Earthquake Report: 2017.12.14 87666000 **ZUSGS** Google Earth Peak Acc <0.17 | 0.17-1.4 | 1.4-3.9 | 3.9-9.2 | 9.2-18 | 18-34 M 4.3 Laytonville, CA (& USGS Seismicity 1917-2017 M ≥ 4.0) Wallace, 1990 150 - 300 300 - 500 2016.11.06 M 4.1 2017.12.14 M 4.3 1999.01.24 M 4.1 EXPLANATION 2012.07.08 Alluvial and estuarine deposits (Quaternary)— Chiefly basin fill; may also include some Pliocene deposits Clear Lake Volcanics (Quaternary and Tertiary)—Flows, tuffs, and breccias of dacite and rhyolite and less abundant basalt. Age is late Pliocene to Holocene Bedrock (Tertiary and older)—Varied rock types Wallace, 1990 Fault exhibiting evidence of Quaternary displacement—Dotted where concealed by water Langenheim et al., 2013 Earthquake Shaking Potential for the North Coast Region
Counties Summer, 2003

This map shows the relative intensity of ground shaking and damage in the North Coast Region from anticipated future earthquakes. 2016.11.06 2017/12.14 Earthquakes have produced over \$55 billion in losses in California since 1971. The next large earthquake may produce even greater losses, especially if it affects a major urban area. If the Northridge or Loma Prieta earthquakes had occurred closer to a major population center, fatalities would have been much higher. Maps of the shaking intensity after the next major earthquake will be available within minutes on the Internet. The maps available at http://www.cisn.org/shakemap, a cooperative effort of OES, CGS, USGS, Catech and UC Berkeley, will help identify the areas most seriously affected and will guide emergency crews to the most damaged regions. These regions are near major, active faults and will on average experience stronger earthquake shaking more frequently. This intense shaking can damage even strong, modern buildings. 2012.07.08