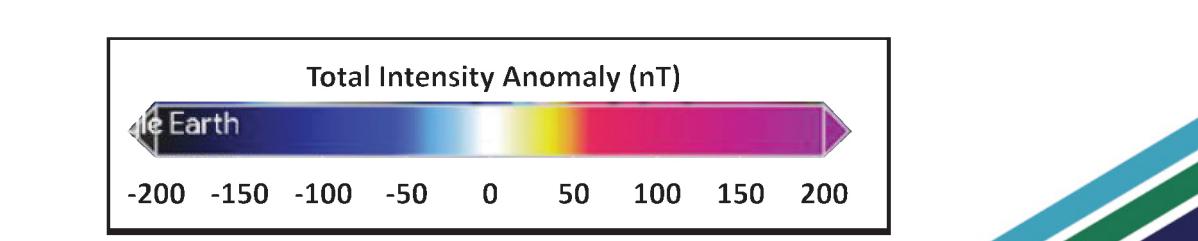
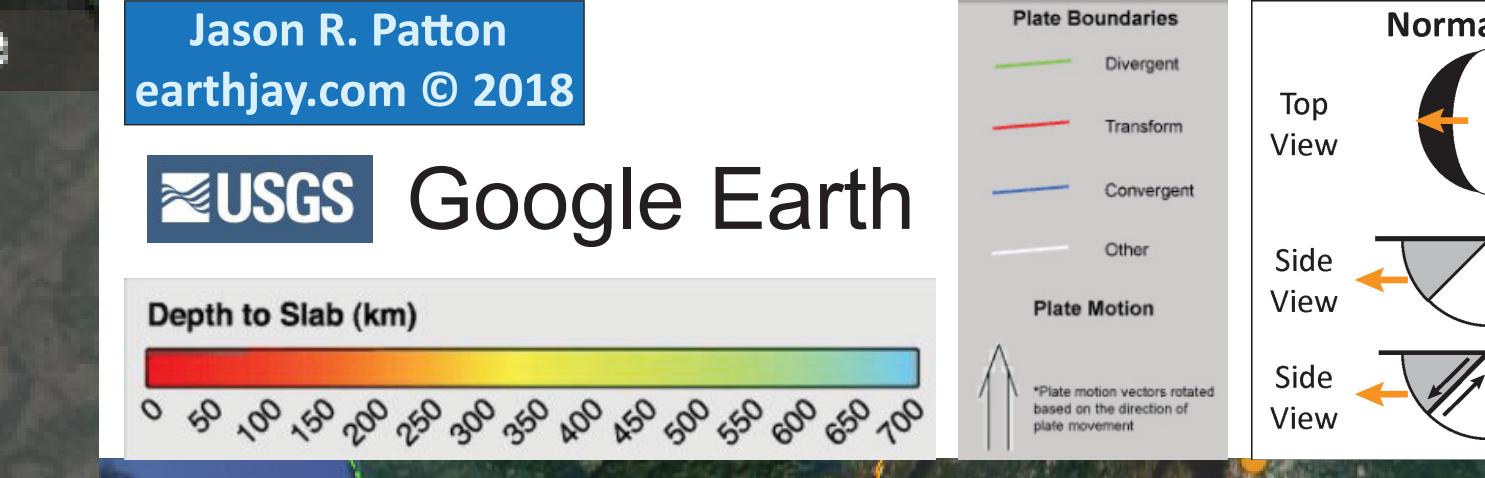


# Earthquake Report: 2018.08.22

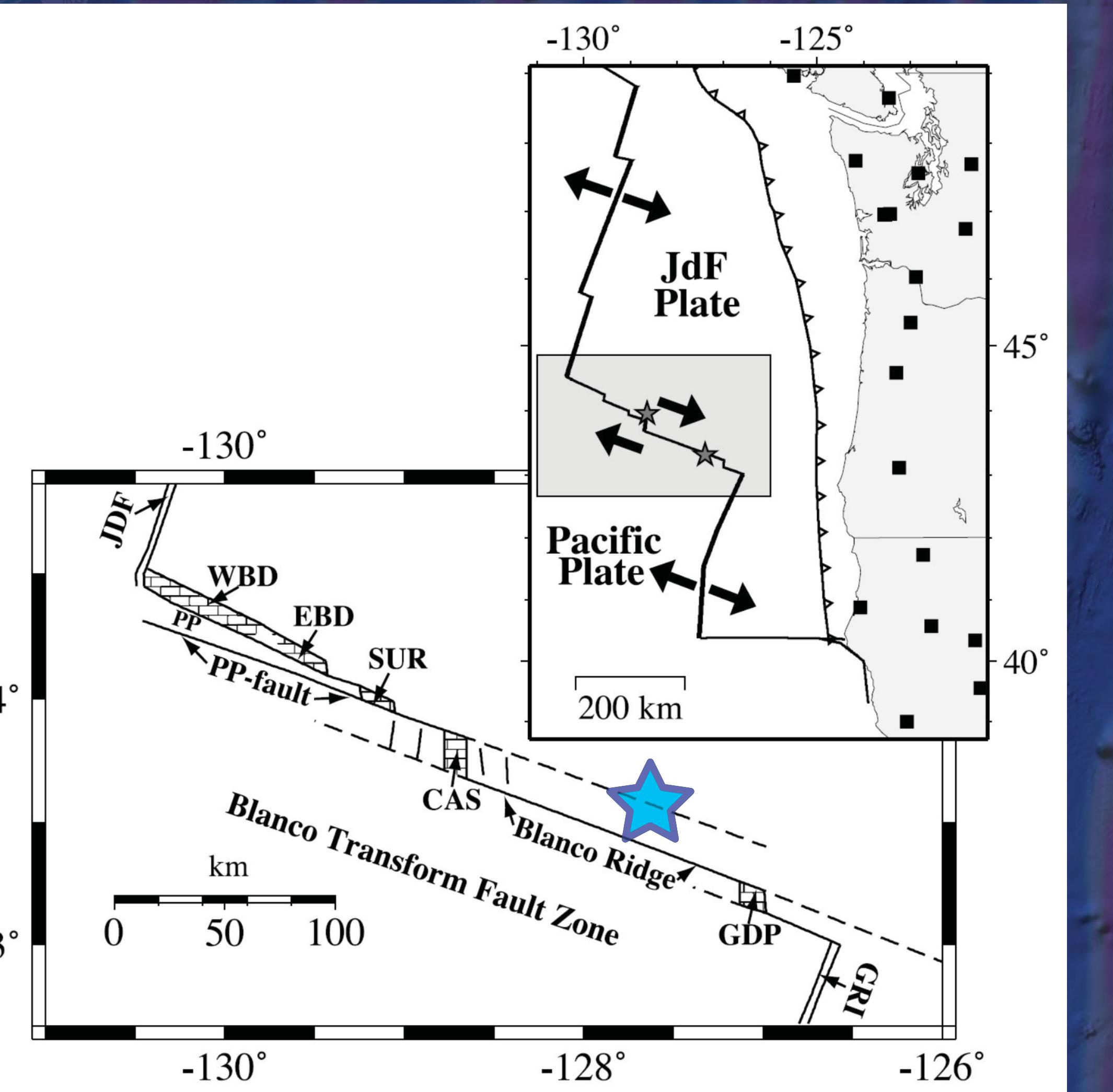


The logo for NOAA NGDC. It features a blue circular design with a white wave at the bottom. The word "NOAA" is in white on the left, and "ATMOSPHERIC" and "EARTH SCIENCE CENTER" are curved along the top edge. To the right is a red sphere representing the sun or a planet, and next to it is a larger circular graphic showing a map of Earth's continents with various colors representing different data layers. The letters "NGDC" are overlaid in large white text across the bottom of the Earth map.



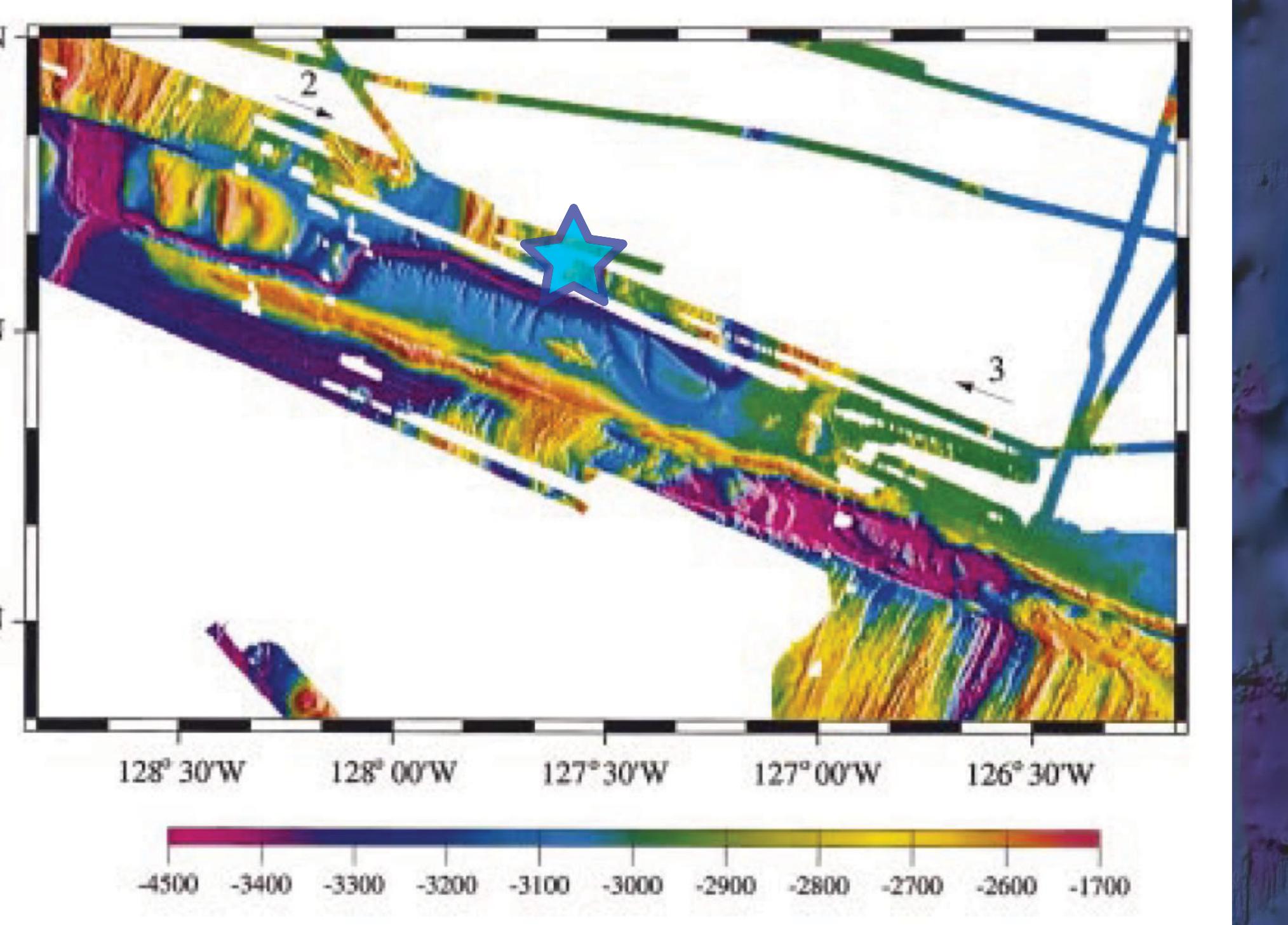
INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
<b>Shaking</b>	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
<b>Damage</b>	None	None	None	Very slight	Light	Moderate	Moderate/ heavy	Heavy	Very heavy
<b>Peak Acc</b>	<0.17	0.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
<b>Peak Vel</b>	<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)

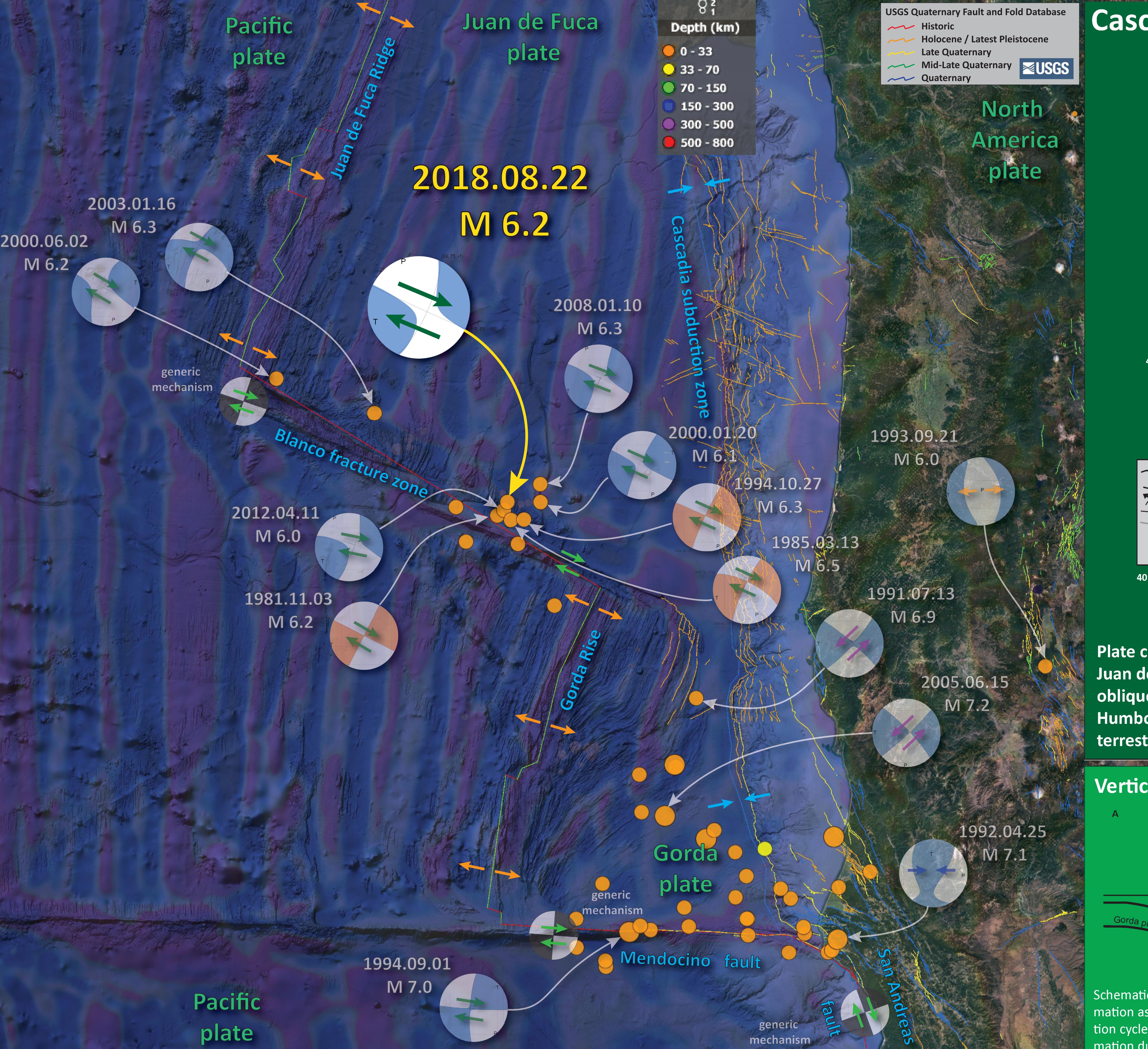
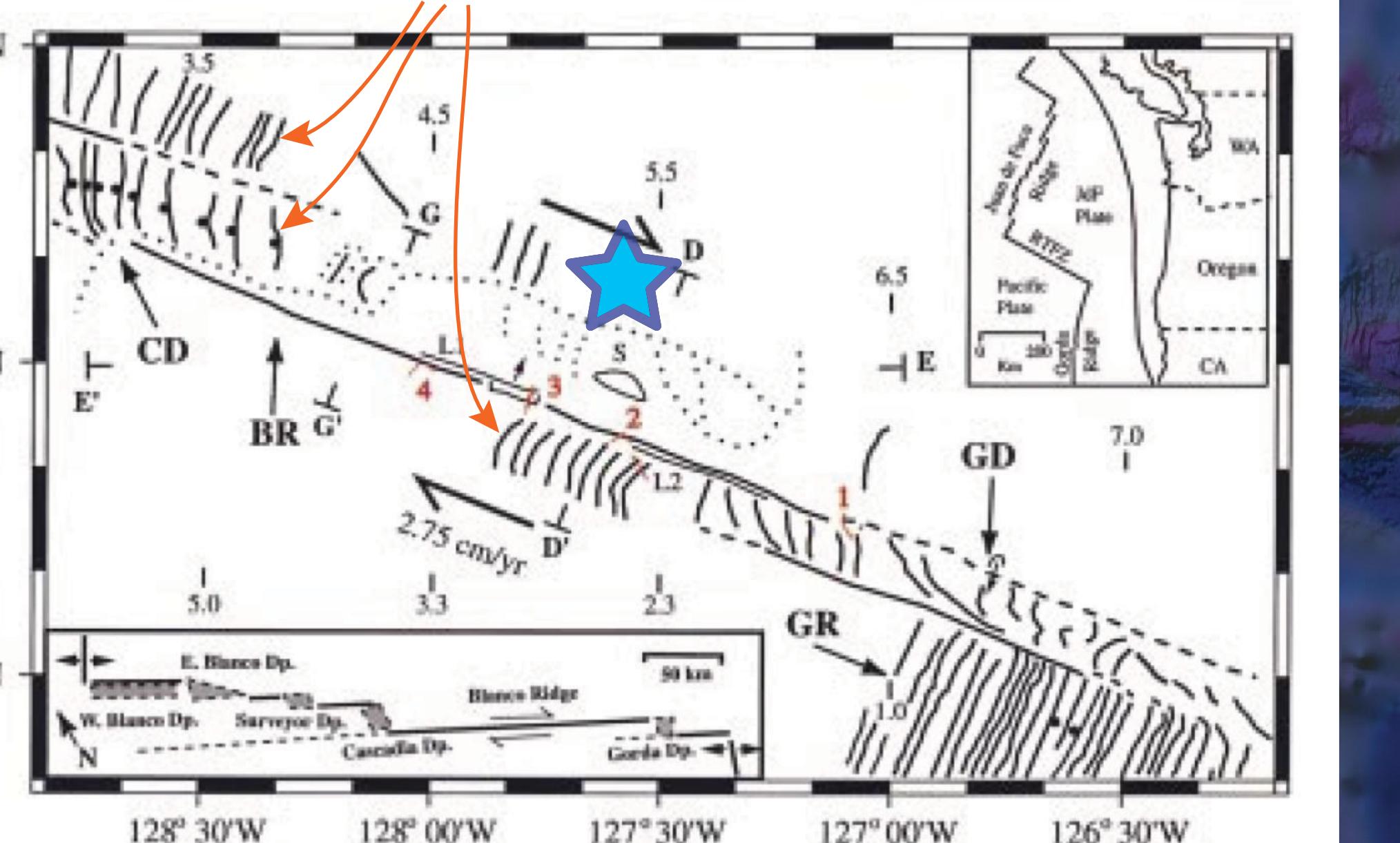


Braunmiller and Nabelek, 2008

Dziak et al., 2001

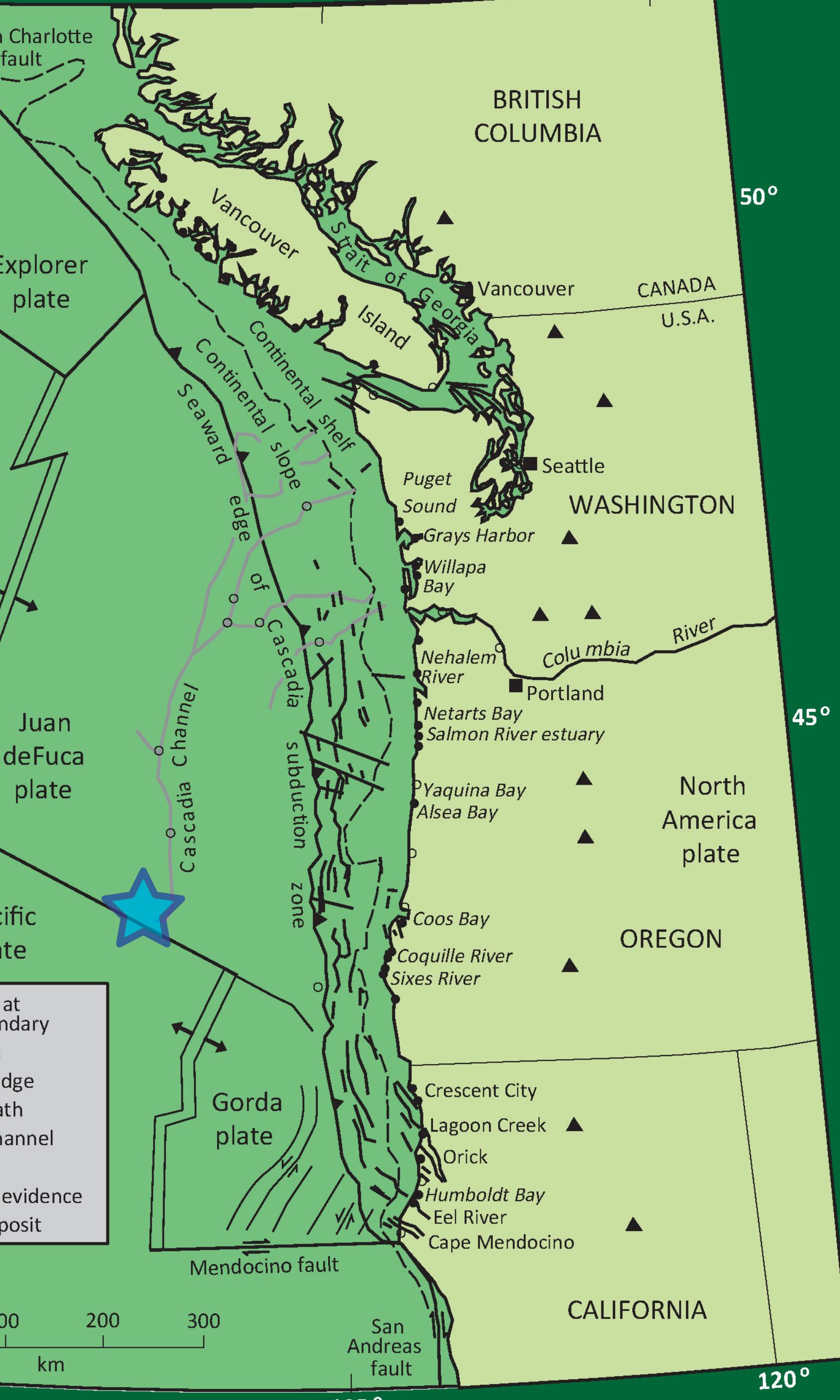


# Normal Faults



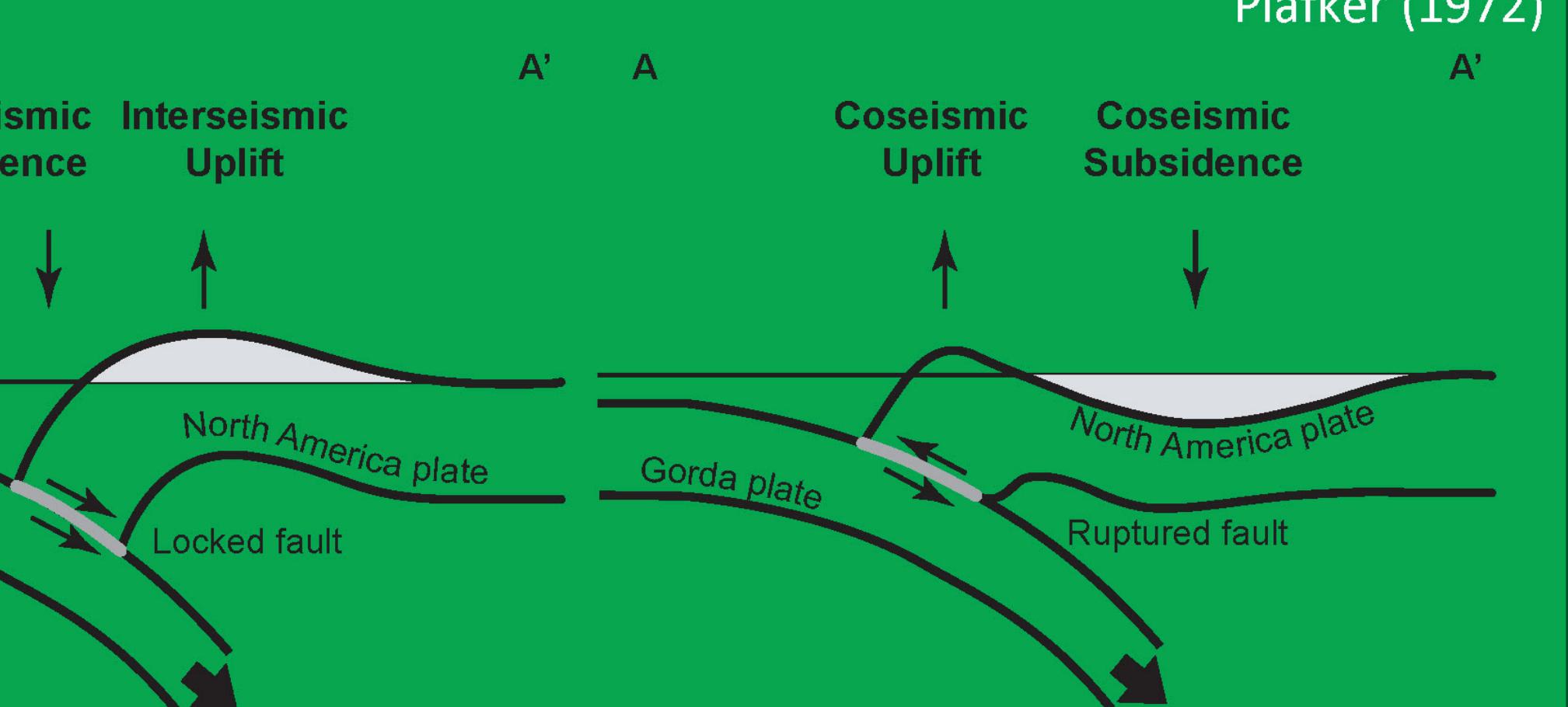
# dia subduction zone

haytor et al. (2004)  
Nelson et al. (2004)



uration for the Cascadia subduction zone (CSZ). The Juan de Fuca and Gorda plates are subducting northeastwardly beneath the North America plate at ~36 mm/yr in the study region. Paleoseismic core sites (marine and land) are plotted as circles.

# Section 3: Coseismic vs. Interseismic



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