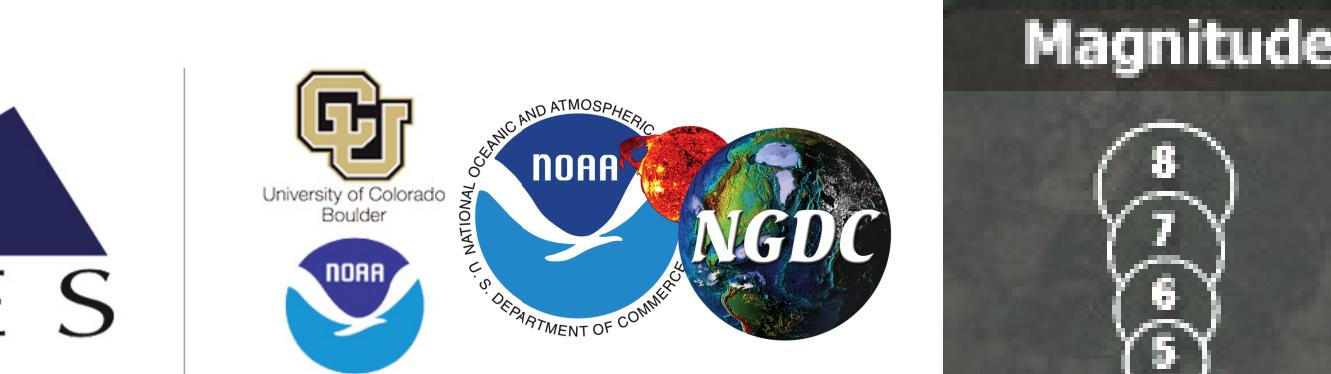
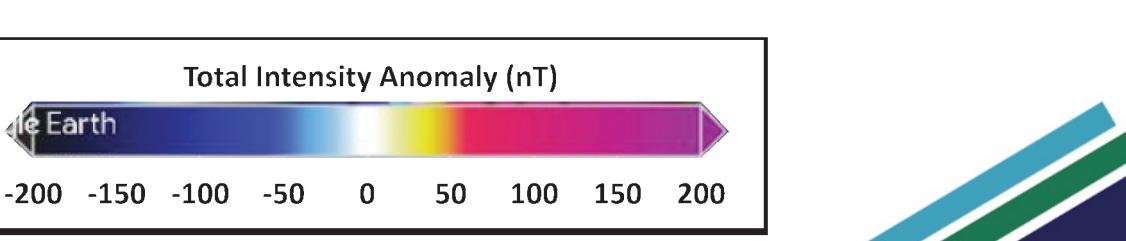


Earthquake Report: 2018.07.29

M 5.3 Blanco fz (& USGS Seismicity 1918-2018 M \geq 6.0)



Magnitude

Jason R. Patton
earthjay.com © 2018

USGS

Google Earth

Depth to Slab (km)

Plate Boundaries

Divergent

Transform

Convergent

Other

Plate Motion

Normal Fault

Thrust Fault

Strike-Slip Fault

INTENSITY

I

II-III

IV

V

VI

VII

VIII

IX

X+

Shaking

Not felt

Weak

Light

Moderate

Strong

Very Strong

Severe

Violent

Extreme

Damage

None

None

Very light

Light

Moderate

Moderate/heavy

Heavy

Very heavy

Peak Acc

<0.17

0.17-1.4

1.4-3.9

3.9-9.2

9.2-18

18-34

34-65

65-124

>124

Peak Vel

<0.1

0.1-1.1

1.1-3.4

3.4-8.1

8.1-16

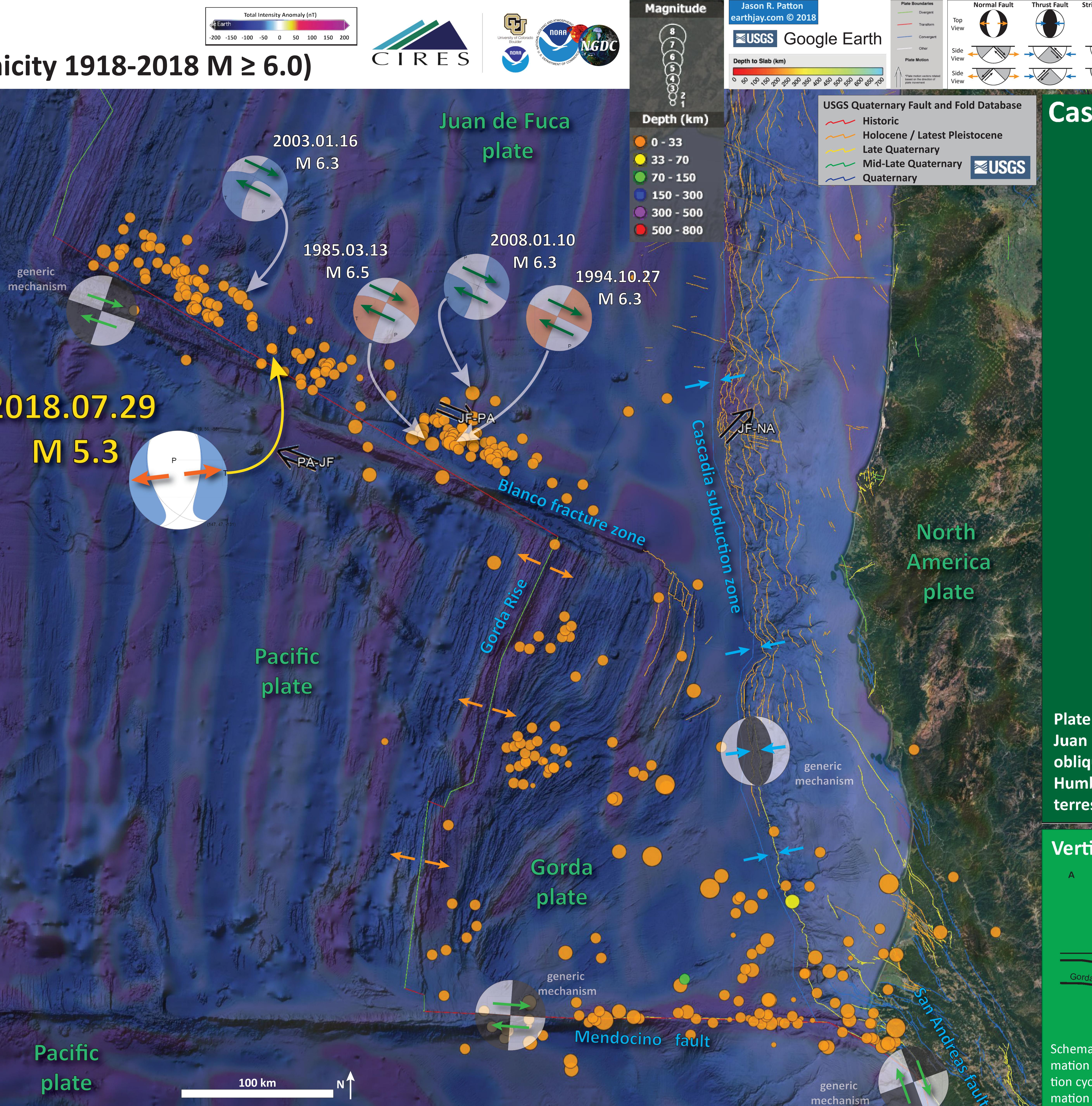
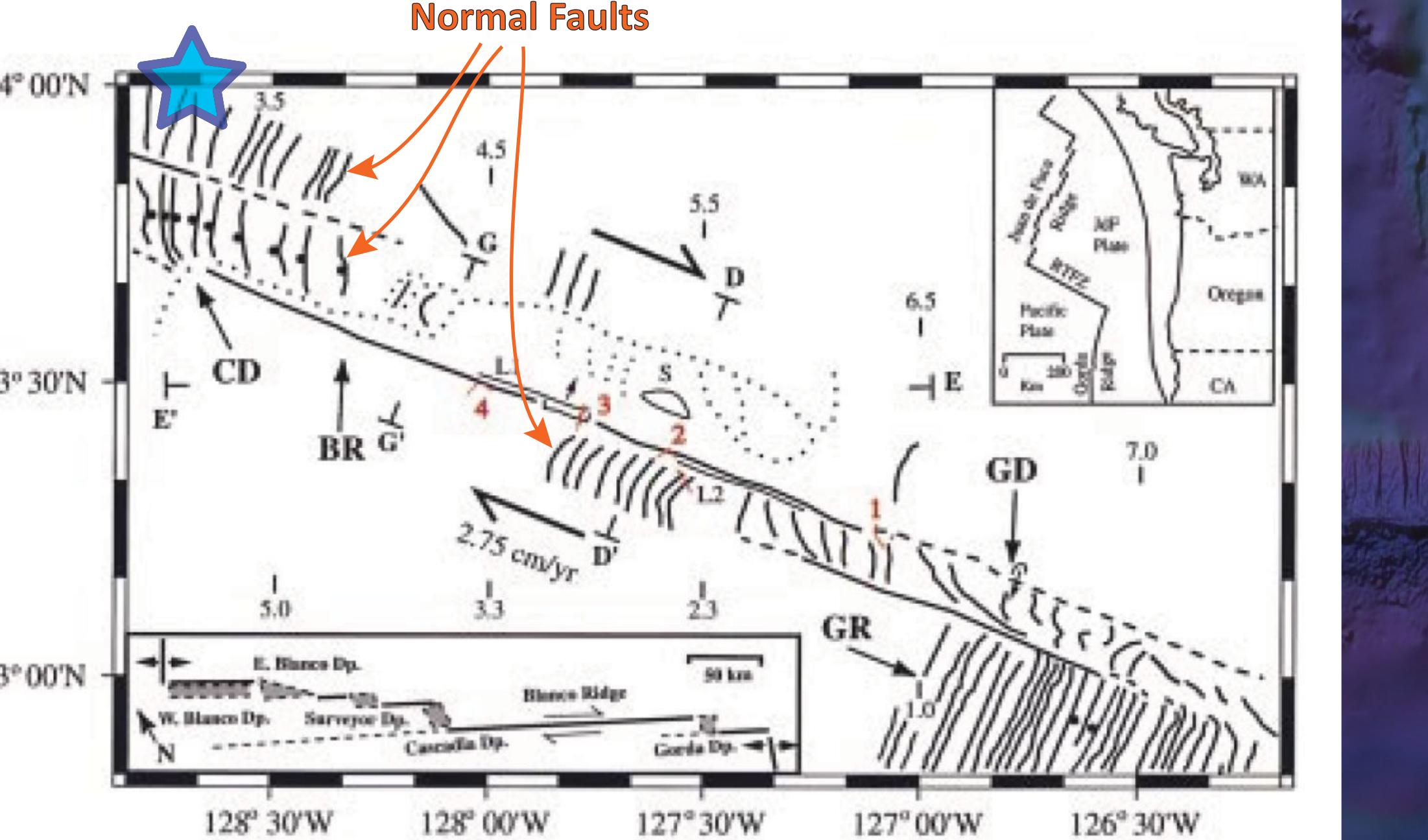
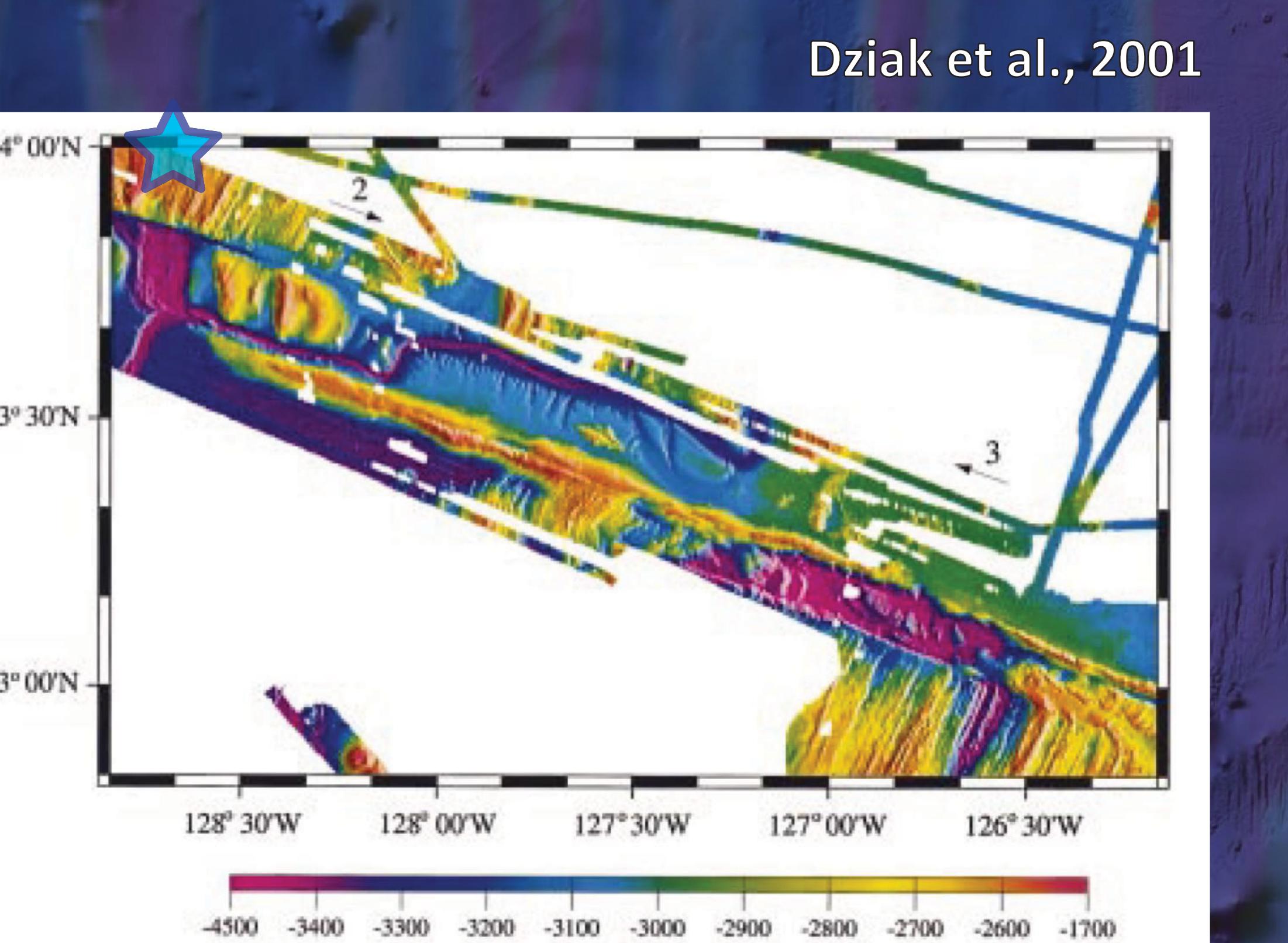
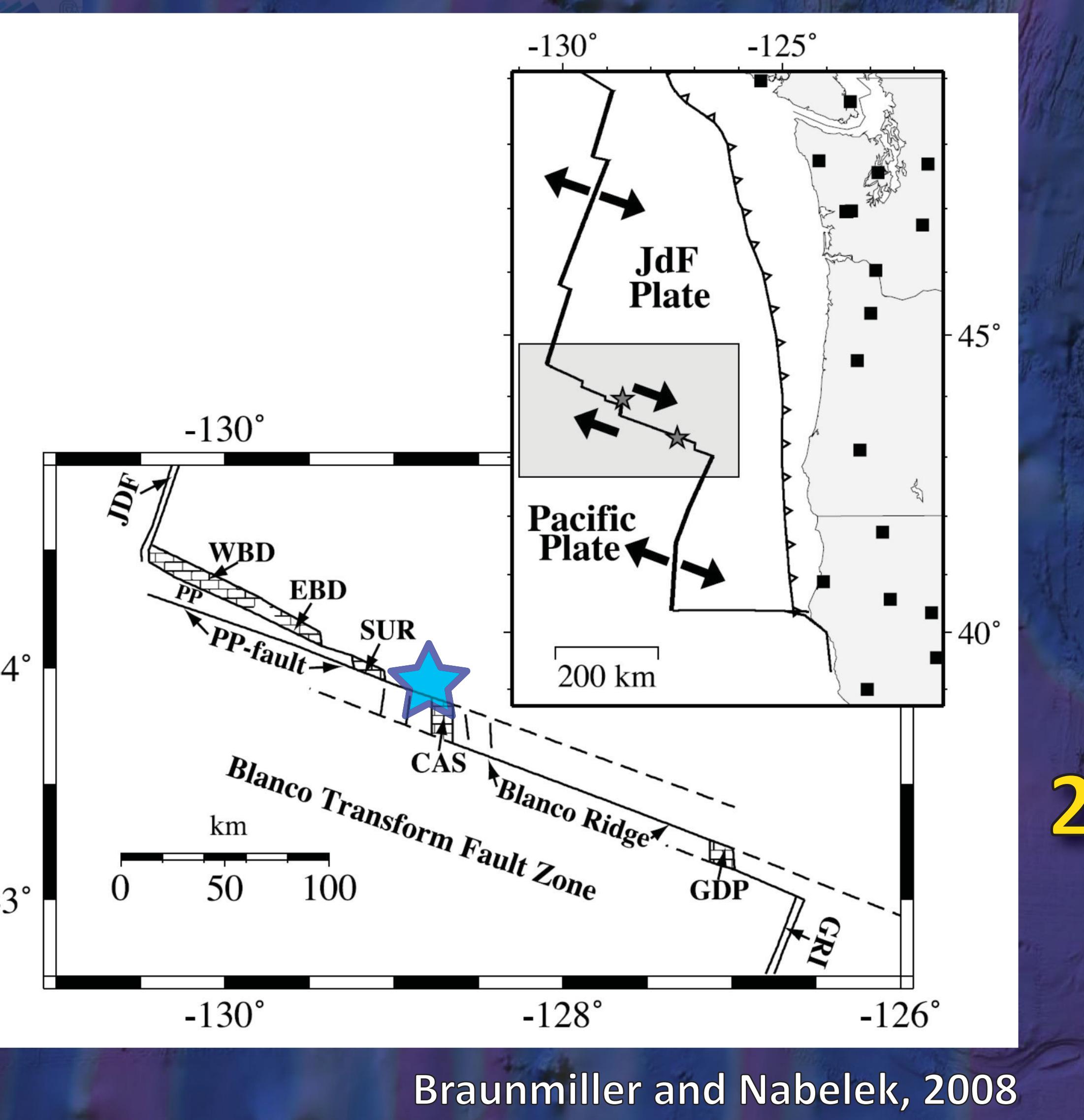
16-31

31-60

60-116

>116

Peak Acc = Peak ground acceleration (g), Peak Vel = Peak ground velocity (cm/s)

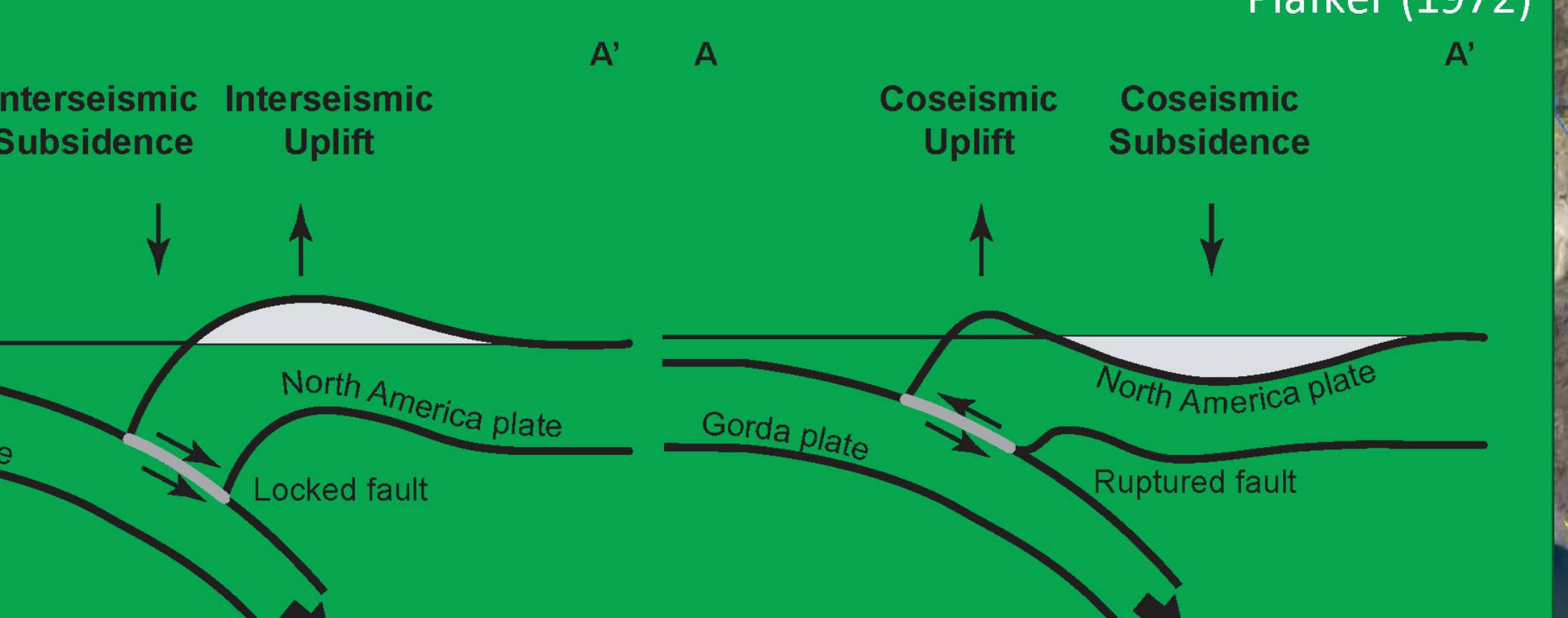


Cascadia subduction zone



Plate configuration for the Cascadia subduction zone (CSZ). The Juan de Fuca and Gorda plates are subducting northeastwardly oblique beneath the North America plate at \sim 36 mm/yr in the Humboldt Bay region. Paleoseismic core sites (marine and terrestrial) are plotted as circles.

Vertical Motion: Coseismic vs. Interseismic



Schematic diagrams showing the pattern of (A) inter-seismic and (B) co-seismic deformation associated with subduction zone earthquake during an earthquake deformation cycle. Adapted from Plafker (1972) to reflect the spatial pattern of tectonic deformation during the earthquake cycle in Cascadia.