The rather strong earthquake ($M_W=6.0$) occurred in the southern slope of the Central Caucasus on September 7, 2009 within the source zone of the well known Racha, 1991 earthquake ($M_W=6.9$) that has been studied by the special epicentral expedition. The region of the Racha source has rather low previous seismic activity; it is well studied, including historical earthquakes. No earthquakes with magnitude $M>4.8$ were recorded before 1991. But after the main shock of the Racha earthquake several strong aftershocks ($M>6.0$) occurred in 1991, and the total level of seismic activity increased, which is also confirmed by 2009 earthquake. The source of the strongest earthquake of 1991 was reinterpreted and remodeled in the joint analysis with new data for 2009, earthquake. The source was modeled using IRIS broadband records and the software MT5. It was obtained that the source can be described as a simple double couple similar to the CMT solution. But the best fitting observed and synthetic waveforms is achieved for the complex model (with 3 subsources). However, this model yields the rather large isotropic component of seismic moment tensor, which requires the very careful interpretation. One of the conclusions is that the extremely strong earthquake ($M\approx M_{\text{max}}$ for the region) can change the local seismotectonic situation so deeply, that the long-term seismic activity rises.

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