

746 aftershocks recorded since the 9 October earthquake

When	No date given
Where	Panama
Source	prensa
Published	2026-10-16 11:39-05:00
Discovered	2026-10-16 12:00-05:00
Link	https://www.prensa.com/sociedad/746-replicas-tras-el-terremoto-en-panama-que-se-sabe-sobre-las-costas-las-aguas-y-las-fallas/

Summary

The director of the University of Panama's Institute of Geosciences says 746 aftershocks of the magnitude 7.5 quake of 9 October had been counted by the morning of Friday 16 October, and that they may continue for one to two months.

Details (summary of the article)

In an interview with La Prensa, Néstor Luque, director of the Institute of Geosciences at the University of Panama, said that by the morning of Friday 16 October the institute had logged 746 aftershocks of the magnitude 7.5 earthquake that struck on 9 October. The quake was shallow, under 10 km deep, and aftershocks of such an event typically last one to two months while the tectonic blocks settle; their magnitudes are gradually declining. Luque stressed that the faults in Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro are separate systems and were not triggered by this event, so quakes far from the Azuero-Soná zone belong to other faults. He explained that apparent coastal uplift or subsidence and exposed rocks are normal changes in geomorphology after such a strike-slip rupture, and that discoloured water may be caused by groundwater contacting crushed rock minerals, though chemical analysis is needed. Geologists, with Venezuelan researchers, will check reports such as the claim that Isla Cañas split. Luque wants the institute's investment budget doubled from \$150,000 to \$300,000 for new seismometers, a vehicle and repairs to about ten instrument huts. Panama has fewer than 50 instruments; he says 150 are needed for monitoring and around 700 for a national early-warning system, which he hopes to have in initial form within weeks, accompanied by public education and drills.

Original (es)

746 réplicas tras el terremoto en Panamá: qué se sabe sobre las costas, las aguas y las fallas

¿Qué revelan el terremoto en Panamá? Néstor Luque, director del Instituto de Geociencias, explica qué ocurre bajo tierra, qué significan los cambios observados en las costas y las aguas, y qué deben investigar los científicos.