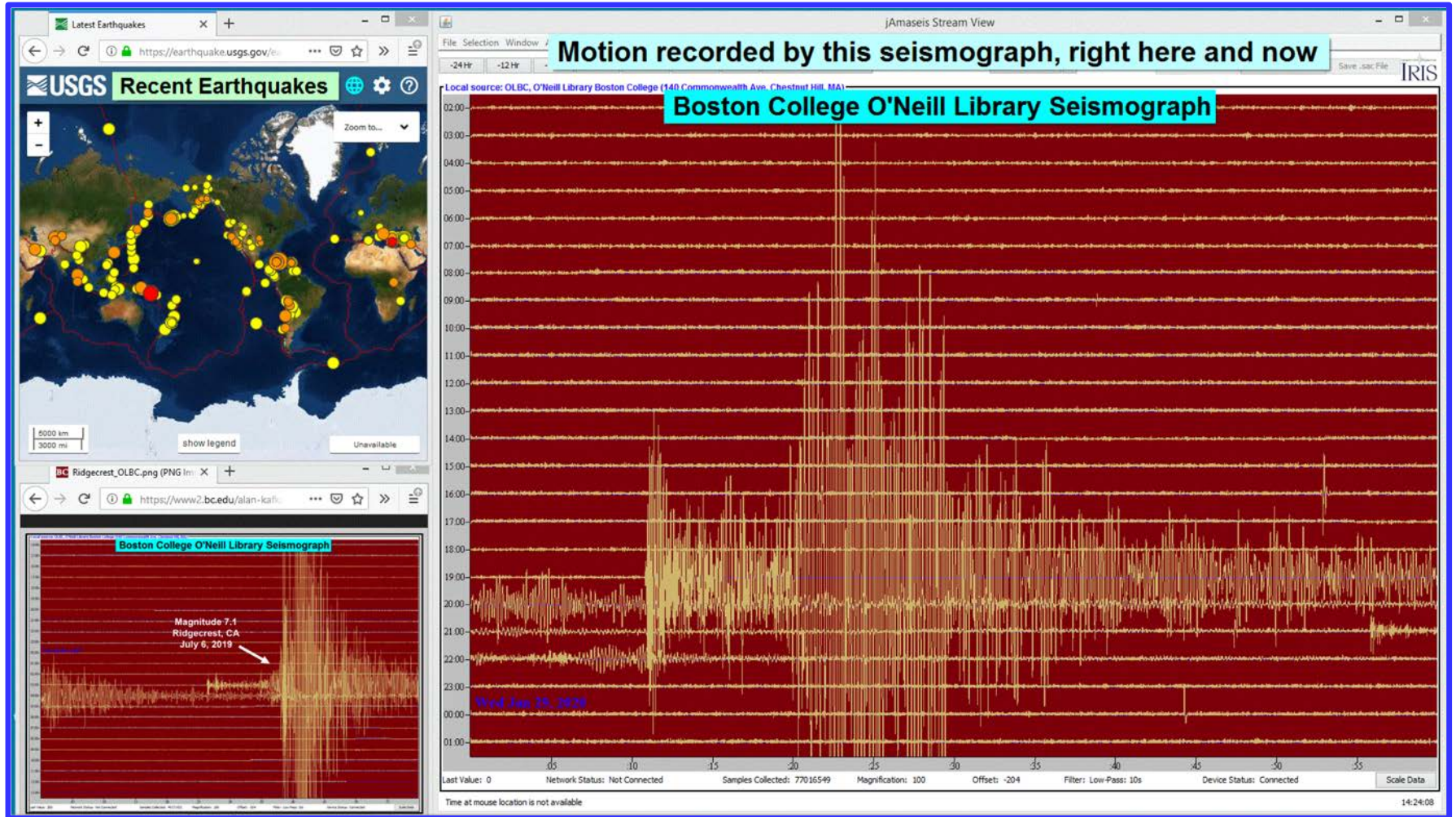


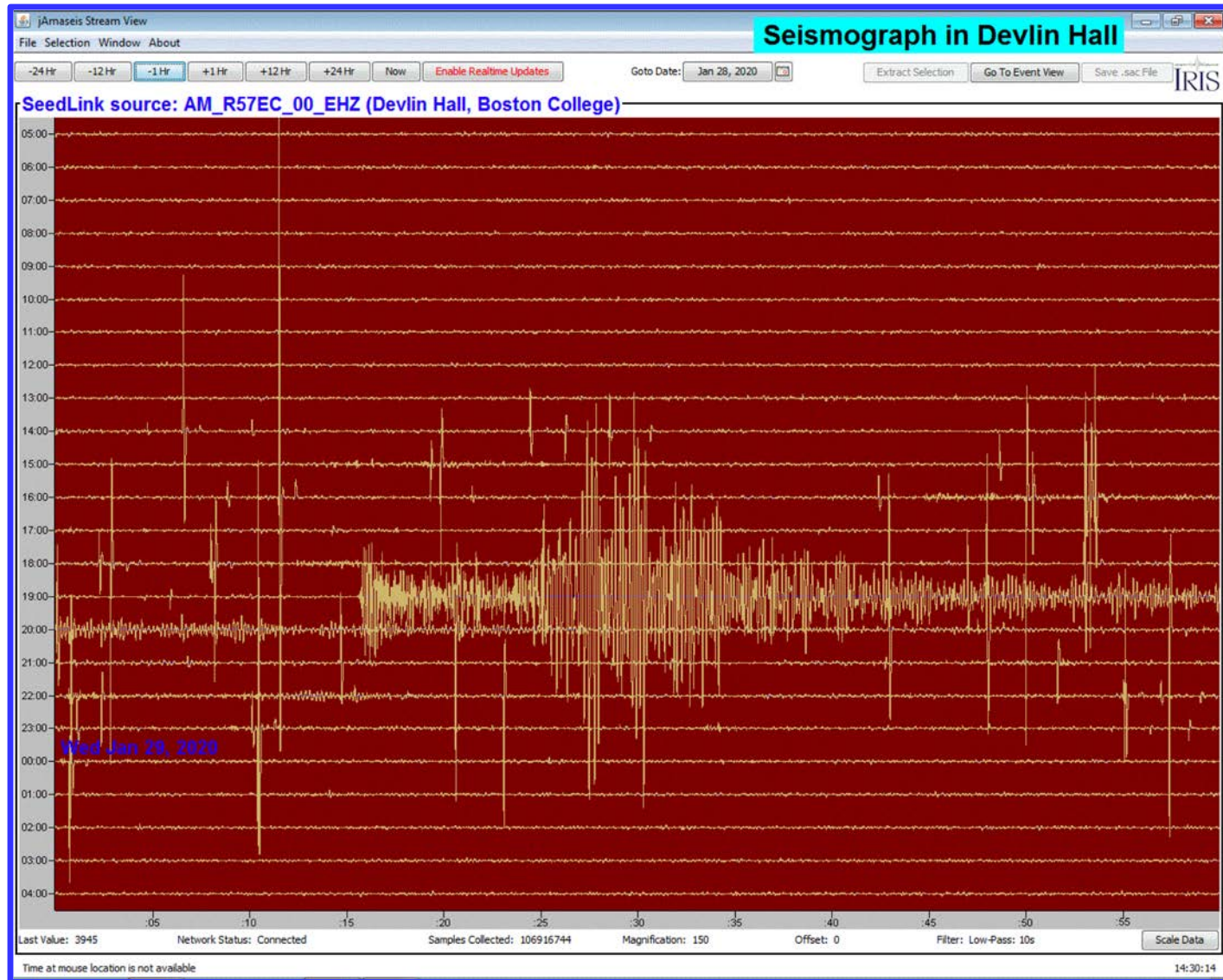
# M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica

## 2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)

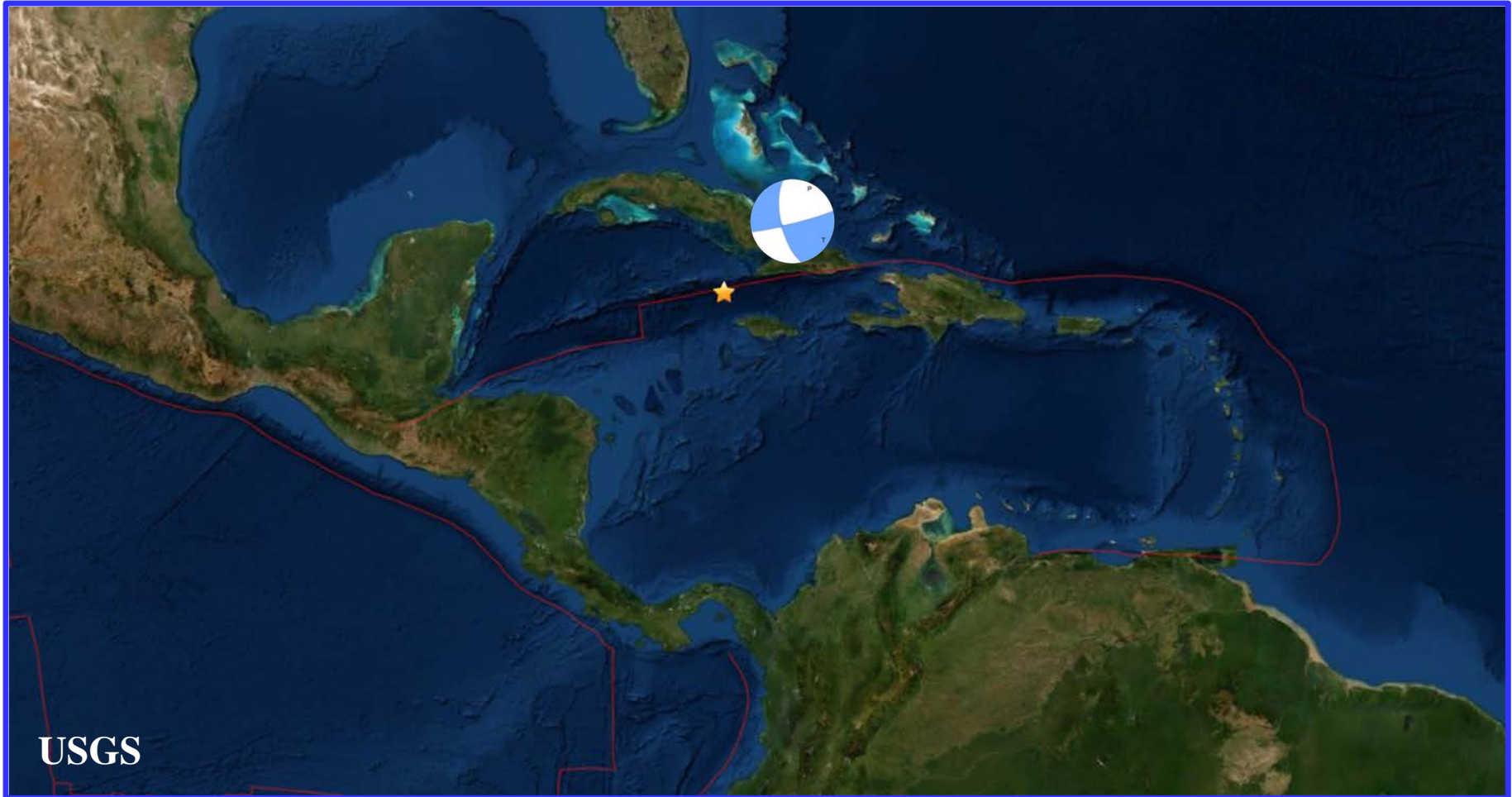


# M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica

## 2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)



**M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica**  
2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)

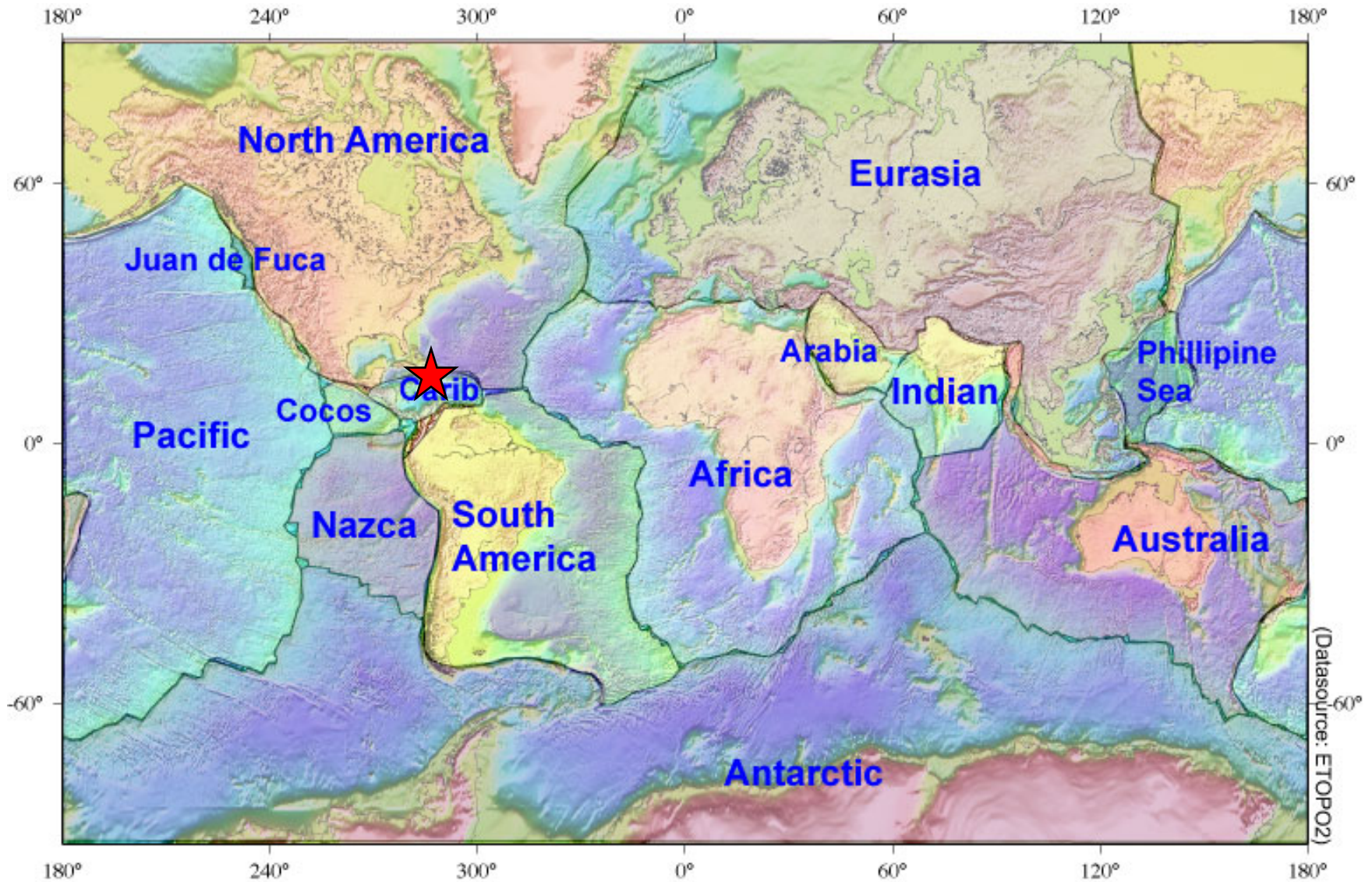


# M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica

2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)

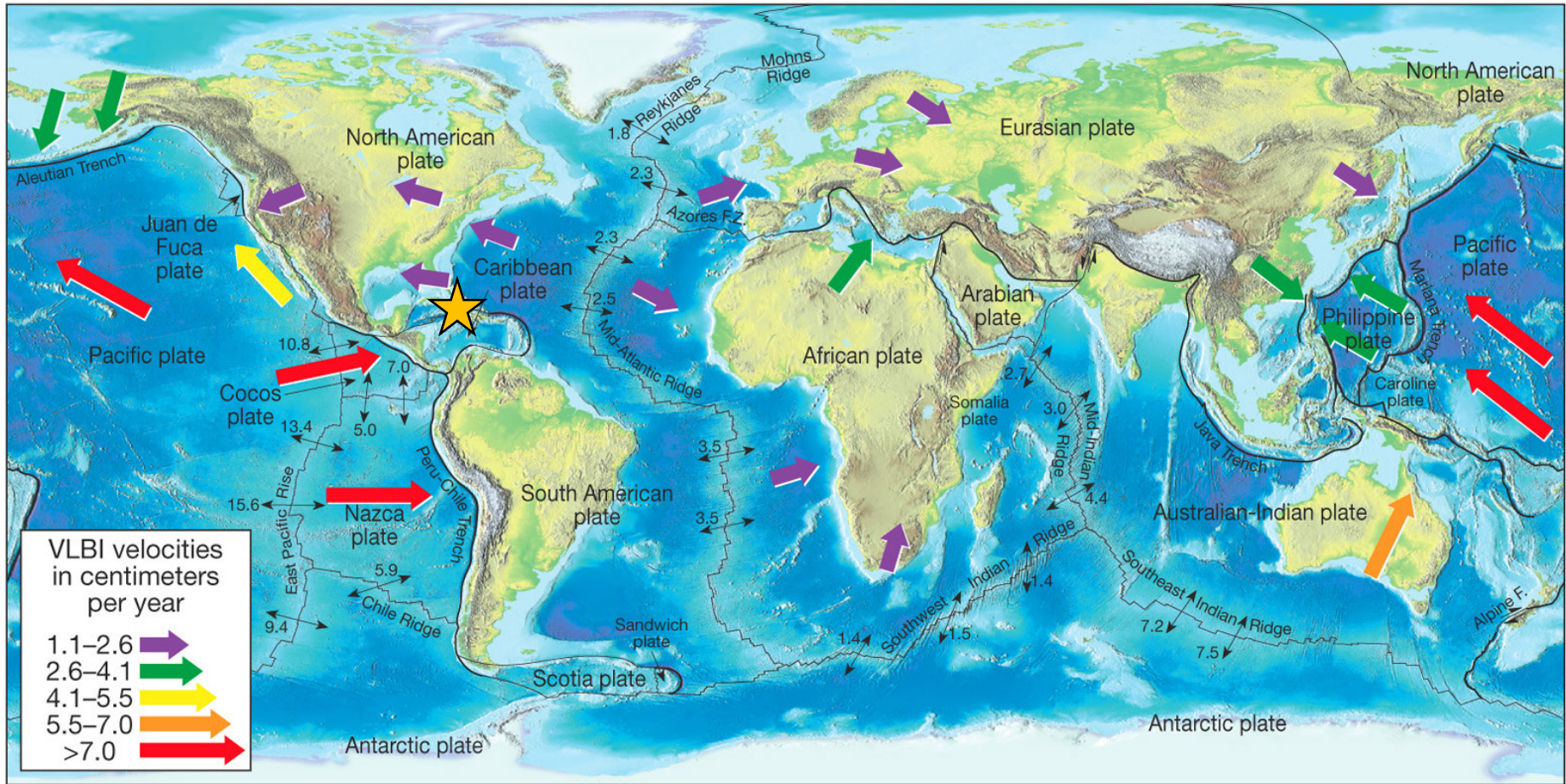


# Plate Tectonics



[ofgs.ori.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~okino/platecalc\\_new.html](https://ofgs.ori.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~okino/platecalc_new.html)

# Directions and Rates of Plate Motion



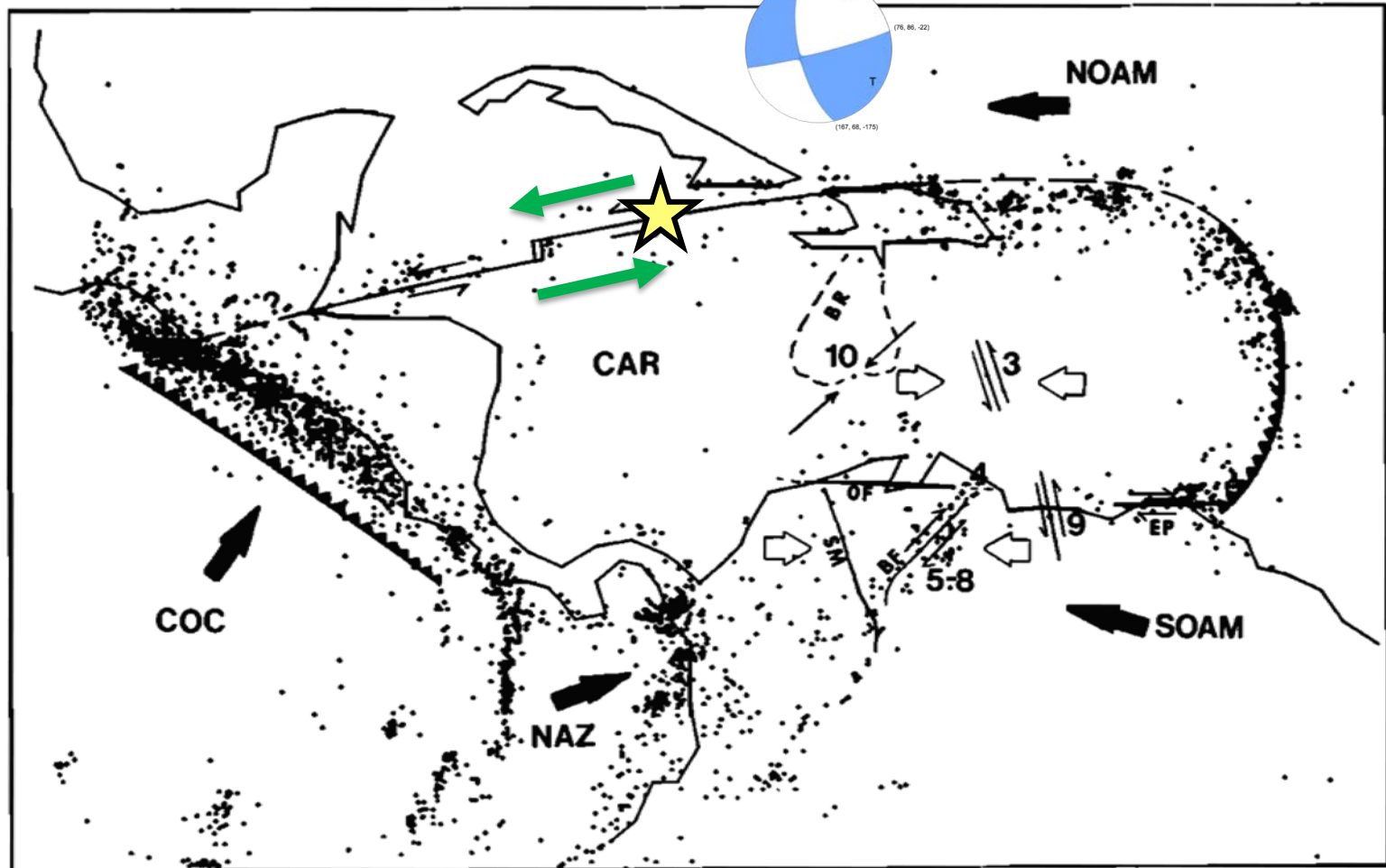
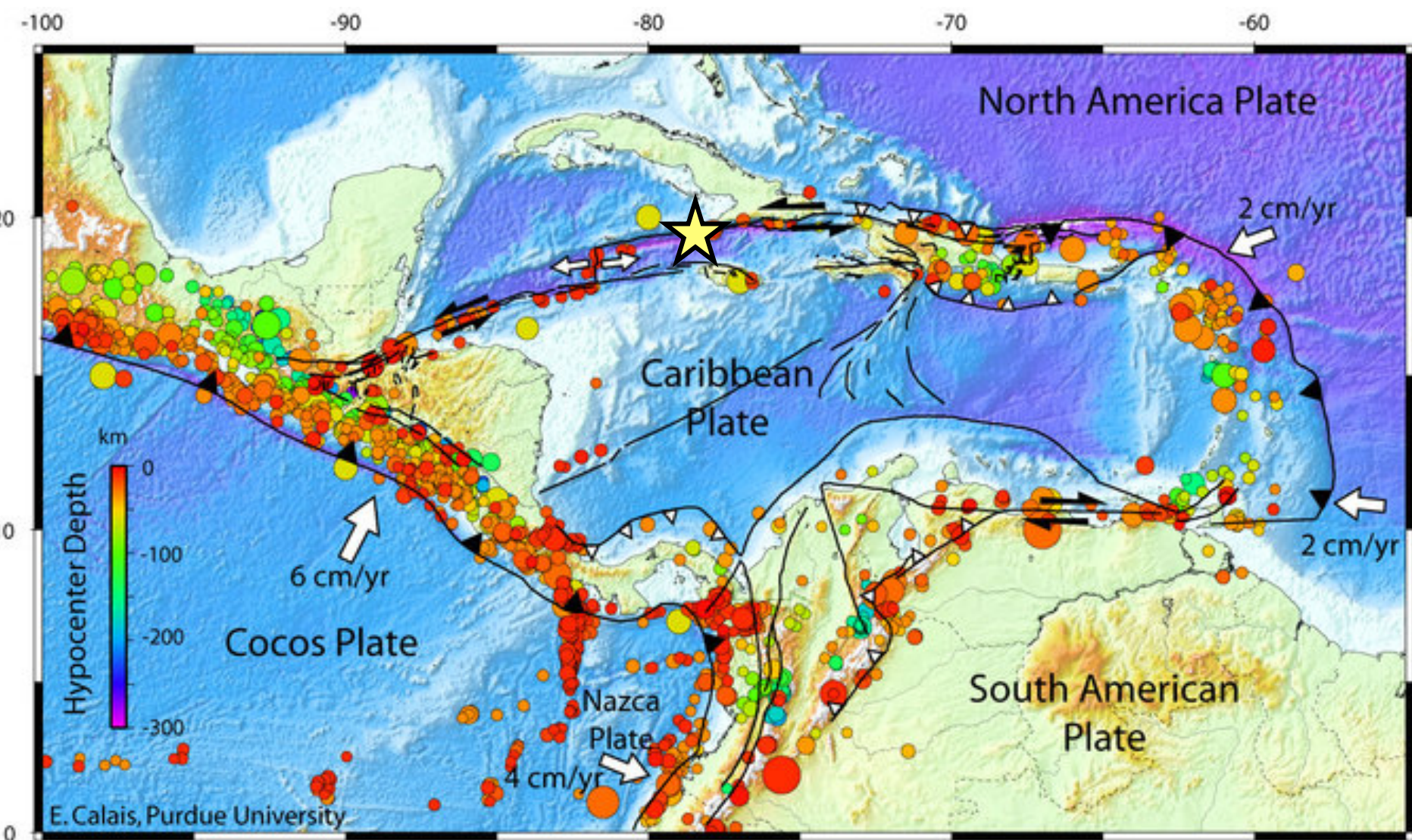


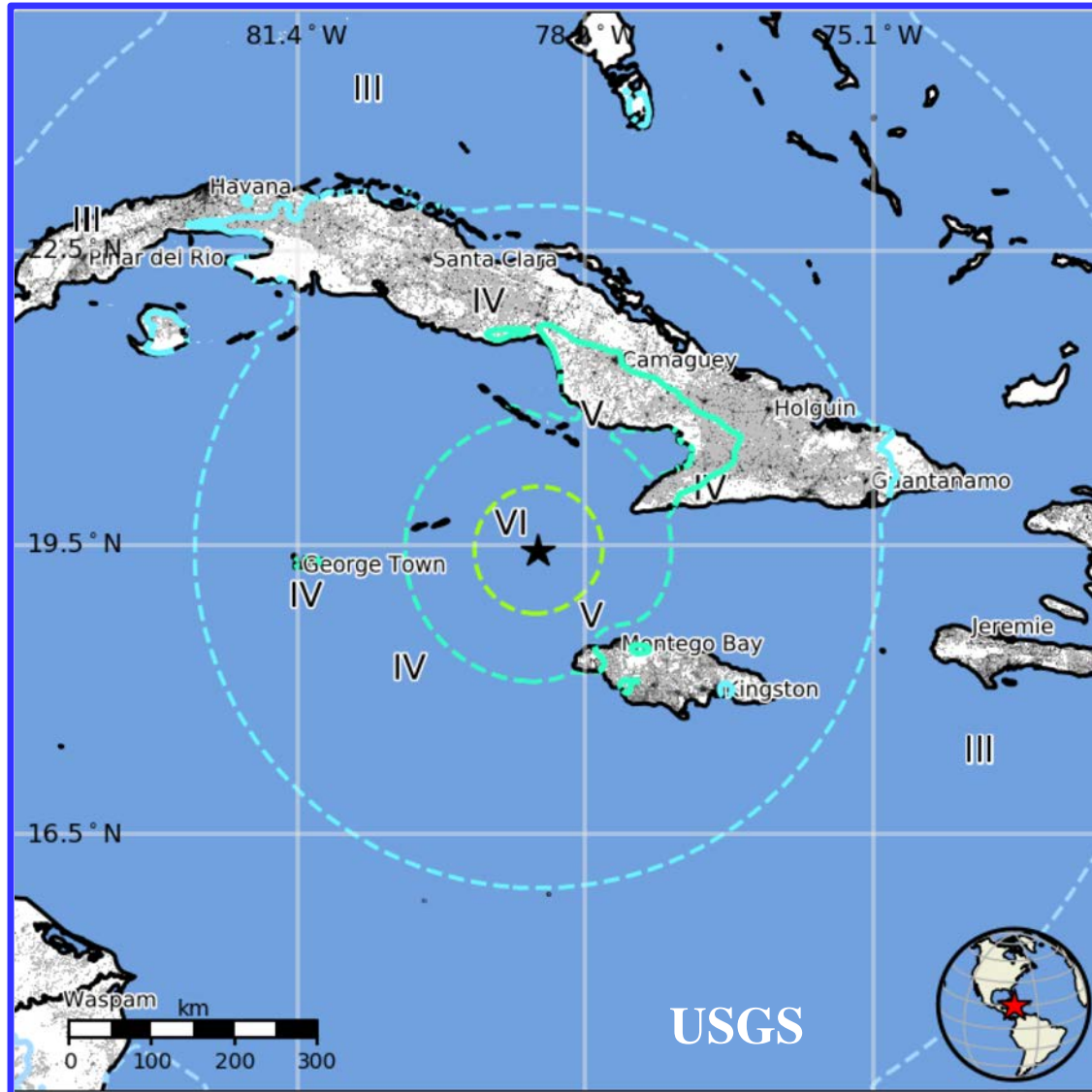
Fig. 12. Tectonic interpretation of the focal mechanism results of this study showing faults and fault zones along the southern boundary of the Caribbean plate. SM = Santa Marta-Bucaramanga fault, OF = Oca Fault, BF = Bocono Fault; EP = El Pilar Fault. Bold arrows give the direction of plate velocities with respect to the Caribbean as determined by Jordan [1975]. Earthquake epicenters (dots) are for shallow events (<100 km) compiled by the U.S. National Geophysical and Solar-Terrestrial Data Center (through January 1979). Numbers indicate events shown in Figure 11.





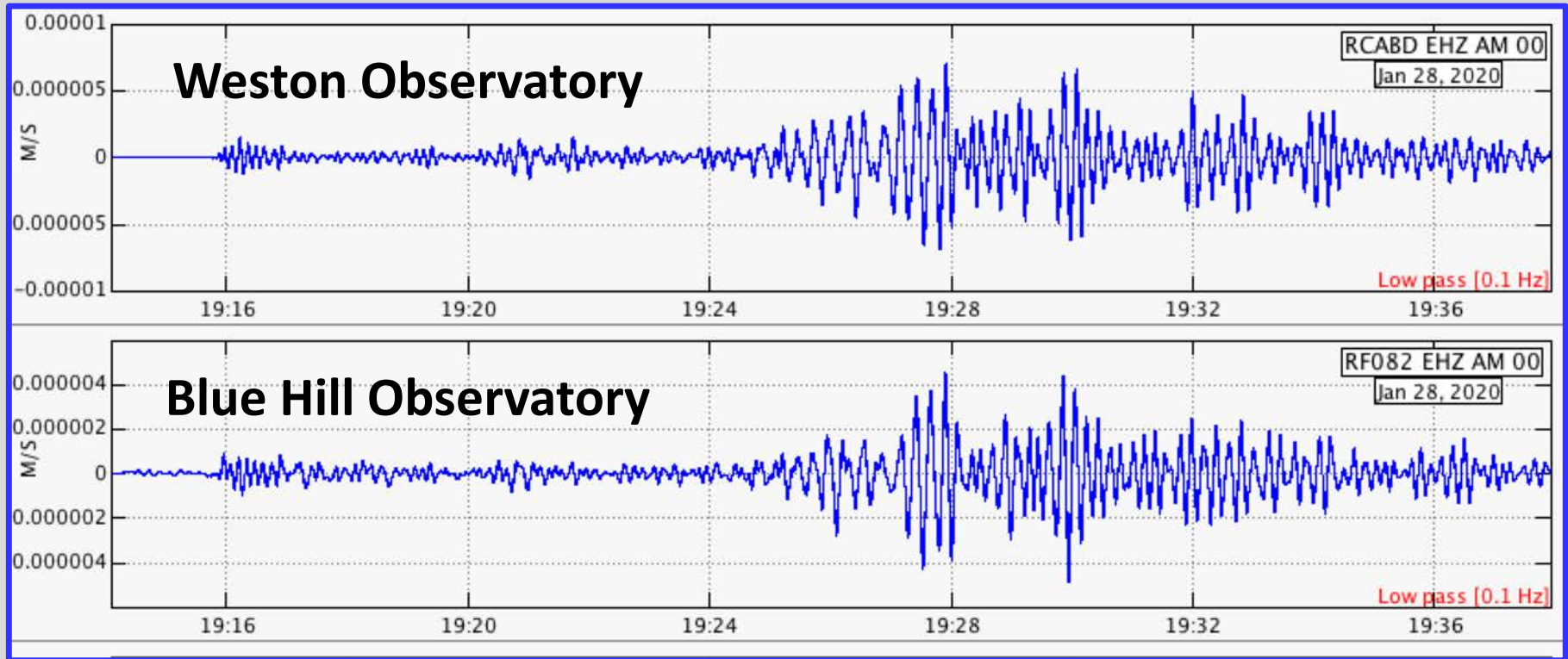
# M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica

2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)



# M 7.7 - 125km NNW of Lucea, Jamaica

2020-01-28 19:10:25 (UTC)



Raspberry Shake Seismographs