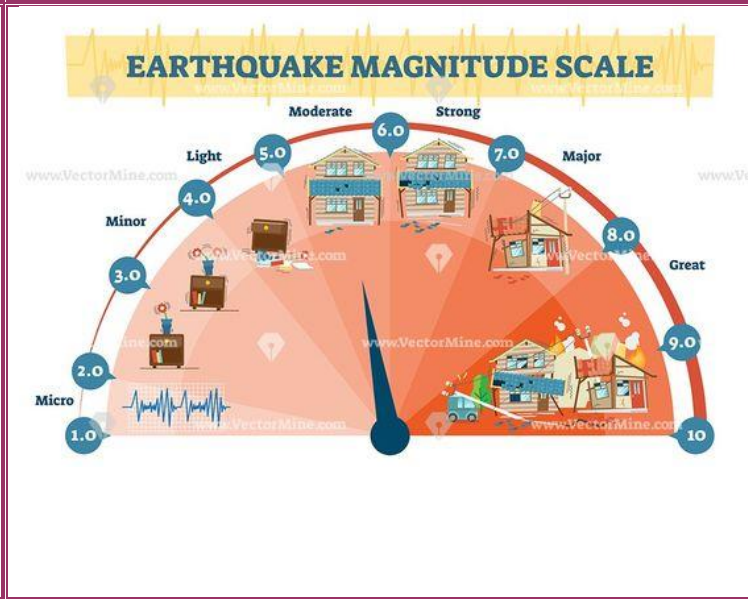


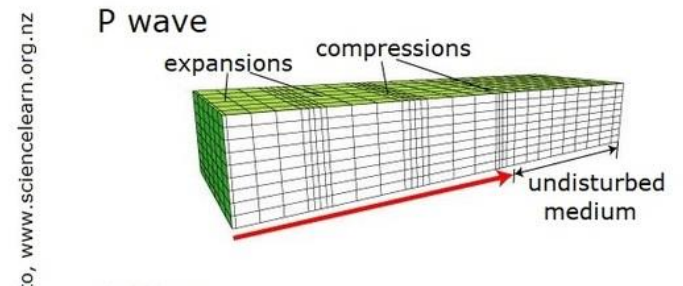
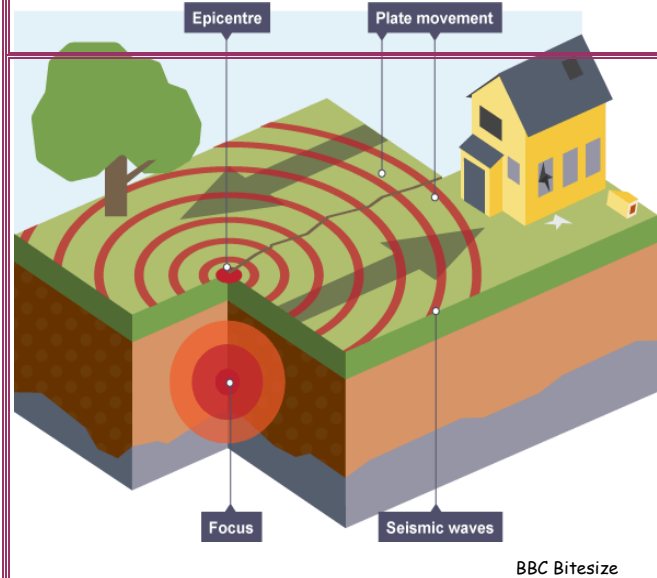
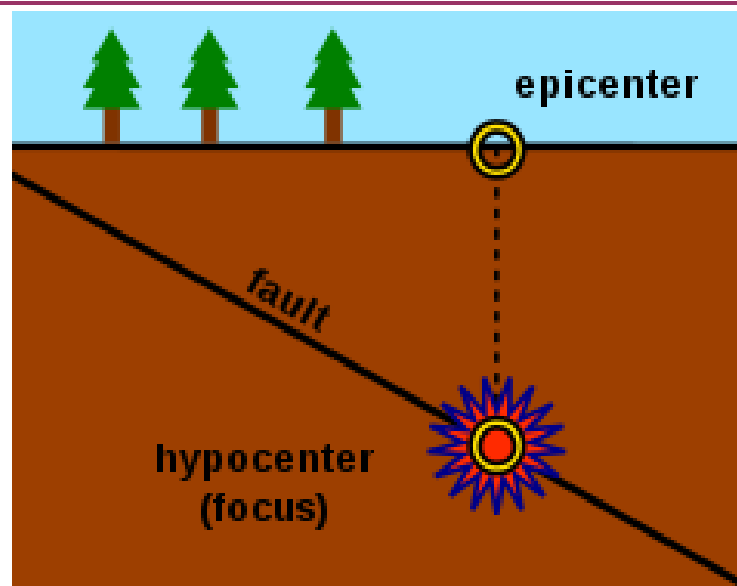
The Richter scale

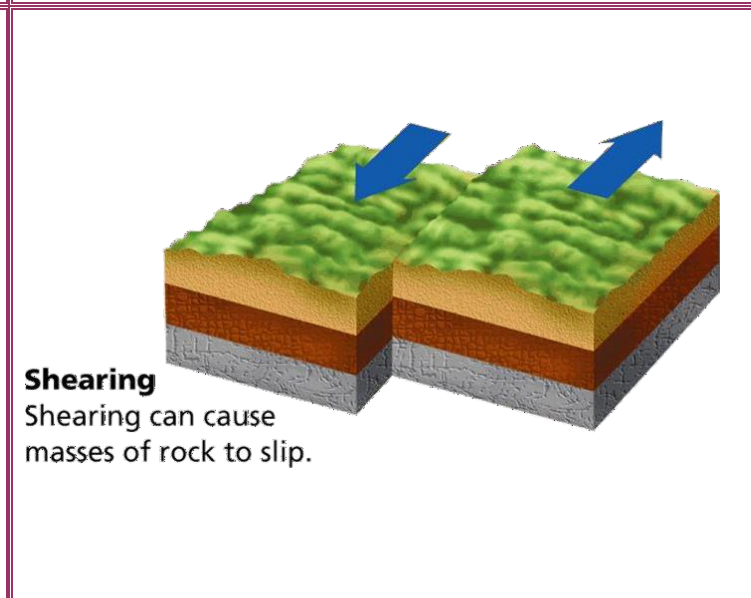
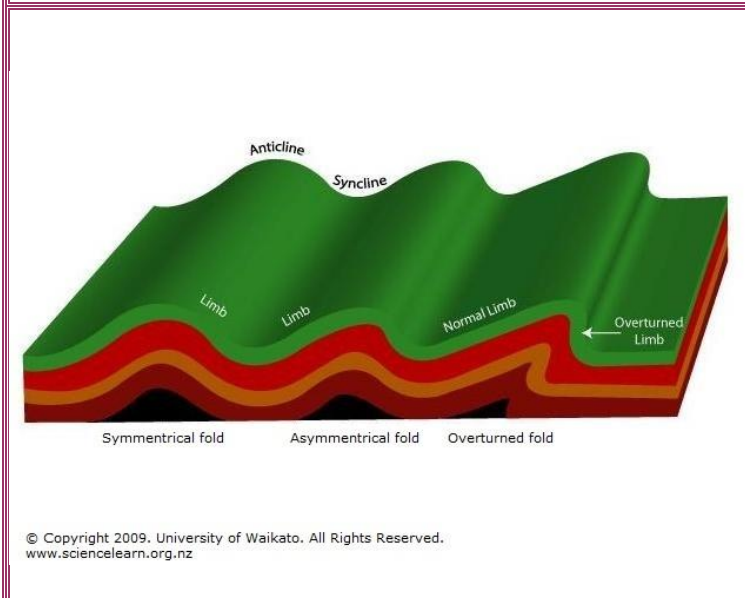
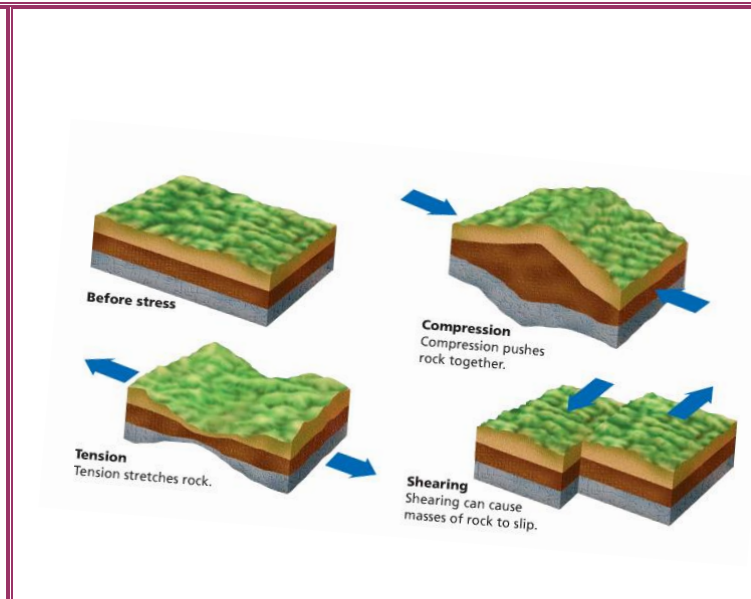
Measures energy waves emitted by earthquake

0 - 1.9	Can be detected only by seismograph
2 - 2.9	Hanging objects may swing
3 - 3.9	Comparable to the vibrations of a passing truck
4 - 4.9	May break windows, cause small or unstable objects to fall
5 - 5.9	Furniture moves, chunks of plaster may fall from walls
6 - 6.9	Damage to well-built structures, severe damage to poorly built ones
7 - 7.9	Buildings displaced from foundations; cracks in the earth; underground pipes broken
8 - 8.9	Bridges destroyed, Few structures left standing
9 and over	Near-total destruction, waves moving through the earth visible with naked eye

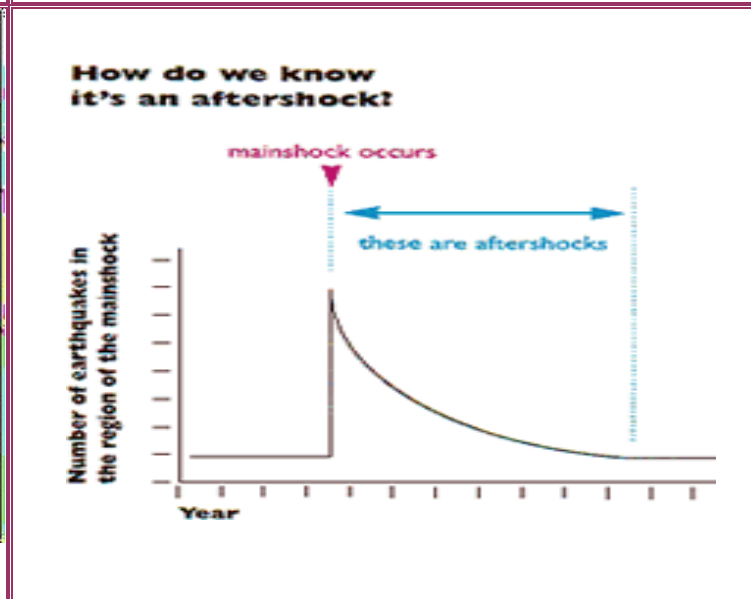
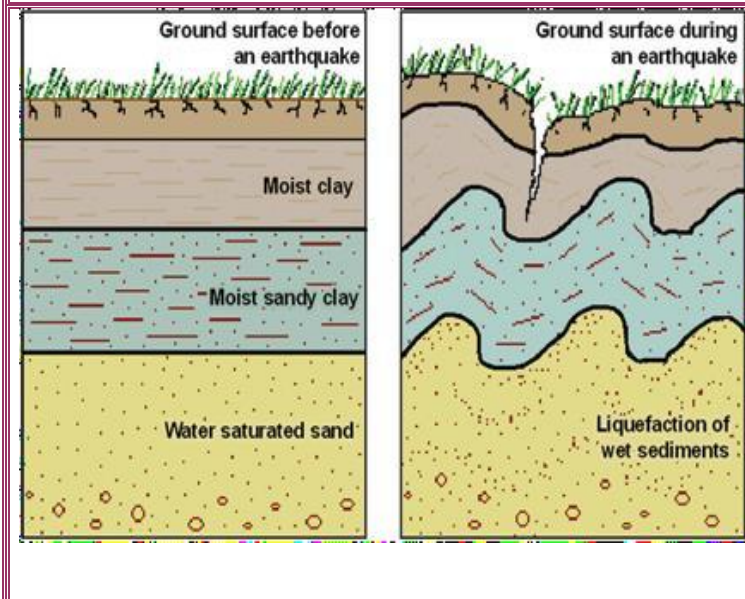


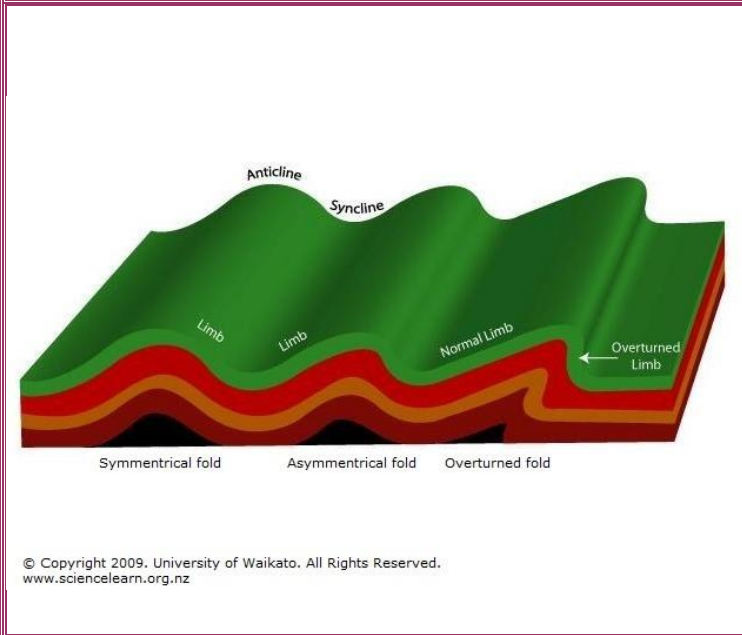
	Intensity 0	Imperceptible to people.
	Intensity 1	Some people in the building feel it.
	Intensity 2	Many people in the building feel it. Some people awaken, if the quake strikes at night.
	Intensity 3	Felt by most people in the building. Some people are frightened.
	Intensity 4	Many people are frightened. Some people try to escape from danger. Most people awaken, if the quake strikes at night.
	Intensity 5 lower	Most people try to escape from danger. Some people find it difficult to move.
	Intensity 5 upper	Many people are very frightened and find it difficult to move.
	Intensity 6 lower	Difficult to keep standing.
	Intensity 6 upper	Impossible to keep standing and to move without crawling.
	Intensity 7	Thrown around by the shaking. Impossible to move at will.





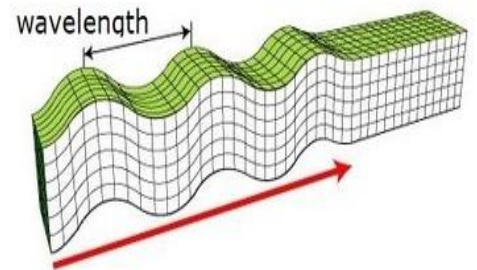
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 www.sciencelearn.org.nz





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S Wave



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**I do not own any of the images used for this game.
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<https://pixabay.com/>

<https://www.freeimages.com/>

Sesimograph logo created at <https://logomakr.com/>

<https://www.sms-tsunami-warning.com/pages/richter-scale#.X-21TthKjIU> Richter scale

<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/822469950680727902/> magnitude scale

<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/122441683599990755/> intensity scale

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epicenter>

<https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/images/352-seismic-waves> secondary & primary waves

<https://www.livescience.com/37052-types-of-faults.html> San Andreas fault

<https://mammothmemory.net/geography/geography-vocabulary/tectonic-hazards/tectonic-plates.html> tectonic plaques

<https://www.gfz-potsdam.de/en/gshap/> global seismic Hazard map

<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/74/dc/1f/74dc1f671b136177a289e1a92aedb9e8.png> stress

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Agiospavlos_DM_2004_IMG003_Felsenformation_nahe.JPG#globalusage rock fold

<https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/images/348-earth-folds> folds

<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/?term=aftershocks> aftershock

<p>The shaking and trembling that results from the movement of rock beneath Earth's surface.</p>	<p>The study of earthquakes (no matching photo)</p>	<p>Scientists who study earthquakes</p>
<p>Instrument used to measure and record the vibrations of seismic waves.</p>	<p>A tracing of earthquake motion that is created by a seismograph</p>	<p>One of three rating scales used to measure earthquakes. It rates earthquakes according their magnitude.</p>
<p>Measure of an earthquake's strength based on seismic waves and movement along faults.</p>	<p>A measure of the degree to which an earthquake is felt by the people and the amount of damage caused by the earthquake</p>	<p>The point on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's starting point, or focus</p>

<p>Vibration that moves out from the force in all directions carrying the energy of an earthquake away from the focus, through Earth's interior and across the surface.</p>	<p>A seismic wave that causes particles of rock to move in a side-to-side direction</p>	<p>A seismic wave that causes particles of rock to move in a back-and-forth direction</p>
<p>A break in the Earth's crust along which blocks of the crust slide relative to one another.</p>	<p>Giant pieces of the Earth's thin, outermost layer that move around on top of a layer of plastic rock</p>	<p>A measurement of how likely an area is to have damaging earthquakes in the future</p>
<p>A force that acts on rocks to change its shape or volume.</p>	<p>A bend in rock that forms when compression shortens and thickens part of the crust.</p>	<p>A fold that bends upward in an arch.</p>

A fold that bends downward in the middle to form a bowl.

A kind of stress that pushes a mass of rock in two opposite directions.

Soft, loose soil turns into liquid mud due to violent shaking of earthquake.

A smaller earthquake that occurs after a larger earthquake in the same area.

A large wave that spreads out from the earthquake's epicenter and rushes across the ocean.

earthquake	seismology (no matching photo)	seismologists
seismograph	seismogram	Richter scale
magnitude	intensity	epicentre
seismic wave	S-Wave (shear wave/ secondary wave)	P-Wave (pressure wave/ primary wave)
fault	tectonic plates	Earthquake hazard
stress	fold	anticline

syncline

Shearing

liquefaction

tsunami

aftershock