INTEGRATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DATA IN ACTIVE FAULT STUDIES
Main aim of the active fault studies: minimize the earthquake damage
To achieve this aim;
- exact location of the fault trace
- length of the fault zone
- width of the deformation zone
- slip rate
- re-occurrence of large earthquakes
- date of last large earthquake on the fault

Active Fault: a fault reactivated at least once in the last 10 000 years
EXACT LOCATION OF THE FAULT TRACE IS VERY IMPORTANT
GEOLOGICAL
MORPHOLOGICAL
GEOPHYSICAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL

are limited

can be obtained by using necessary equipments

if there is potential, it can be used
ALTHOUGH ACTİVE FAULTS ARE DANGEROUS, PEOPLE PREFER TO BE CLOSE TO ACTİVE FAULTS SINCE HISTORICAL TIMES.
Paleolitik Çağ dünyası

(Özdoğan 2002)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>B.C.</th>
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<td>148</td>
<td>579</td>
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<tr>
<td>66 (or 65)</td>
<td>713</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>1053 (10 000)</td>
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<td>341</td>
<td>1212</td>
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<td>457 (or 458)</td>
<td>1408 (&gt;20 000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>1822 (20 000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>1872 (5 000)</td>
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</table>
(ca. 3000 B.C.)

2000 - 1200 B.C.

AMIK BASIN

Antakya

2000 - 1200 B.C.
Geological and morphological evidences are limited to locate fault traces because either they are removed by man-made activity and erosion or they are covered by rapid sedimentation.

Archaeological data provides valuable information and integration of geological, morphological, geophysical and archaeological data enables us to locate the fault trace precisely.
Archaeological data also provides reliable information about the slip rate.