Marsite Data Structure & Policy And Its Extension To Epos-Ip

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The understanding of seismic hazard along active fault zones is important to mitigate the risk to population and building stock and the needs to understand the near-surface response to shaking the earthquakes. MARSITE project fronted the Marmara region as a supersite and implemented many research and monitoring infrastructure to mitigate the earthquake, tsunami, landslide risks. During MARSITE project implementation, more than 200 geophysical and geochemical stations run on the surface and in the boreholes, to monitor the branches of North Anatolian fault zone lying in the Marmara Sea. The project served high-resolution real and near real time data to the researches in different disciplines. As a consequence, Marmara region in Turkey today represents one of the best monitored examples for the Near Fault Observatories (NFO). NFO are advanced and multidisciplinary research infrastructures based on state of the art networks of multi-parametric sensors continuously record high quality multidisciplinary data related to the common underlying earth instability processes over a broad time interval. The Marsite project will be one of the lead organization under EPOS-IP like other Supersites (FUTURVOLC, MED_SUV) and its experiences will be transferred to other NFO's. In this study, the MARSITE data services, metadata structures and data policy will be demonstrated to extend the project to the future.