

# *Tectonic Context and Implications of the Canterbury, New Zealand Earthquake Sequence*

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*Christchurch  
February 2011*



Photo by Richard Hunt



# What's the Deal With These Christchurch Earthquakes?

Some Questions:

- Why are we having these earthquakes (main event and aftershocks), and when will they stop?
- What about gaps? Can they have big earthquakes?



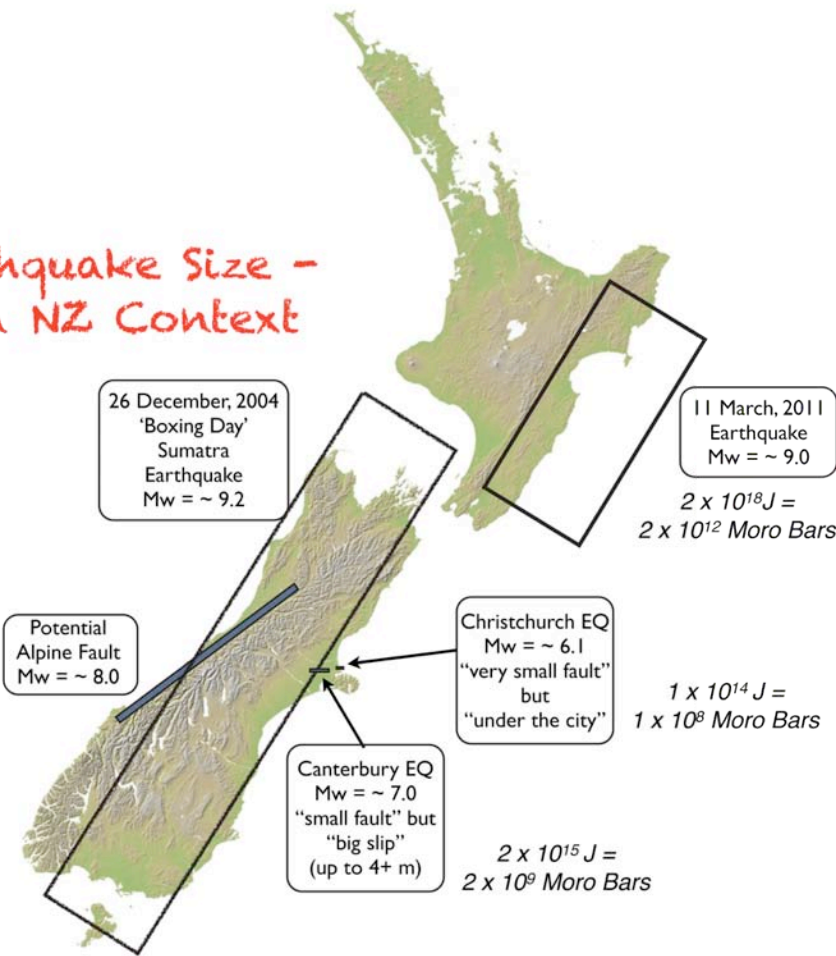
These are questions that Earth Science can help with



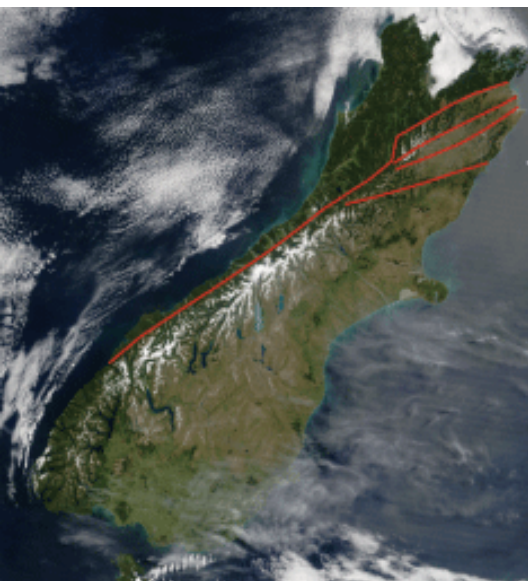
*Pacific Plate  
Motion*

***The Canterbury  
Earthquakes  
reflect  
intraplate  
deformation  
driven by plate  
boundary  
interactions***

# Earthquake Size - in a NZ Context

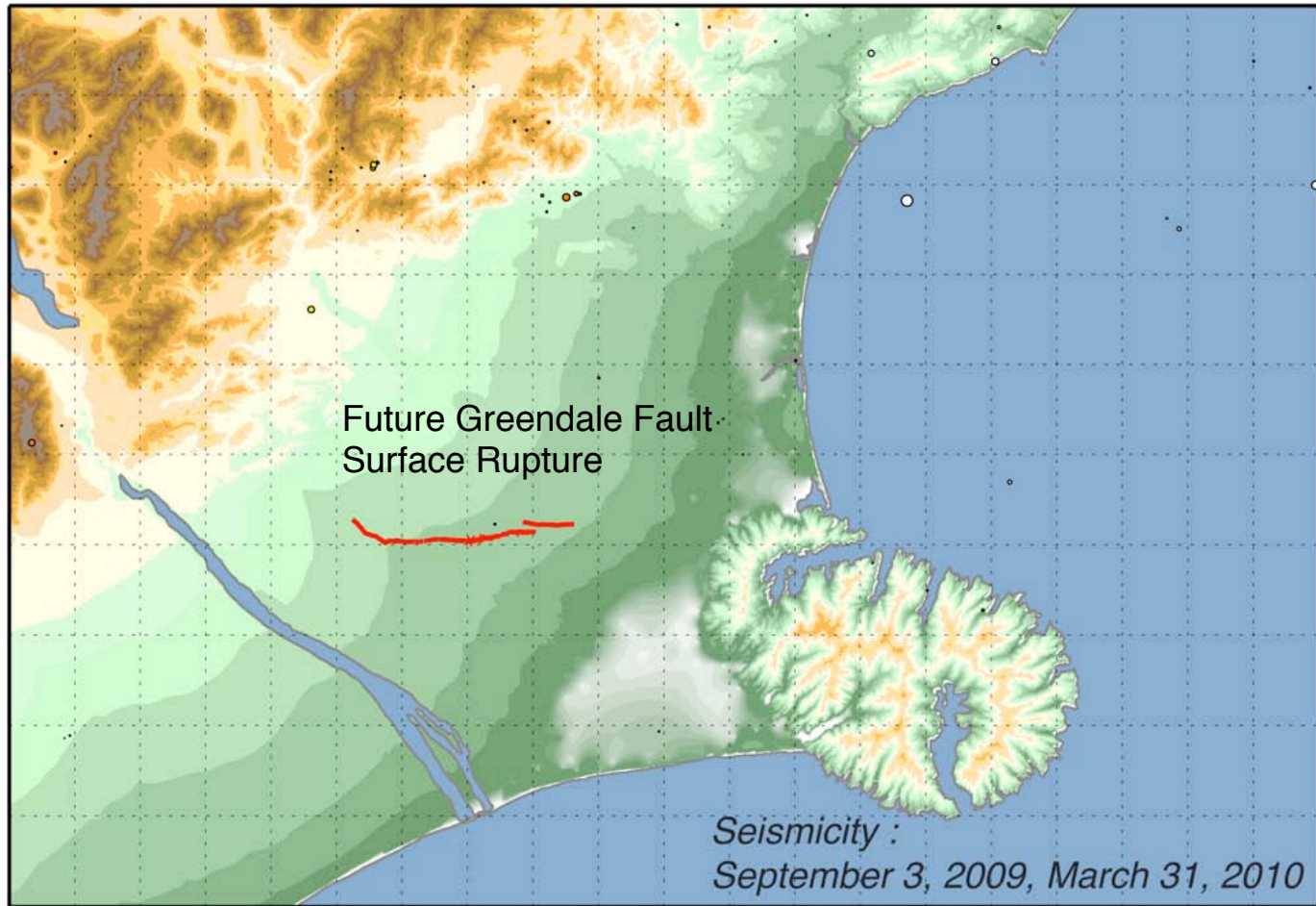


***Background  
Seismicity -  
Virtually Nil***



-43°

-44°



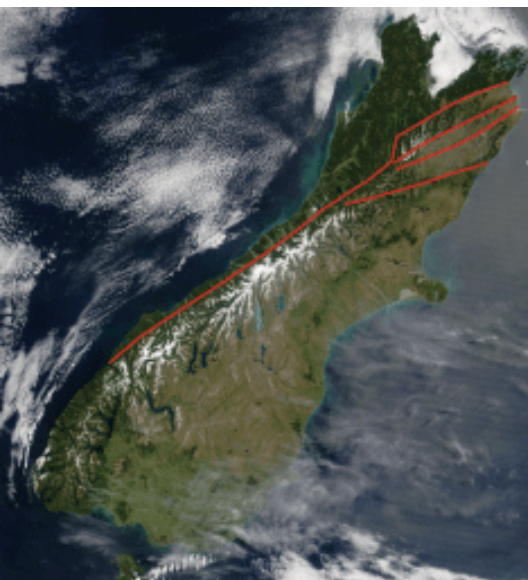
Future Greendale Fault  
Surface Rupture

*Seismicity :  
September 3, 2009, March 31, 2010*

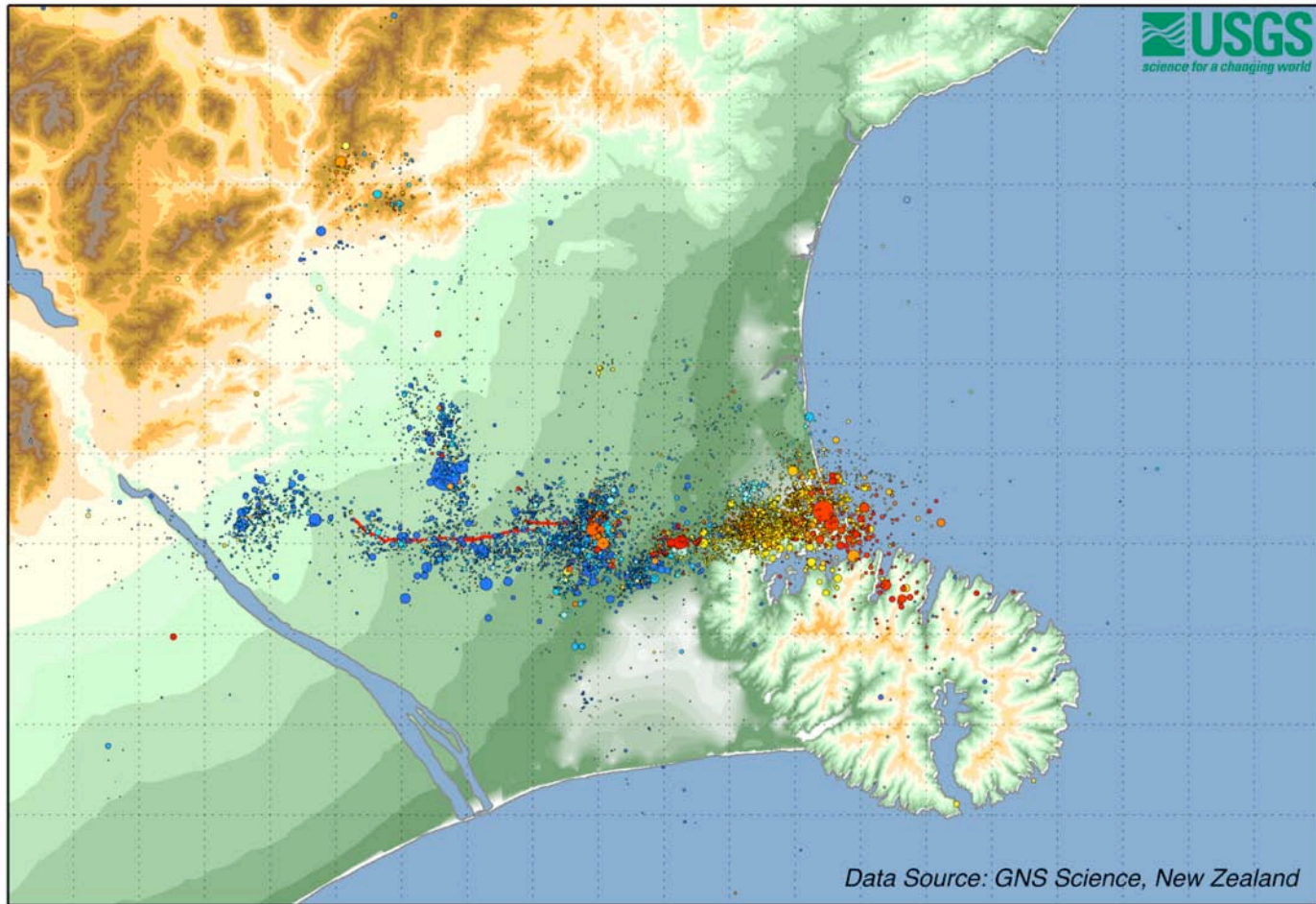
172°

173°

# Big Changes in a year



-43°



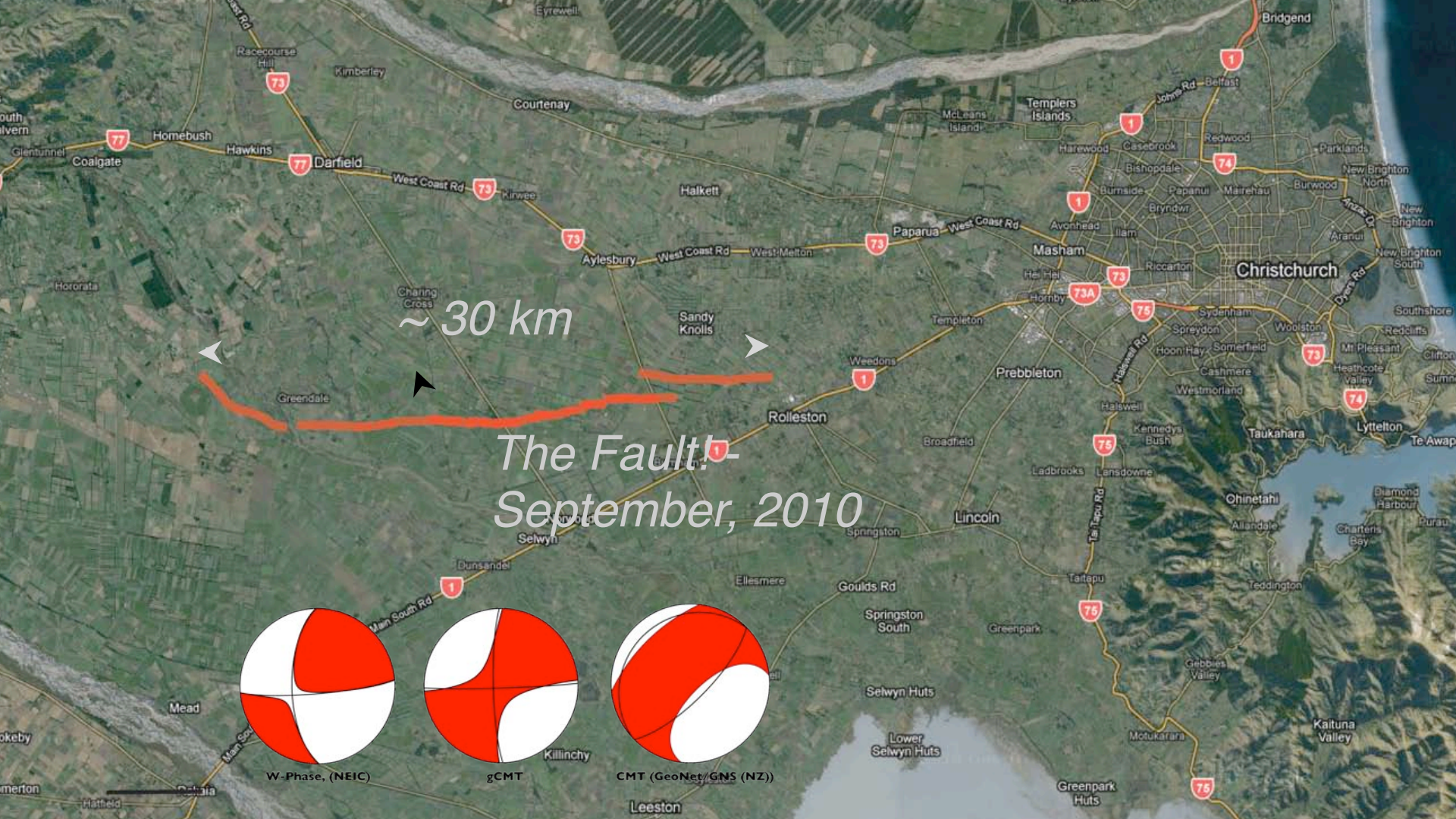
USGS  
science for a changing world

-44°

172°

173°

Data Source: GNS Science, New Zealand

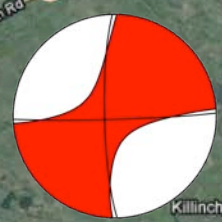


~ 30 km

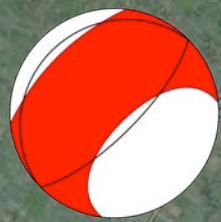
# The Fault! - September, 2010



W-Phase, (NEIC)



gCMT



CMT (GeoNet/GNS (NZ))

Leeston

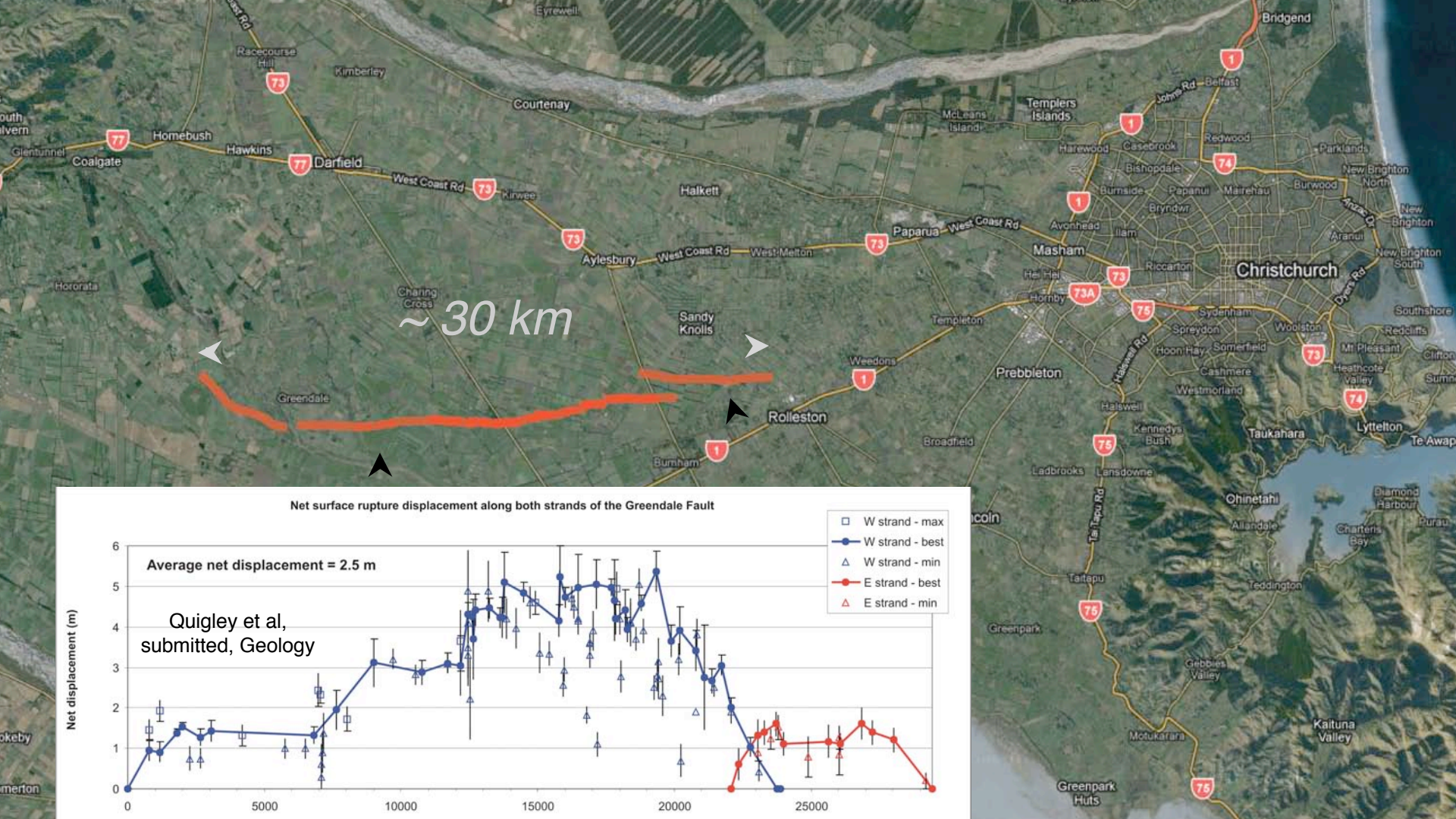




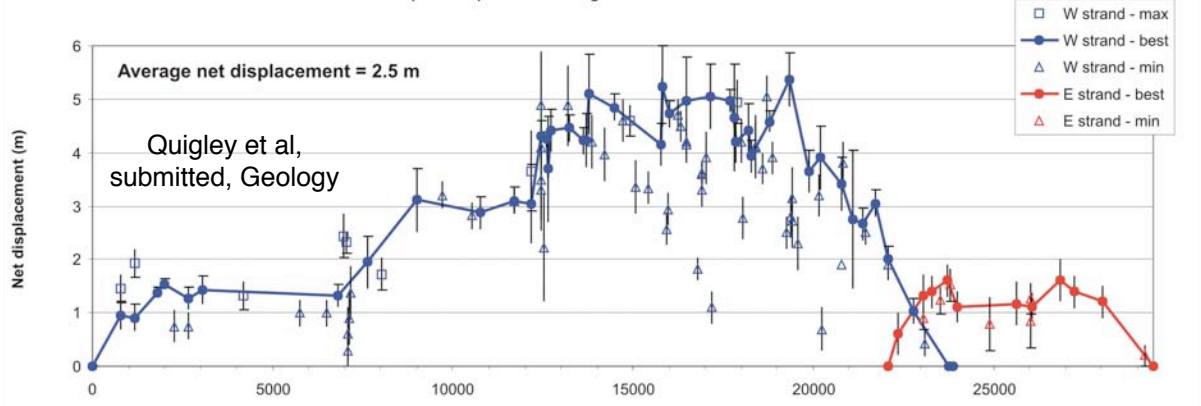


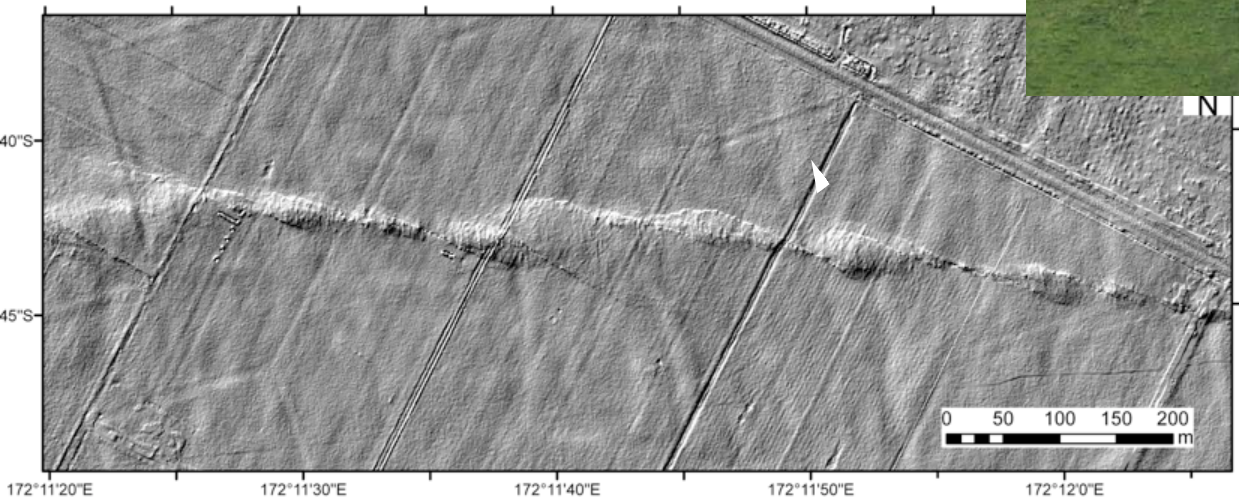


## Ephemeral Fault Evidence



Net surface rupture displacement along both strands of the Greendale Fault



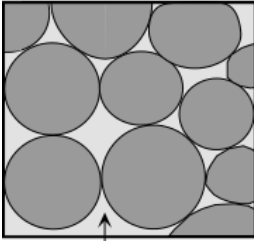


Airborne  
LiDAR



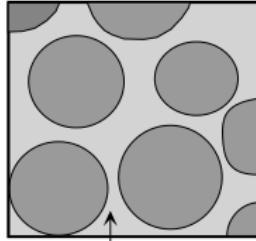
## Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading

Water-Saturated Sediment



Water fills in the pore space between grains. Friction between grains holds sediment together.

Liquefaction



Water completely surrounds all grains and eliminates all grain to grain contact. Sediment flows like a fluid.





March 2010



September 2010



February 2011



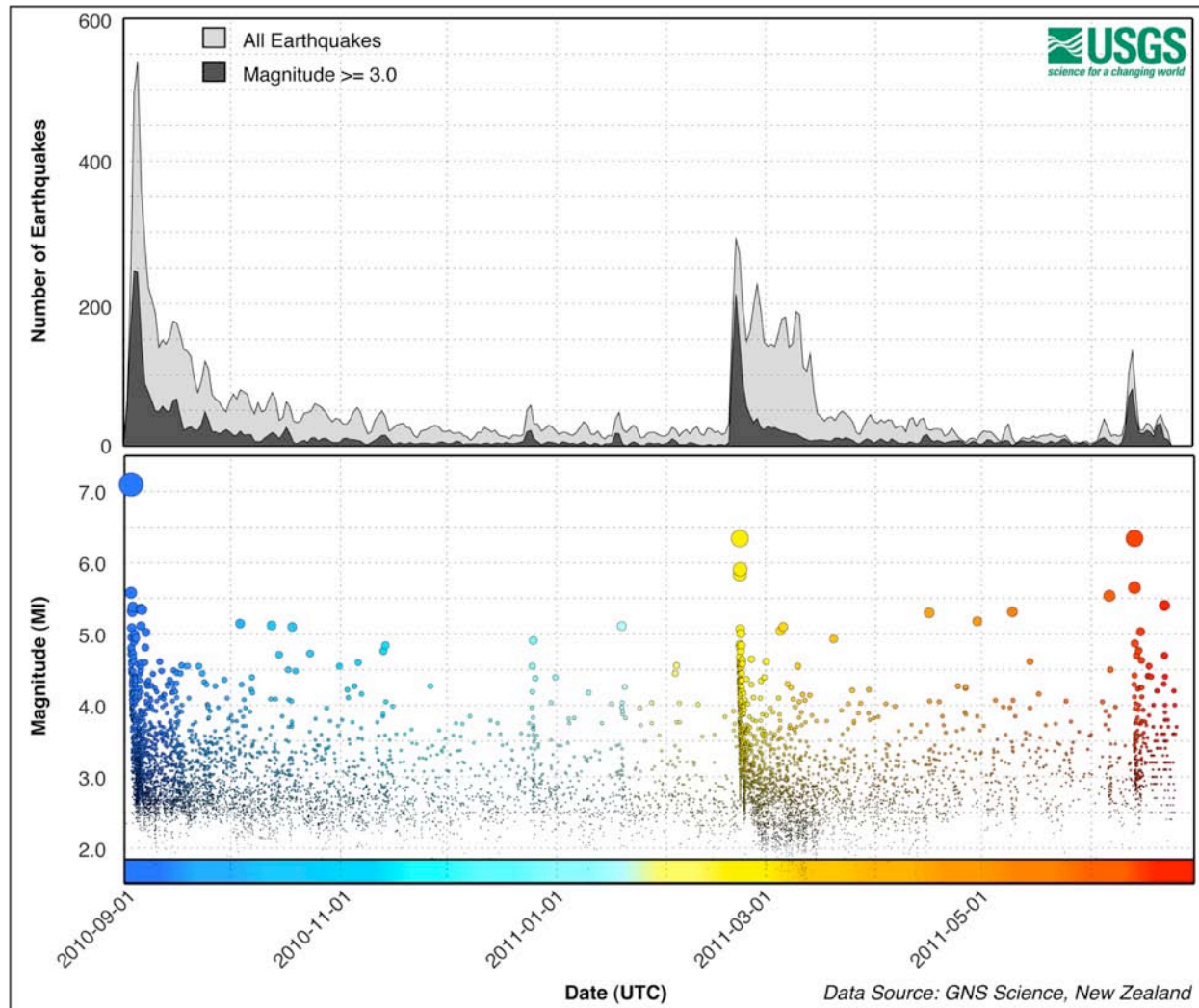
September 2010



# Liquefaction in the Rural Zone



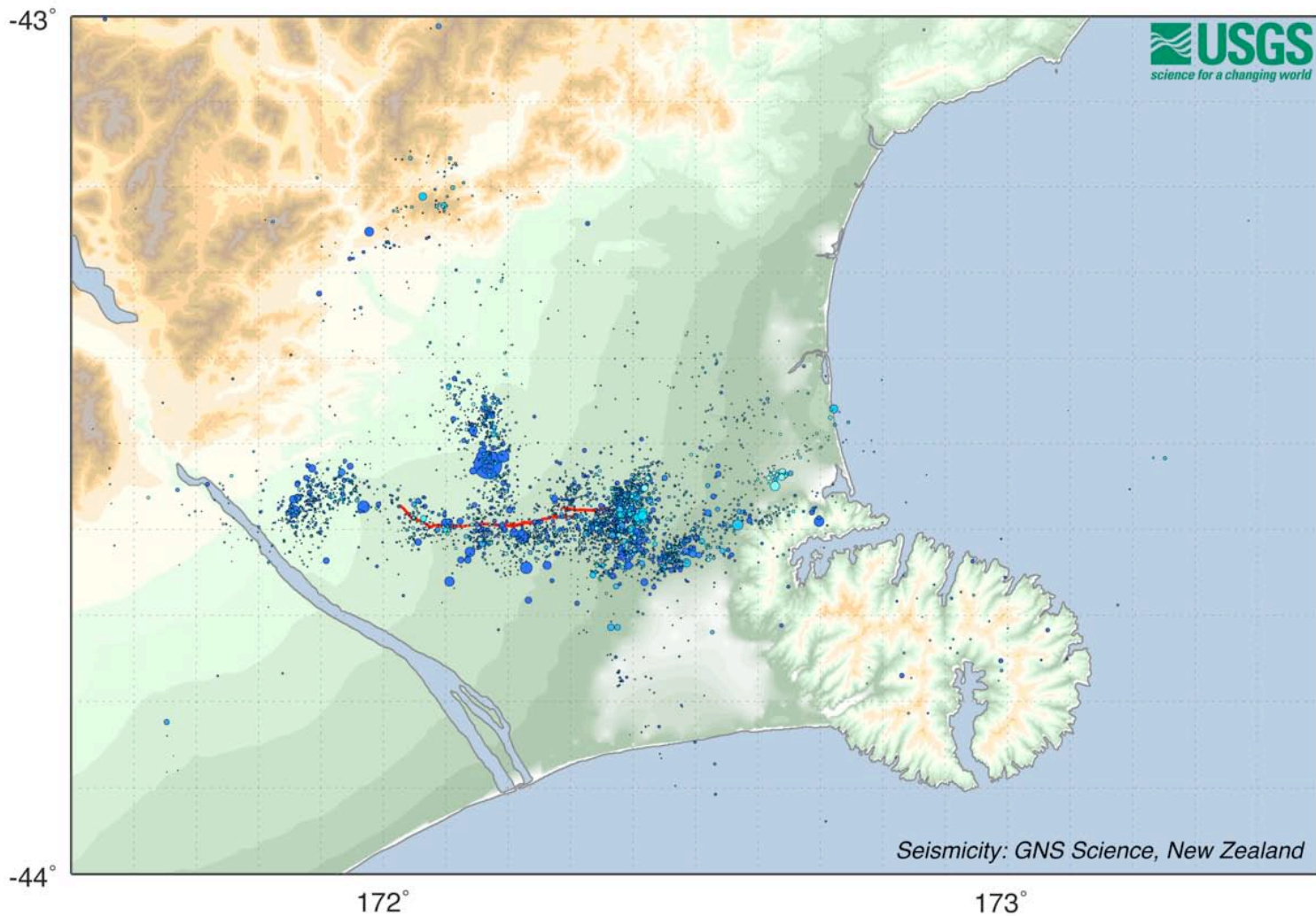
# The Earthquake sequence - so far



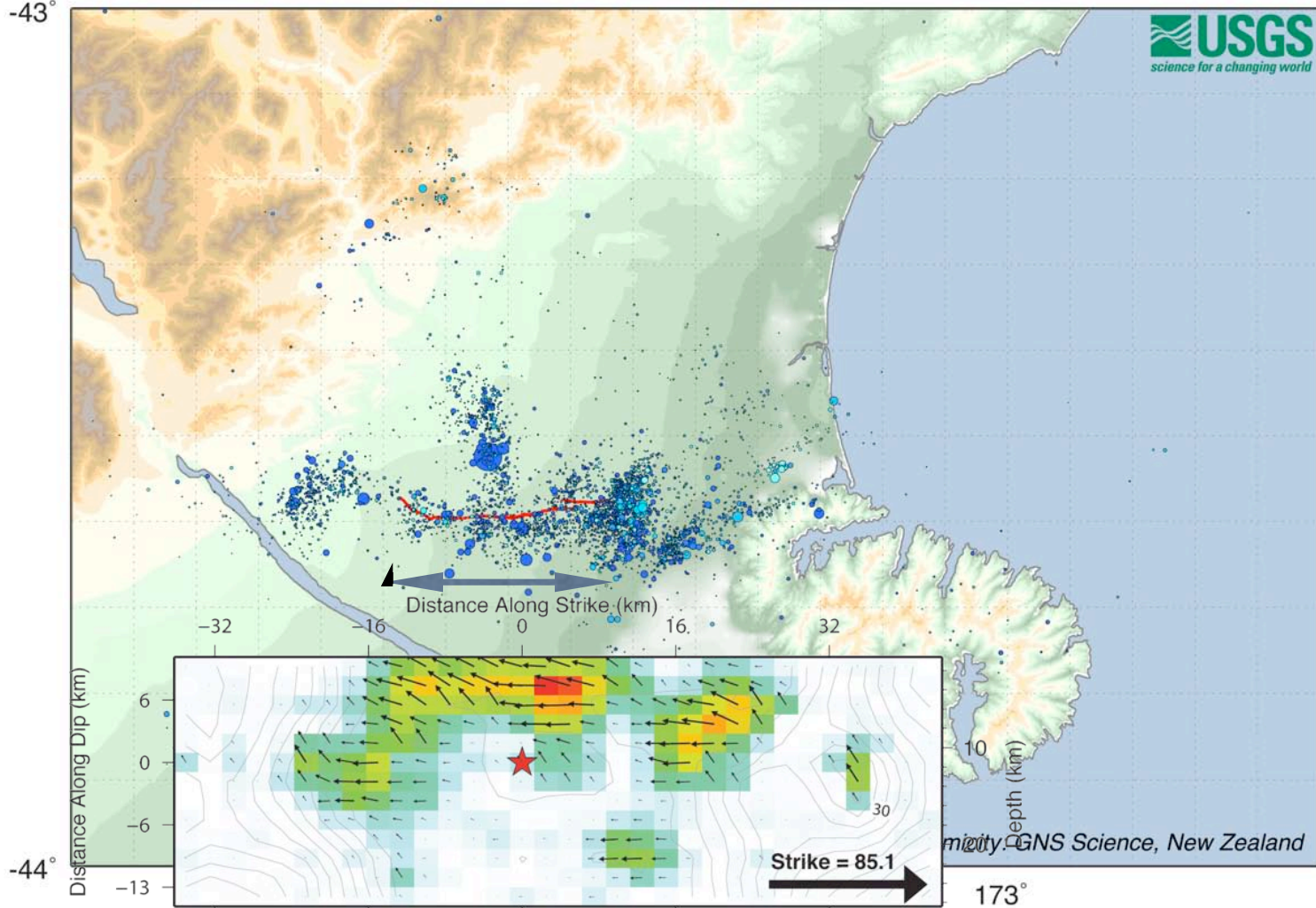
1 Sept  
2010

until

31 Dec  
2010



-43°



Distance Along Strike (km)

Distance Along Dip (km)

Strike = 85.1

GNS Science, New Zealand

173°

-43°

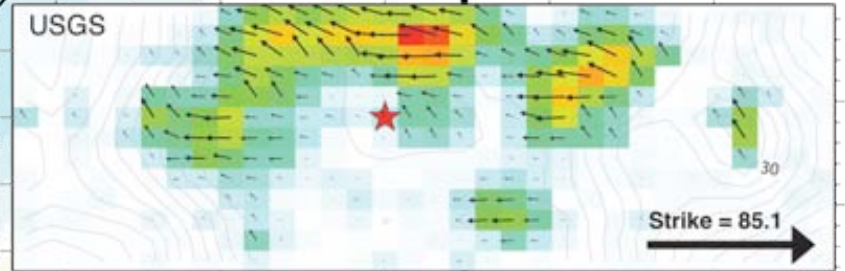
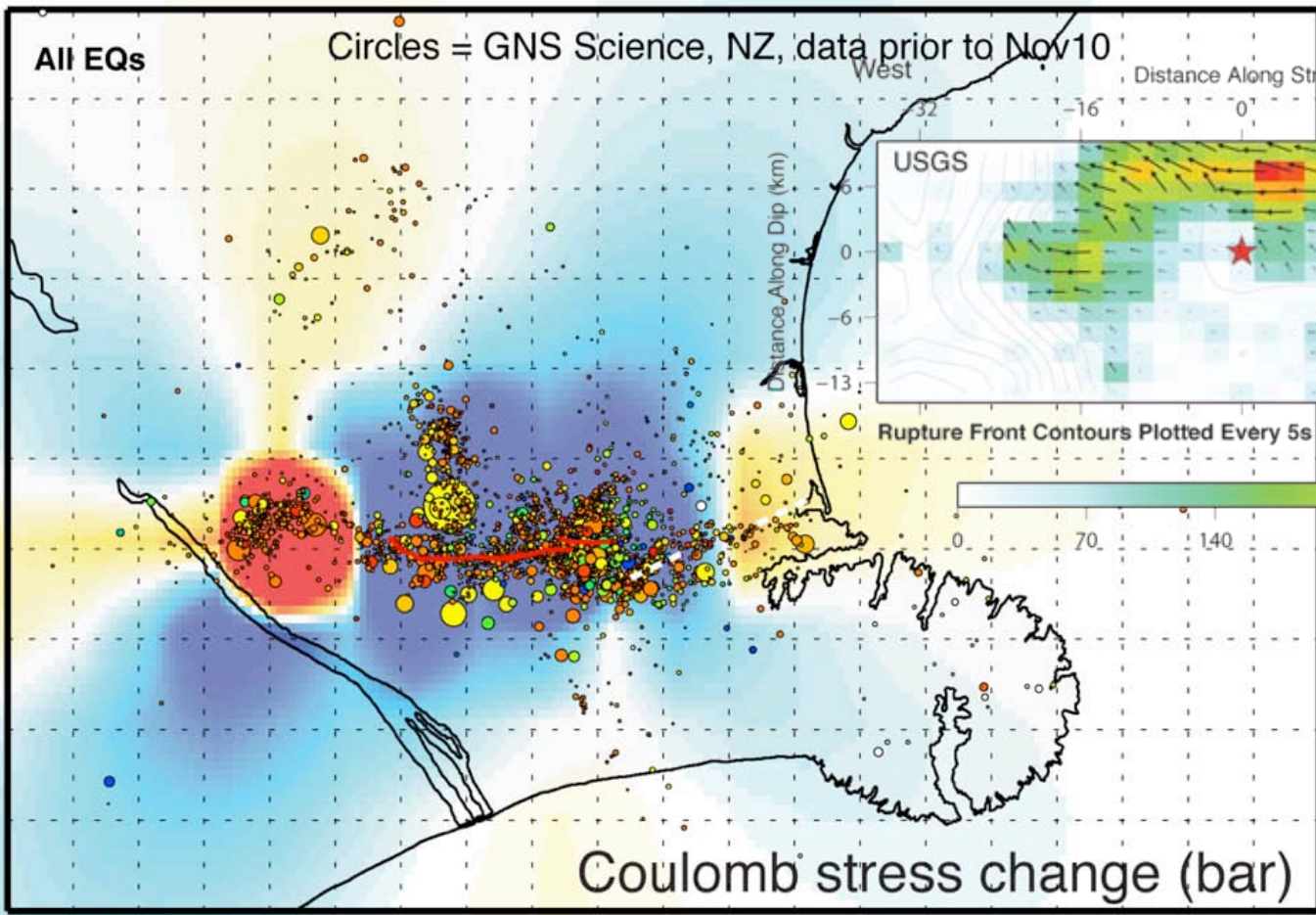
All EQs

Circles = GNS Science, NZ, data prior to Nov10

West

Distance Along Strike (km)

East



Rupture Front Contours Plotted Every 5s

Hayes and Furlong, 2010



Depth (km)

Coulomb stress change (bar)

172°

173°

-44°

31 Dec  
2010

until

4 April  
2011

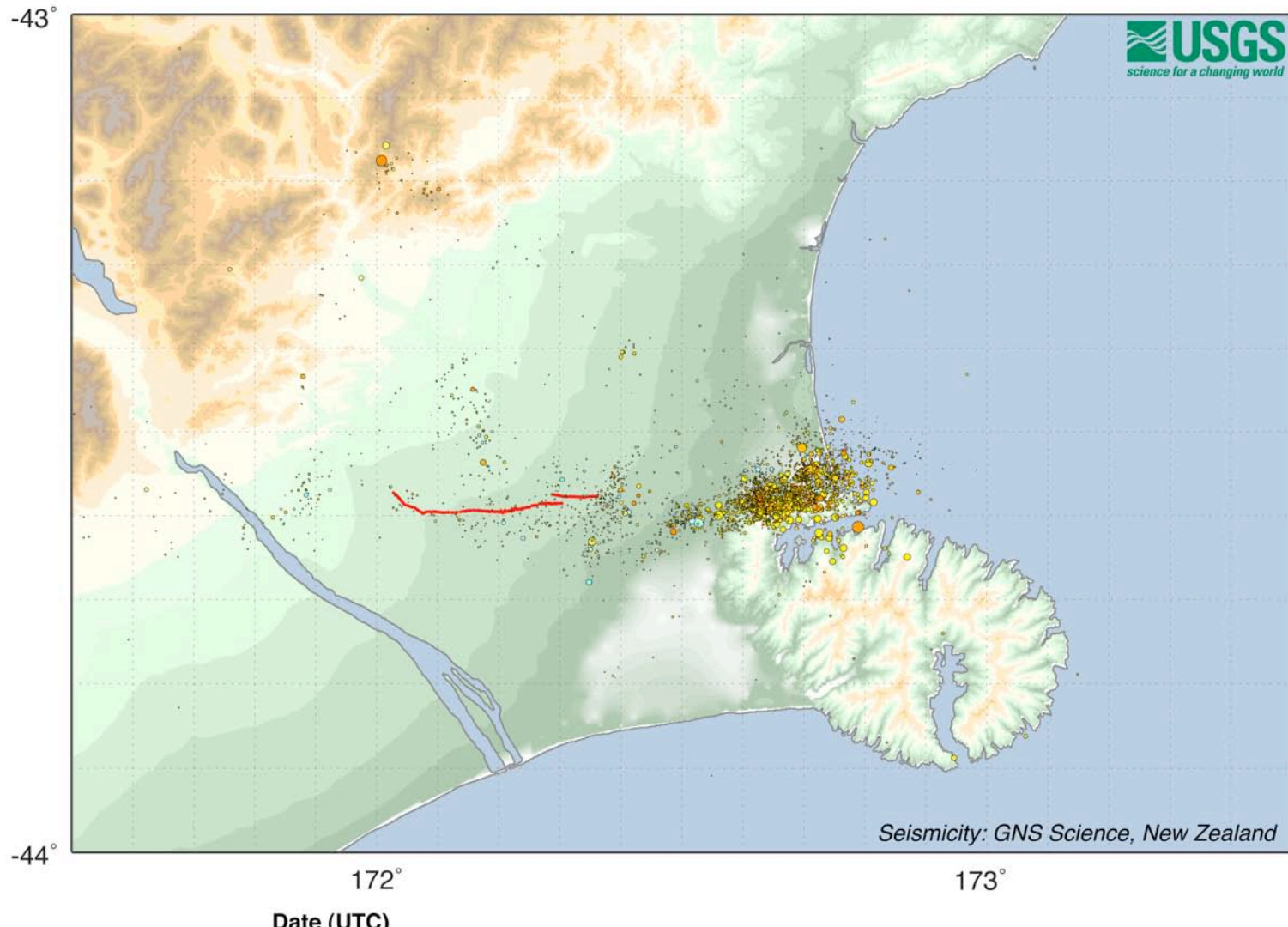


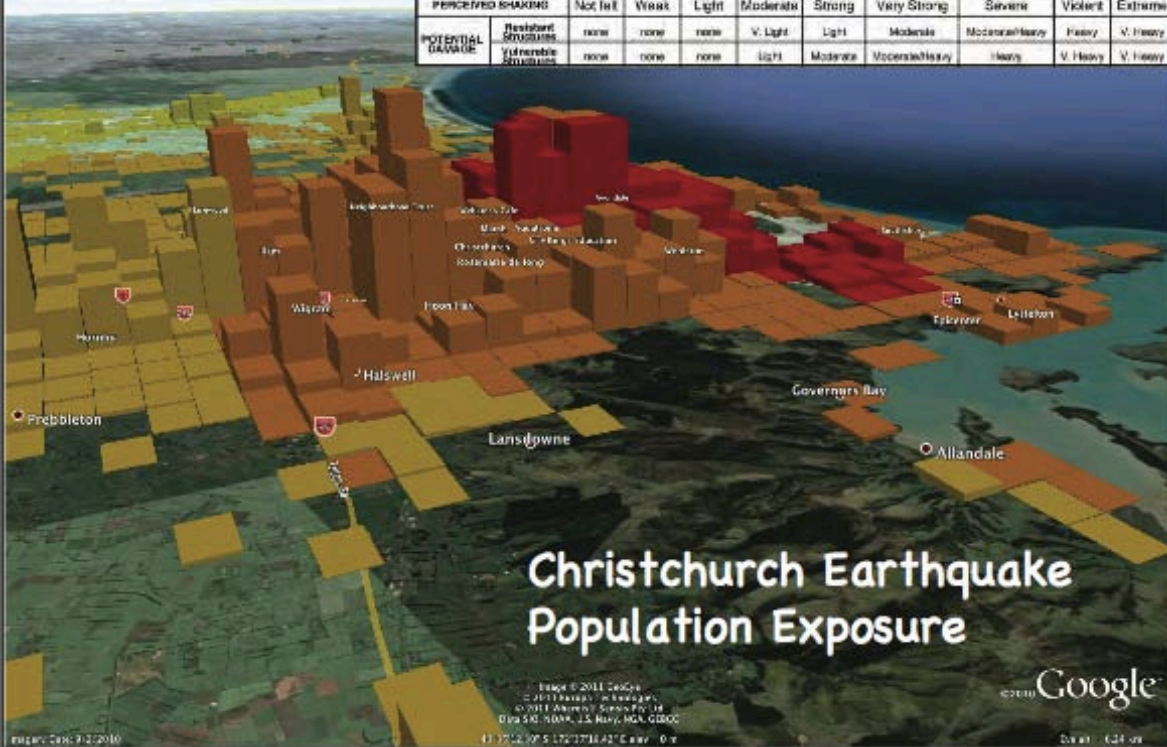


Photo by Richard Hunt

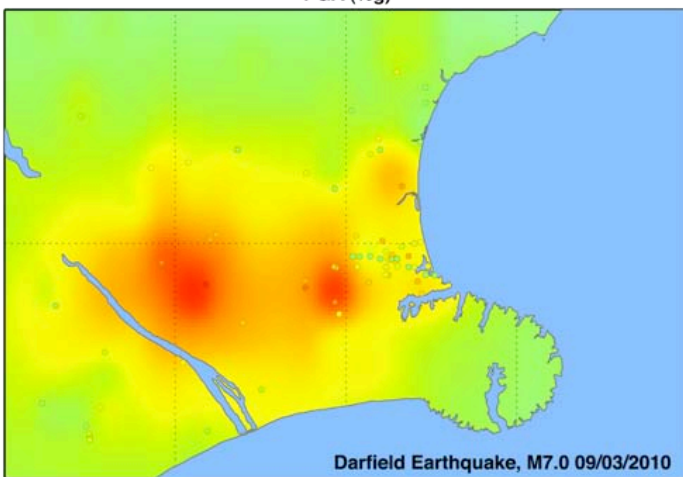




ESTIMATED POPULATION EXPOSURE (L = 1998)	--	23k	46k*	91k	50k	65k	226k	102k	0
ESTIMATED MODIFIED MEDICAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	Restorable Structures	none	none	none	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy
	Vulnerable Structures	none	none	none	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy

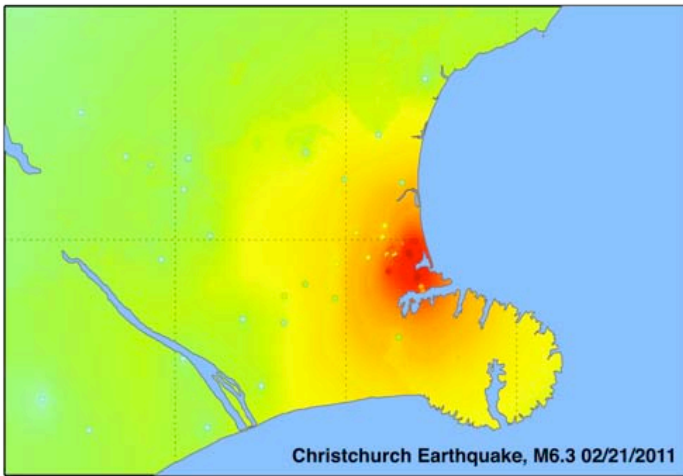


-43°



-44°

-43°



-44°

172°

173°

172°

173°



June 13, 2011

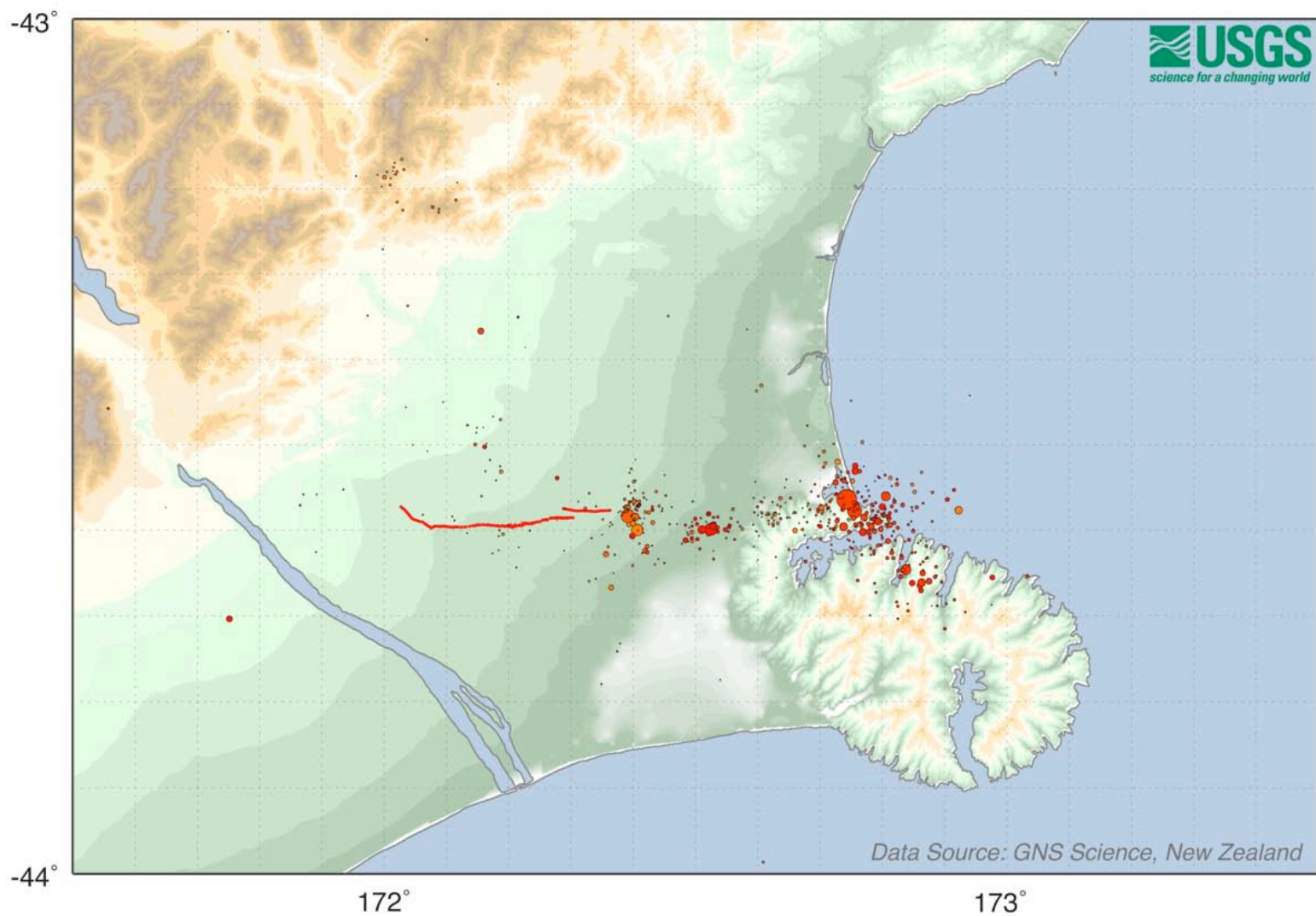
The Pain Continues



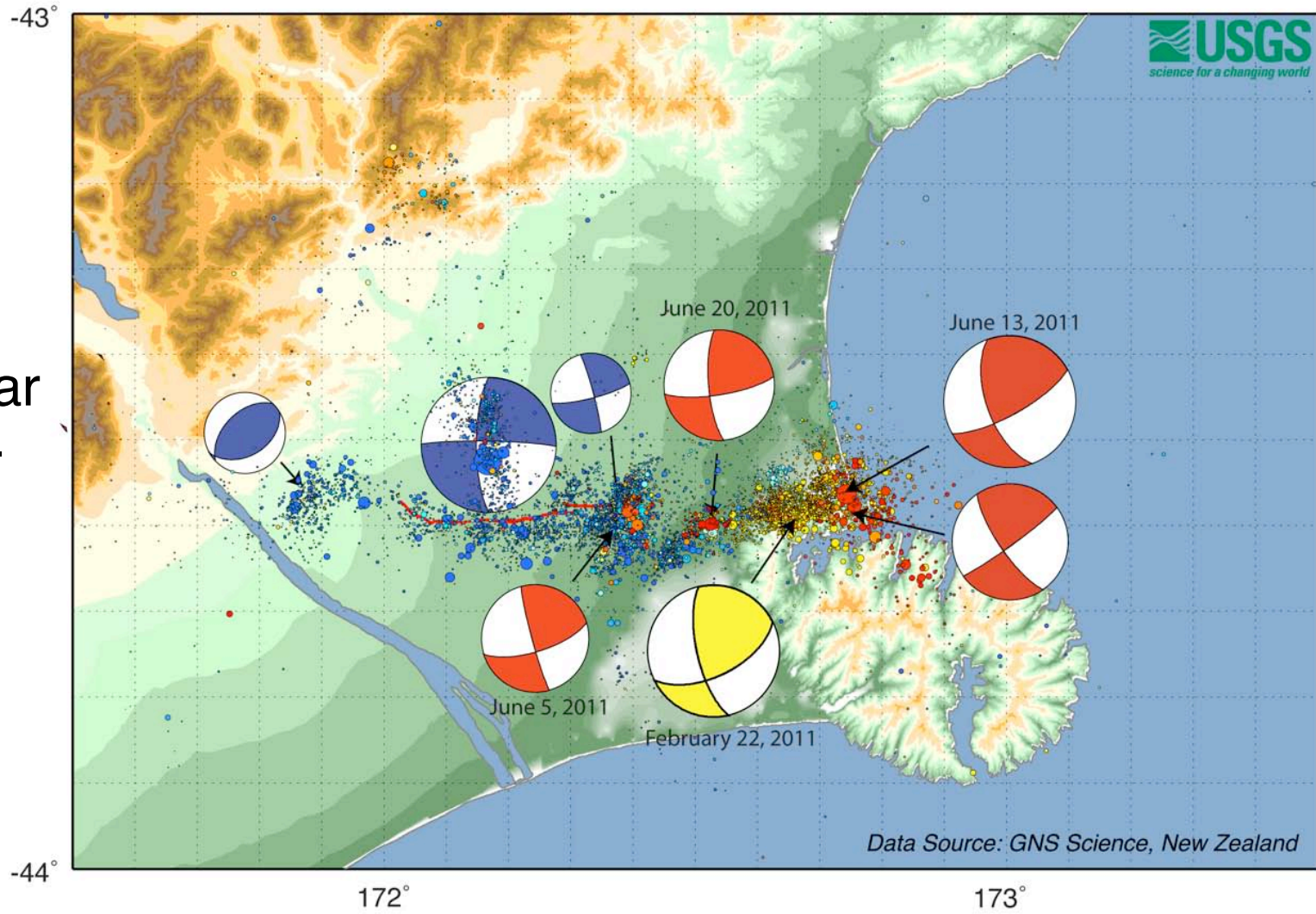
4 April  
2011

until

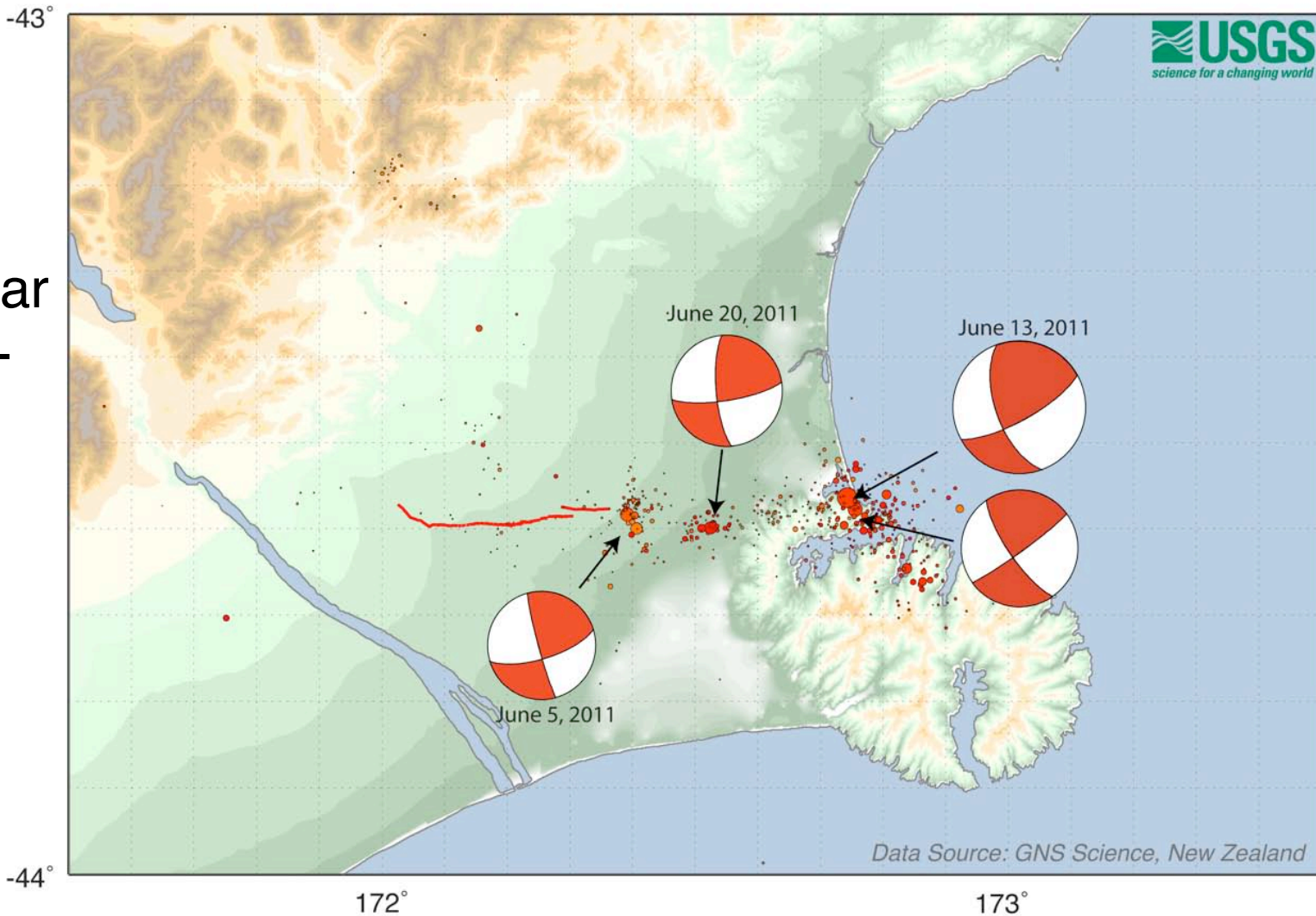
24 June  
2011



Very similar  
faulting -  
or is it?



Very similar  
faulting -  
or is it?



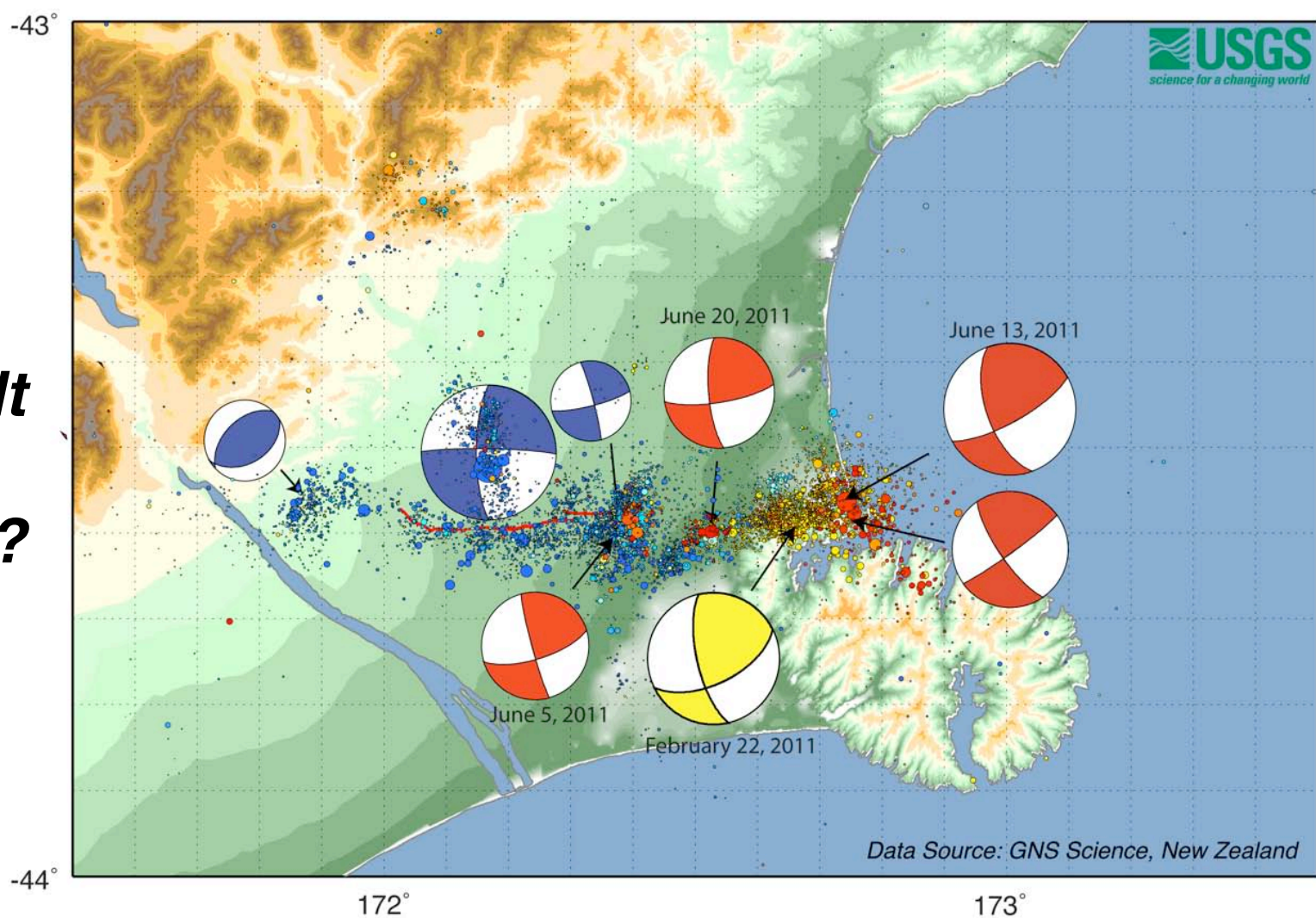
*Two Issues:*

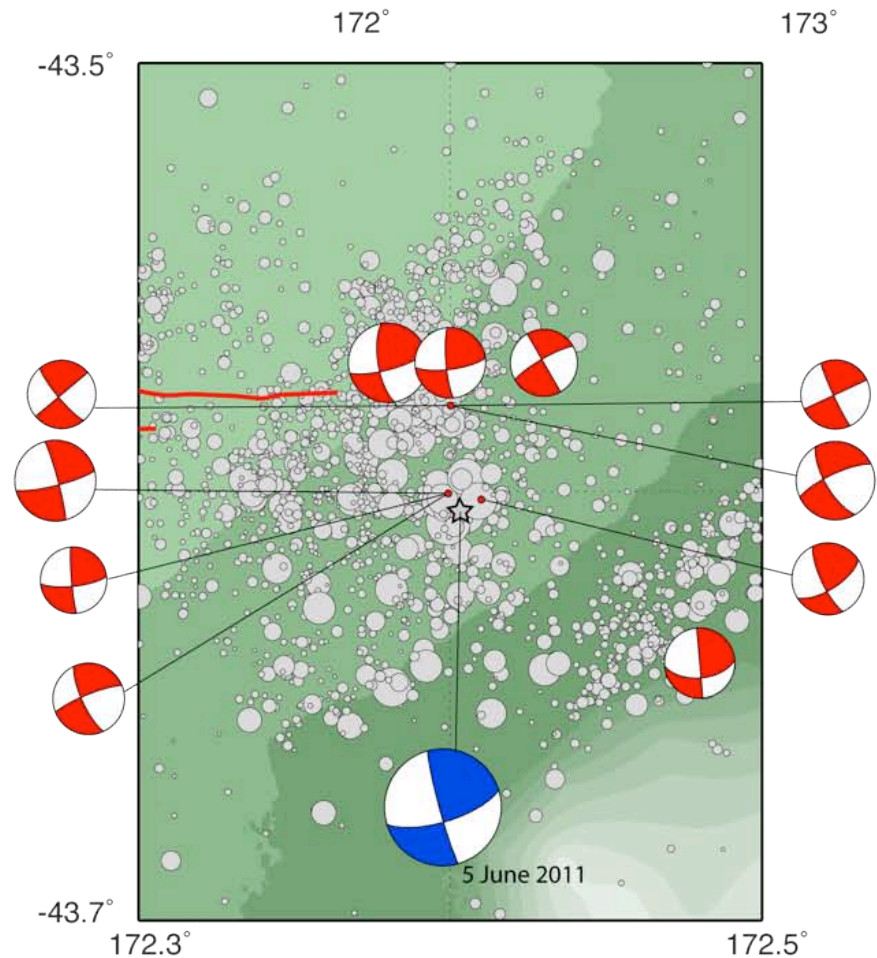
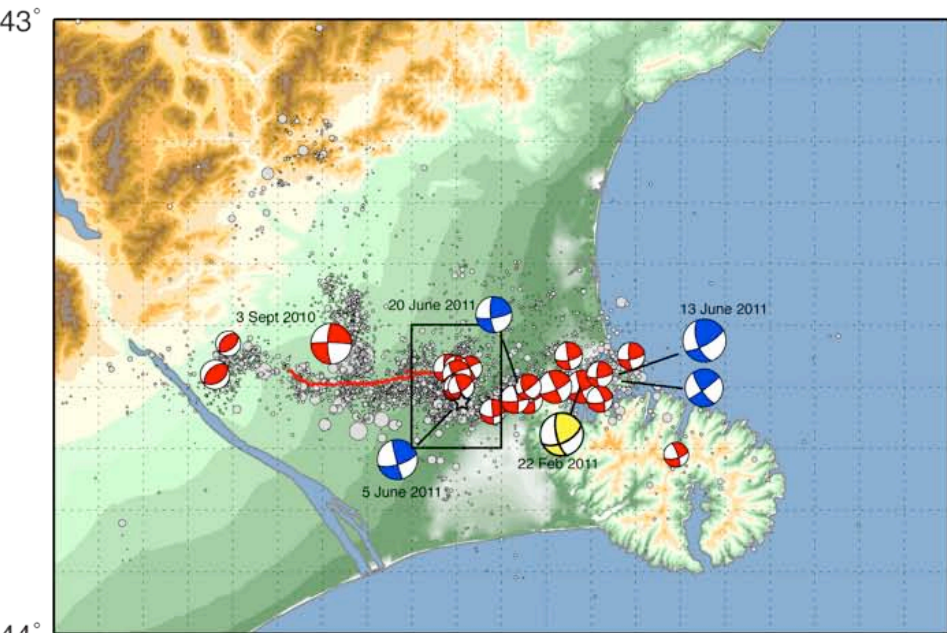
- *Rebuilding the city*
- *More damaging earthquakes?*

***What does  
the future  
hold  
for  
Christchurch***



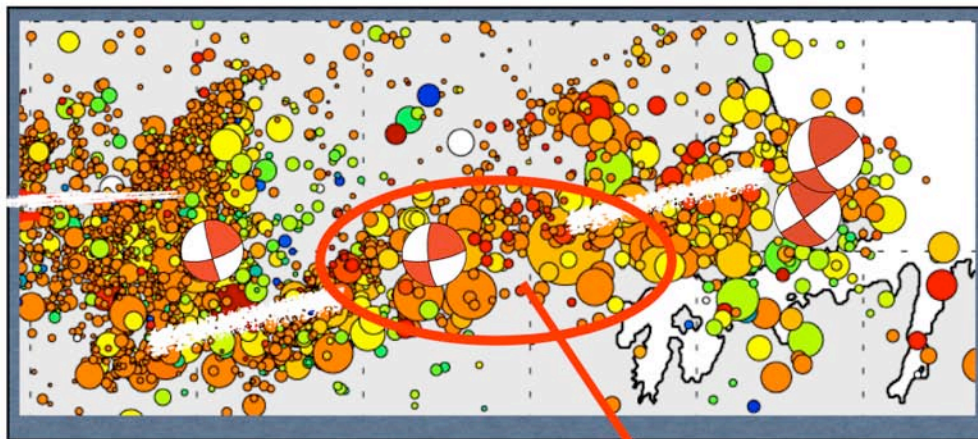
***Is the fault system complete?***



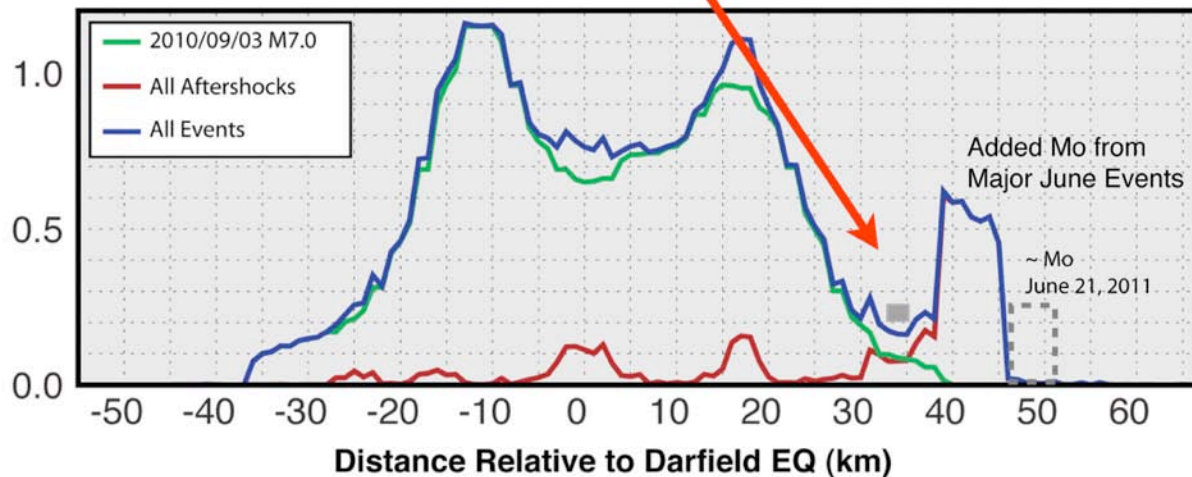


***Significance of fault  
segment complexity?***

Is such a  
minimum  
in Mo  
significant  
?

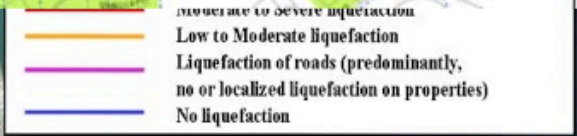
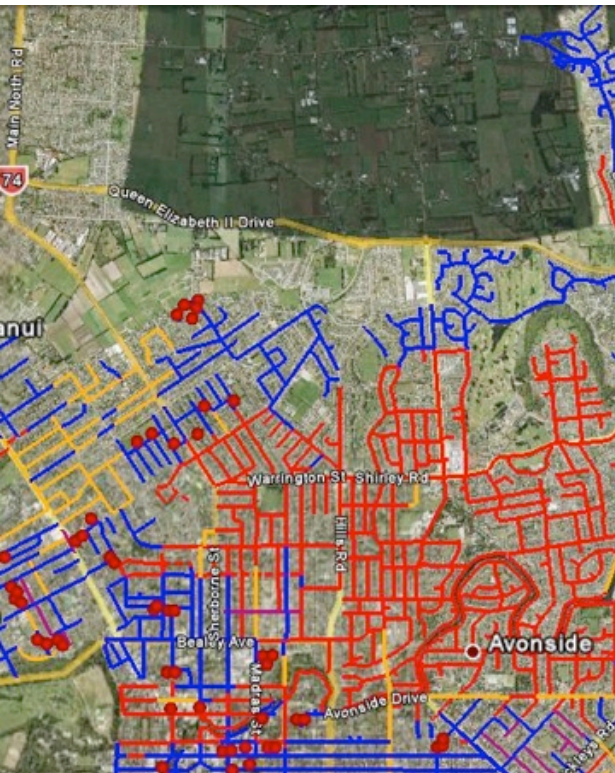


*Minimum in  
Moment  
Release*



Accumulated Moment  
per 1 km fault length  
(summed over depth)  
(dyne-cm  $\times 10^{25}$ )



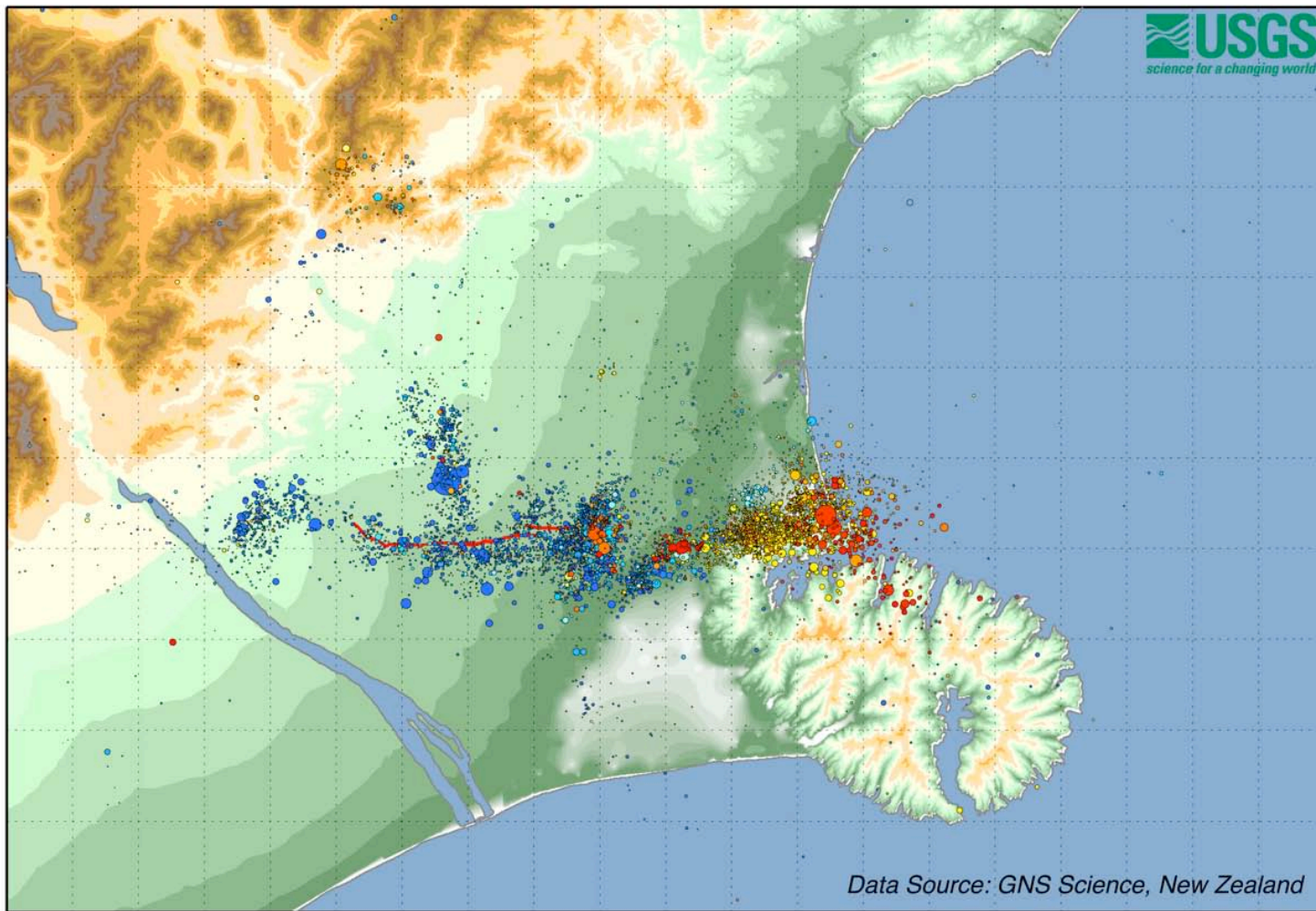




Is this unique to Christchurch,  
or an issue of global significance?

-43°

-44°



172°

173°

*Data Source: GNS Science, New Zealand*