in these fields.
<http://www.eage.org/>

27. European Geophysical Union (EGU)

European Geophysical Union (EGU) is an interdisciplinary association. Its main interests include the promotion of sciences of the Earth and its environment and of planetary and space sciences and cooperation between scientists.
<http://www.egu.eu/>

28. Seismological Society of America (SSA)

It is engaged in promoting research in seismology, protect the community against disasters due to earthquakes, and disseminate information to the public through publications, lectures and other means. It has members throughout the world representing a variety of technical interests: seismologists and other geophysicists, geologists, engineers, insurers, and policy-makers in preparedness and safety.

<http://www.seismosoc.org/>

29. Society of Earthquake and Civil Engineering Dynamics

Society of Earthquake and Civil Engineering Dynamics was founded to promote the study and practice of earthquake engineering and civil engineering dynamics, and acts as a forum for professionals.

<http://www.seced.org.uk/index.php>

30. Middle-East- Seismological Forum (MSEF)

Middle-East- Seismological Forum (MSEF) provides earthquake information on the Middle Eastern Region.

<http://www.meseisforum.net/>

31. ASEAN Earthquake Information Center (AEIC)

The role of AEIC is to rapidly disseminate information on earthquakes and their associated events from the countries of its Association of South East Asian Nations.

<http://aeic.bmg.go.id/>

32. European Mediterranean Intensity Database (EMID)

Its scope is to inventory, put together, compile according to uniform standard and

format, make available to public and keep updated the intensity data concerning earthquakes located in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

<http://emidius.mi.ingv.it/EMID/>

33. Puerto Rico Seismic Network

It provides information about monthly and annual report of earthquakes, list of earthquakes with magnitude > 3.5 or reported felt in the periphery of Mexico and its adjoining region.

<http://redsismica.uprm.edu/>

SOUTH ASIAN PROFESSIONAL AND SEISMIC MONITORING ORGANIZATIONS

34. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)

Indian Meteorological Department, India has the mandate to detect and locate earthquakes and to evaluate seismicity in different parts of the country for development projects. It is custodian of seismological data of India and nodal agency to do seismological monitoring. An Earthquake Operational Centre is functioning on a 24X7 basis at IMD Headquarters in New Delhi, which has the operational responsibility of monitoring the seismological observatories of entire India.

<http://www.gps.caltech.edu/faculty/kanamori/kanamori.html>

35. Geological Survey of India (GSI)

Geological Survey of India is the fourth oldest Geological Survey of the world from where discovery of the Earth's core and identification of the body and surface waves on the recorded seismograms were, first time, made in the world. It is provider of basic earth science information to the government, industry and the general public, as well as responsive participant in international geo-scientific activities. It hosts huge geo scientific database for research, mineral exploration, seismic hazard studies etc. A total of 6-permanent Seismological observatories

ascribed to Geological Survey is been located in different parts of the country (e.g., Adampool, Sikkim; Agartala, Tripura; Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh; Jabalpur, Maharashtra; Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh ; and Nagpur, Maharashtra). Spotlight on recent earthquakes of India and the world with brief report is available with GSI webpage.

<http://www.gsi.gov.in/>

36. National Information Center for Earthquake Engineering (NICEE), IIT Kanpur

The site is available for past researches on Indian earthquakes. Reports and published papers may be referred from this site.

<http://www.nicee.org/>

37. Institute of Seismological Research (ISR), Gandhinagar

Institute of Seismological Research, India is fully dedicated to seismological research and is planned to be developed into an international institute. Round the clock monitoring of seismic activity of Gujarat is done by ISR through a dense network of 50 broadband seismograph station (20 connected by VSAT) and 50 Strong Motion Accelerograph in Gujarat and reporting earthquake location as well as their magnitudes within 10 minutes of the arrival of seismic waves.

<http://isr.gujarat.gov.in/>

38. National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad

National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), India is a premier geophysical research institute engaged in several important geo-scientific projects.

<http://ngri.org.in/>

39. North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat

The institution has mandate to monitor the seismo-geodetic activities of the entire northeast region of India with support of Government of India. NEIST has a

generated huge real-time seismological data recorded by a series of seismographs ascribed to NEIST, which can be consulted from its web site.

<http://www.rljorhat.res.in/>

40. Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun

A dedicated Institute to carry out detailed research on geology, seismology, geochemistry and paleontology with special reference to the Himalayan region. There are several permanent seismological observatories ascribed to WIHG, including one multi Parametric Geophysical Observatories (MPGO). There is good inventory of continuous records of earthquakes, occurring in the Himalayan region.

<http://www.wihg.res.in/>

41. Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

Geological Survey of Pakistan is a premier organization of Pakistan having mandate to undertake geological, geochemical, seismological mapping and mineral exploration of the entire region of the country. It is custodian of geo-scientific data archive. The record and reports on past and present earthquakes are available with GSP. The GSP's mission is to develop, interpret and provide geological information about the country in all its pertinent details that may lead to the prudent management of its natural resources and contribute to the well being and prosperity of its people.

<http://www.gsp.com.pk/>

42. Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

PMD provides meteorological expertise and professional services in support of national economic development, and for the safety and benefit of the community; to provide information on meteorological and geophysical matters with the objective of traffic safety in air, on land and sea, mitigation of disasters due to weather and geophysical phenomena, agriculture development based on climatic potential of the country, prediction and modification of weather forecast. The

regular information on seismicity and geophysical findings are available with PMD. PMD has mandate to work with recent earthquake and earthquake updates along with the monitoring of the seismic network of the country.

www.pakmet.com.pk/

43. The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG), Nepal

The Department of Mines and Geology (DMG) is the sole government organization which is responsible for all types of geological survey, mineral exploration and administration of Mining Rules and Regulations in Nepal. It deals with systematic geo-scientific studies, investigation of mineral resources and their development activities in the country. Engineering and environment geological mapping and Hazard assessment of fast growing urban areas, and publication of Engineering and environment geological maps which are suitable for multiple use especially in infrastructure development planning and urban area development. It is also involved in seismic/ tectonic studies and earthquake monitoring to delineate the earthquake hazard/ risk areas, publication of Earthquake epicenter maps and conduct earthquake awareness programs in different parts of the country especially densely populated urban areas.

<http://www.dmgnepal.gov.np/>

44. Afghan Geological Survey (AGS)

Afghanistan Geological Survey (AGS), a component body of the Afghanistan Ministry of Mines (MoM). It is dedicated to providing information on the geology of Afghanistan and to promoting interest in the country's mineral resources. It is also the National custodian of geo-scientific information and assists and advises the Government on all policies related to metalliferous minerals, industrial minerals, coal, hydrocarbons, precious and semi-precious stones, water resources, and geotechnical and environmental geology and information on earthquake disaster. <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/afghanminerals/>

45. Department of Geology and Mines (DGM), Bhutan

The Department of Geology and Mines (DGM) of Bhutan has two divisions – Geological Survey of Bhutan (GSB) and Mining Division. It carries out geologic mapping, mineral exploration, geo-technical investigations, and other services related to geosciences. It is also involved in time series monitoring of glaciers, risk assessment for glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF), studies related to landslides, neotectonics, seismicity, and other things related to geo-hazards.

<http://www.moea.gov.bt/DGM%20website/dgm.html>

46. Department of Meteorology, Sri Lanka

This is the nodal agency of Sri Lanka to conduct seismological monitoring of the region and disseminate information related to it to the public.

<http://www.meteo.slt.lk/>

47. Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB)

At present GSB is an attached department of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. GSB conducts systematic geological mapping and geoscientific activities throughout the country from its headquarters in Dhaka and a camp office at Bogra. It has mandate to keep records of geological, geochemical, geophysical and seismological investigations of the country.

<http://www.gsb.gov.bd/>

48. Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Bangladesh Meteorological Department is the authorized Government organization for all meteorological activities in the country. It maintains a network of surface and upper air observatories, radar and satellite stations, agro-meteorological observatories, geomagnetic and seismological observatories and meteorological telecommunication system. The Department has its Headquarters in Dhaka with two regional centers i.e. Storm Warning Centre (SWC), Dhaka and Meteorological

& Geophysical Centre (M & GC), Chittagong. It has mandate to maintain earthquake records of the latest, recent and historical events along with seismic network monitoring of the country available with its site:

<http://www.bmd.gov.bd/>

INDIVIDUAL SCHOLASTIC NETWORKS

Hiroo Kanamori

A living legend of Seismology in the world, Prof. Hiroo Kanamori has numerous original contributions. The site contains information and publications of Hiroo Kanamori, an eminent seismologist who has made fundamental contributions to understanding the physics of earthquakes and the tectonic processes that cause them.

<http://www.gps.caltech.edu/faculty/kanamori/kanamori.html>

Dapeng Zhao

A leading seismologist of the world having several published research papers to his credit on earthquake generating processes, volcanic eruptive processes, geodynamical implications of the structural heterogeneities for seismogenesis, fluid dynamics, collisional-subduction tectonics and mantle plume dynamics. Prof. Zhao and his team worked extensively with sub-oceanic earthquakes and their bearing on tsunamigenic earthquakes in the forearc region of Japan, India, Taiwan and Philippines. World class publications on Earthquake research are available from his webpage.

http://www.aob.gp.tohoku.ac.jp/kazan/zhao_English.html

Sujit Dasgupta

An eminent geoscientist retired from Geological Survey of India and editor of the Seismotectonic Atlas of India and its Environs. His web site contains huge collection of information on past earthquakes dating as far as back to the 1737 Bay

of Bengal earthquake/hurricane. Also contains records and historical accounts of many other major earthquakes of the sub continent.

<http://sites.google.com/site/indiaquake/>

Roger Bilham

Web-Link for Roger Bilham is an eminent expert of earthquake genesis and Geodesy. The scientist has debuts on extensive research on past damaging earthquakes of South Asia as well as of the world. The site contains a staggering collection of information viz. recent and historical earthquakes, people and their writings, his publications, research and much relevant other information.

<http://cires.colorado.edu/~bilham/#>