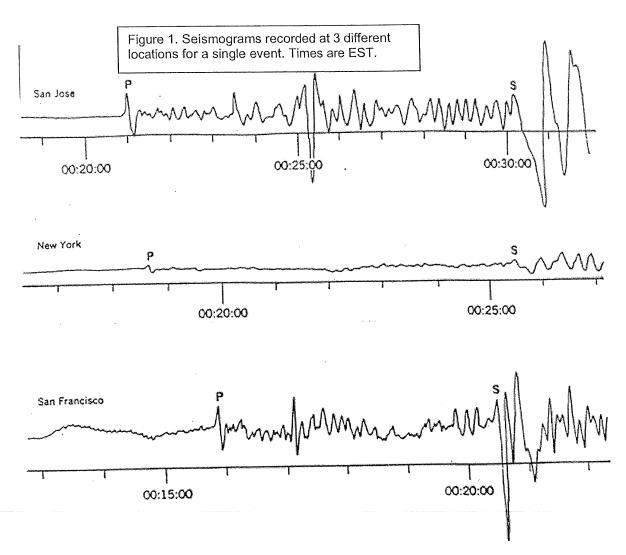
ake (at what time did the earthquake occur)?
arliest P-wave arrival? The latest?
in #2 suggest about the relative locations of each seismograph?
ate and/or Country?) of this earthquake located?
etermine what <i>type</i> of plate boundary is located here.
oundary?
here to cause earthquakes at this location. BE SPECIFIC!
ed precisely at one point. Other than error in your measurements, what are cific!)
You have been using the P- and S-wave travel time curve to determine the distance to epicenter. We have asked you to use this curve for every earthquake you study. Explain why this curve might not be appropriate in all situations, and justify your answer.



- 3. Now use the **S** minus **P** times and the **P- and S-wave Travel Time Curve** (Page 11 ESRT's) to estimate the distance from the epicenter for each location. Refer to the following procedure to accomplish this:
  - Lay a strip of blank paper along the time axis of the Travel Time Curve (Page 11 ESRT's). Mark two dots on the edge of the paper corresponding to the S-P time difference calculated for the first location above.
  - ➤ Keeping the edge of the paper parallel to the vertical lines on the graph, slide the paper along the S and P curves until the two dots lie exactly on the S and P curves.
  - > A vertical line through the **S** and **P** curves at these points should intersect the horizontal axis. This is the distance between the seismograph at this location and the earthquake's epicenter.
  - > Record this distance in the table below. Repeat this procedure for the next two S-P times.

SEISMOGRAPH LOCATION	DISTANCE to EPICENTER
San Jose, Costa Rica	kilometers
New York, NY	kilometers
San Francisco, CA	kilometers