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Corrigendum: The february 2018 seismic swarm in São Miguel, Azores

A. Soares[1]*, S. Custódio[1], S. Cesca[2], R. Silva[3,4], A. Vuan[5,6] and V. B. Mendes[1]

[1]Instituto Dom Luiz, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal, [2]GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany, [3]CIVISA Centro de Informação e Vigilância Sismovulcânica dos Açores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal, [4]IVAR Instituto de Investigação em Vulcanologia e Avaliação de Riscos, Ponta Delgada, Portugal, [5]OGS National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics, Trieste, Italy, [6]INGV National Institute of Geophysics and Vulcanology, Rome, Italy

A Corrigendum on
The february 2018 seismic swarm in São Miguel, Azores

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In the published article, there was an error in the text of the **Abstract**. The sentence in question previously stated:
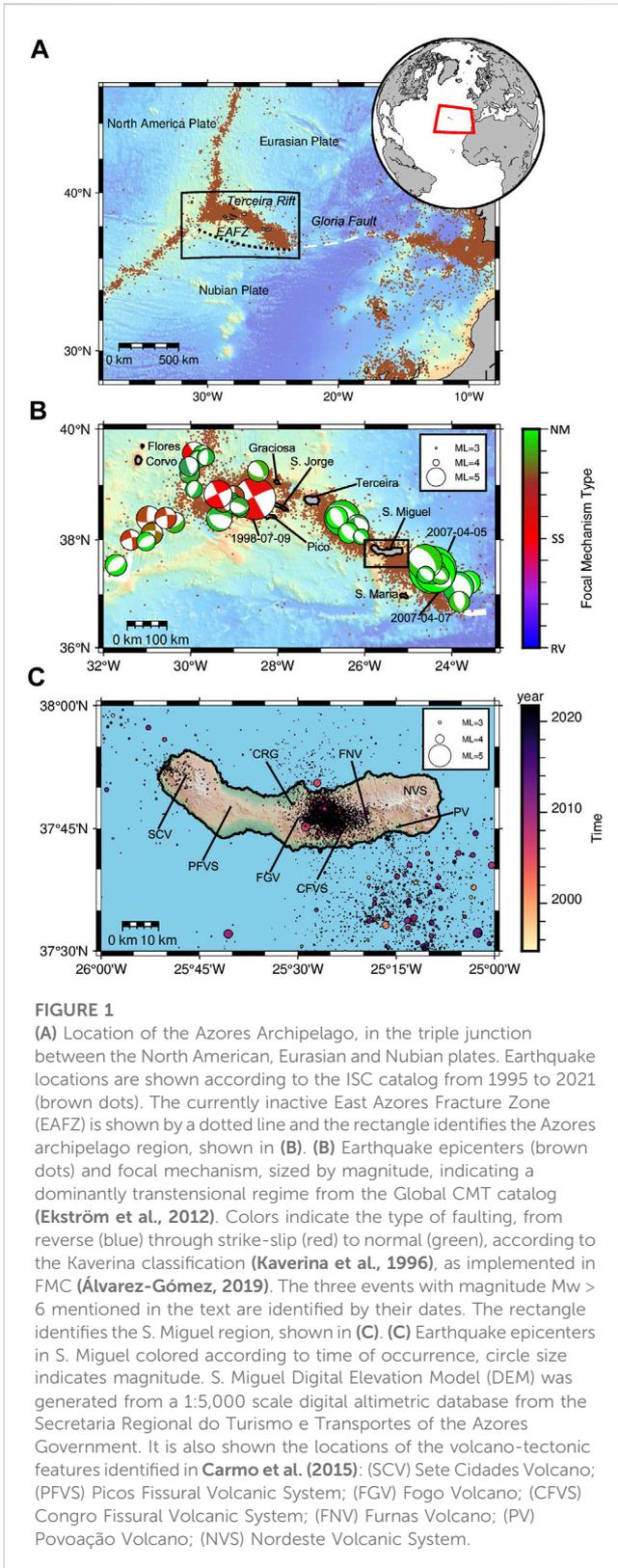
"After ~1 week, a new earthquake family emerged at shallower depths (~8–12 km) reaching magnitudes up to ML 3.7".

The corrected sentence appears below:

"After ~1 week, a new earthquake family emerged at shallower depths (~8–12 km) reaching magnitudes up to ML 3.4".

Additionally, there was an error in (Figure 1) as published. The colorbar legend of Figure 1B was ranged from 0.0 to 1.0 when it should have specified the types of focal mechanism: Reverse (RV), Strike-Slip (SS) and Normal (NM) ordered from bottom to top.

The corrected (Figure 1) and its caption "(A) Location of the Azores Archipelago, in the triple junction between the North American, Eurasian and Nubian plates. Earthquake locations are shown according to the ISC catalog from 1995 to 2021 (brown dots). The currently inactive East Azores Fracture Zone (EAFZ) is shown by a dotted line and the rectangle identifies the Azores archipelago region, shown in (B). (B) Earthquake epicenters (brown dots) and focal mechanism, sized by magnitude, indicating a dominantly transtensional regime from the Global CMT catalog **(Ekström et al., 2012)**. Colors indicate the type of faulting, from reverse (blue) through strike-slip (red) to normal (green), according to the Kaverina classification **(Kaverina et al., 1996)**, as implemented in FMC **(Álvarez-Gómez, 2019)**. The three events with magnitude Mw > 6 mentioned in the text are identified by their dates. The

FIGURE 1
(A) Location of the Azores Archipelago, in the triple junction between the North American, Eurasian and Nubian plates. Earthquake locations are shown according to the ISC catalog from 1995 to 2021 (brown dots). The currently inactive East Azores Fracture Zone (EAFZ) is shown by a dotted line and the rectangle identifies the Azores archipelago region, shown in **(B)**. **(B)** Earthquake epicenters (brown dots) and focal mechanism, sized by magnitude, indicating a dominantly transtensional regime from the Global CMT catalog **(Ekström et al., 2012)**. Colors indicate the type of faulting, from reverse (blue) through strike-slip (red) to normal (green), according to the Kaverina classification **(Kaverina et al., 1996)**, as implemented in FMC **(Álvarez-Gómez, 2019)**. The three events with magnitude Mw > 6 mentioned in the text are identified by their dates. The rectangle identifies the S. Miguel region, shown in **(C)**. **(C)** Earthquake epicenters in S. Miguel colored according to time of occurrence, circle size indicates magnitude. S. Miguel Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was generated from a 1:5,000 scale digital altimetric database from the Secretaria Regional do Turismo e Transportes of the Azores Government. It is also shown the locations of the volcano-tectonic features identified in **Carmo et al. (2015)**: (SCV) Sete Cidades Volcano; (PFVS) Picos Fissural Volcanic System; (FGV) Fogo Volcano; (CFVS) Congro Fissural Volcanic System; (FNV) Furnas Volcano; (PV) Povoação Volcano; (NVS) Nordeste Volcanic System.

rectangle identifies the S. Miguel region, shown in (C). (C) Earthquake epicenters in S. Miguel colored according to time of occurrence, circle size indicates magnitude. S. Miguel Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was generated from a 1:5000 scale digital altimetric database from the Secretaria Regional do Turismo e Transportes of the Azores Government. It is also shown the locations of the volcano-tectonic features identified in Carmo et al. (2015): (SCV) Sete Cidades Volcano; (PFVS) Picos Fissural Volcanic System; (FGV) Fogo Volcano; (CFVS) Congro Fissural Volcanic System; (FNV) Furnas Volcano; (PV) Povoação Volcano; (NVS) Nordeste Volcanic System". appear below.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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