EDITORS' PICKS | SEISMIC ACTIVITY

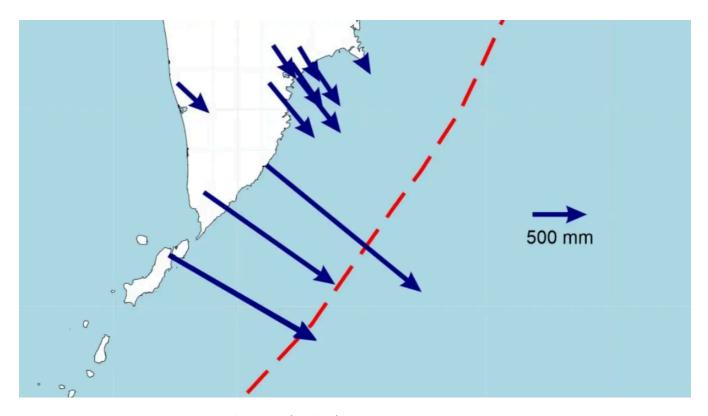
Southern Kamchatka shifted 2 m (6.6 feet) during M8.8 earthquake on July 29, 2025

By Teo Blašković

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Preliminary data from KBGSRAS shows that the southern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula shifted southeastward by nearly 2 m (6.6 feet) after M8.8 earthquake on July 29. This is comparable in scale to displacement observed during the 2011 M9.1 Tōhoku earthquake in Japan.



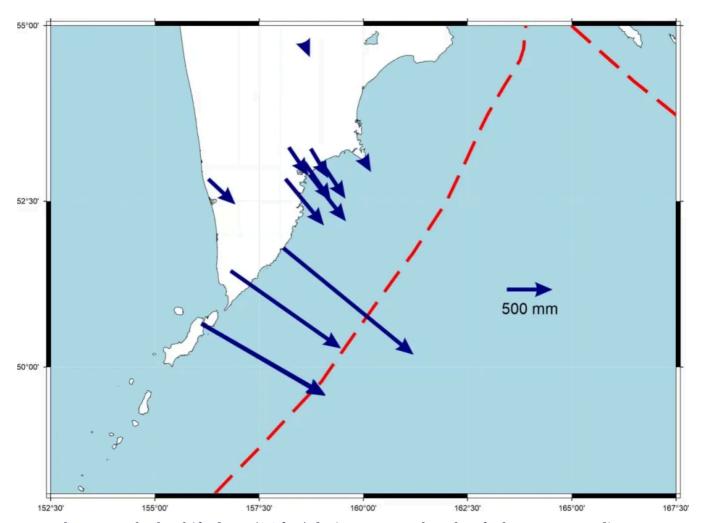
Southern Kamchatka shifted 2 m (6.6 feet) during M8.8 earthquake of July 29, 2025. Credit: GS RAS

Preliminary geodynamic calculations by the Kamchatka Branch of the Geophysical Survey of the Russian Academy of Sciences (KBGSRAS) indicate significant coseismic deformation across the Kamchatka Peninsula following tsunami-producing M8.8 Kamchatka earthquake at 23:24 UTC on July 29 2025.

Maximum horizontal ground displacements were recorded in the southern part of the peninsula, where shifts reached nearly 2 m (6.6 feet) in the southeastward direction. According to KBGSRAS, the displacements are comparable in scale to those observed during the 2011 M9.1 Tōhoku earthquake in Japan.

The Petropavlovsk cluster of GNSS stations, including Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, experienced measurable but lower levels of displacement.

The pattern of motion is consistent with a preliminary fault slip model that places the highest coseismic slip on the southern flank of the rupture zone. This distribution corresponds with observed macroseismic intensity, which was notably stronger in Severo-Kurilsk and weaker in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.



Southern Kamchatka shifted 2 m (6.6 feet) during M8.8 earthquake of July 29, 2025. Credit: GS RAS

The direction of motion across the peninsula generally indicates southeastward displacement of crustal blocks, in line with the regional tectonic stress regime and subduction zone geometry.

