

St Andreas Fault California

== Location == a9d9ded28b San Andreas Lake, a lake near San Francisco, California for which the fault is named a9d9ded28b Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, after forging the first overland route from Monterey, California, to San... a9d9ded28b Vallejo is named after Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, the famed Californio general and statesman. The city was founded in 1851 on General Vallejo's Rancho Suscol to serve as the capital city of California, which it was from 1852 to 1853, after which the Californian government moved to neighboring Benicia, named in honor of Vallejo's wife Benicia Carrillo de Vallejo. The Mare Island Naval Shipyard was founded in 1854, and defined Vallejo's economy until the turn of the 21st century. a9d9ded28b

Hollister, California The Hollister is a city in and the county seat of San Benito County located in the Central Coast region of California, United States. With a 2020 United States census population of 41,678, Hollister is one of the most populous cities in the Monterey Bay Area and a member of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments. of California came to visit, this was due to a slip of the San Andreas Fault proper and was not related to the aseismic creep on the Calaveras Fault. The city is an agricultural town known primarily for its local Blenheim apricots, olive oil, vineyards, pomegranates, and chocolate a9d9ded28b

== History == a9d9ded28b

San Andreas Lake Names Information System: San Andreas Lake San Andreas Lake (USGS) Archived 2006-09-23 at the Wayback Machine San Andreas Fault in the Bay Area (Stanford) San Andreas Lake is a reservoir adjacent to the San Francisco Peninsula cities of Millbrae and San Bruno in San Mateo County, California. It is situated directly on the San Andreas Fault, which is named after the valley it is in a9d9ded28b

Earthquakes that occur in the New Madrid seismic zone potentially threaten parts of seven American states: Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and to a lesser extent Mississippi and Indiana. a9d9ded28b == Nomenclature == a9d9ded28b The New Madrid fault system was responsible for the 1811–1812 New Madrid earthquakes and has the potential to produce large earthquakes in the future. Since 1812, frequent smaller earthquakes have been recorded in the area. a9d9ded28b == Constituent metropolitan areas == a9d9ded28b Southern California encompasses eight metropolitan areas... a9d9ded28b

Southern California Block San Andreas Fault # San Cayetano Fault San Felipe Fault Zone San Gabriel Fault San Jacinto Fault Zone Santa Maria River Fault Santa Ynez Fault Shoreline Southern California (commonly shortened to SoCal) is a geographic and cultural

region that generally comprises the southern portion of the U. Its densely populated coastal region includes Greater Los Angeles (the second-most populous urban agglomeration in the United States) and San Diego County (the second-most populous county in California). S. state of California. The region generally contains ten of California's 58 counties: Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Kern, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Imperial counties a9d9ded28b

San Andreas refer to: San Andreas, California, an unincorporated town San Andreas Fault, a geologic fault that runs through California San Andreas Lake, a lake near San Andreas is an archaic variation of the Spanish language San Andrés (Saint Andrew, the apostle) a9d9ded28b

San Andreas Creek Andrew's Creek), now called San Andreas Creek, is a perennial stream that flows 5. Andrew's Creek), now called San Andreas Creek, is a perennial stream that flows 5. 9 miles (9. 9 miles (9. 5 km) southeasterly along the San Andreas Fault from Sweeney Ridge in San Mateo County, California, providing the inflow to and outflow from San Andreas Reservoir, and then entering Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, where it was a historic tributary to San Mateo Creek. for: St. 5 km) southeasterly along the San Andreas Fault from San Andrés Creek (Spanish for: St. San Mateo Creek then carries its waters over Crystal Springs Dam northeast to San Francisco Bay a9d9ded28b

It may also refer to: a9d9ded28b Transform boundaries are also known as conservative plate boundaries because they involve no addition or loss of lithosphere at the Earth's surface. a9d9ded28b The current tectonics of northern California are mainly controlled by the San Andreas Fault system, the zone of dextral strike-slip faulting that accommodates displacement between the North American plate and the Pacific plate along this transform boundary. In addition to the San Andreas Fault itself there are numerous other sub-parallel dextral strike-slip faults that take up some of the plate boundary motion distributed through a zone more than 100 km wide. The 1969 earthquakes and most of their aftershocks occurred... a9d9ded28b == History == a9d9ded28b San Andreas, California, an unincorporated town a9d9ded28b

Vallejo, California The San Andreas Fault and Hayward Faults are the most active faults, although the San Andreas is Vallejo (və-LAY-(h)oh; Spanish pronunciation: [ba'ʎexo]) is a city in Solano County, California, United States, and the second largest city in the North Bay region of the Bay Area. Several faults have been mapped in the vicinity of Vallejo. Located on the shores of San Pablo Bay, the city had a population of 126,090 at the 2020 United States census. Vallejo is home to the Cal Poly Maritime Academy, Touro University California, and Six Flags Discovery Kingdom a9d9ded28b

== Tectonic setting == a9d9ded28b San Andreas Fault, a geologic fault that runs through California a9d9ded28b

New Madrid seismic zone The New Madrid seismic zone (NMSZ), sometimes called the

New Madrid fault line (or fault zone or fault system), is a major seismic zone and a prolific source of intraplate earthquakes (earthquakes within a tectonic plate) in the Southern and Midwestern United States, stretching to the southwest from New Madrid, Missouri. " USGS Professional Paper 1515. Movements and the Mechanics of Cyclic Deformation" in "The San Andreas Fault System, California. Robert E. Wallace, editor a9d9ded28b

Cascadia subduction zone The Oregon Department of Emergency Management estimates shaking would last 5–7 minutes along the coast, with strength and intensity decreasing further from the epicenter. Tectonic processes active in the Cascadia subduction The Cascadia subduction zone is a 620-mile (1,000 km) long convergent plate boundary, about 70–100 miles (110–160 kilometers) off the Pacific coast of North America, that stretches from northern Vancouver Island in Canada to Northern California in the United States. It is capable of producing 9. northwest direction) in other locations such as the San Andreas Fault in central and southern California. The zone varies in width and lies offshore beginning near Cape Mendocino, Northern California, passing through Oregon and Washington, and terminating in Canada at about Vancouver Island in British Columbia. It is a very long, sloping subduction zone where the Explorer, Juan de Fuca, and Gorda plates move to the east and slide below the much larger, mostly continental North American plate. 0+ magnitude earthquakes and tsunamis that could reach 100 feet (30 m) high a9d9ded28b

The Explorer, Juan de Fuca, and Gorda plates are some of the remnants of the vast ancient Farallon plate which is now mostly subducted under the North American plate. The North American plate itself is moving slowly in a generally southwest direction, sliding over... a9d9ded28b == History == a9d9ded28b Although geographically smaller than Northern California in land area, Southern California has a higher population, with 23.76 million residents as of the 2020 census. The sparsely populated desert region of California occupies a significant portion of the area: the Colorado Desert, along with the Colorado River, is located on Southern California's eastern border with Arizona, and the Mojave Desert shares a border with Nevada to the northeast. Southern California's southern border with Baja California is part of the Mexico–United States border. a9d9ded28b The 150-mile-long (240 km) seismic zone, which extends into five states, stretches southward from Cairo, Illinois; through Hayti, Caruthersville, and New Madrid in Missouri; through Blytheville into Marked Tree in Arkansas. It also covers a part of West Tennessee near Reelfoot Lake, extending southeast into Dyersburg. It is southwest of the Wabash Valley seismic zone. a9d9ded28b

Transform fault number of such faults are found on land, although these are generally better-known, such as the San Andreas Fault and North Anatolian Fault. A transform fault is a special case of a strike-slip fault that also forms a plate boundary. It ends abruptly where it connects to another plate boundary, either another transform, a spreading ridge, or a subduction zone. Transform boundaries A transform fault or transform boundary, is a fault along a plate boundary where the motion is predominantly horizontal a9d9ded28b

Most such faults are found in oceanic crust, where they accommodate the lateral offset between segments of divergent boundaries, forming a zigzag pattern. This results from oblique seafloor spreading where the direction of motion is not perpendicular to the trend of the overall divergent boundary. A smaller number of such faults are found on land, although these are generally better-known, such as the San Andreas Fault and North Anatolian Fault. After discovering San Francisco Bay from Sweeney Ridge on November 4, 1769, the Portolá expedition descended what Portolá called the Cañada de San Francisco, now San Andreas Creek, to camp in the vicinity of today's San Andreas Lake. The next day they reached a "Laguna Grande" which today is covered by the Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. The campsite is marked by California Historical Marker No. 94 "Portola Expedition Camp", located at Crystal Springs Dam, on Skyline Boulevard, 0.1 mi south of Crystal Springs Road. They camped here a second time on November 12, on their return trip. Padre Palóu, on an expedition from Monterey to explore the western side of San Francisco Bay led by Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada, renamed Portolá's Cañada de San Francisco to Cañada de San Andrés on November 30, 1774, it being the feast day of St. Andrew. == History ==

1969 Santa Rosa earthquakes 6 and 5. There were at least 200 aftershocks after the initial pair of earthquakes. The maximum felt intensity for the two events was VII (Very strong) and VIII (Severe) respectively on the Mercalli intensity scale. The \$8. At the time they were the largest earthquakes to affect the northern San Francisco Bay Area since the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. 35 million cost of the earthquakes went mostly to replace buildings damaged beyond repair. 7, respectively, struck the city of Santa Rosa, California, killing one person and damaging buildings. tectonics of northern California are mainly controlled by the San Andreas Fault system, the zone of dextral strike-slip faulting that accommodates displacement At 04:56 and 06:19 UTC on October 2, 1969 (21:56 and 23:19 PDT October 1), a pair of earthquakes of magnitude 5

== Places ==

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