



## **Datça Strong Motion Network, Muğla, Turkey**

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Datça peninsula situated on the southwest coast of Turkey is one of the seismically active regions of the southeast Aegean Sea. The Gökova Graben, the Datça faults, and the SE part of the Hellenic Volcanic Arc and Trench system are important seismic sources. Historical documents and instrumental period earthquake records demonstrate high seismic activity and potential seismic hazard in Datça and its surrounding area. It is stated that the ancient city of Cnidus (Knidos) at the far end of Datça Peninsula was affected by the Rhodes earthquake of AD 344. In the instrumental period two strong earthquakes: the 23 April 1933 ( $M_w=6.5$ ) Kos and the 20 July 2017 ( $M_w=6.6$ ) Bodrum-Kos, caused damages throughout the Datça peninsula. With the aim of monitoring of regional earthquakes, collecting accurate and reliable data for engineering/scientific research purposes in particular to provide input for future earthquake early warning implementation project on urban environments, a seismic network was set up in the Datça Peninsula on August-September 2018. The network consists of four accelerographs installed in dense settlements: Datça downtown, Reşadiye, Karaköy and Kizlan village. In this presentation, the Datça strong motion network is introduced and future plans for further developments are discussed. This study is supported by Boğaziçi University Research Fund Grant Number #14509.