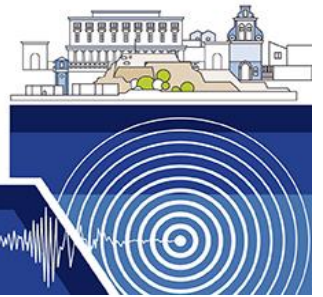


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Session 34

Integrating Geodesy, Seismology and Tectonics to quantify strain accumulation and fault slip, before, during and after earthquakes

Conveners:

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The Mediterranean is a plate boundary zone hosting large fault systems capable of rupturing during large, strong earthquakes. New capabilities in space geodesy (GNSS/InSAR etc.) and optical remote sensing as well as the expansion of seismological networks provide new opportunities for further integration of observations and data. This session aims to foster a discussion on integrating active tectonics, seismological and geodetic observations, data, and analysis to better understand the Solid Earth deformation, the patterns of strain accumulation, slip transients, fault creep, the distributions of fault slip and the kinematic history of slip before, during and after earthquakes. We also welcome contributions to new technologies (sea floor geodesy, machine learning, early warning systems, optic fiber and others) aiming at improving our ability to monitor ground motion inland and offshore.

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