

Earthquake Catalogue of Ghana for the Time Period 1615 - 2003 with Special Reference to the Tectono-Structural Evolution of South-East Ghana . *Author(s):* Amponsah, P.E. and Leydecker, G.

Though Ghana is situated far away from any plate boundary, the southern part of the country is seismically active. The continental and coastal area of southeast Ghana is dominated by the Akwapim Fault Zone and Coastal Boundary Fault.

Historical documents about damaging earthquakes in Ghana date as far back as 1615. The two major destructive earthquakes which struck Southern Ghana occurred close to the capital city Accra in 1862 (intensity IX) and 1939 (intensity VIII).

Surveillance of seismic activity of Southern Ghana with seismometers has been discontinuous with irregular long periods of disruption. All known earthquakes from 1615 to 2003, based on historical documents and instrumental recordings are collected in a data catalogue and compiled in a computer readable format.

Based on macroseismic maps and detailed descriptions of the damages, the epicentral intensity of some strong events as well as the radii of different isoseismals could be newly estimated. The catalogue can be the basis for a deterministic seismic hazard assessment for Southern Ghana to develop a building code for this region.

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