

## ***Interactive comment on “A Quaternary Fault Database for Central Asia” by S. Mohadjer et al.***

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This contribution introduces the collection and provision of a new Quaternary fault database for Central Asia. This is a valuable effort and service to the community, and if further updated and maintained in the longer term, will be a very useful tool for geoscientists and decision makers. The database appears to be well implemented and I have only a few minor comments:

P. 5601 L. 17: ... can serve as the basis for developing earthquake forecasts ... How? I would avoid the term "forecast". Even if recurrence history, slip rate, fault locking parameters are available (which is not true for any of the Central Asian faults) - earthquake forecasts are not possible. L. 24: I would suggest to add here the reference: Feld, Christian, et al. "Seismotectonic study of the Fergana Region (Southern Kyr-gyzstan): distribution and kinematics of local seismicity." Earth, Planets and Space

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67.1 (2015): 1-13. Data from this study could also be included in the database.

P. 5606 L. 27: faults with slow slip motions - change to creeping segments

P.5607 Seismicity - Is there a particular reason, why to use the ANSS catalogue? The NEIC-PDE or ISC catalogues may be more established global sources.

P.5608 L.18: "Events with magnitudes between 1 and 3 are captured by the TIPAGE regional network whereas events with magnitudes above 5 are captured mostly by the ANSS global catalog." Of course the TIPAGE network also captures any larger events, but it operated only for two years. The fact that the global catalogue contains more larger event stems only from the fact that it covered a longer time period. Rephrase.

P.5608 L.20: Most events in both catalogs show depths of 50km below surface (Fig. 3b) with deeper events (> 250 km) represented by the ANSS global catalog only." Which might be due to larger depth uncertainties.

Caption Figure 5: Change "Sipple" to "Sippl".

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