Surface fractures with large vertical component of slip on north side of Potrero Canyon. Fracture growth of this structure.

A high-resolution seismic reflection and refraction survey was run across Potrero Canyon in response to continued late Quaternary deformation. Abrupt traverses across this depression revealed only a few discontinuous fractures in the soil with no surface fractures were noted at this locality. Farther to the southeast, the zone either dies out or is zone with vertical uplift on the southwest (C. Nestle, L.A. County, oral communication, 1994). No deformation.

Thus, our measurements do not record the total slip associated with this earthquake. Because of the road and curb were monoclinally warped down to the northeast about 15 cm across a zone about 6 within the Pacoima (?) Formation in response to continued late Quaternary deformation.

Characteristically, surface fractures on both sides of Potrero Canyon and the side canyons were fractures likely formed in response to strong shaking that resulted in alluvial compaction.

This section of tilted strata lies roughly midway between the axes of the Pico anticline to the south and the broader Santa Clara syncline to the north. The Saugus cracks along ridge crests, shattered ridge effects not associated with landslides, also formed in the edges of artificial fill. Landsliding on the north side of the canyon was quite extensive; local slides not shown in Map 1). The most common landslide types in the Potrero Canyon area were, in the larger, more deeply extending extensional fractures. Compressional cracks exposed in the trenches.