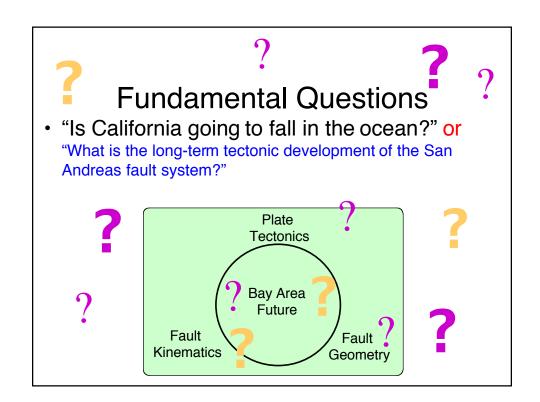
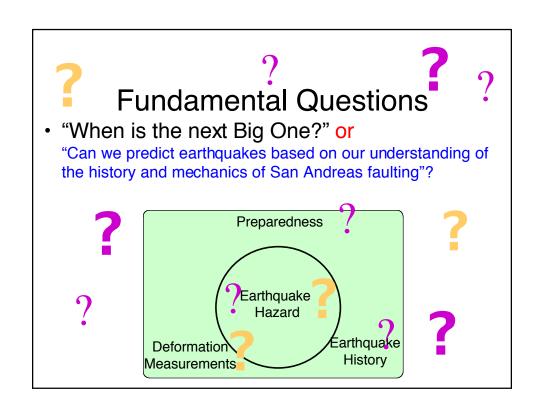
Active Deformation of the San Francisco Bay Area

- The Cause Plate tectonics in California
- The Culprit. The San Andreas fault system
- The Consequences: Earthquakes and the earthquake cycle along the San Andreas
- The Connection: Earthquakes and landscapes as a result of deformation along the San Andreas fault
- The "Cure": Understanding, forecasting and living with earthquakes in the Bay area

BASP Lecture - 08/13/2001

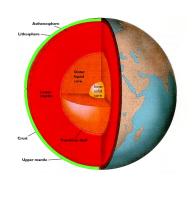
available @: www.seismo.berkeley.edu/~burgmann/education.html

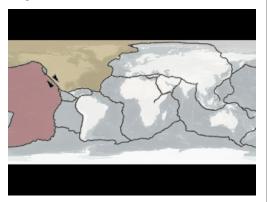




The Cause: Plate Tectonics

 Evolution of the Pacific - North America plate boundary

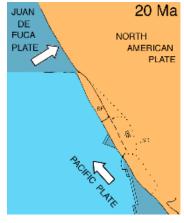




Press and Sievers, 2001

At the Root of it All: Plate Tectonics

- Evolution of the Pacific -North America Plate Boundary
- The San Andreas fault system



Tanya Atwater, UCSB

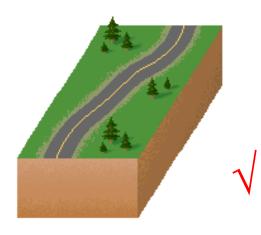
The Culprit: The San Andreas Fault System

- Where are the faults and how do they move?
- Plate tectonics predicts lateral motion between Pacific and North American plates
- Faults that move laterally (rather than up and down) are called strike-slip faults



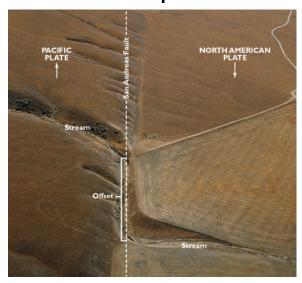


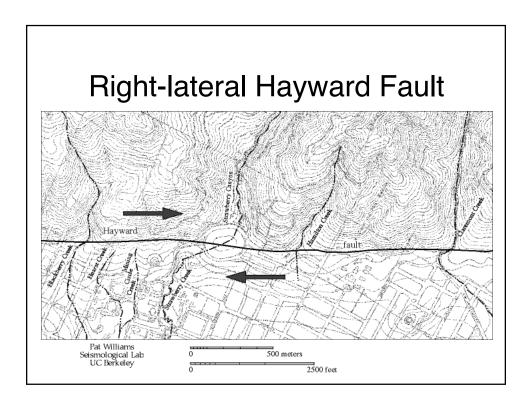
- No shortening
- No uplift



The San Andreas fault is a right-lateral fault

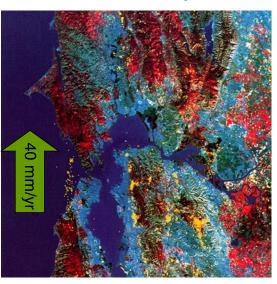
Strike-slip Faults





The SAF System in the Bay Area

- Where is deformation taking place in the Bay Area?
- Look at geology, landscapes, and location of earthquakes



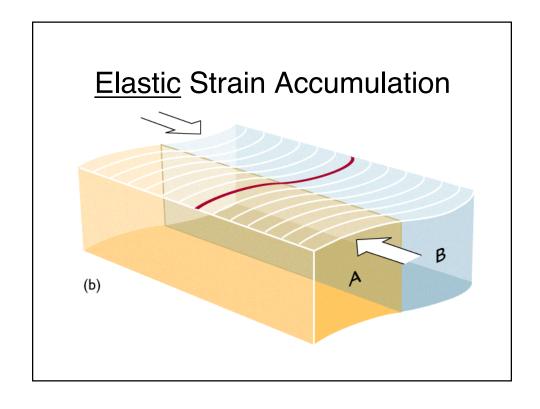
Only Strike-slip Faults in Bay Area?

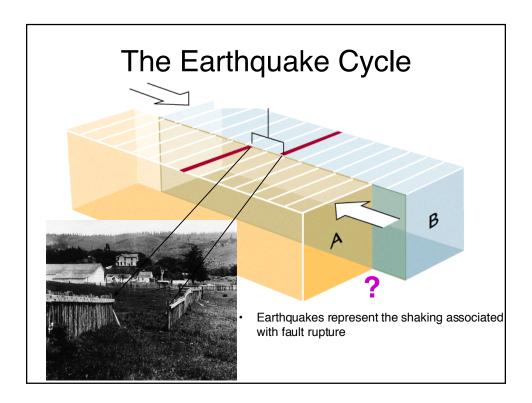
• Where do the hills come from?







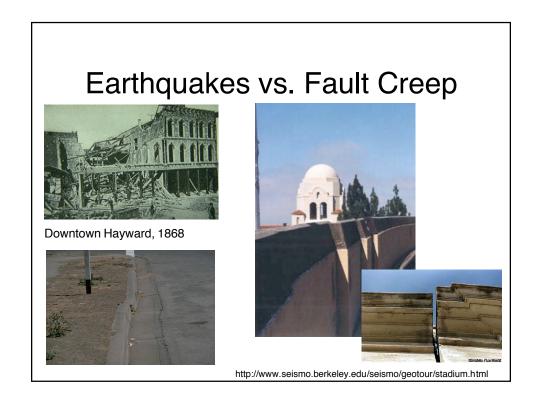


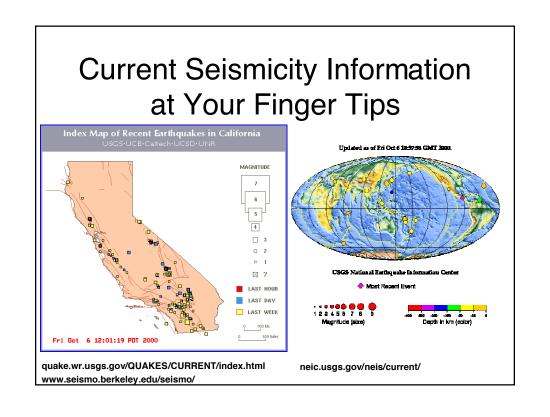


Demonstrating the Earthquake Cycle

 You can produce steady sliding (creep) and stick slip (earthquakes) in a simple table top experiment







The Connection: Earthquakes and the Bay Area

 The hills, the valleys, the Bay, the soils, the climate, flora, and fauna are all linked to earthquakes shaping the earth through geologic time



Why Study Earthquakes?

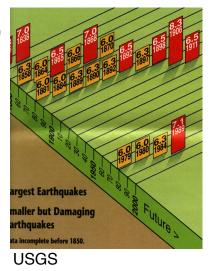
- Evidence of plate tectonics and the evolution of geology and landscapes
- Earthquake hazard and mitigation
- Earthquake forecasting and prediction

The "Cure": Understanding Earthquakes in Bay Area



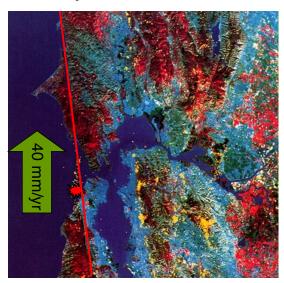
Bay Area Earthquake History

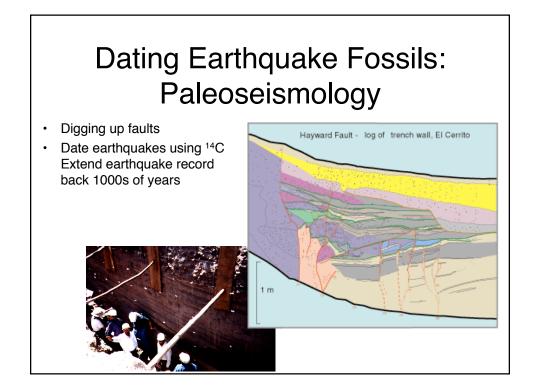
- 16 M > 6 Quakes in 80 years before 1906
- 5 M > 6 Quakes in 95 years after 1906
- Good or bad news?



Living in an Earthquake's Shadow

- San Andreas F.
 - $-1906 M_w = 7.7$
 - Ruptured from San Juan Bautista to Cape Mendocino
 - Relieved large amount of stress
 - Is the spring loaded again?

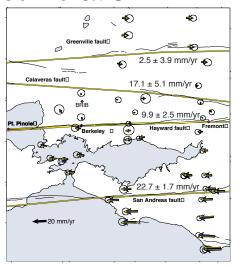




Geodesy Measures Active Strain Accumulation

- GPS allows us to measure strain accumulation
- We can determine fault slip rates





Forecasting Earthquakes 70% We can not predict odds (±10%) for one or more earthquakes. magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes from 2000 to 2030. Using historic and pre-This result incorporates 9% odds of quakes not on shown faults. historic earthquake patterns, fault slip rates, and geodetic measurements we can estimate probability of future earthquakes Expanding urban areas 21% New odds of magnitude 6.7 or greater quakes before 2030 on the indicated fault Odds for faults that y not previously included in probability studies ncreasing quake odds along fault segments ndividual fault probabiliti uncertain by 5 to 10% quake.wr.usqs.qov/research/seismology/

