



Supplementary material: The unexpected Mayotte 2018–2020 seismic sequence: a reappraisal of the regional seismicity of the Comoros

Didier Bertil^{a,*},^a, Nicolas Mercury^{a, b}, Cécile Doubre^b, Anne Lemoine^a
and Jérôme Van der Woerd^b

^a BRGM, Department of Risks and Prevention, 3 av. Claude-Guillemen - BP 36009,
45060 Orléans Cedex 2, France

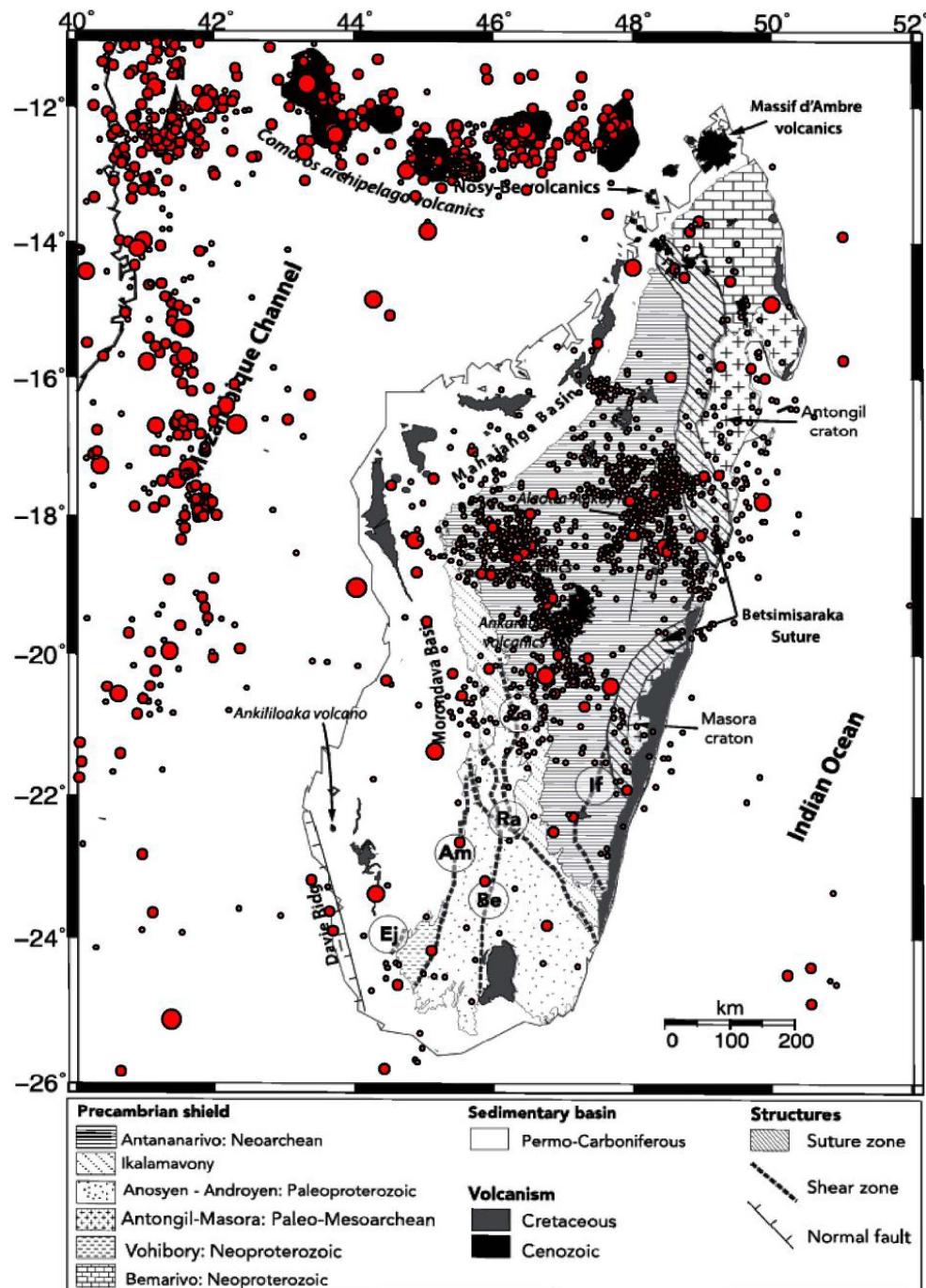
^b Institut Terre Environnement de Strasbourg, UMR 7063 Université de Strasbourg,
CNRS, 5 rue René Descartes, 67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France

E-mails: d.bertil@brgm.fr (D. Bertil), n.mercury@brgm.fr (N. Mercury),
cecili.dubre@unistra.fr (C. Doubre), a.lemoine@brgm.fr (A. Lemoine),
jerome.vanderwoerd@unistra.fr (J. Van der Woerd)

Supplementary Table 1. Regional seismicity catalog 1900–2020

Supplementary Table 2. Regional focal mechanisms

* Corresponding author.



Supplementary Figure 1. Seismicity catalogue superimposed on a simplified geological map of the Comoros and Madagascar [Rajaonarison *et al.*, 2020]. Dense seismicity follows the Cenozoic volcanic islands of the Comoros in the northern Mozambique Channel and along the Davie Ridge, and more distributed seismicity occurs across Madagascar. At present, Cenozoic volcanism of northern Madagascar (Massif d'Ambre, Nosy-Be-Antongil axis) is not active seismically.