EARTHQUAKE REPORTS.

Symbols, Notation, etc.

1.	Character of the earthquake:—	•
		t station, its intensity being expressed on the Rossi-Forel scale, thus: RF 1, &c.
		an 9°, or 1,000 kilometres, distant).
		n 9° to 45°, or 1,000 to 5,000 kilometres, distant).
	•	eseism (origin more than 45°, or 5,000 kilometres, distant).
2.	arrival of the first wa	of the following symbols may denote—(a) the phase itself; or (b) the time of ves of that phase at the station; or (c) the time of transit of those waves from There will be no ambiguity].
	Р	Longitudinal waves, direct (first phase or first preliminary tremors).
	PR (or PR_1), PR_2 PR_n	Longitudinal waves, reflected once, twice, n times at the earth's surface Transverse waves, direct (second phase or second preliminary tremors).
	\widetilde{SR} (or SR_1), SR_2 \widetilde{SR}_n	Transverse waves, reflected once, twice n times at the earth's surface.
	SP	Interval (in seconds) between the arrival of the P waves and the S waves,
	PS	Waves changed from longitudinal to transverse oscillation, or vice rersa, through reflection at the earth's surface.
	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Long waves (chief phase or principal part; regular waves).
	$L_1, L_2 \dots L_n \dots$	Successive series of L waves.
	L	Long waves passing along the major are of the great circle through the
	(Renewts of Lor L.	epicentrum and the observatory. after a circuit or circuits of the earth are noted in the "Remarks.")
	M	Greatest motion in the chief phase.
	M_1	Maximum of the L ₁ waves.
	C	Tail or end portion
	F	End of discernible movement.
3	Nature of the motion :—	
	i sudden $ begin{array}{c} i$	Beginning of the motion, used either alone or with one of the symbols in
	$\left. egin{array}{ccc} or \ e & ext{gradual} \end{array} ight\} \cdots \qquad \cdots$	2 denoting phase.
	T (period)	Time of one complete oscillation (to and fro).
	A	Amplitude of the motion, measured from the median line, in millimetres (mm., as shown on the seismogram), or in mikrons (μ , actual movement of the ground): ($\mu = 1/1000$ mm.).
	A _e	E-W component of A.
	A_n	N S component of A.
	A _v	Vertical component of A.
4	General:—	
	Time	G.C.M.T., Greenwich civil mean time, 0h. or 24h. = midnight.
	E (epicentrum) O (origin)	Position of epicentre Time of shock at origin.
	ϕ	Time of shock at origin Latitude.
	λ	Longitude from Greenwich.
	Δ	Distance from epicentre in degrees (°) or in kilometres (kms.).
5.	The Observatory:—	
	(a) Its position (latitude and	longitude): { Lat. S. 43° 31′ 48″. Long. E. 172° 37′ 13″ (11h. 30m. 28·9s.).
	Its height (in metres and	in feet) above mean sea-level: 8 m. (25 ft.).
	(b.) The kind of seismograph	: Milne seismograph No. 16. .–S., or vertical) : Boom N.–S.

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Time is Greenwich civil mean time; it is given in hours, minutes, and seconds. Oh. or 24h. = midnight.

	Amplitude.	Boom Period.	Time. G.C.M.T.	Phase.	Character.	ł		No.
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