ber 9, 1992, we would like to compare the seismicity from the CNET catalog with that from the PDE catalog. A map showing the PDE seismicity within 10 degrees of KIV over that time period is shown in Figure 13. This figure can be compared with Figure 9 which shows the seismicity within the same region that was determined from CNET (the events labeled as being in the PDE in Figure 9 were detected by CNET).We can see that within 5 degrees of KIV the CNET catalog performs as well or better than the PDE catalog and beyond 5 degrees the PDE catalog seems to do better.

To obtain a more quantitative estimate of relative catalog capabilities we show histograms in Figures 14 and 15 that plot the numbers of events as a function of distance from KIV for the two catalogs. Figure 14 shows events that were independently locatable by CNET and Figure 15 shows events that were detected by CNET, but not necessarily locatable. In each figure plot (a) shows all events in the CNET catalog whereas plot (b) shows only events that were associated with PDE events. The thicker bars show events from the CNET catalog and the thinner bars show events from the PDE catalog. We can see that CNET is detecting and locating more events than the PDE up to about 4 degrees distance. Although there were a few events within 4 degrees that were in the PDE and that were not located or detected by CNET, there were many more events in this distance range that were in the CNET catalog and that were not in the PDE catalog. At 5 and 6 degree distances we can see that the PDE is doing somewhat better and beyond 6 degrees the PDE is definitely locating more events.

In order to evaluate location capabilities of CNET relative to the PDE we show location comparisons in Figures 16 - 18. Location offsets are shown in map view in Figure 16 where we can see that the CNET locations are fairly good inside of 5 degrees from KIV and degrade rapidly beyond 5 degrees distance. The residual plots in Figures 17 and 18 show that there is no particular systematic distance or azimuth dependencies of the location residuals.

One of the location problems associated with this network was the relatively small number of stations combined with normal station down time that resulted in many event locations using sparse data which is illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3. Numbers of stations used to locate events.

Number of Stations	Number of Events
2	62
3	205
4	95
5	21

We can see that most events were located using either 2 or 3 stations. Locations using such sparse data will naturally be very sensitive to small reading errors and velocity model inaccuracies. A seismicity plot for CNET with symbol size coded by numbers of stations used to locate each event is shown in Figure 19.