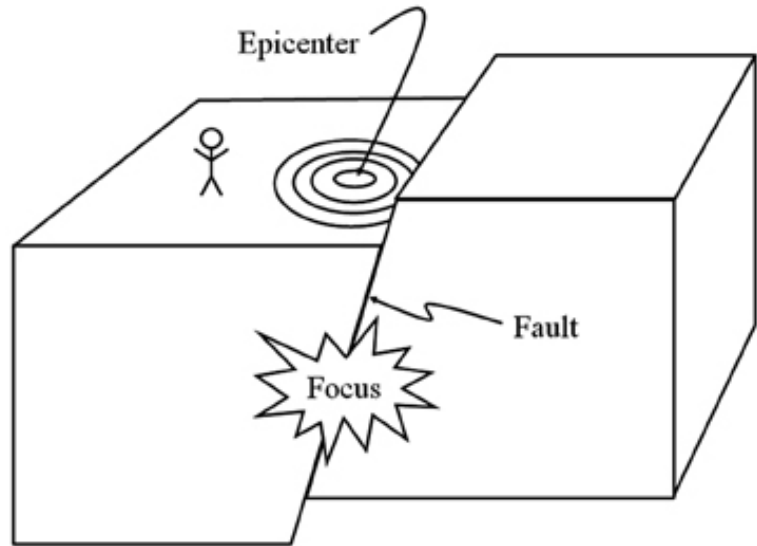


Earthquake Anatomy

Focus (hypocenter): actual point where crust breaks, underground.

Epicenter: point directly above the focus on the surface



Seismic Waves Notes

- **Waves:** a transport of energy (water waves, electromagnetic waves (light, radio), seismic waves)
- **Seismic Waves:** waves of energy created by earthquakes
- **Body Waves:** seismic waves that travel through the “body” of the Earth. Fastest type of waves, can travel through the entire planet.
 - **P-waves (Primary Waves):** Fastest waves. Can travel through gas (air), liquid (water, magma), and solid (rock). A type of pressure wave, just like sound waves. Arrive first, or primary, at seismic stations.
 - **S-waves (Secondary Waves):** Fast, but slower than p-waves. Also called shear waves. Can only travel through solids (rock). Arrives at seismic stations second, after p-waves.
- **Surface Waves:** seismic waves that only travel along the surface of the Earth. Slower than body waves, also “decay” or disappear quicker. Causes the most damage to landscape and buildings.
 - **L-waves (Love Waves):** also called q-waves, horizontal shifting of Earth
 - **R-waves (Rayleigh Waves):** also called Lamb waves. A rolling motion through the Earth