

Compressional Tectonics:

Chelsea Scott

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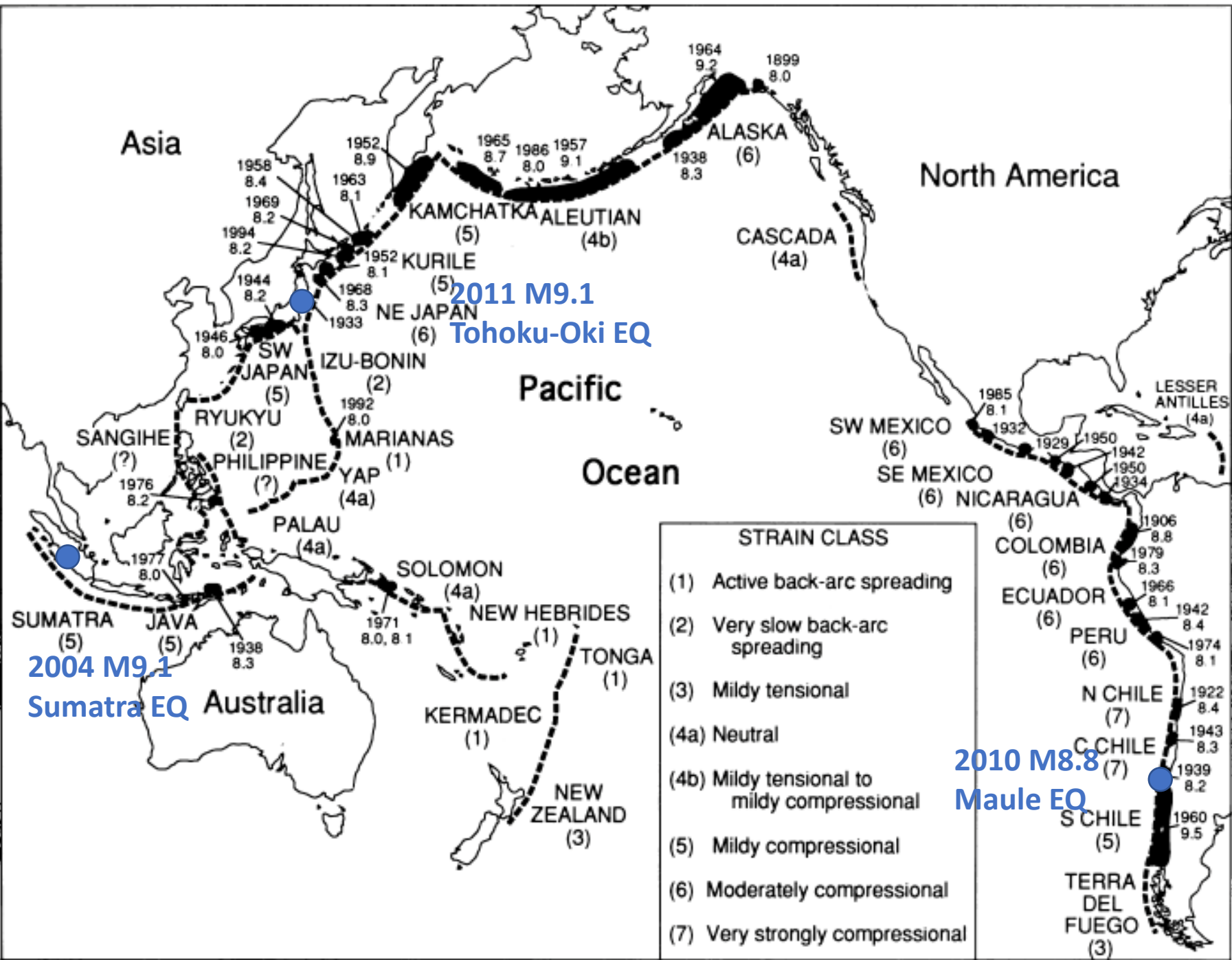
Ring of Fire

Many of the largest EQ
 1960 M 9.5 Valdivia, Chile
 1964 M 9.2 Great Alaska

Large volcanism

EQs: relative sea level
 change, liquefaction,
 landslides

Off- and on-shore faults
 create significant hazard

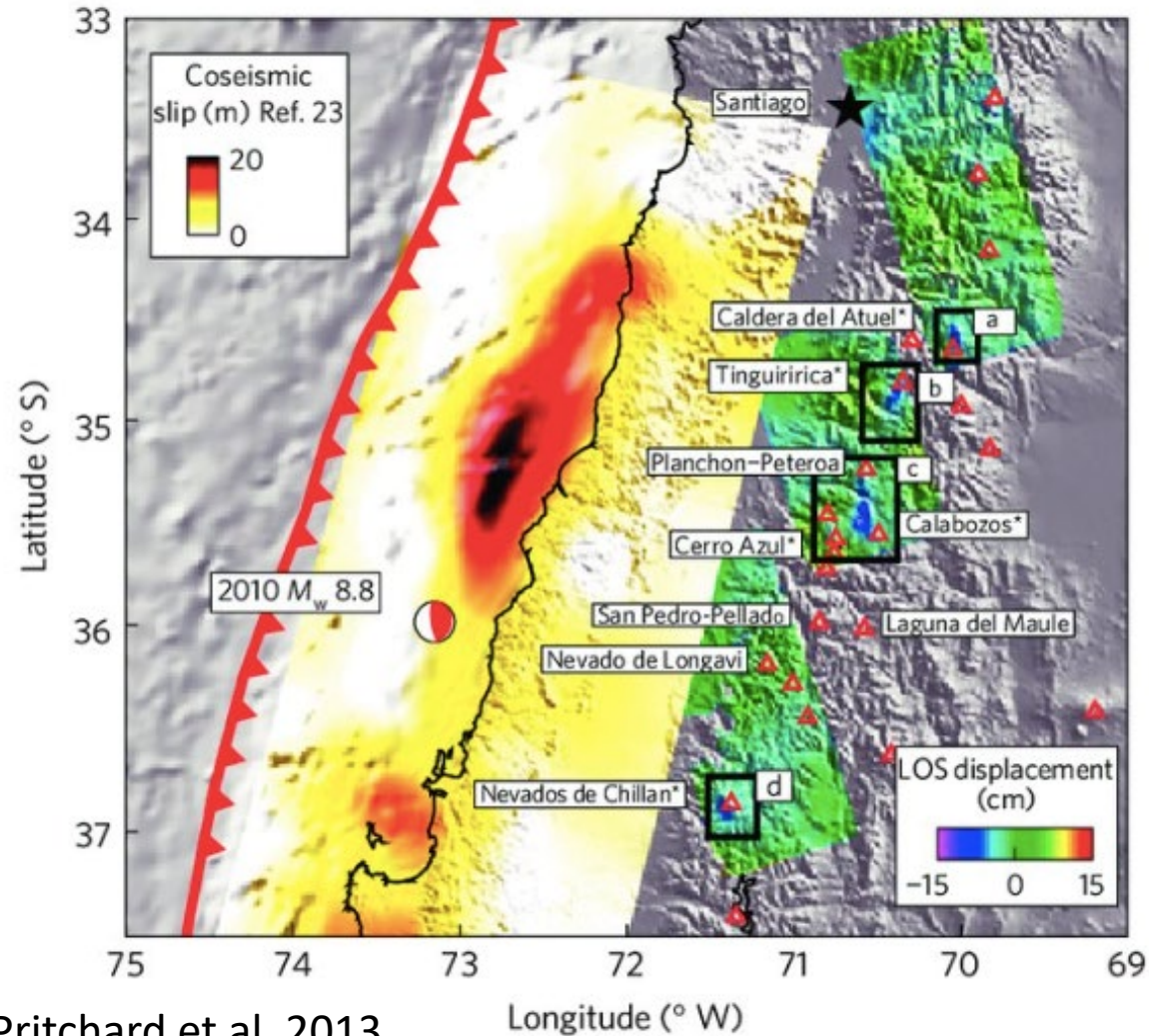


2010 M8.8
 Maule EQ

• 2004 M9.1
 Sumatra EQ

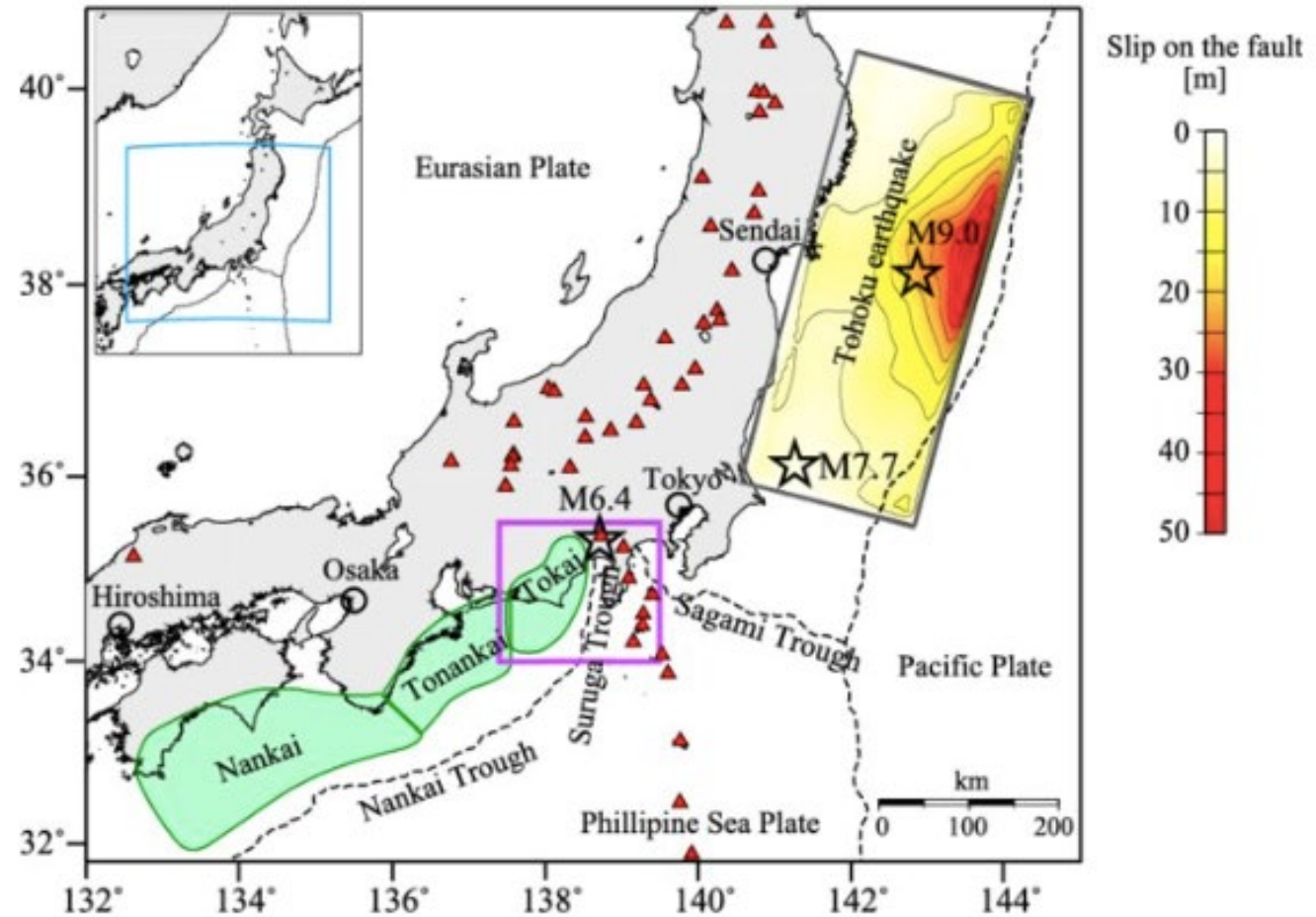
2011 M9.1
 Tohoku-Oki EQ

2010 Mw 8.8 Maule EQ



Pritchard et al. 2013

2011 Mw 9.1 Tohoku EQ



Tsunami height: 40 m

Enescu et al. 2013

Fault slip? Rupture length?
>M8 EQs typically generate tsunamis

Seattle

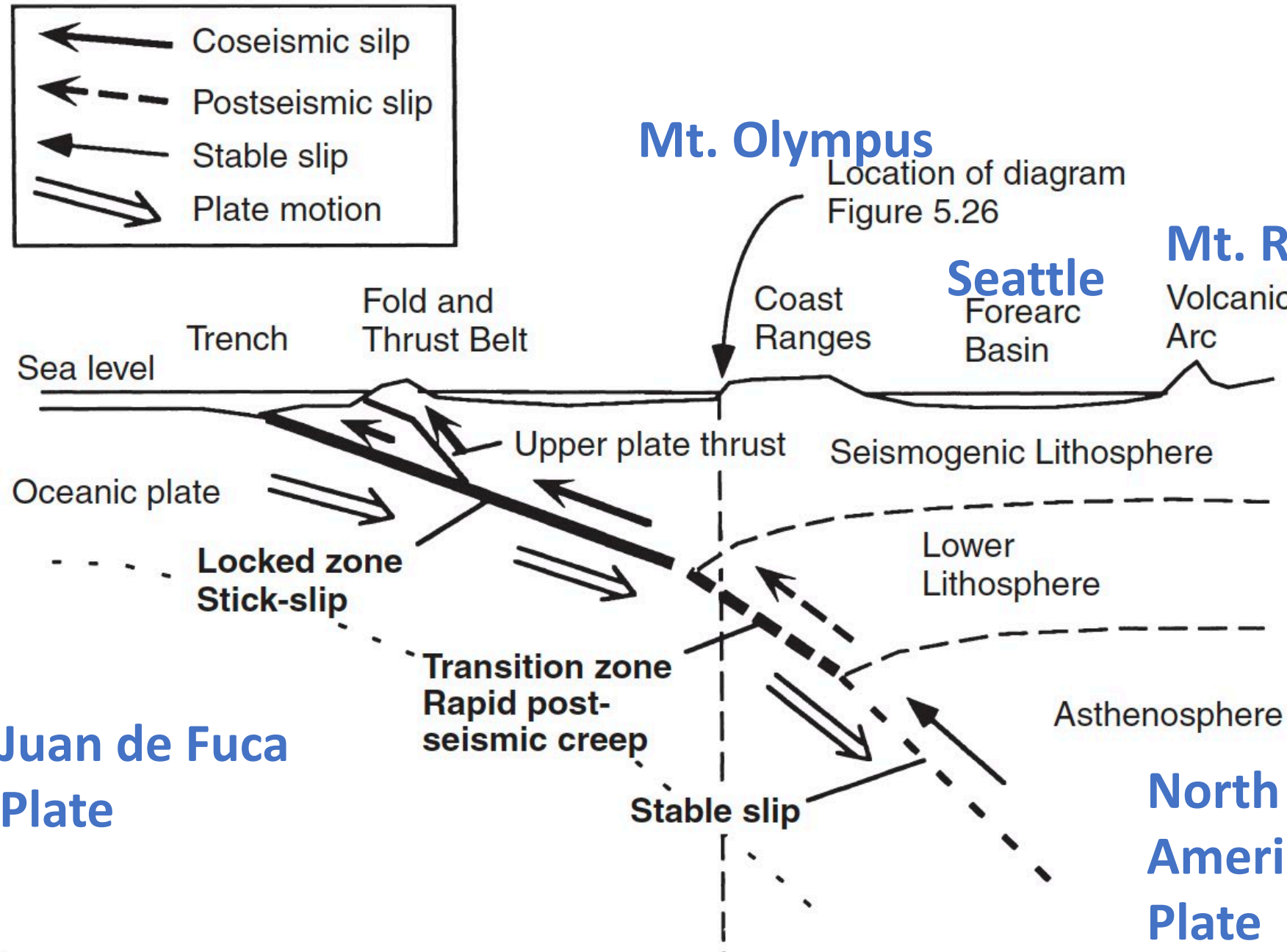
Mt. Olympus

Location of diagram
Figure 5.26

Mt. Rainier

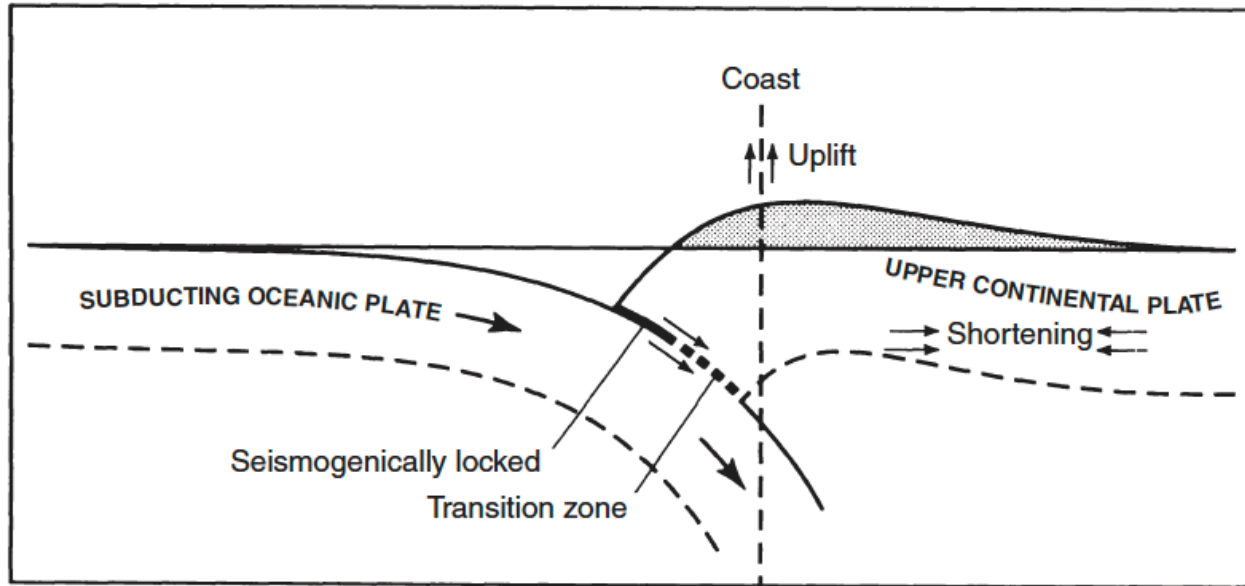
Seattle
Forearc
Basin

Volcanic
Arc



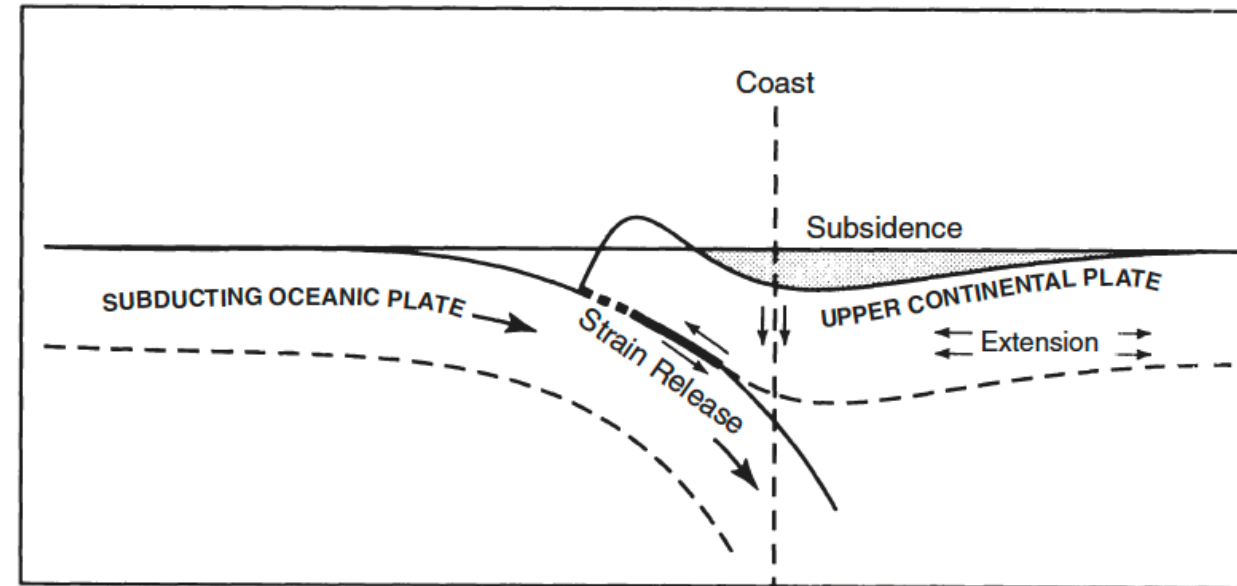
Seismic cycle

Elastic Strain Accumulation (interseismic)



- A Interseismic:**
Coastal uplift
Forearc upper-plate shortening

Earthquake Rupture (coseismic)



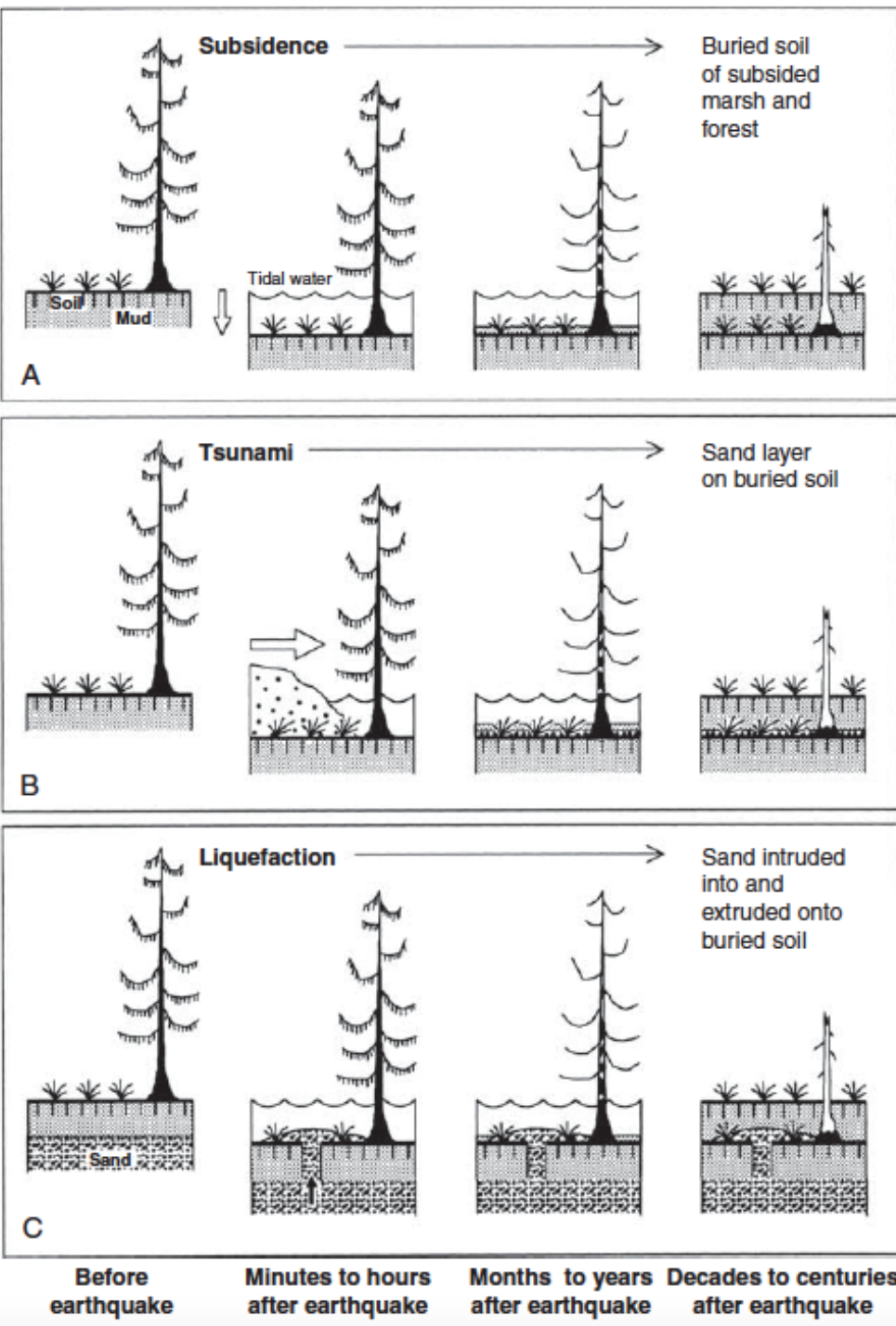
- B Coseismic:**
Coastal subsidence
Forearc upper-plate extension

Forearc earthquakes: Can occur during the interseismic period or following a megathrust earthquake, create significant hazard

Geomorphology of subduction zone Earthquakes

Paleoseismology of subduction zone earthquakes

- Instantaneous subsidence
- Bury by sand and mud to lower intertidal zone, fossil trees for radiocarbon dating
- Tsunami sands and liquefaction features are good evidence change is coseismic
- Earthquake produce synchronous submergence over large areas.



Dendroseismology

Earthquake-killed trees

Sensitive record of subsidence

1964 Alaska Earthquake: Submerged trees survived for 1-2 growing seasons with stunted growth

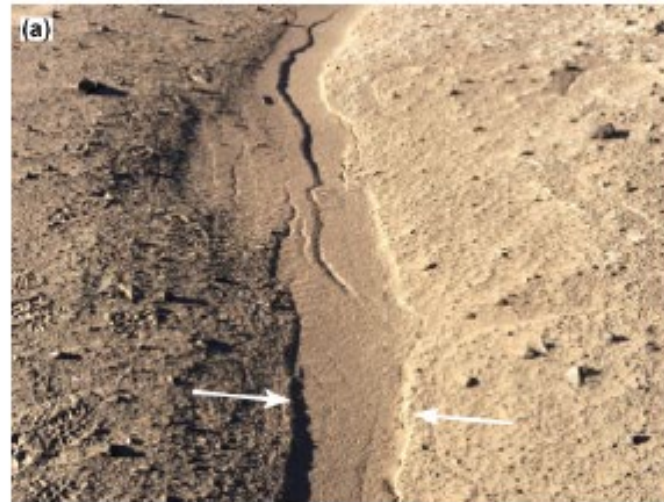
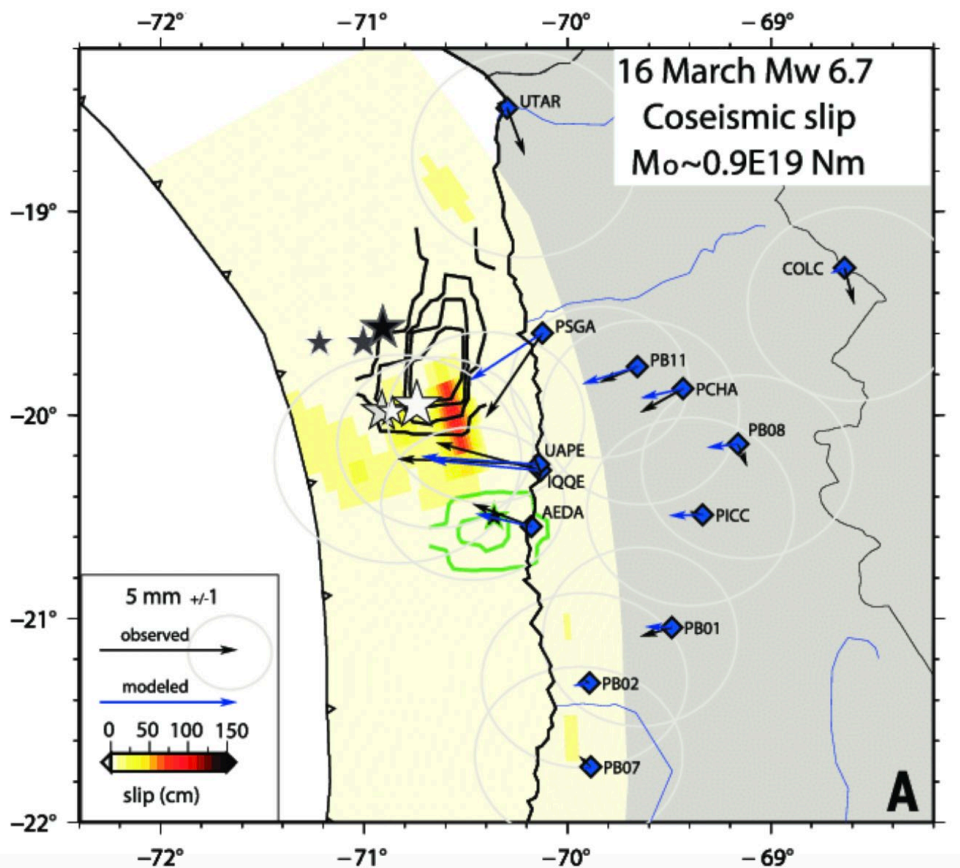
Radio-carbon dating

1700 Cascadia Earthquake:
timing, location & Mw



Ghost forest, Alaska

Extension in the Chilean Coastal Ranges: 2014 M8.1 Iquique earthquake



Geodesy/ GPS: Differential movement between stations at the coast and inland

Scott et al., 2016

Surface Fractures record extension