

Values in the PARM field of the attribute table of the Active Fault of Eurasia Database

- 10= Signs of manifestation of fault activity.** Geological and geomorphological: “OD” - displacement or deformation of young sediments; “OF” - displacement or deformation of young landforms; “OC” - displacement or deformation of channels, valleys; “OT” - displacement or deformation of terraces, extension cones; “DC” - contrasting change in the composition or thickness of young sediments; “SP” - displacements at a depth established by seismic methods. Seismological, seismotectonic and geophysical: “HC” - a chain of earthquake epicenters; “FM” - solutions to earthquake sources; “ER” - seismic ruptures, seismic ruptures, seismic ruptures; “PS” - there is evidence of paleoseismicity; “GD” - geophysical data show young movements in the deep parts of the lithosphere. Geodetic and historical: “RG” - geodetic data, including space; “HR” - biases are established according to historical or archaeological data. Volcanic: “VC” - a chain of young volcanoes. Hydrothermal and hydro-geochemical: “HT” - modern hydrothermal activity; “PH” - Late Quaternary hydrothermal activity; “MV” - mud volcanism, abnormally high reservoir dvaleniya; “GA” - gas and hydro-geochemical anomalies. Indirect geological: “CE” - concentration of landslides or other exogenous consequences of fault movements; “SM” is the active flexure or crease zone above a hidden fault. Remote: “SI” - linear relief deformation visible in space images; “RS” - linear relief deformation visible on digital elevation models and other remote sensing materials; “RM” - spectrometric anomalies.
- 11= Methods for dating movements along a fault.** Values: “KA” - potassium argon; “PM” - paleomagnetic; “TC” - tephrochronological; “TM” - thermoluminescent; “CR” - radiocarbon; “LH” - lichenometric; “HI” - historical; “AR” - archaeological; “IN” - instrumental, geodetic or seismological; “GC” - geological correlation with dated formations; “MC” is a geomorphological correlation with dated formations.
- 24= The ratio of the different components of the displacements.** For example: “D / N = 5/1” is a reset-shift.
- 36= The age of recent fault movements.** In geological symbols or in years: “Q2” - the average Pleistocene, that is, 1000-700 thousand years; “Q21” is the beginning of the Middle Pleistocene; “Q22” - the second half of the Middle Pleistocene; “Q3” - Late Pleistocene, that is, 100-10 thousand years ago; “Q31” is the first half; “Q32” is the second half; “Q4” is the Holocene, that is, the last 10 thousand years.
- 37= Layers of the lithosphere broken by a fault.** Values: “S” - sedimentary cover; “UC” - the upper crust; “LC” is the lower crust, “M” is the mantle. Combinations are possible: “S, LC”.
- 38= Surface manifestation of deep faults:** Values: “PC” - differences in the structure of the fault wings; “FL” - flexure; “FZ” - young folds; “EC” is a layered series of compression structures; “ET” is a layered series of tensile structures; “CF” - increased fracturing; “CL” - concentration of landslides; “GA” - gas and hydro-geochemical anomalies.
- 56= Geometric parameters of the object.** Fault fall (inclination to the horizontal plane), direction of fall, coordinates of the point to which the data belong (may be absent). Example: “48_NE_4020.34 4235.21” or “67_NN”.
- 57= Geometric parameters of the object.** The fall and coordinates of the point to which the data refers.
- 58= Geometric parameters of the object.** Fall, direction of fall, part of the fault to which the data relate.
- 59= Geometric parameters of the object.** The fall and part of the fault to which the data relates.

- 60= Fault displacement rates.** The minimum and maximum values are given for the displacement components, mm / year. The signs “*” or “***” are used in the same way as with lines with markers 70-76. The time interval of the displacements and the coordinates of the observation point (the latter may be absent) can also be given.
- 61= Fault displacement rates.** Displacement velocities and coordinates of the observation point.
- 62= Fault displacement rates.** Displacement velocities, time interval of displacements, and part of the fault where the observations were made (the latter by symbols, as in line m with marker 58).
- 63= Fault displacement rates.** Displacement rates and part of the fault where the observations were made.
- 65= Fault displacement rates.** Displacement rates, the time interval of the displacements, and the coordinates of the ends of the fault segment where the observations were made.
- 66= Fault displacement rates.** Displacement velocities and coordinates of the ends of the fault segment where the observations were made.
- 67= Displacement amplitude ratio.**
- 68= Displacement amplitude ratio.** The ratio of the amplitudes of the different components of the displacements and the coordinates of the ends of the fault segment where the observations were made.
- 69= Displacement amplitude ratio.** The ratio of the amplitudes of the different components of the displacements and the part of the fault where the observations were made.
- 70= Amplitude of displacements.** Amplitude, time interval of young displacements. The interval of values of amplitudes and time is indicated: "min_max". The sign ">" means that the offset after the specified time. The components are shown with the same symbols as in marker 54. The “*” sign is used for determination by geodetic methods, the “***” sign is used for determination by seismological methods.
- 71= Amplitude of displacements.** Total accumulated offset. The coordinates of the observation point are also possible.
- 72= The amplitude of the displacements.** Amplitude, time interval of offsets, and part of the fault to which the data relate. The latter is defined as in line with marker 58.
- 73= Amplitude of displacements.** The amplitude and part of the fault where the observations are made.
- 75= Amplitude of displacements.** The amplitude, the time interval of the displacements, and the coordinates of the ends of the fault segment where the observations were made.
- 76= Amplitude of displacements.** The amplitude and coordinates of the ends of the fault segment where the observations were made.
- 80= Seismicity parameters.** Magnitude or intensity of an earthquake. For example: “M5_5.5”, also the name of an earthquake.
- 81= Seismicity parameters.** Earthquake date. For example: "30.04.1923."
- 82= Seismicity parameters.** The coordinates of the epicenter. In line format with marker 77.
- 83= Seismicity parameters.** Depth of the hypocenter of the earthquake.
- 84= Seismicity parameters.** Repeatability period, number of years.
- 85= Seismicity parameters.** Additional data, in any form.
- 86= Seismicity parameters.** For example: “WE” is weak seismicity.

- 87= Seismicity parameters.** Seismic fracture data: length, displacement value, strike, type of displacement.
- 88= Seismicity parameters.** For example: “LS_CO” means landslides and landslides.
- 89= Seismicity parameters.** The size of the aftershore region, its orientation relative to the epicenter of the main shock.
- 90= Manifestations of volcanism.** Name, coordinates and age of activity of the volcano.
- 91= Manifestations of volcanism.** In the 1996 Database, this is free text.
- 96= Geometric parameters of the object.** Fall, direction of fall, coordinates of the ends of the part of the fault to which the data relate.
- 97= Geometric parameters of the object.** Fall, the coordinates of the ends of the part of the fault to which the data belong.
- 99= Any fault data.** In the 1996 Database, this is free text.