1. INTRODUCTION

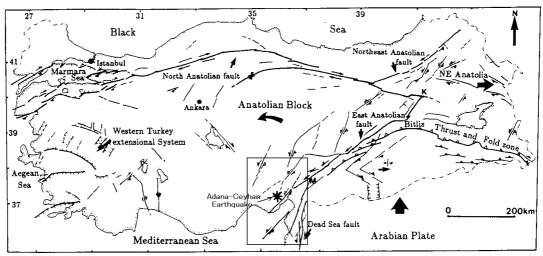
An earthquake of magnitude 6.3 on the Richter Scale occurred at 16:56 (13:56 GMT) on local time on June 27, 1998 in Adana province in Southern Turkey, which was subjected to big earthquakes in the past (M_s =6.1 and M_s =5.2 at Ceyhan-Misis region on March 20, 1945 and October 22, 1952, respectively) and situated on the famous EAST ANATOLIAN FAULT ZONE (Figure 1.1). This earthquake is officially called Adana-Ceyhan Earthquake. Turkish Earthquake Research Department (ERD) estimated that the epicenter of the main schock was about 38 kilometers away from the centre of Ceyhan town. The peak ground accelerations were 0.28g in E-W, 0.22g in N-S, and 0.08g in vertical directions (ERD). Following the earthquake on June 27, there were numerous aftershocks of intensive ones. According to preliminary reports, the earthquake caused the loss of lives more than 145 and injuring more than 1500 people. 7 major buildings were totaly collapsed, 30 residential buildings, 5 office complexes and 6 schools were heavily damaged. This earthquake caused severe structural damages in Ceyhan town, and the villages including Geçitli, Yakapınar (Misis), Abdioğlu, Kılıçlı, Sulucak, Cihadiye, Kızıltaş, and Adana Organized Industrial Zone located between Adana and Ceyhan. The main earthquake was also been felt in Mersin, Niğde, Nevşehir, Aksaray and Osmaniye. Estimated economic lost due to only structural damages is about 60 billion Turkish Lira. Local people left their damaged homes and moved to tents or neighboring cities.

The number of the floors of the collapsed or heavily damaged apartment blocks was more than 5. Many minarets of masonry type were toppled and such a collapse at the mosque of Geçitli Village killed 5 people who were praying at that time in the mosque.

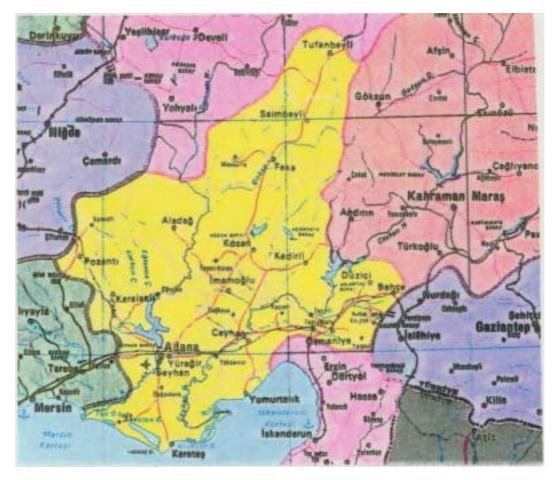
There were some damage to bridges. The damage at the historical Lokman Hekim Bridge of masonry type, spanning Ceyhan River was quite heavy. The damage was likely to be caused by the permanent displacement of ground due to faulting beneath.

Ground liquefaction was wide-spread and was observed at locations along the Misis-Andırın fault and it extended to distances up to 50 km from the hypocenter. Figure 1.2 shows some newspaper clips on the Adana-Ceyhan June 27 Earthquake. Figure 1.3 shows a satellite view of Çukurova Basin. Seyhan river is in the west and Ceyhan river is in the east and they flow through the Çukurova basin. As seen from this satellite view, the Çukurova basin is covered with extensive alluvial deposits as indicated by red coloured areas.

This report outlines the investigation undertaken by the investigation team on various aspects of the earthquake in Ceyhan-Misis region occurred on the 27th June, 1998. This investigation was carried out between 11 and 14 July, 1998. An aditional investigation was also performed between 16 and 18 August, 1998. In the first half of the report, geology, hydrogeology, tectonics and seismotectonics of the Çukurova basin are outlined from a general perspective view of those of Turkey. The second part involves site observations, measurements, computations, laboratory testing and evaluation of the finding from these investigations.



(a) Location of the affected region by the earthquake



(b) Provincial boundaries

Figure 1.1 Location of the earthquake region



Figure 1.2 Newspaper clips

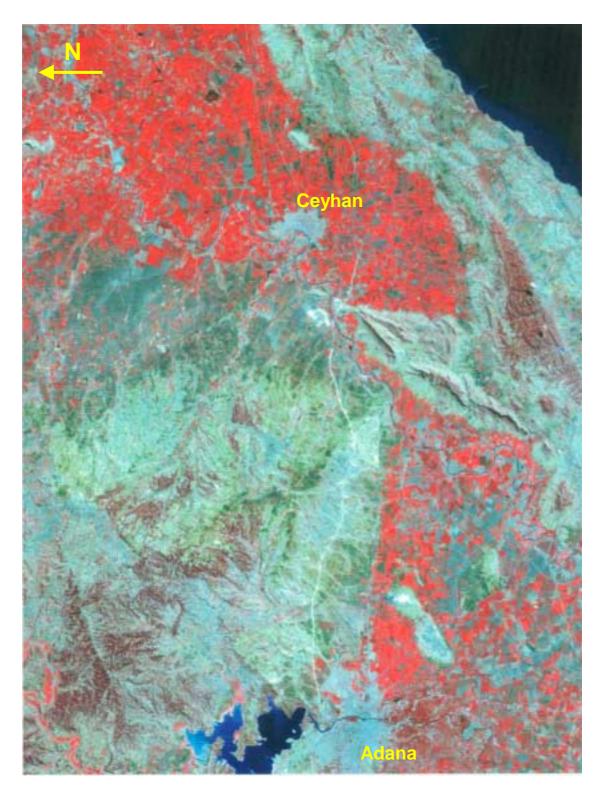


Figure 1.3 A LANDSAT view of the earthquake region