

Components of the Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast 2

Fault Models

Specifies the spatial geometry of larger, more active faults.

Deformation Models

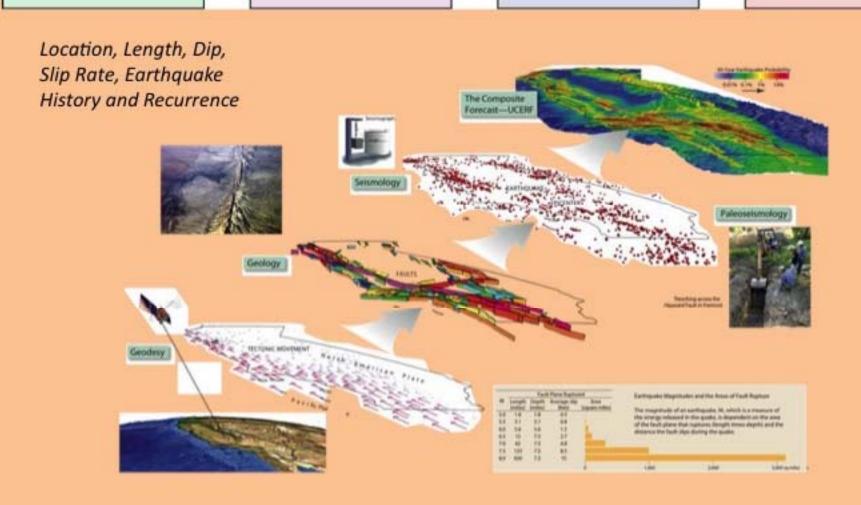
Provides fault slip rates used to calculate seismic moment release.

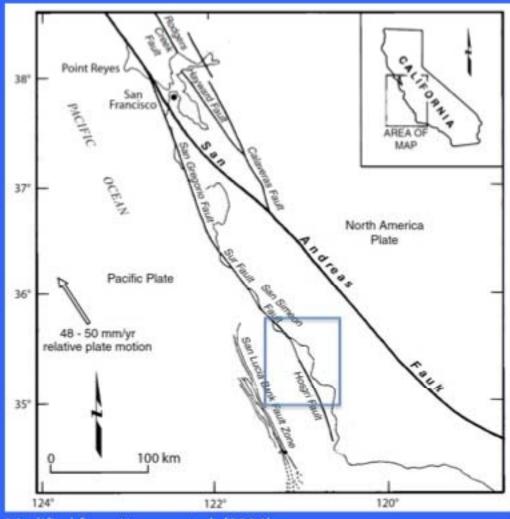
Earthquake-Rate Models

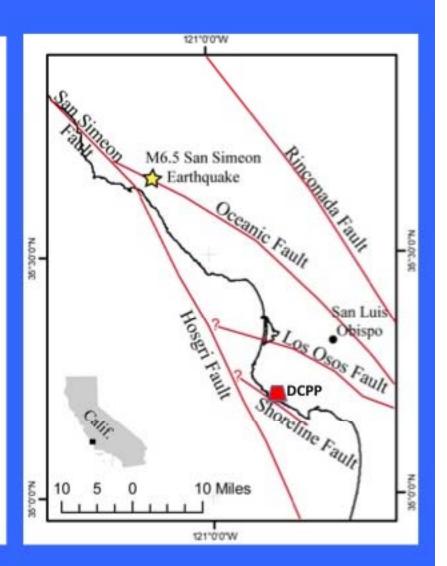
Gives the long-term rate of all possible damaging earthquakes throughout a region.

Probability Models

Gives the probability that each earthquake in the given Earthquake Rate Model will occur during a specified time span.







Modified from Hanson et al. (2004)



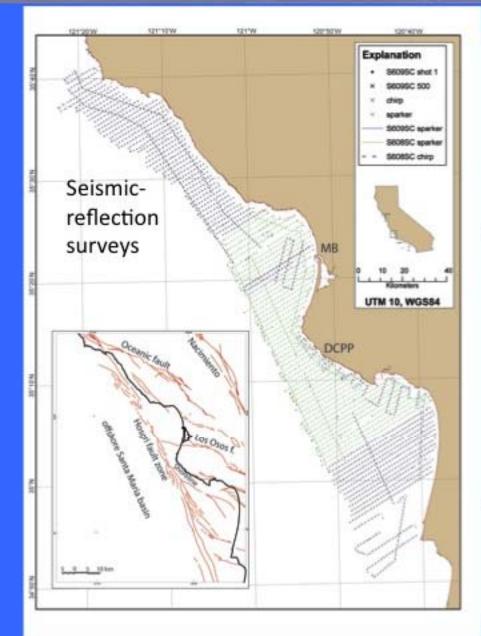
Pismo Beach to Piedras Blancas

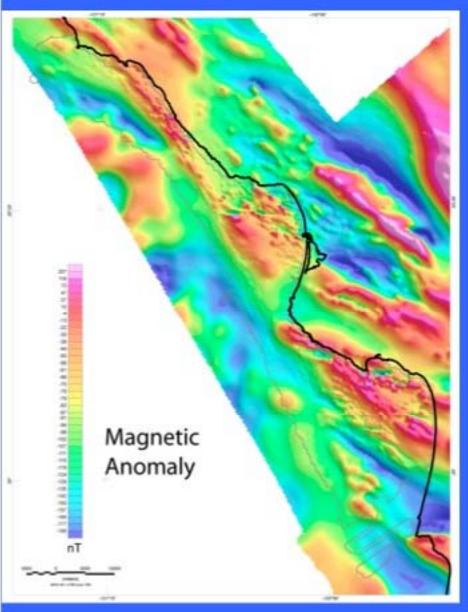
High Resolution Bathymetry

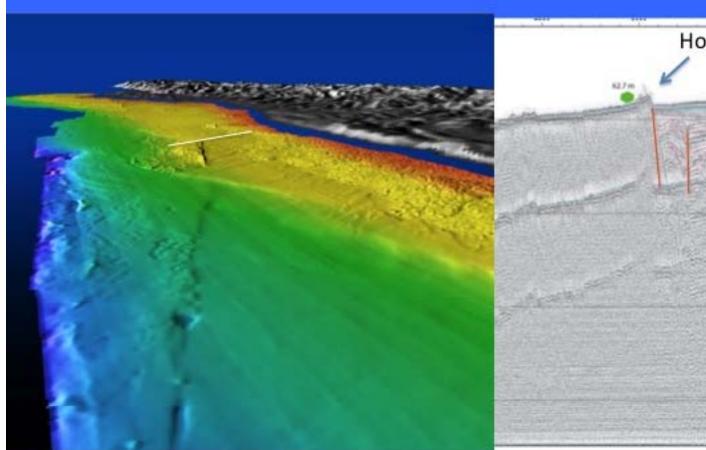
California Seafloor Mapping Program

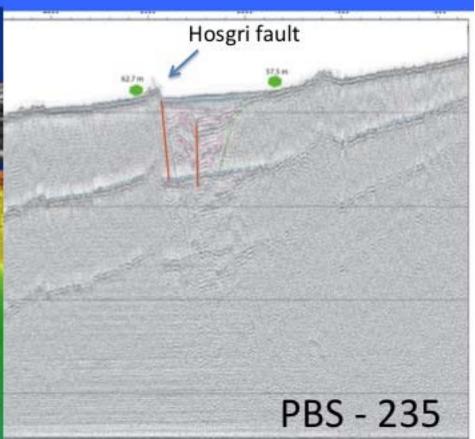
Parker Allwardt and Sam Johnson

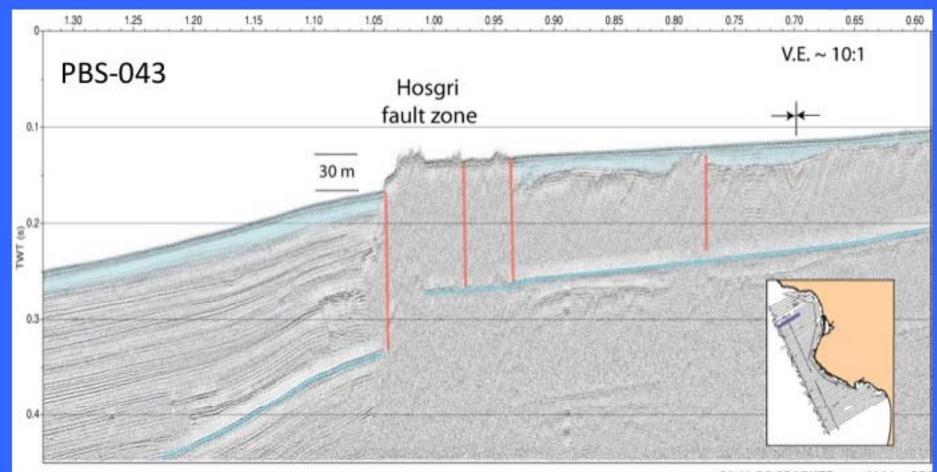




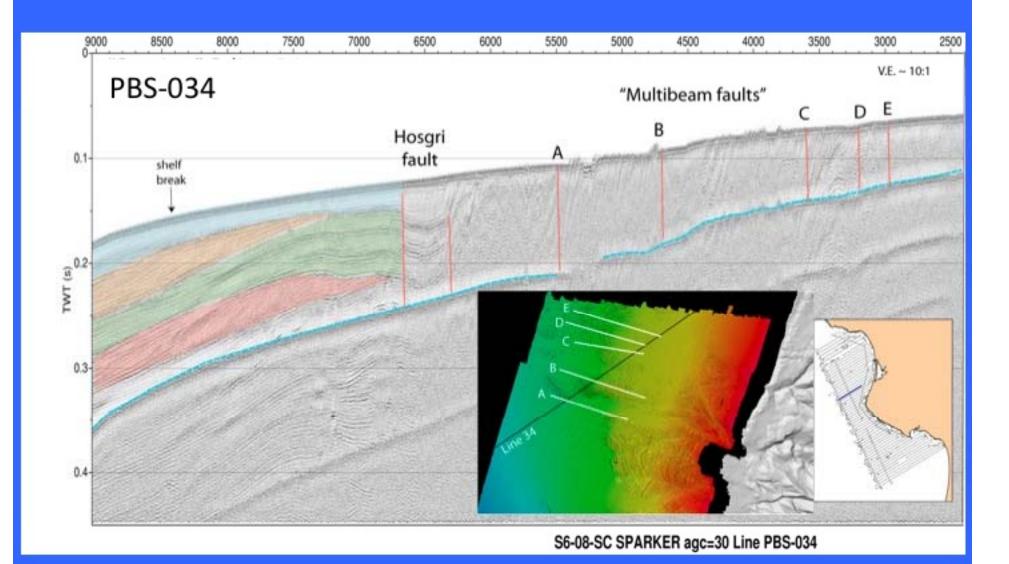


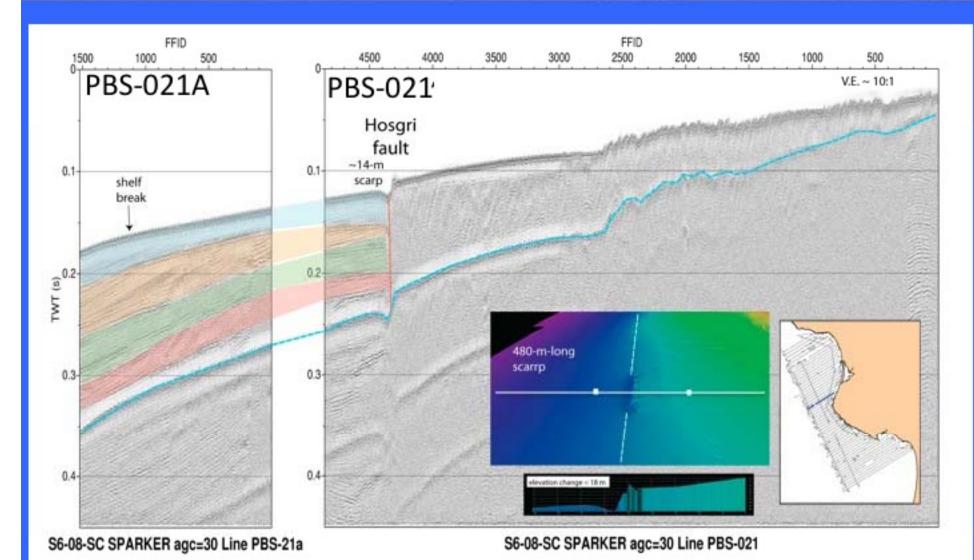


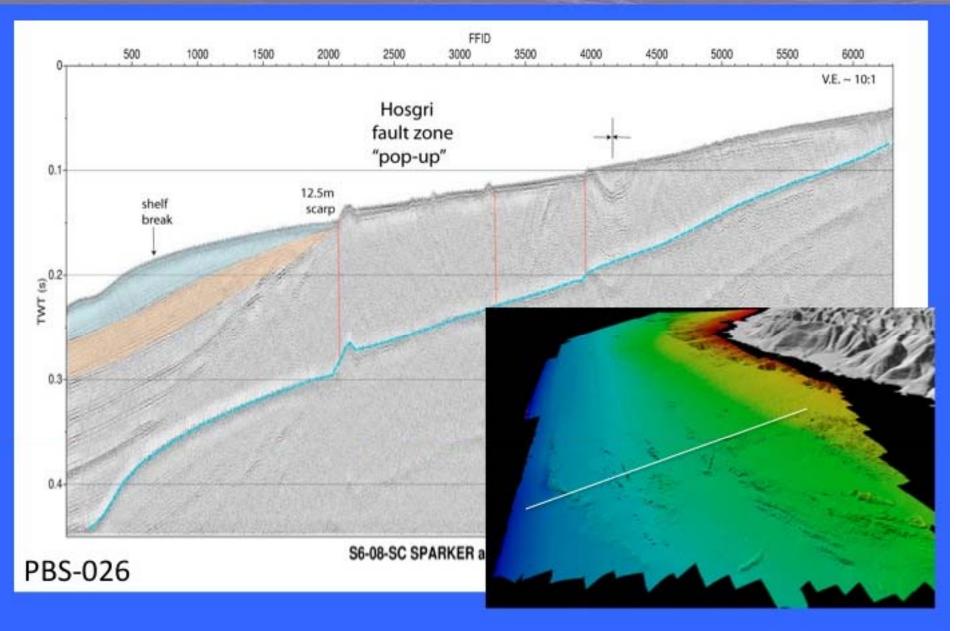




S6-08-SC SPARKER agc=30 Line PBS



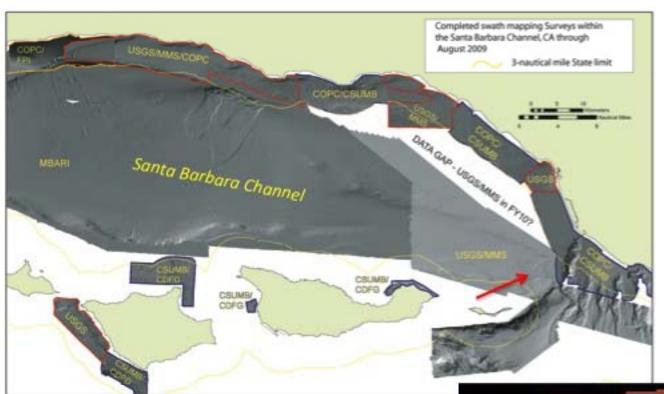




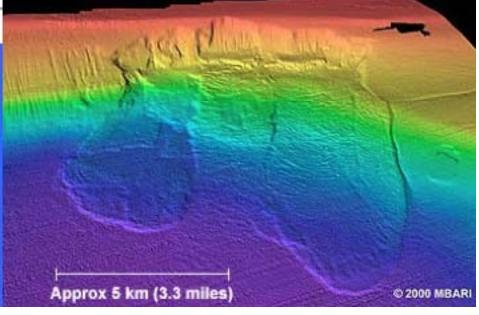


Unknowns – Hosgri fault

- 1. How long a rupture?
 Offshore "section" boundaries?
- a. San Francisco (+ 15 km)
- b. North Monterey Bay
- c. Partington Canyon
- d. Point Sal (+ 15 km)
- 2. How fast (slip rate)?
- a. 1-3 mm/yr (e.g., Hanson et al. 2004)
- b. 3.9 mm/yr (Meade and Hager, 2005)
- c. 2.5 mm/yr on Hosgri; 7 mm/yr on San Gregorio (Wills et al., 2007)
- 3. Does slip transfer to branching faults (e.g., Los Osos, Shoreline)?
- 4. Earthquake history? Recurrence?



Goleta submarine landslide complex





crack slide creep? buried scarp? pockmarks

