Seismic Research Letters—Submissions

Seismological Research Letters (SRL) contains articles and items of broad appeal in seismology and earthquake engineering. Articles should be informational in nature and of current interest to a cross-section of SSA membership. Articles expressing some particular view about seismology or seismological research also will be accepted. Articles that contain original research results should be submitted to the Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America (BSSA). News and notes, special reports on particular earthquakes, seismic network summaries, information on computer hardware or software pertinent to seismology, seismological equipment information, book reviews, and letters to the editor also are solicited for SRL.

Consult the SRL Information for Authors at http://www.seismosoc.org/publications/srl/srl-authorinfo.php for details about making submissions. In general, articles should not exceed 20 pages of double-spaced text (excluding figures) unless approved by the editor. Electronic supplements can be considered for SRL; the electronic supplement policy is posted at http://www.seismosoc.org/publications/esupps.php. The SRL Editor in Chief is Zhigang Peng, srled@seismosoc.org. Upload submissions via SRL’s electronic submission system at http://srledmgr.com. Direct questions about the system to the managing editor at srled@seismosoc.org.

Submissions to the Eastern Section of the SSA (ES-SSA) Section of SRL

The ES-SSA Section of SRL is devoted to the seismology of continental interiors. Articles pertaining to eastern North American earthquakes, intraplate seismotectonics, and earthquake engineering are particularly encouraged. Appropriate review articles and tutorials are encouraged, as well as news pertaining to the Eastern Section of SSA. Upload submissions via SRL’s electronic submission system at http://srl.edmgr.com.

On the Cover

Front: The tsunami that followed the 1995 $M_w$ 7.2 Nuweiba earthquake along the Dead Sea Transform in the Gulf of Elat–Aqaba (GOE) surprised the local population, who were unaware that seismogenic sea waves could arise in a closed gulf, far from the open ocean. Eyewitness reports, field observations, and a mareogram demonstrated conclusively that tsunami hazard in the GOE deserves focused attention. Frust et al. (this issue) investigated which of the available Nuweiba earthquake models better replicate the actual findings. The study area depicted in the graphic is based on figures 1 and 3 from the article. The authors note that Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt each seek to expand marine infrastructure, tourism, and population in the area, and this study aims to warn stakeholders about the inevitable tsunami.

Back: In the Alps of northeastern Italy, an underground gas-storage facility operates in the anticline at the hanging wall of the Montello thrust system. The Rete Sismico di Collalto (Collalto Seismic Network) was designed and implemented to monitor the induced microseismicity and the natural earthquakes that occur around this storage facility. Romano et al. (this issue) analyzed the seismic catalog in order to characterize the thrust; figure 2 (shown here) depicts seismicity in the area following the network deployment.

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