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## **POSITIVE EXPERIENCES WITH THE EARTHQUAKES PREDICTABILITY**

The earthquake prediction must fulfill at least three parameters: time window, focal area and minimal magnitude of future earthquake. The new measurements of tilt by vertical static pendulums confirm that the best model of the processes inside focal area before the main shock could be model of asperity. This model shows that quite before the failure, the material changes its features to non-linear. Such a non-linear behavior of massif generates the “stress waves” which are spreading to the surrounding of the asperity. In the case of the biggest earthquakes (M8), such stress waves are observable everywhere on the globe.

The period between the observations of the first precursors and the main shock is proportional to the volume of asperity and therefore to the magnitude of the main shock.

Many various methods must be used for the localization of asperity because the methods based on direct or indirect stress measurements are not able to distinguish between local and global processes. We prefer to use satellite measurements, especially in the infra-red (thermal) area that covers the entire surface of the globe. All necessary parameters of earthquake prediction can be evaluated by multi-parameter and multi-observations analysis.

Our experiences with earthquake prediction show that earthquakes are predictable with a high reliability. It is only necessary to learn it.