



Instituto Geofísico del Perú

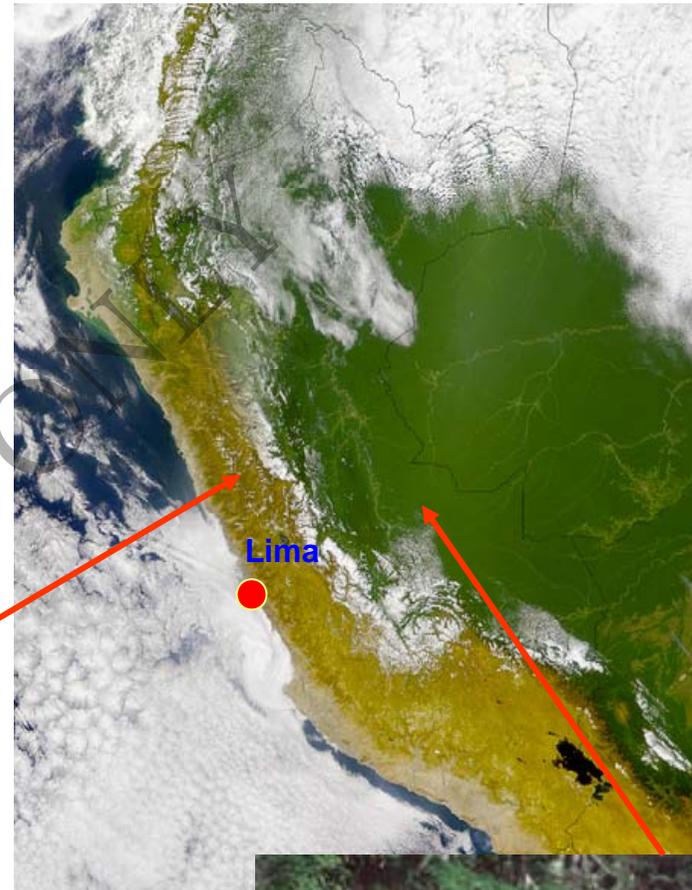


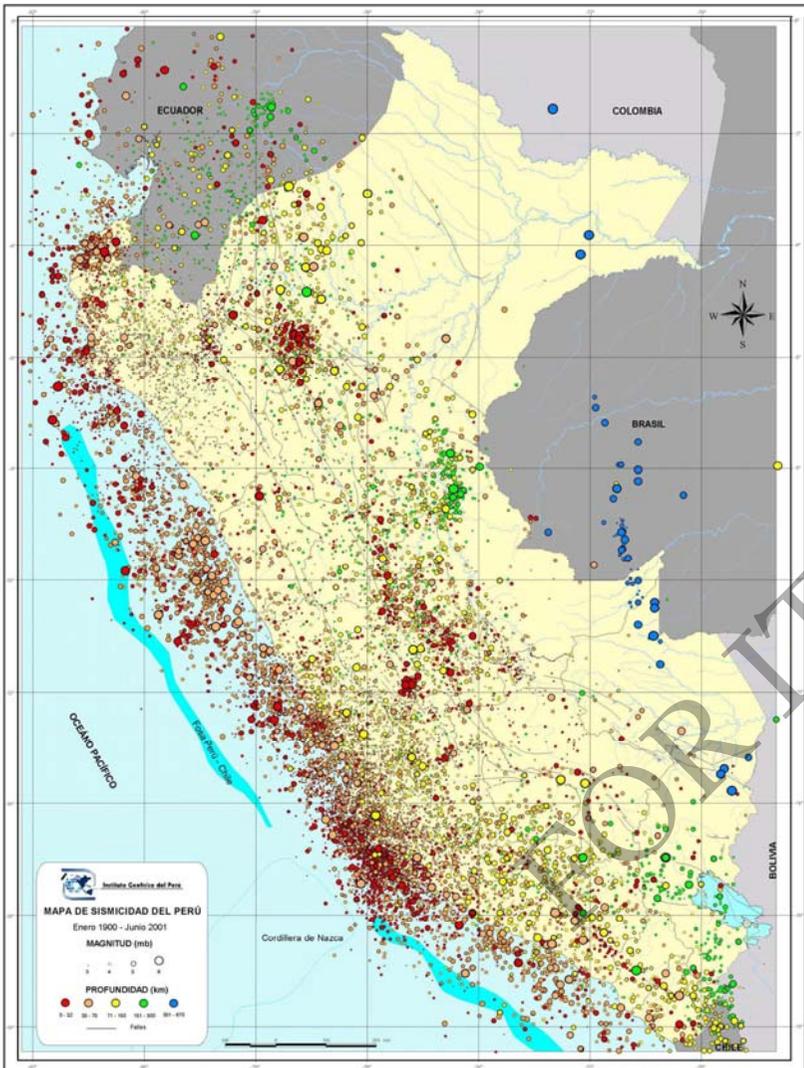
Geophysical Institute of Perú is a Government Agency of the Environment Sector.

The main activities have a social role, helping to prevent and mitigate potential destructive phenomena: earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods and droughts

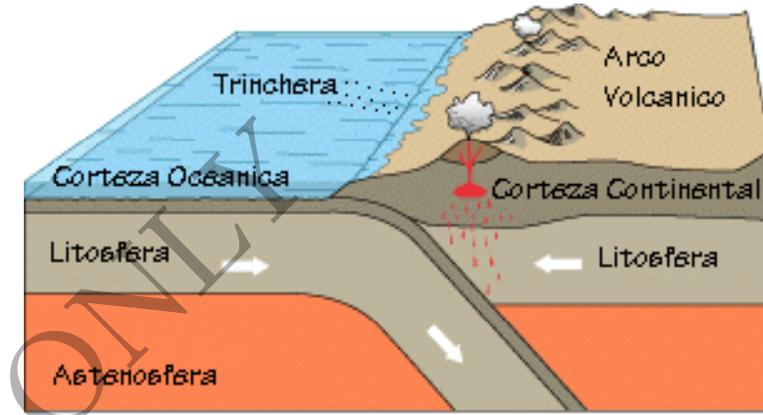
The 6th International Training
Workshop, May 10 to 14 Taipei

Perú is located in the central and western part of South America. Its geography is one of the most complex due to the presence of Peruvian Andes mountain chain which divides the territory into three regions (Coast, highlands and jungle) whose weather, vegetation and culture are distinctive.





PERU SEISMIC MAP: 1900 - 2001



Oceanic-continental convergence

In the geodynamic context, Perú is located throughout the active margin generated by the convergence of the Nazca and South America Plates. This process is realised at an approximated speed of 68 mm/year and is the direct cause of the natural (surface geologic events) or induced hazard as well collapses of tailing dam.



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FACILITIES IGP IN LIMA CITY



1. Headquarters IGP in Lima



2. Camacho Site, Geophysical Net Laboratory

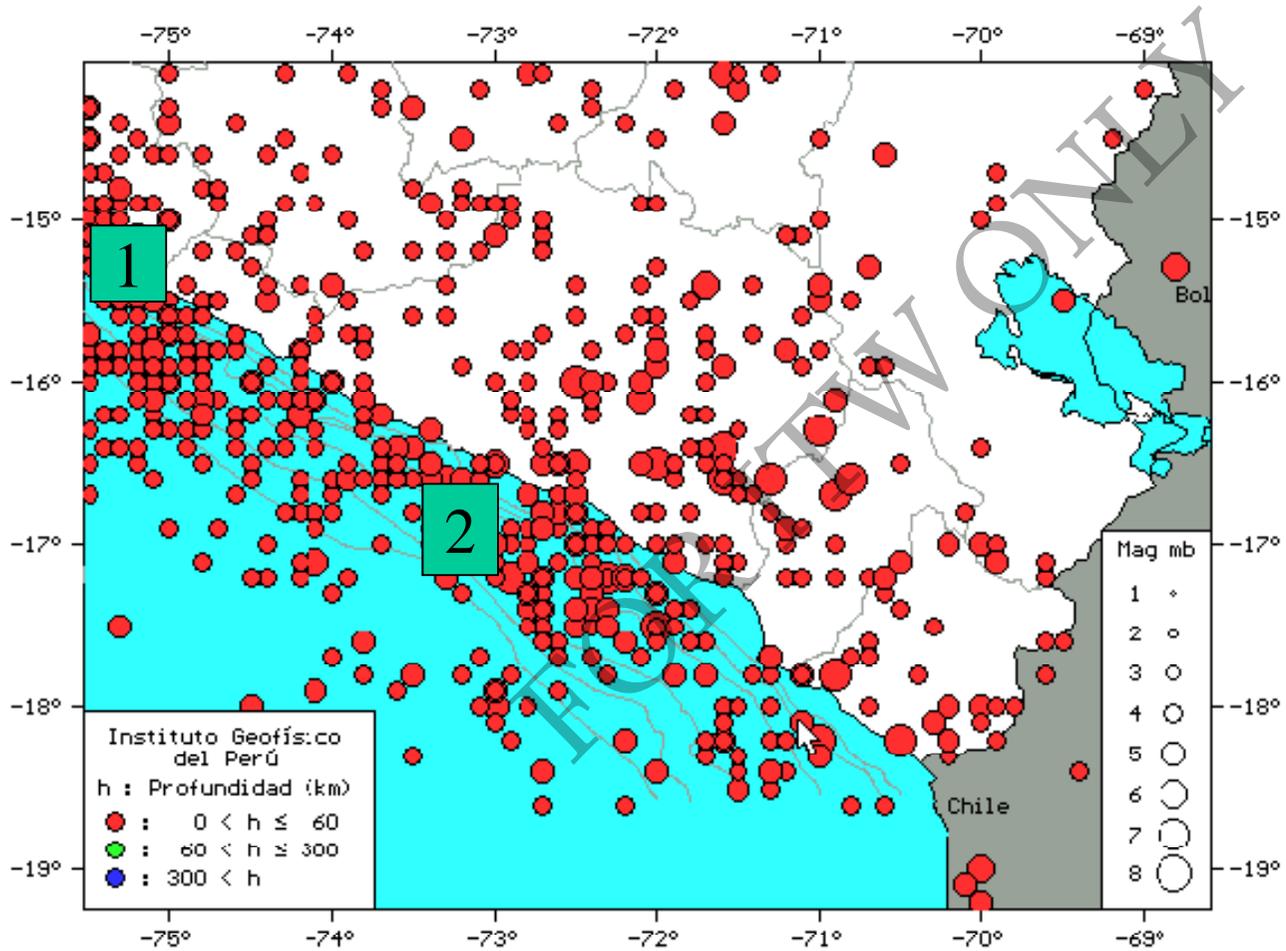


3. Jicamarca Radio Observatory, East Lima



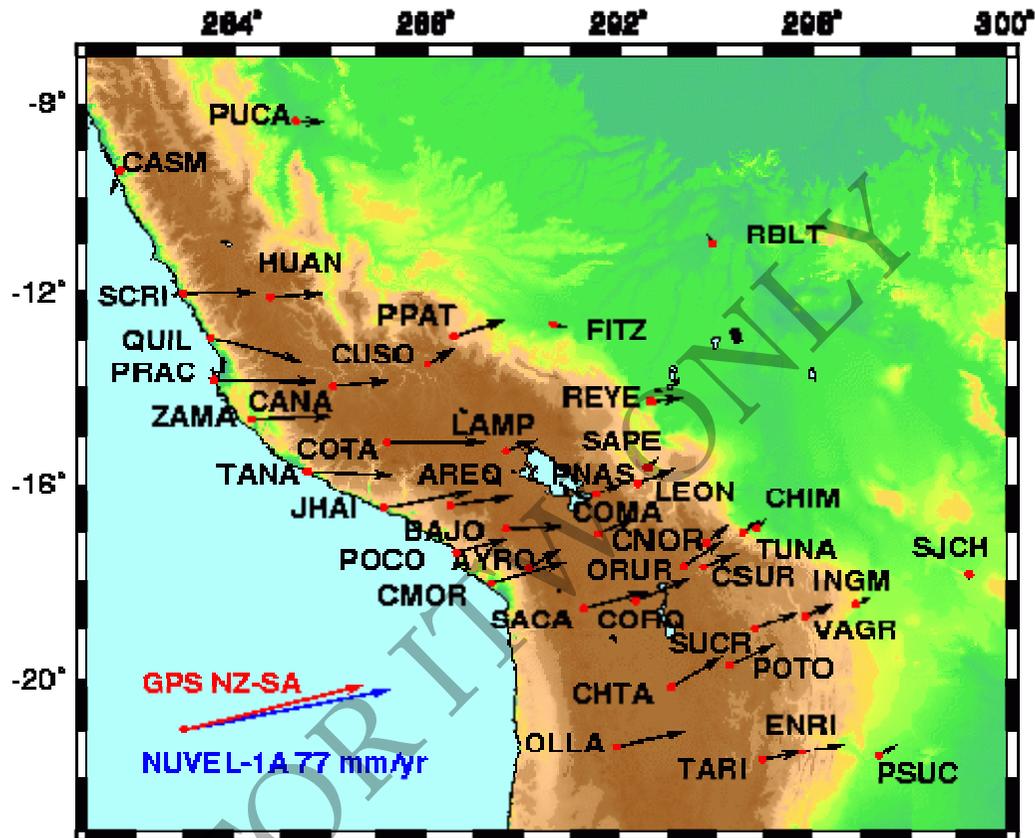
4. Ancón Magnetic Observatory, North Lima

SURFACE SEISMICITY IN SOUTH PERU



The last big Earthquakes:

1. 2007, Pisco
8.0 Mw
2. 2001, Arequipa
8.4 Mw



GPS National network: fieldwork 2008



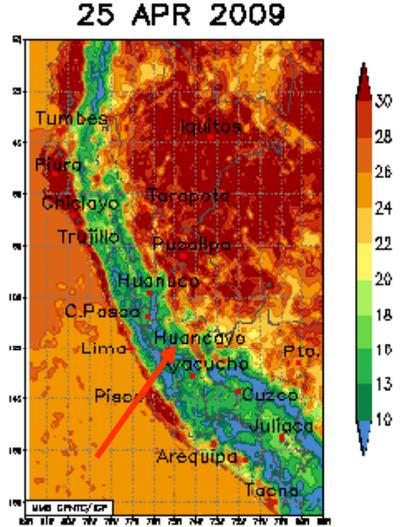
RESEARCH IN EQUATORIAL IONOSPHERE



The Jicamarca Radio Observatory (JRO) is the equatorial anchor of the Western Hemisphere chain of incoherent scatter radar (ISR) observatories. The JRO is the premier scientific facility in the world for studying the equatorial ionosphere. It consists of three 1.5 MW transmitters and an antenna array of 18,432 dipole elements, covering an area of approximately 85,000 m². The Observatory is about half an hour drive inland (east) from Lima and 10 kms from the Central Highway (latitude 11.95° South, longitude 76.87° West)

RESEARCH IN CLIMATE CHANGE

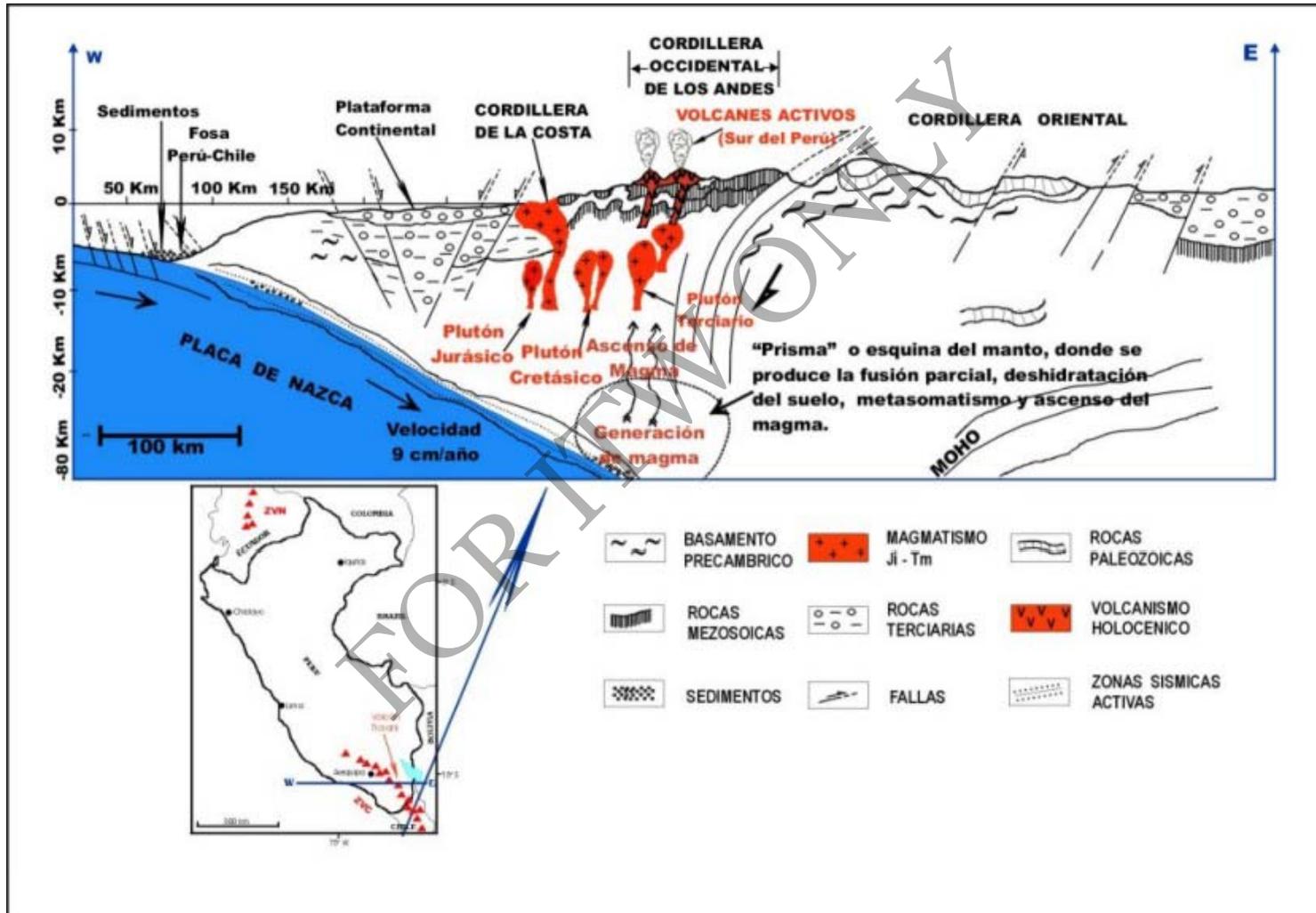
Niño Phenomena: Floods and droughts



Meteorological station in Huancayo, Central Region Peru



THE VOLCANISM IN PERU





RESEARCH IN VOLCANIC HAZARD: AREQUIPA REGION SOUTH PERU

El riesgo volcánico en Arequipa



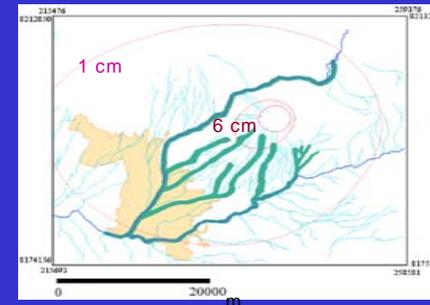
Cráter (5822 m) ↔ Plaza de Armas (2330 m)

17 km

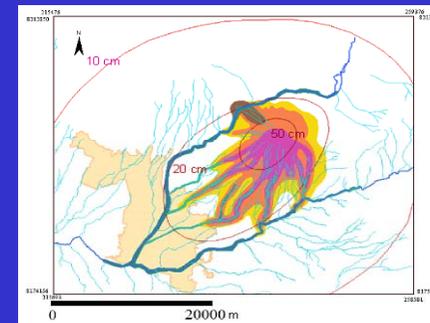
Ultima erupcion moderada ~ 1440 - 1470

Ultima erupcion importante ~ hace 2000 años

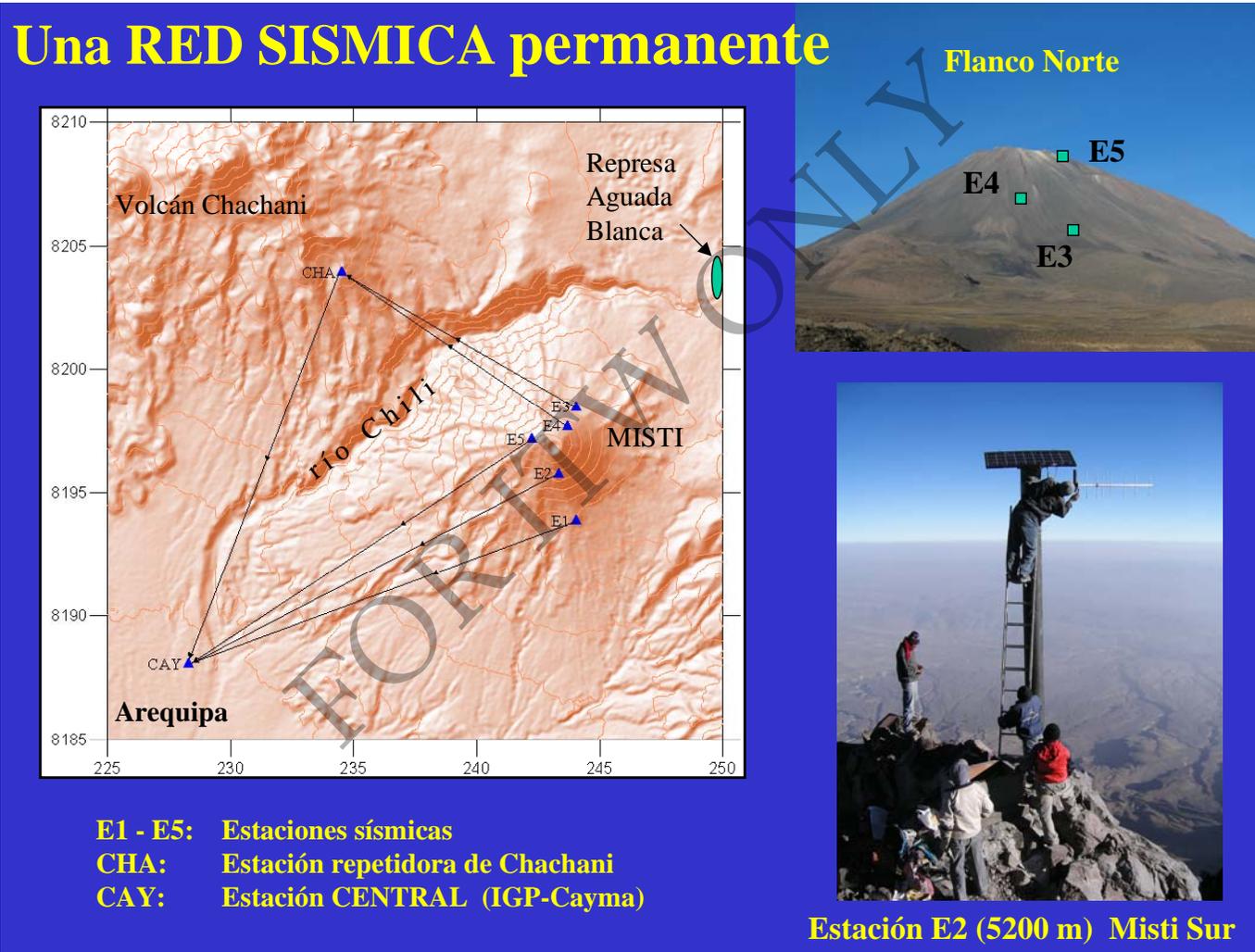
Mapas de Peligro volcánico



Delaite, Thouret et al., 2004

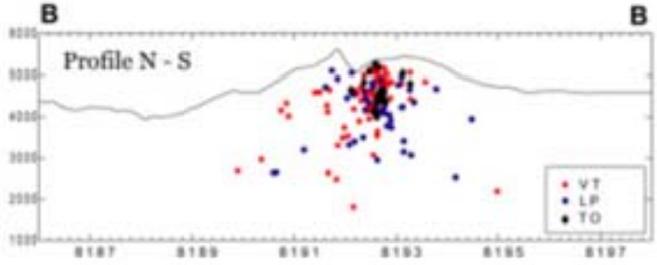
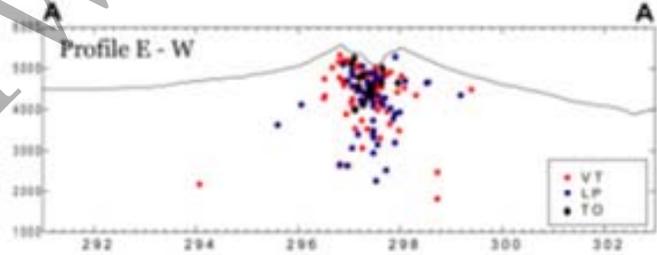
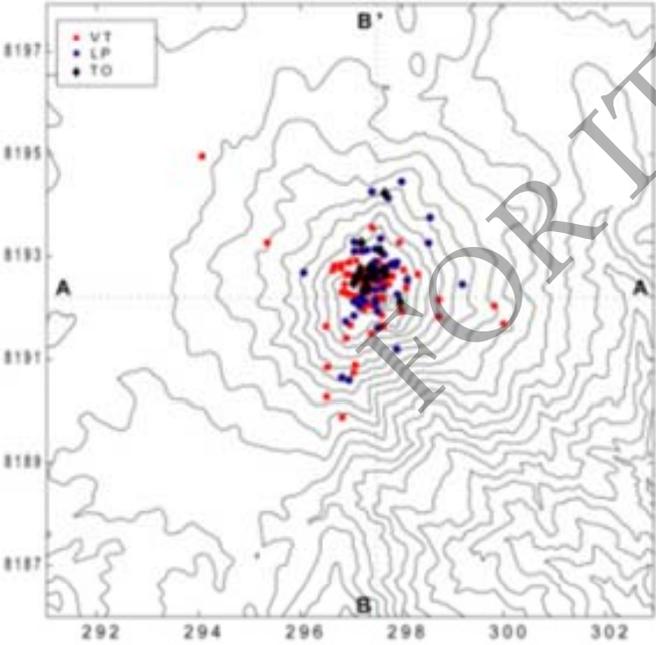
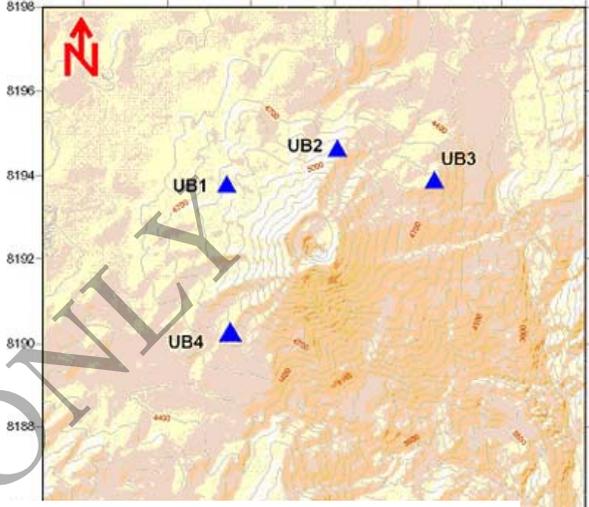


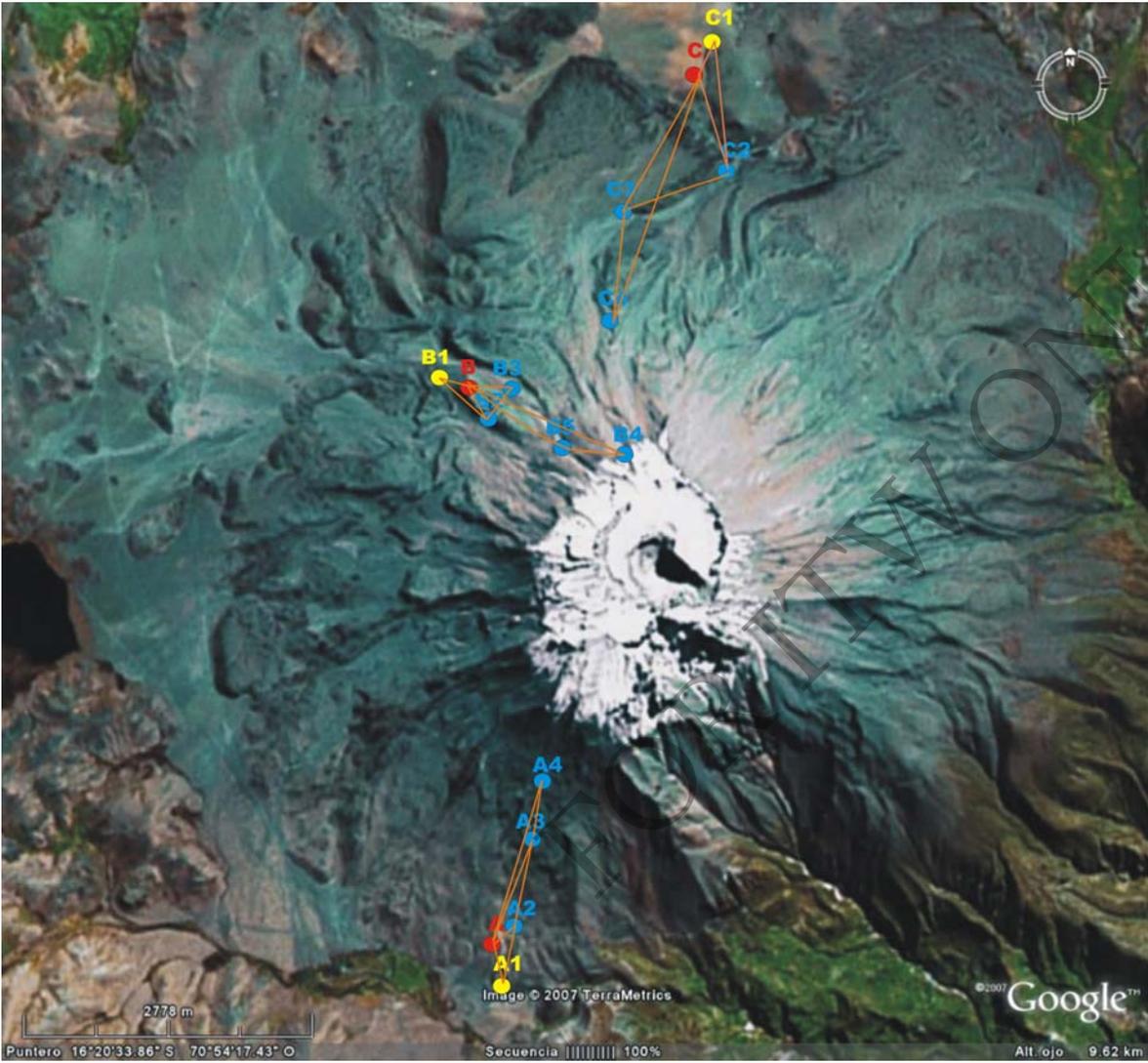
SEISMIC NETWORK IN MISTI VOLCANO AREQUIPA





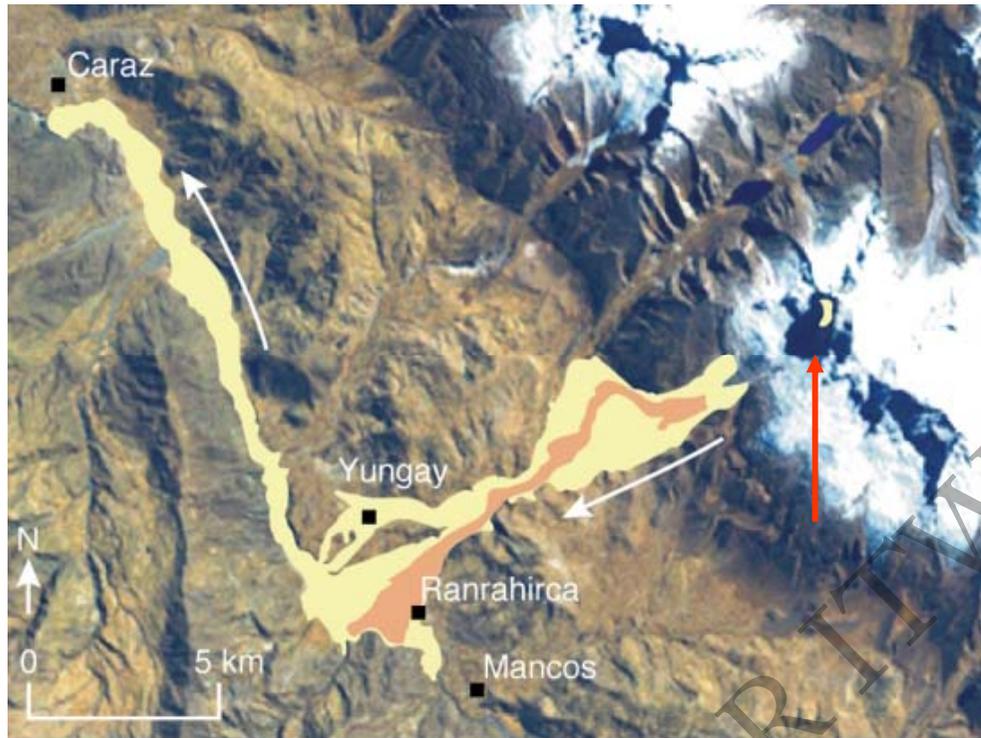
Ubinas volcano begun erupting once more on March 25th 2006, threatening 3500 people living at río Ubinas valley. After a short phreatic eruption phase, on 19th April 2006 magma arrived on surface





**EDM NETWORK IN
UBINAS VOLCANO,
MOQUEGUA REGION**

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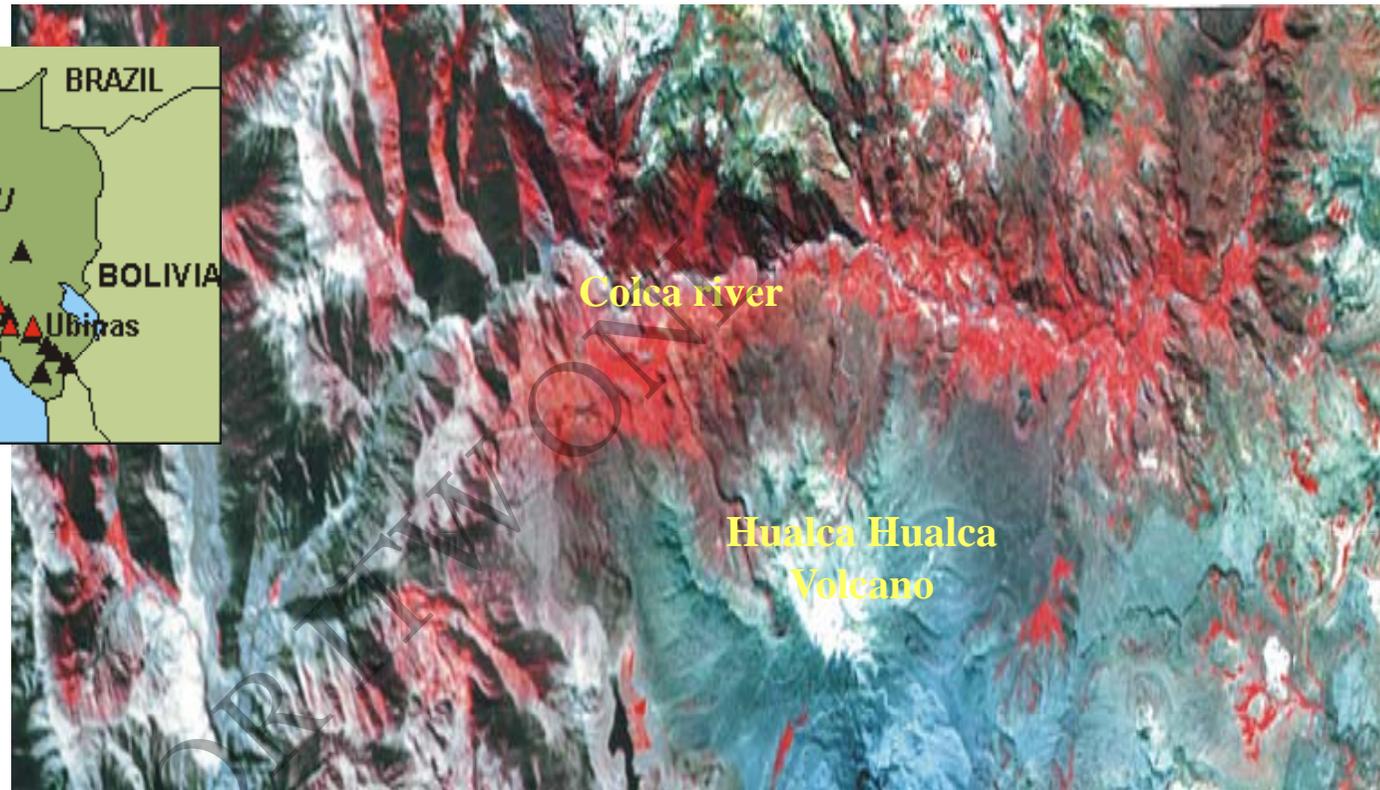
1962 avalanche
1970 avalanche

GEOLOGIC HAZARD IN PERU

This type of study aims to improved characterization of indicators of risk of surface geological events more frequent and common in mountain areas.

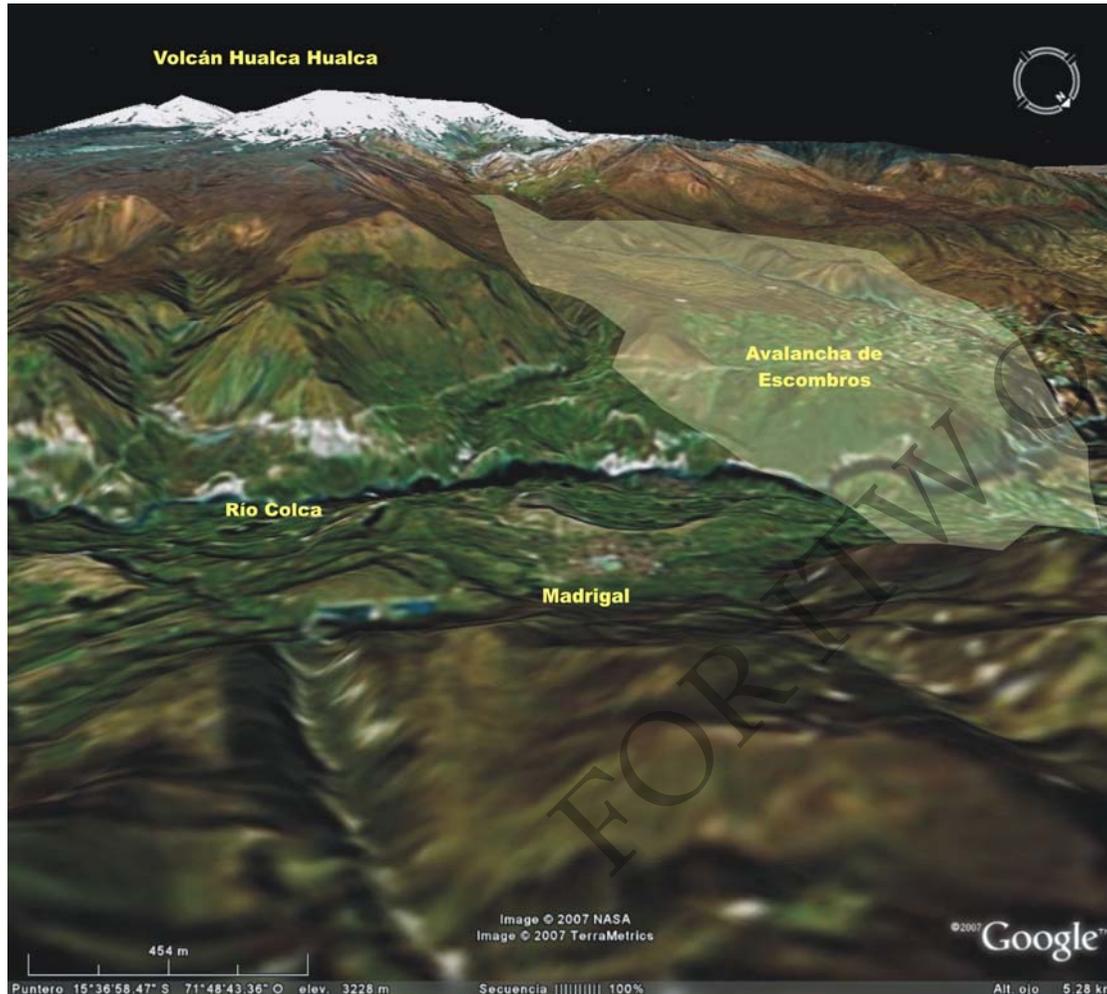
The results are in a set of thematic maps, assessing the hazard of the different phenomena geological that have affected the study area over time, and to serve as a basis for future studies and enhance implement prevention and risk mitigation and disaster in the future.

The picture show the debris avalanche from Huascarán Mountain in 1970. Earthquake 8.2 Mw (May 31,1970). Around 40,000 people died.



PILOT AREA: COLCA RIVER VALLEY, AREQUIPA REGION SOUTH PERU

Colca river valley is located in the southern segment of the Central Andes South America. This segment is characterized by a highly tectonic and geological processes . Its shows a morphology strongly changing with the time, as result of these processes. The area is affected by: active geological faults, high surface seismic activity, volcanic activity episodic and recurrent, and others geological and geodynamic phenomenas: landslides, debris avalanches, mudflows, etc.



MAXIMUM GEOLOGICAL EVENT IN COLCA RIVER VALLEY AREQUIPA REGION

In the Arequipa region, particularly in the Colca river are many evidences of the occurrence of surface geological catastrophic recurrent and intense volcanic and seismic activity.

These natural processes have triggered large-scale events, as the volcano debris avalanche Hualca Hualca, which dammed Colca River and originated to the Colca paleolake.

Colca paleolake dimensions:

Length: 19.5 km,

Wide: 3.8 km

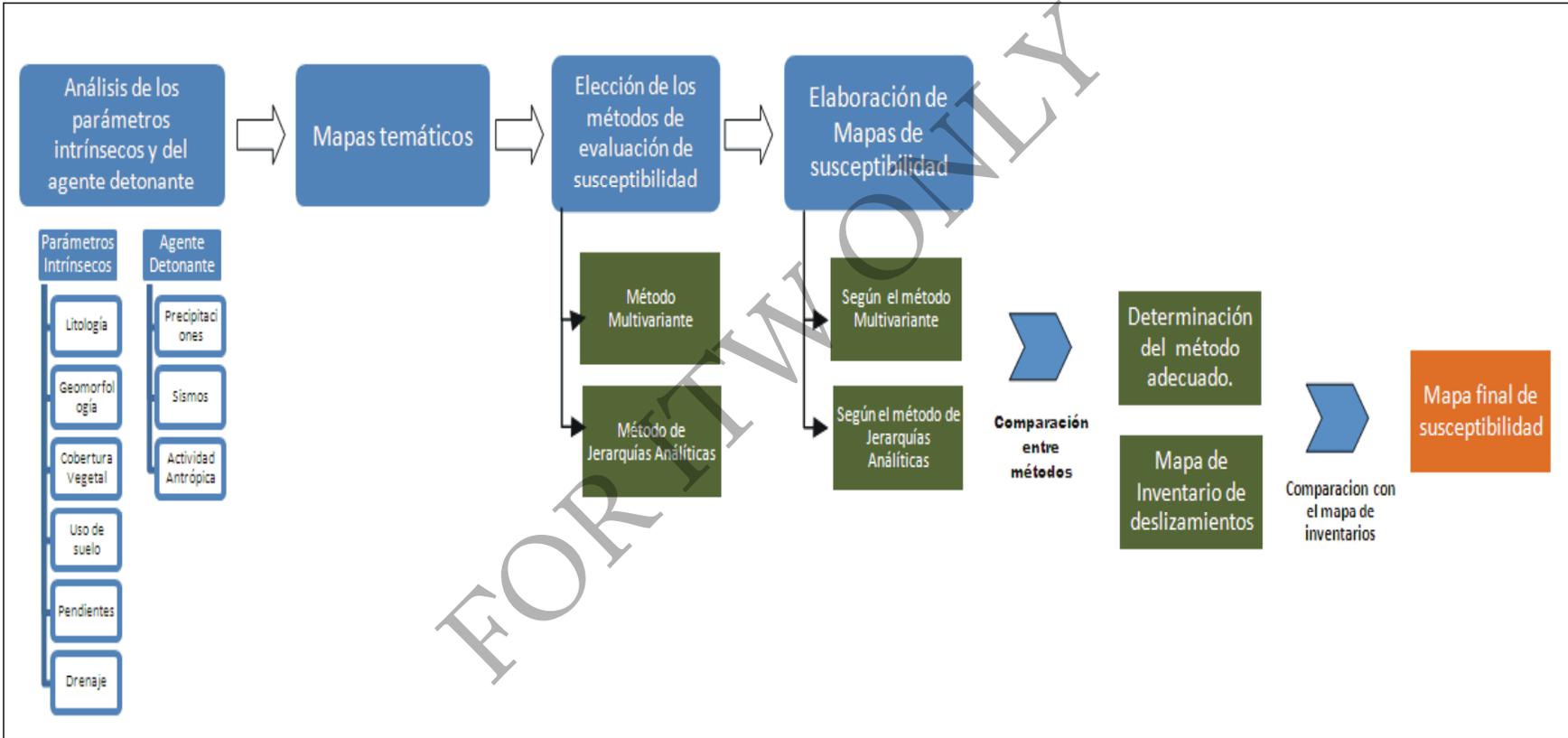
Maximum depth: 400 m.

Run off: 2.5 km

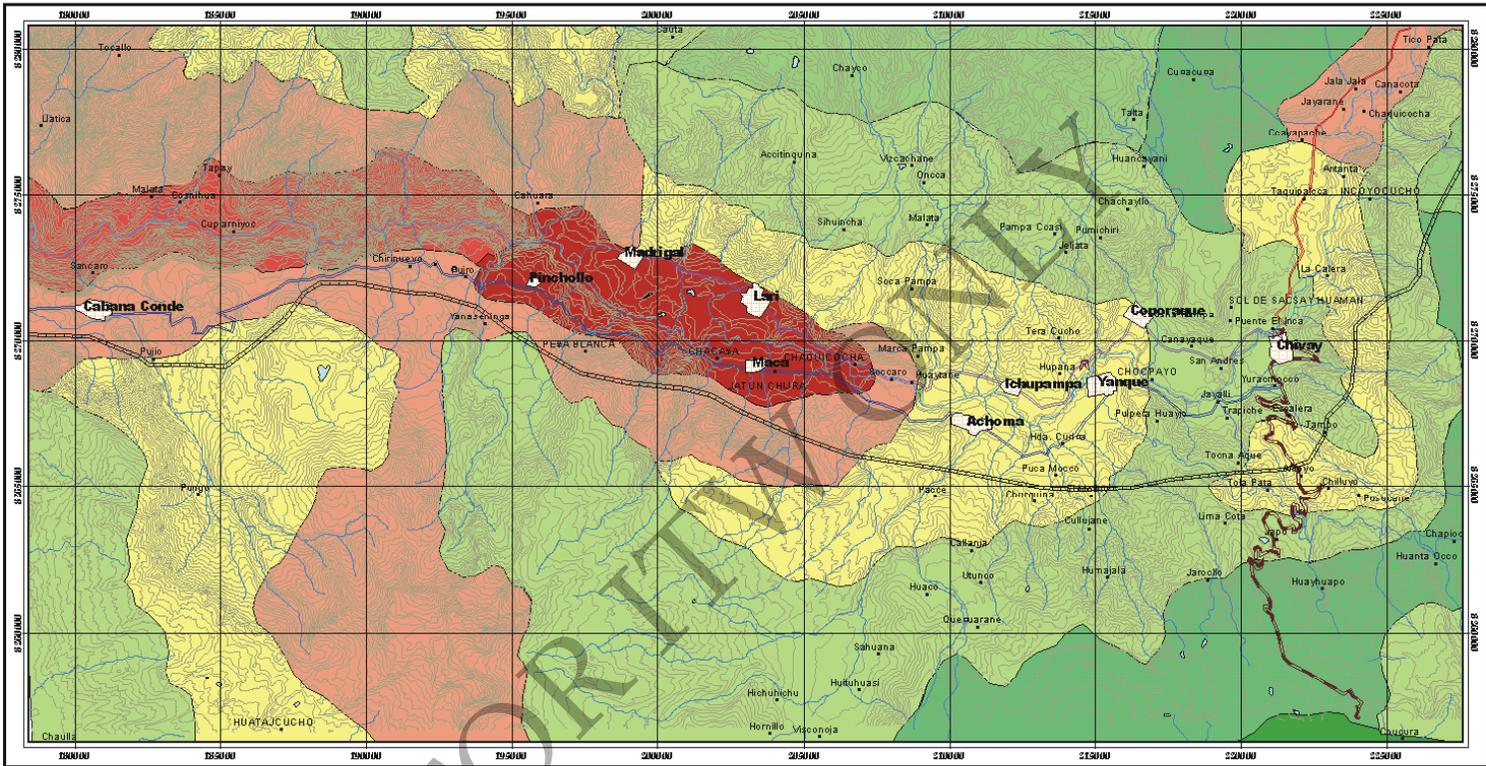
Hualca Hualca Peak: 6025 msl

Colca river: 2100 msl

Level difference: 3925 m



METHODOLOGY OF SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP FOR LANDSLIDES



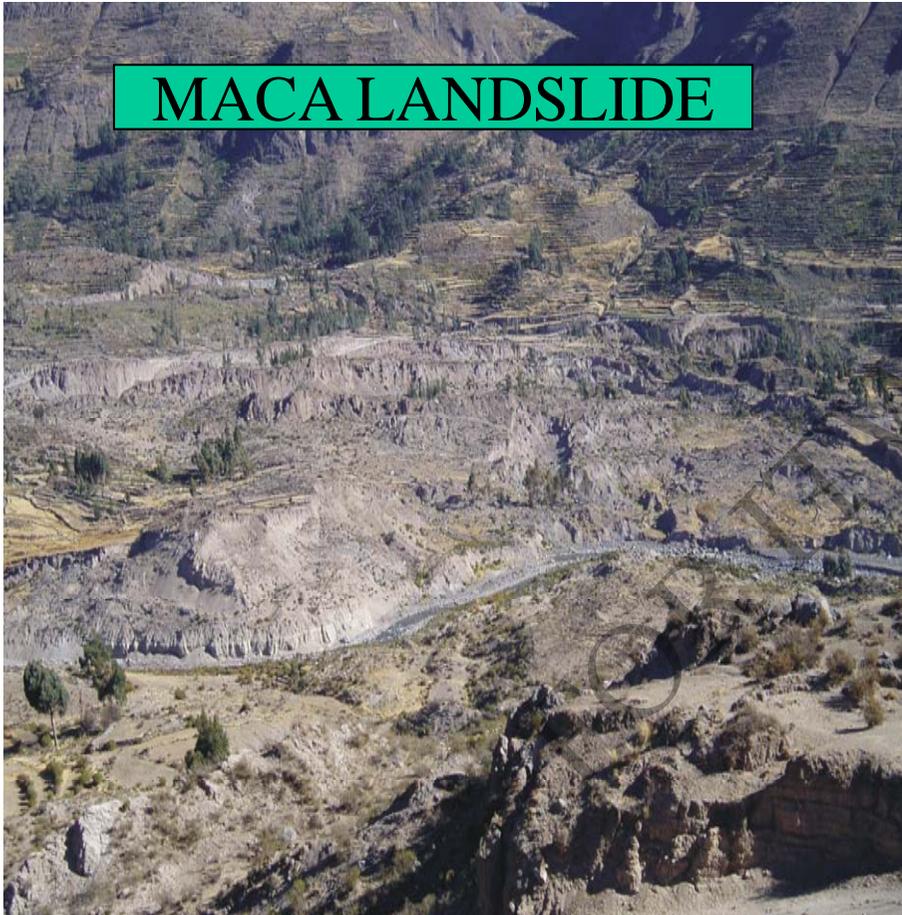
SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP FOR LANDSLIDES IN COLCA RIVER VALLEY, AREQUIPA REGION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caserio Puente Puesto Hidroeléctrica Drenaje Curvas de nivel Laguna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canal Mayas Carretera Chivay - Catanaconde Carretera Chivay - Arequipa Carretera Chivay - Calalli Carretera Chivay - Madrigal 	<p>GRADO DE SUSCEPTIBILIDAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 		 
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MONITORING LANDSLIDES

MACA LANDSLIDE



GPS SURVEY



EDM SURVEY





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**ANCIENT AGRICULTURE TERRACES IN COLCA VALLEY
AREQUIPA REGION, SOUTH OF PERU**

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