Earthquake geology and paleoseismology considerations for RuFZO

Nate Onderdonk (presenting mostly other people's work!)

Doug Yule Kate Scharer Sally McGill Tom Rockwell Kim Blisniuk Sinan Akciz Aaron Meltzner **Ray Weldon** Glenn Biasi Jon Matti Katherine Kendrick **Belle Philibosian** Tom Fumal Gordon Seitz Tim Dawson Barrett Salisbury Julian Lozos







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However, there are periods where we see multiple events during a short period of time.

We probably have a better chance of catching a rupture "cascade" (Scharer and Yule, 2020) than we do of not catching anything





What an (one) Earthquake Geologist would like to get from this project:

1. What is the ratio of co-seismic slip to afterslip?

Are we over-estimating earthquake magnitudes?

Offset buried channel used to calculate slip-per-event (Onderdonk et al., 2015)







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- 1. What is the ratio of co-seismic slip to afterslip?
- 2. How much do the secondary faults and smaller faults contribute to overall strain?



Onderdonk et al., 2018

What an (one) Earthquake Geologist would like to get from this project:

- 1. What is the ratio of co-seismic slip to afterslip?
- 2. How much do the secondary faults contribute?
- 3. How do ruptures move through step-overs?
 - 1. How segmented are these fault zones?



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 - -Bifurcation (trifurcation) points
 - -Parallel strands
 - -One or two at well-studied trench sites (Wrightwood, Hog Lake, Mystic Lake



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- 2. Let location dictate width
 - -wide arrays at steps and splits-narrower arrays are fine for simple segments
 - -"mature" faults may have very narrow rupture zones (mm - cm), whereas evolving faults may have 10's of meters wide zones



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