

A magnitude 7.0 earthquake has occurred in Acapulco, Mexico at a depth of 20 km (12 miles). One death has been reported.

The quake caused buildings to rock and sway in Mexico City 280 km (180 mi) away.





A couple walks past a taxi cab that was damaged by falling debris after a strong earthquake in Acapulco, Mexico,

(AP Photo/ Bernardino Hernandez)



The Modified-Mercalli Intensity scale is a ten-stage scale, from I to X, that indicates the severity of ground shaking.

The area near the epicenter experienced very strong shaking.

Modified Mercalli Intensity		
Х		
X		
VIII		
VI	\	
VI		
V		
N		
II-III		
I		

Perceived Shaking Extreme Violent Severe Very Strong Strong Moderate Light Weak Not Felt



Image courtesy of the US Geological Survey

USGS Estimated shaking intensity from M 7.0 Earthquake



The USGS PAGER map shows the population exposed to different Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) levels. From this earthquake, 985,000 people felt very strong shaking. Over 2 million people experienced moderate to strong shaking.

Ι	Not Felt	0 k*
II-III	Weak	13,330 k*
IV	Light	37,432 k
v	Moderate	1,790 k
VI	Strong	274 k
VII	Very Strong	985 k
VIII	Severe	0 k
IX	Violent	0 k
x	Extreme	0 k



The color coded contour lines outline regions of MMI intensity. The total population exposure to a given MMI value is obtained by summing the population between the contour lines. The estimated population exposure to each MMI Intensity is shown in the table.

#### Image courtesy of the US Geological Survey





As part of the circum-Pacific "Ring of Fire", Mexico is one of the most seismologically and volcanically active regions on Earth. Most of Mexico is on the North American Plate. Offshore of southern Mexico, the oceanic Cocos Plate subducts beneath the North American Plate at the Middle America Trench. In the area of this earthquake, the Cocos Plate subducts toward the northeast at a rate of approximately 6.5 cm/yr.



The epicenter of this earthquake is shown by the red star on the map below. The IRIS Earthquake Browser shows 30 years of earthquakes greater than M5. Interestingly, until today there have been no M7 earthquakes along this coastal stretch during this century.





This epicenter of this earthquake is shown by the blue star on the map below. The Cocos Plate subducts towards the north-northeast beneath the North American Plate at the Middle America Trench. The depth of this earthquake fits the pattern of shallow and intermediate depth earthquakes that cluster along the megathrust plate boundary.



![](_page_5_Figure_4.jpeg)

Image source: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2010– 1083-H

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

Animation of the regional tectonics and earthquake history of SW Mexico.

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

The focal mechanism is how seismologists plot the 3-D stress orientations of an earthquake. Since an earthquake occurs as slip on a fault, it generates primary (P) waves in quadrants of compression (shaded) and extension (white). The orientation of these quadrants determined from recorded seismic waves determines the type of fault that produced the earthquake.

The location, depth, and thrust-faulting mechanism of this earthquake suggest that it occurred on the interface between the Cocos and North American Plates.

![](_page_7_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Figure_5.jpeg)

The tension axis (T) reflects the minimum compressive stress direction. The pressure axis (P) reflects the maximum compressive stress direction.

#### **Reverse/Thrust/Compression**

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_9_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)