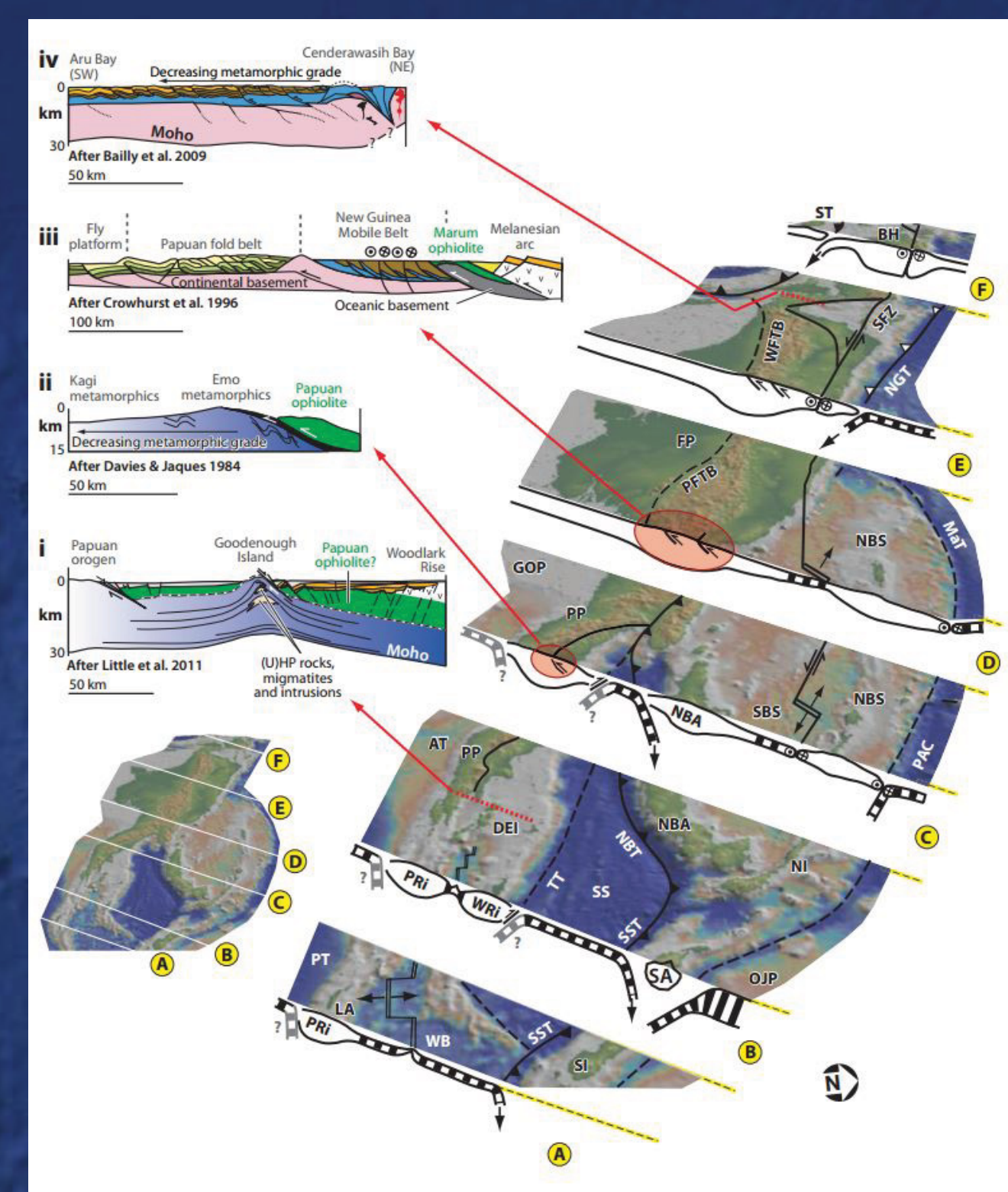
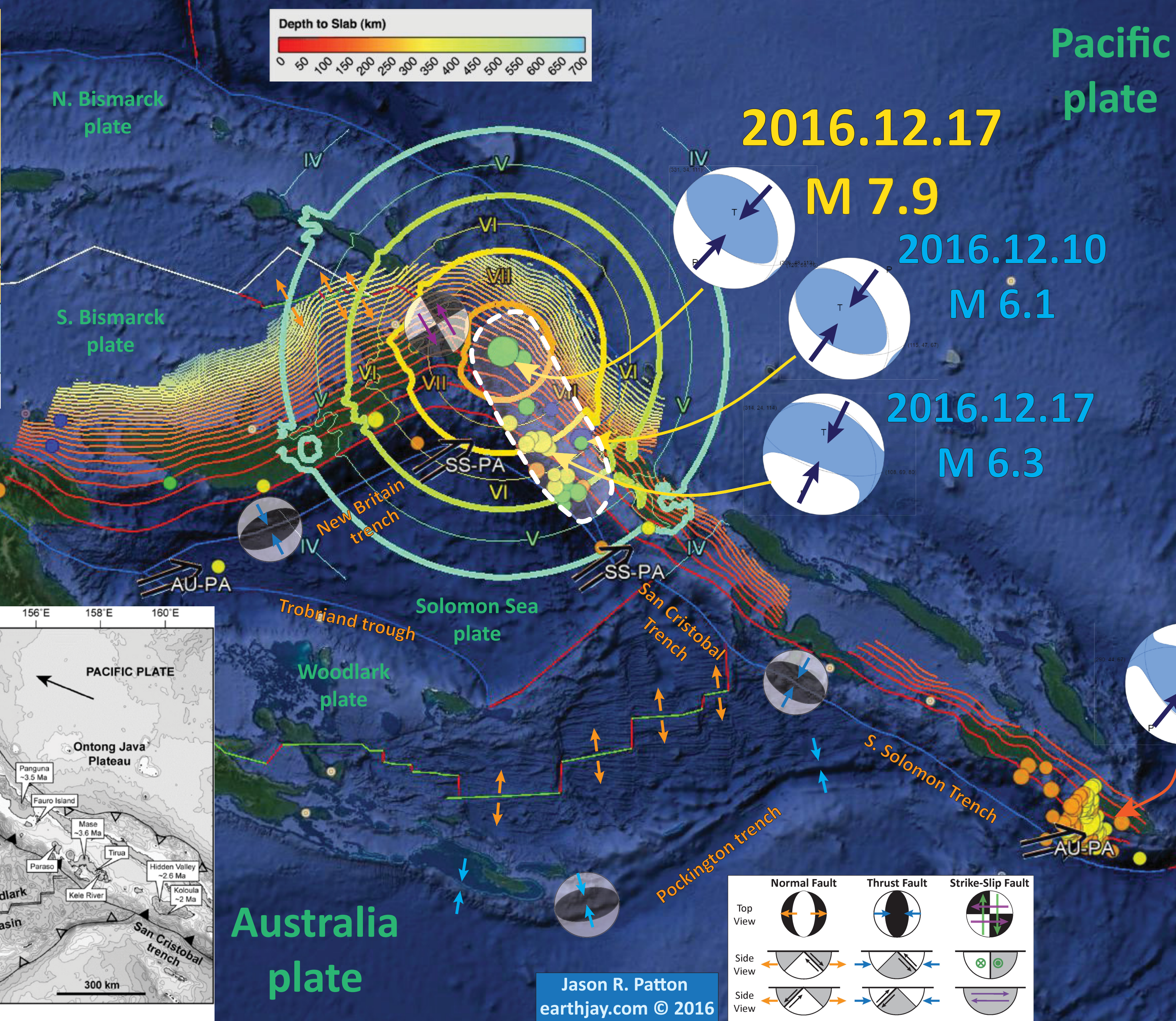


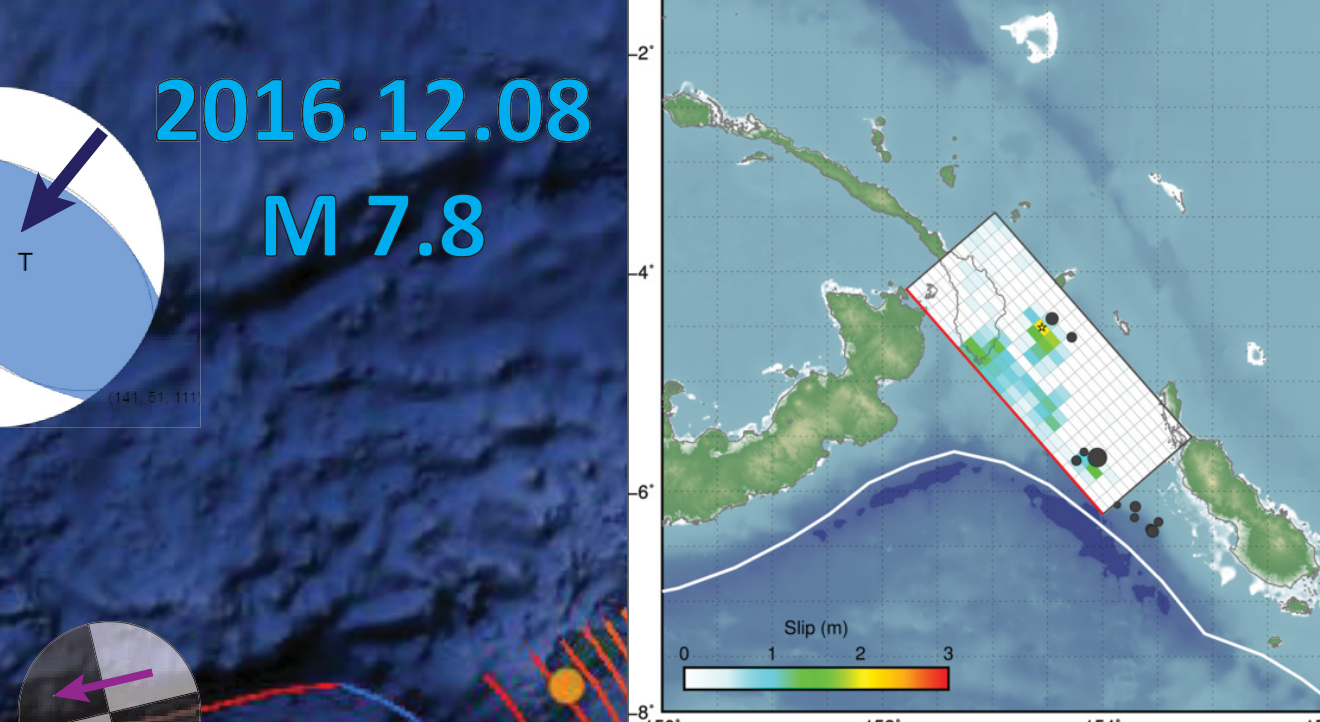
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
Shaking	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
Damage	None	None	None	Very slight	Light	Moderate	Moderate/ heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
Peak Acc	<0.17	0.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
Peak Vel	<0.1	0.1- 1.1	1.1- 3.4	3.4- 8.1	8.1- 16	16 - 31	31- 60	60-116	>116

A map showing the boundaries of several tectonic plates in the Pacific region. The plates are color-coded: Caroline Plate (light blue), Pacific Plate (yellow), North Bismarck Plate (pink), South Bismarck Plate (light green), Solomon Sea Plate (white), Woodlark Plate (orange), and Australian Plate (light blue). Arrows indicate the direction of plate movement. The map includes a scale bar from 0 to 500 km and a vector scale from 0 to 15 cm/yr.

This geological map illustrates the tectonic and volcanic evolution of the Solomon Sea region. The map is bounded by 146°E to 160°E longitude and 2°S to 12°S latitude. It shows the Pacific Plate to the northeast and the Australian Plate to the southwest. Key features include the Manus Basin, Ontong Java Plateau, Solomon Sea, Trobriand trough, Woodlark Basin, and San Cristobal trench. Several dated volcanic centers are marked, including Simberi (< 3.6 Ma), Ladolam (~0.1–0.4 Ma), Kabang (< 0.5 Ma), Panguna (~3.5 Ma), Mase (~3.6 Ma), Paraso, Tirua, Hidden Valley (~2.6 Ma), and Koloula (~2 Ma). Fault systems such as the Manus Basin Fault (MBF), Solomons Basin Fault (SBF), and Ontong Java Fault (OJF) are also depicted. A scale bar indicates 300 km.



Baldwin et al., 2012



USGS



New Hebrides
trench

400 m