
FIRST LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SEISMOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Earth interior have been studied during last century to know dimensions, properties and its reological structure. These information has been used to understand the continental and marine formation, the energy involved and the crustal dynamics in several regions in the world. On all this frame, the Circum-Pacific belt, and particularly, the Central and South - American subduction zones are constituted by a complex of structures that suggests a series of recent earthquakes and demand constant research. The earthquakes are the most important natural hazard, with considerable social and economic repercussions for Latin American people.

PRESENTATION

American continent has been scenario of several earthquakes, some of greater energy released in the world. Many of the most destructive earthquakes have happened throughout the Central and South American subduction zones. These events have allowed to infer aspects related to processes in the crust and mantle of this region. Earthquakes like Colombia - Ecuador (Mw=8.9, 1906), Chile (Mw=9.6, 1960), Mexico (Mw=8.1, 1985), Chile (Mw=8.9, 1995) and Peru (Mw=8.0, 2001), as well as an important number of destructive events related to cortical faults systems annually leave human and economic lost; this hazard scheme imposes the necessity to call the Earth Sciences community to explain mechanisms that govern this phenomenon.

Around the previous ideas, the "Center of Studies and Research of Engineering" (CEIFI) of the University of Quindío and the Geophysical Group of (Geosciences Department) of the National University of Colombia in collaboration with the Geological Survey of Colombia (INGEOMINAS) and the support of many important scientific and academic institutions are preparing the FIRST LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SEISMOLOGY in whose edition it tries to gather the scientific and technological experiences and accumulated developments around of "Seismological Aspects of Central and South - American subduction zones" and like departure point to form into a scientists group that work in this region and to define common fronts of work in next future. The University of Quindío (Armenian - Colombia) and the National University of Colombia (Bogota - Colombia) has taken the initiative to promote this important event to open reflection spaces about the earthquakes, boarded hazard from physics of phenomenon and its social and economic implications.

PLACE and DATES

Engineering Faculty, Universidad del Quindío.
02 - 09 August, 2004.

SCHEDULE

Pre-Congress courses: 2-3 August, 2004
Congress: 4-6 August, 2004
Field trip: 7 August, 2004

CORRESPONDENCE

The contributions and any question, may be sent to congress email or to congress responsible Hugo Monsalve or Carlos A. Vargas J.

KEY DATES

Deadline Abstracts: May 16, 2004.
Warning of accepted works: May 30, 2004.
Deadline Reception of full works: June 30, 2004

CHARGES

Regular Inscription: US\$ 50.00
Student: US\$ 25.00
Stand 2 m²: USS 200.00

TOPICS

Instrument Seismology and Seismic Signal Processing
Macroseismic and Historical Seismology
Tectonics and Seismotectonics
Numerical Methods
Volcanic Seismology
Earthquake Prediction
Social and economic Aspects of Seismology
Education in Seismology
Other related subjects
Scientific Committee:
Armando Espinosa (COLOMBIA)
Victor Huerfano, University of Puerto Rico (PUERTO RICO)
Giogio Asteriadis, University of Thessaloniki (GREECE)
Frank Audemar, Funvisis (VENEZUELA)
Lluís Pujades, Universidad Politècnica de Catalunya (SPAIN)
Hernando Tavera, Instituto Geofísico del Perú (PERU)
Hugo Yepes, Escuela Politècnica de Quito (ECUADOR)
Jey Pulliam, Texas University, TEXAS (USA)

CONTRIBUTIONS

ABSTRACTS

The abstracts are limited to a maximum of 300 words in English OR in Spanish. It may describes methodological details, data and results of the work. Roman will appear in electronic format (Word) with letter Time New - 10, to simple space. At the end of this section will add the key words Key words.

FULL WORKS NORMS

The works accepted will be incorporated to a special volume of an international journal. We recommend follow the next scheme for its presentation.

ABSTRACT

These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing the papers for the FIRST LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF SEISMOLOGY. Papers are not limited to a maximum length, but they must be submitted using this format. If you are reading a paper version of this document, please download the electronic file from the conference website so you can use it to prepare your manuscript. Remember, the Abstract should not exceed 300 words. Include appropriate key words in your abstract, in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

KEYWORDS: FONTS, FORMATTING, MARGINS

INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate, as closely as possible, the usual appearance of typeset papers. Authors' affiliations should appear immediately following their names. Sub-sections are not numbered.

METHODOLOGY

All papers must be submitted electronically. Please submit in Microsoft Wordt. Prepare your paper using a Letter page size of 216 mm 279 mm. We recommend use European units, for example km, s, kg.

- 1) Type sizes and typefaces: The best results will be obtained if your computer word processor has several type sizes. Try to follow the type sizes specified in Table I as best as you can. Use 14 point bold, capital letters for the title, 12 point Roman or Times New Roman (normal) characters for author names, and 10 point characters for the main text and author's affiliations.
- 2) Format: In formatting your page, set the top margin to 25 mm and bottom margin to 31 mm. Left and right margins should be 19 mm. Use one-column format. Do not indent paragraphs.

Left and right-justify your columns. Use tables and figures to adjust column length. Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling. All figures, tables, and equations must be included in-line with the text. Do not use links to external files. Text should be single-spaced, and there should be no extra space between paragraphs. Double-space at each section, and sub-section, heading.

RESULTS

A. Figures and Tables

Graphics should be in TIFF, 600 dpi (1 bit/sample) for line art (graphics, charts, drawings or tables) and 220 dpi for photos and gray scale images, or similar.

Table 1. Tupe sizes for camera-ready papers

Appearance			
	Regular	Bold	Italic
8 or 9	Section titles, tables, table names a, figure captions, text subscripts and superscripts, references, footnotes		
9	Abstract	Abstract	
10	Authors' affiliations, main text, equations, first letter in section titles a, first letter in table names a		Subheading
12	Authors' names		
14	Title of Paper	PaperTitle	

^a capital letters

Nazca Earthquake
Camacho Record
Instituto Geofísico del Perú

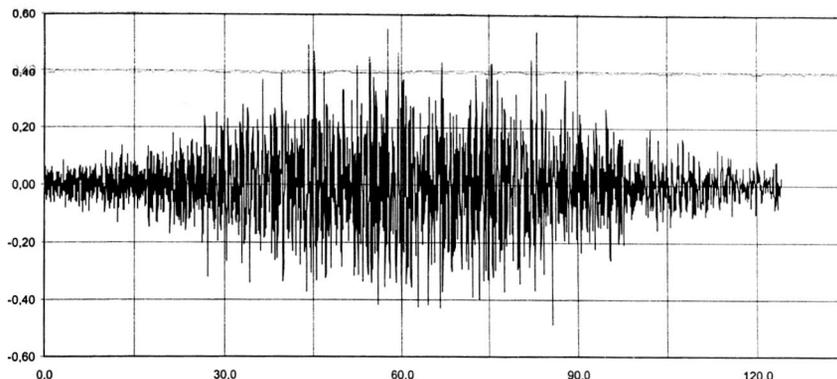


Figure 1. Acceleration record at Camacho Station.
(Note how the caption is centered. Please use colors with gray code)

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of columns. Large figures and tables may span in horizontal or vertical form. Figure captions should be below the figures; table names and table captions should be above the tables. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the word “Figure” in all text.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Try to use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Intensity,” or “Intensity I,” not just “I.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Figure 1, for example, write “Acceleration (cm/s²)” or “Acceleration (cms²),” not just “cm/s².” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Frequency (Hz),” not “Frequency/Hz.”

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Acceleration (mgal)” or “Acceleration (10⁻³ gal).” Do not write “Acceleration (mgal) 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Figure 1 meant 0.80 mgal or 800 gal. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 10-point type.

Format for References

Use direct citation as: “Reference (2003) shows” or “Firths et al. (2003) shows ...”. For indirect citation could use (Reference, 2003) or (Firths et al., 2003).

Format for Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators.

Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$X + Y = Z. \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize variables (*T* might refer to temperature, but *T* is the unit tesla). Refer to “Equation (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is”

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Major section headings are all CAPITALS as: INTRODUCTION, FIELD TESTING METHODS, DISCUSSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, REFERENCES, etc. Subheadings are in italics. Use either one or two spaces after periods (be consistent), and one space after colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 0.2 cm².” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few gals,” not “...a few g.” If your native language is not English, try to get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper. Number each page at top, right corner: “1 of 3,” “2 of 3,” etc.

DISCUSSION

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as unique units.. This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write “15 Gb/cm² (100

Gb/in².” An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”

CONCLUSIONS

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the initial acceleration A_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like “this period.” A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem”.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Avoid expressions such as “One of us (C.A.V.J.) would like to thank ...”. Instead, write “The authors wish to thank ...”

REFERENCES

- ONE, I. (1999): “Work of one author”. *Journal of Seismology*, **19**, 23, 110-120.
- ONE, I. and J. TWO (1999): “Work of two authors”. *Earth Sciences Research Journal*, **29**, 213, 1110-1120.
- ONE, I., J. TWO and K. THREE (1999): “Work of two authors”. *Journal of Geophysics*, **219**, 21, 111-120.