FIGURE 41.—One of the many landslides obstructing the main highway from Guatemala City toward El Progreso.

TABLE 10.—*Felt area for Modified Mercalli intensities VI and higher*

Modified Mercalli intensity	Felt area (km²)
VI and higher	32,697
VII and higher	6,437
VIII and higher	2,495
IX (small area)	125

DISTRIBUTION OF ADOBE DAMAGE

The map shown in figure 45 represents the overall distribution of adobe damage in the Republic of Guatemala. This map was prepared with information from a variety of sources. First, we studied reports from the Comite Nacional de Emergencia, which gathered a large amount of information through the local committees. These reports were supplemented by detailed lists of damage and by our assessment of the sustained damage in the field. Newspaper clippings from the national press were also consulted. Other sources of information were gathered by the Universidad de San Carlos and by a team of the Camara de Construccion in Guatemala City.

The adobe damage distribution map shows the amount of damage to a given village. On this map, a scale of 4 means that 91 to 100 percent of all the adobe houses in a village collapsed (fig. 46); a 3 implies 76 to 90 percent; a 2 means 51 to 75 percent; 1 means 26 to 50 percent; 0 in the scale implies negligible to 25 percent damage to adobe houses. The maximum adobe damage was found in

FIGURE 42.—*A*, Rails bent in Gualán, Department of Zacapa. *B*, Rails repaired between El Jicaro and Las Ovejas, Department of El Progreso; also shown in *B* is the surface faulting with an east-west trend. This photograph was taken from a helicopter in a eastward direction. *C*, Rails bent on the Puerto Barrios wharf. *D*, Aerial view of fault trace near Las Ovejas. See figure 40 for town locations. ▶