

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CATALOG OF CREEPMETER MEASUREMENTS IN CALIFORNIA
FROM 1966 THROUGH 1988

by
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INTRODUCTION

As part of its earthquake prediction research program, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has been monitoring aseismic fault creep along earthquake faults in California for more than 20 years. Studies of the data have shown correlations between fault creep and earthquakes, displacements measured by tiltmeters, strainmeters, and other geophysical instruments, and drops in water level in wells (*Bufe and Nason, 1973; Burford, 1972; Burford, 1976; Burford, 1988; Burford and others, 1973; Goultly and Gilman, 1978; Johnston, 1980; King and others, 1977; King and others, 1987; Lisowski and Prescott, 1981; Mavko, 1982; Mavko and others, 1985; McHugh and Johnston, 1976; Mortensen and others, 1977; Nason, 1973; Poley and others, 1987; Raleigh and others, 1979; Roeloffs and others, 1989; Scholz and others, 1969; Schulz and others, 1982; Schulz and others, in press; Simpson and others, 1986; Simpson and others, 1987; Simpson and others, 1988; Wesson and others, 1973*).

In recent years studies of an unusual 22-year average recurrence interval between moderate earthquakes since 1857 at Parkfield, California have resulted in the evolution of a Parkfield prediction experiment conducted jointly by the USGS and the State of California and the release in 1985 of a USGS forecast that a magnitude 5.0+ earthquake is expected to occur in the area before 1993 (*Bakun and Lindh, 1985*). Because of observations interpreted as accelerated fault creep on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield before the magnitude 5.5 earthquake in 1966 (*Wallace and Roth, 1967*), fault creep measurements are an integral part of this experiment (*Bakun and others, 1987*).

Fault creep is monitored by a variety of techniques utilizing several different instruments. Trilateration networks consisting of survey lines up to 41 km long across the fault are measured with geodolites for regional studies of deformation (*King and others 1987; Prescott and others, 1981; Savage and Prescott, 1973*). Two-color laser geodimeters are used to measure lines 1-9 km long for a closer-in look at fault motion and premonitory strain (*Huggett and others, 1977; Slater and Burford, 1979; Langbein, 1981*), as are short-aperture geodolite measurements (*Lisowski and Prescott, 1981*). Near-fault horizontal deformation is monitored by theodolite measurements of multiple-monument survey lines called alinement arrays that span 100-200 m of the fault zone (*Burford and Harsh, 1980; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987*).

Creepmeters are used to obtain precise measurements of movement across 5 to 18 meters of the fault zone. Creepmeters, because of the small aperture, yield a minimum value for creep across the fault zone as comparisons with data from the larger aperture alinement array and geodolite surveys have shown (*Burford and Harsh, 1980; Lisowski and Prescott, 1981; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987*). These comparisons also show that occasionally a creepmeter has been placed across only one of two or more active traces at a site (*Burford and Harsh, 1980; Wilmesher and Baker, 1987*). However, unlike surveying methods, creepmeters provide continuous data that can be monitored via telemetry for instantaneous knowledge of direct fault movement.

CREEPMETER INSTRUMENTATION, DATA COLLECTION, AND USGS STATION LOCATIONS

The USGS creepmeter is a thermally-stable length standard (rod or wire) 10 to 36 meters long, stretched across an active fault trace at a typical angle $22^\circ \leq \theta \leq 45^\circ$ from the fault strike (Figure 1). The rod or wire is anchored on a pier at one end and tensioned through the instrument on a pier at the other end. When one side of the fault moves horizontally past the other, the creepmeter piers will either move closer together or farther apart, depending on the instrument orientation and the sense of lateral slip. As the piers move, the rod or wire will move an amount Δl through electronic and mechanical measuring devices at the instrument end. The actual fault slip is calculated by dividing the amount of wire movement by $\cos \theta$. Resolution of the creepmeter electronic signal ranges from 0.02 to 0.50 mm, depending on instrument design, and full range for the majority of creepmeters is 25 mm before a reset is necessary.

In addition to maintaining its own network of instruments during 20 years of fault monitoring, the USGS has become responsible for instruments originally installed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Earthquake Mechanism Laboratory and by the California Institute of Technology. Consequently, the creepmeter described above and shown in Figure 1 appears in various modifications in the field, depending on original instrument design, but the basic principle remains the same. Currently, 37 extension creepmeters and one contraction meter are being monitored in central and northern California.

In an attempt to measure the coseismic and postseismic slip after a moderate earthquake, a special strong motion creepmeter was developed and installed in 1986-87 in 7 of the regular creepmeter vaults at Parkfield, site of the current USGS prediction experiment. The USGS length standard for this 35-cm-range instrument is a stainless steel cable originally developed for water level monitoring. The cable is secured to the vault wall at the anchor end, and looped over a pulley and tensioned with a weight at the instrument end. Like its anchor, the instrument is secured to the vault wall, to avoid any interference with the regular 25-mm-range creepmeter instrument and anchor, which are mounted on piers in the vaults and decoupled from vault movement by special rubber fittings. Field measurements for the strong-motion creepmeters are provided by a dial counter graduated in millimeters, and an on-site record is produced by the signal from a potentiometer connected to the pulley.

A more complete description of the various USGS creepmeters appears in *Schulz and others, 1982*.

Real-time data from 29 of the 38 creepmeters are transmitted every 10 minutes via satellite telemetry to a computer at USGS Menlo Park headquarters. At the end of each month, telemetry data are hand-edited, compared with micrometer readings made in the field, and appended to the files of creep data. When telemetry from a station fails, or if a station is not on telemetry, daily data points are plotted by hand from the on-site recorder chart and appended to the files.

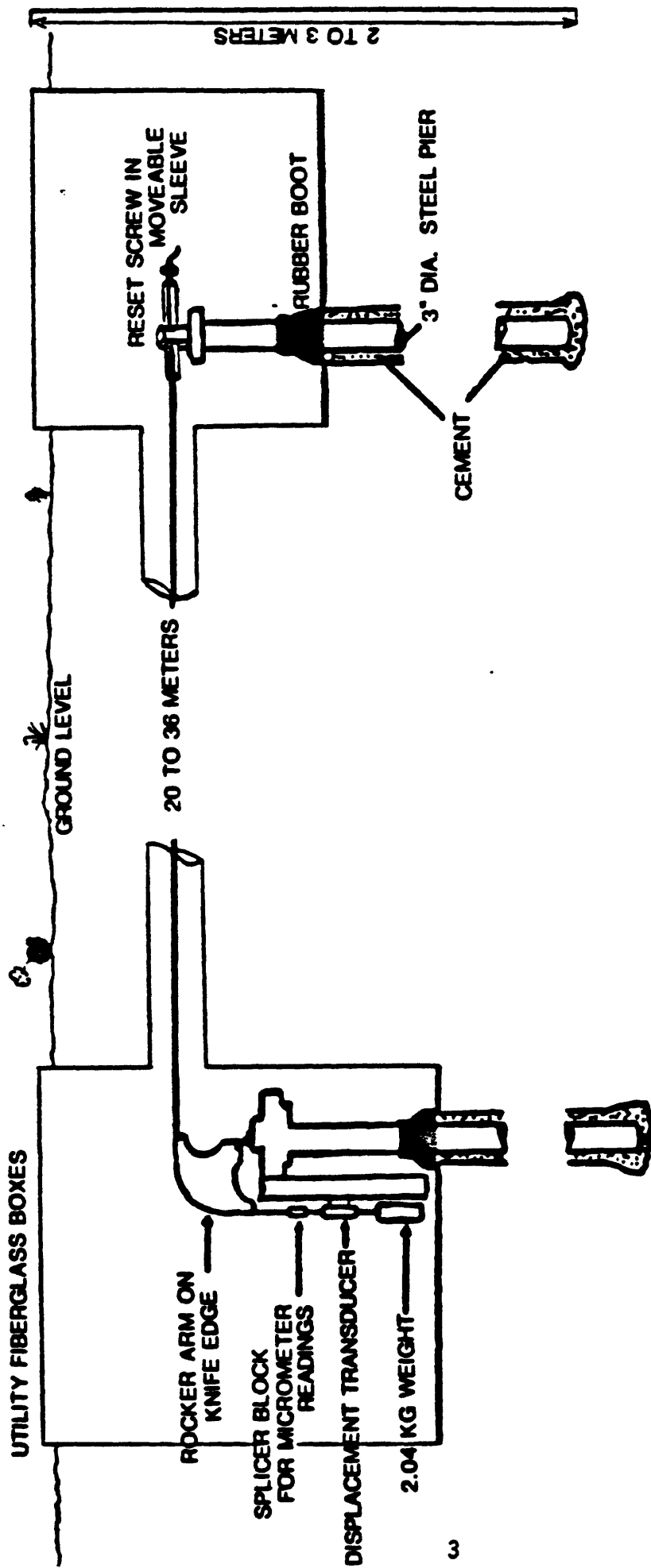


Figure 1.

Typical wire creepmeter installation. The USGS uses several different types of creepmeters (see text), but the basic design—a rod or wire under tension—is the same for all except the Cienega Winery instruments (CWN1, CWC3). There the unique placement of the winery building on two cement slabs with their junction parallel to and directly over the creeping fault trace allows instrumentation to be bolted directly to the floor and walls.

USGS creepmeters operating as of December 31, 1988 are shown in regular print on Figures 2, 3, and 4 and are listed in Table 1. Stations that ceased operating before December 31, 1988, are shown in italics in Figures 2, 3, and 4 are described in Table 2. Data from these discontinued sites do not appear here, but can be found in catalogs referenced in Table 2.

DATA PRESENTATION

This catalog presents data from USGS creepmeters for the years 1966 through 1988. Creepmeter location information and data are ordered herein geographically from north to south along each of three faults—the San Andreas, Hayward, and Calaveras. Each creepmeter has a separate section that includes a station description, latitude, longitude, type and length of instrument, the station's distance from a given geographical point, a portion of the appropriate 7½' series topographic map with the station location marked on it, and a brief description of the geology and local creep rate. There is also a spread sheet for each station, showing cumulative slip values calculated from field readings of the micrometer or dial on each instrument, and a page-size long-term plot of the station's cumulative values for the period 1966 through 1988. Instrument installation dates are indicated on the spread sheets and plots by 0.0 values for creep.

Several station descriptions refer to contraction meters installed along with extension meters in configurations to provide a double check on fault slip. Rod contraction instruments proved at an early date to have mechanical disadvantages that rendered their data questionable, and many of the meters soon became disabled. Contraction data do not appear here, but are included in tables in earlier catalogs (*Nason and others*, 1974; *Schulz and others*, 1976; *Schulz and Burford*, 1979). Also not presented here are data from the experimental strong-motion creepmeters installed in 1987–88 in seven Parkfield creepmeter vaults. The primary purpose of these meters is to provide information on fault movement during and after the next Parkfield earthquake. Thus, the data are not routinely digitized, but each station's cumulative movement is calculated from quarterly field readings and stored in the computer.

Weekly micrometer and dial readings made in the field were used to calculate cumulative values in the early years of creepmeter monitoring before electronic recording systems were in place. Since the advent of on-site chart recorders, and more recently telemetry, field readings have been made only during routine quarterly maintenance visits. Nevertheless, the fundamental form of each data trace comes from these field readings, joined together when possible with daily data points from electronic records. Thus, separate dots on the plots represent individual field readings, and a continuous data trace represents a period when electronic records were available and of sufficient quality to be used together with the readings. In 1977, budget cuts forced removal of electronics from several sites; however, quarterly field readings do exist into the 1980's for most of these sites.

Occasionally a wire or rod broke, and months or a year would pass before repairs. In the case of stations like San Juan Bautista (XSJ2), the trend from the pre-break record

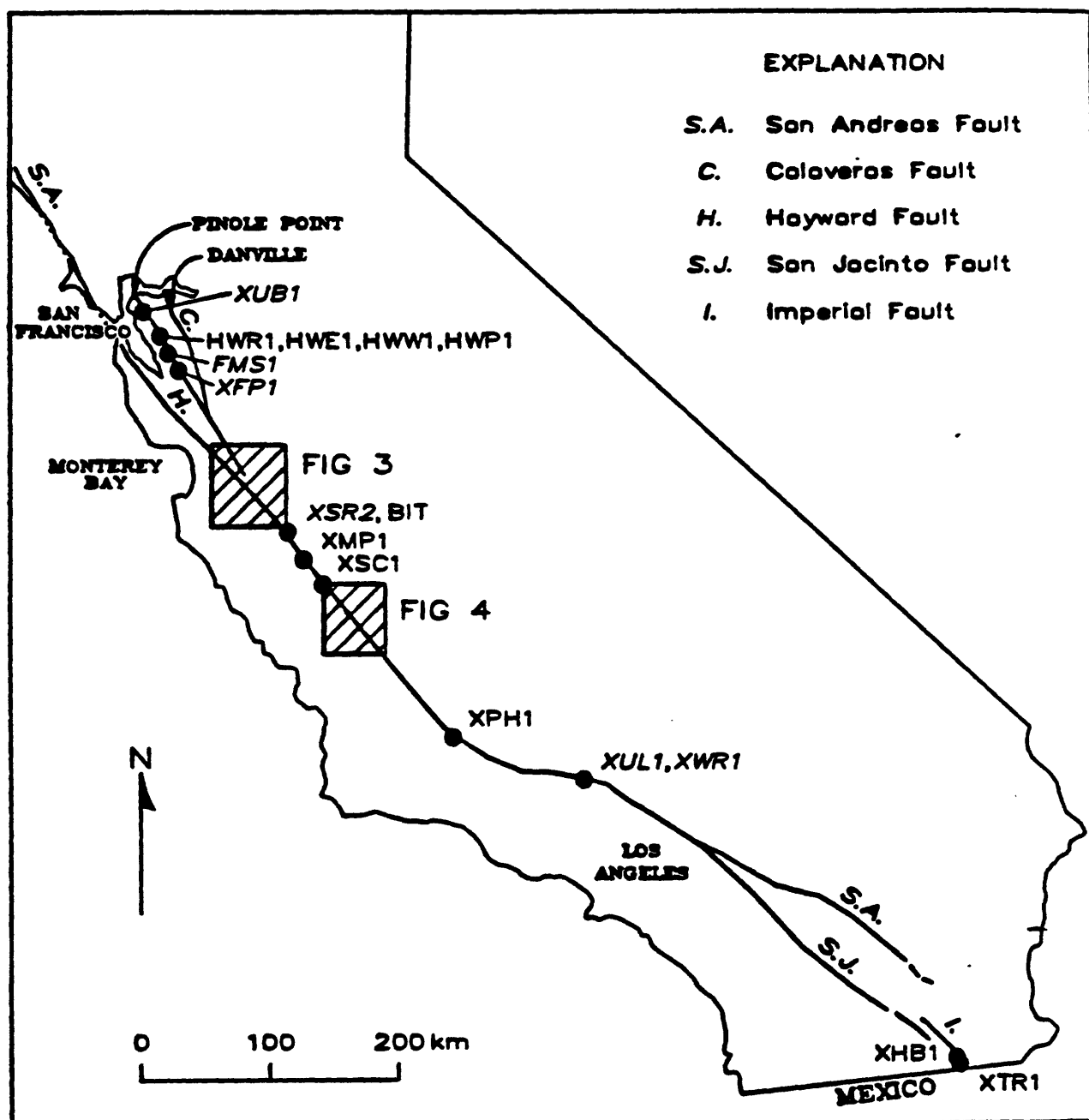


Figure 2.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in California. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1). Stations with code names in *italics* have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference). See Figure 3 for the Hollister area creepmeters and Figure 4 for the Parkfield creepmeters.

HOLLISTER AREA

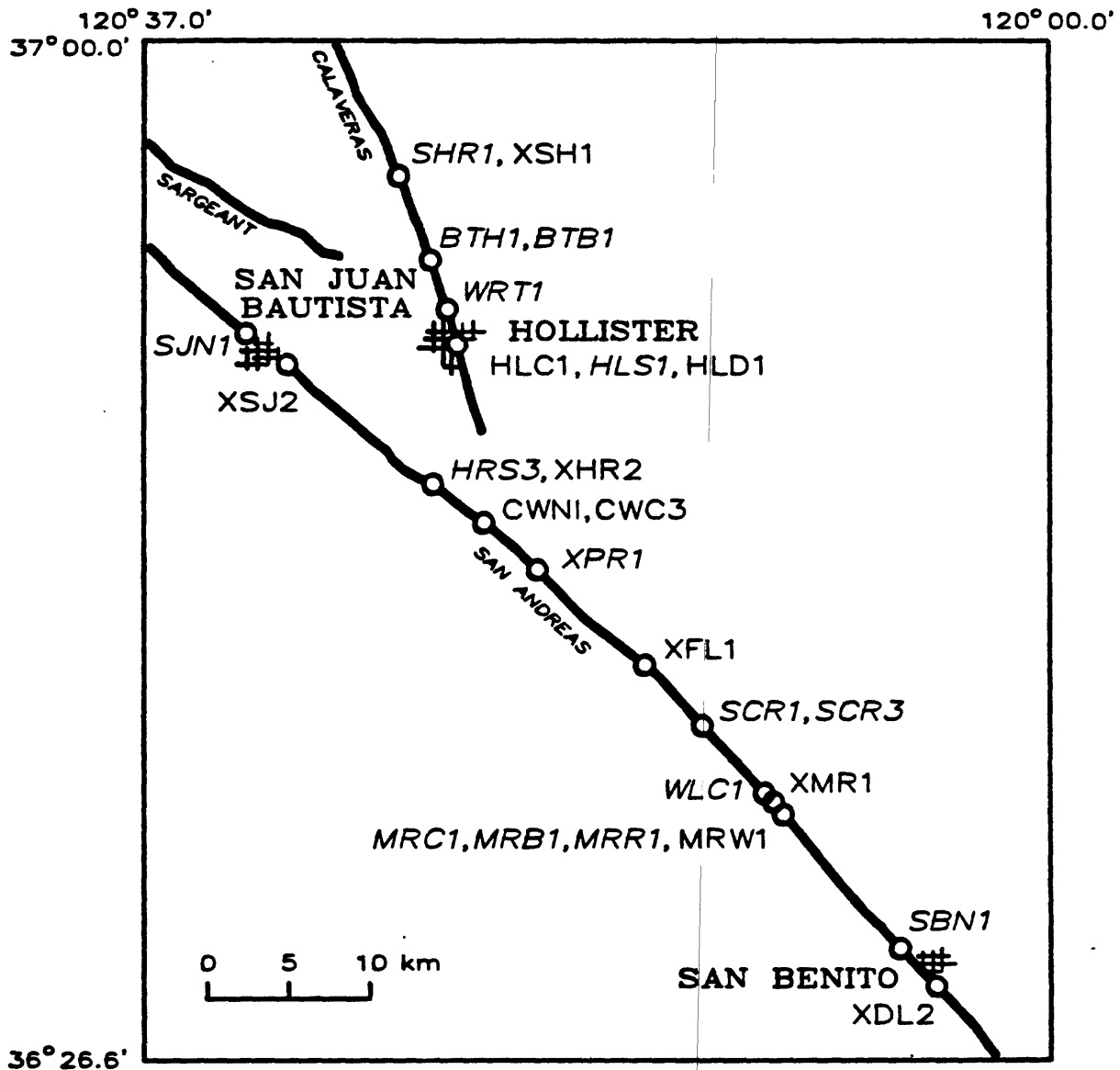


Figure 3.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in Hollister, California, area. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1): Stations with code names in *italics* have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference).

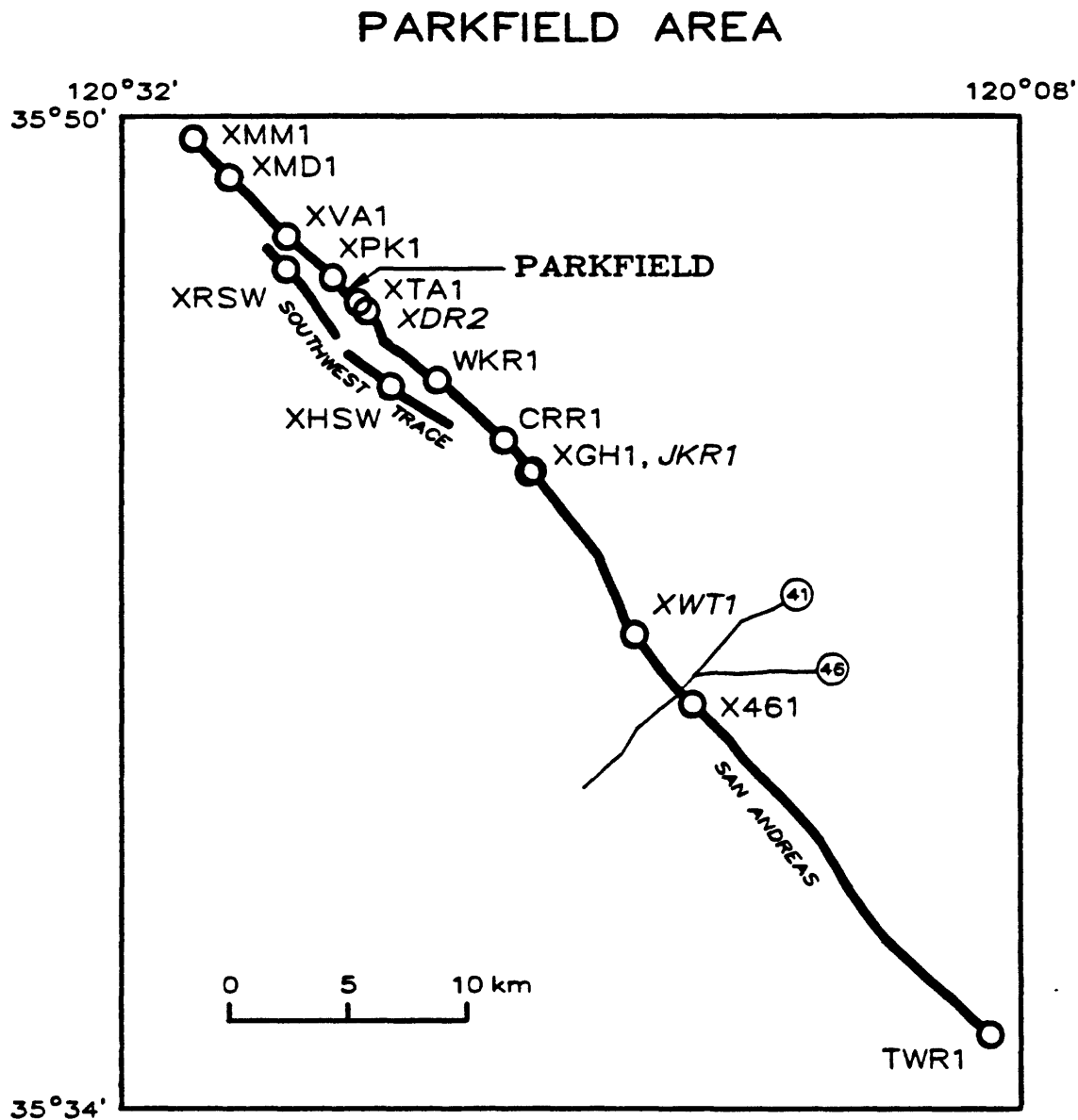


Figure 4.

Map showing locations of USGS creepmeters in Parkfield, California, area. Stations with code names in regular type were operating as of December 31, 1988 (see Table 1). Stations with code names in *italics* have been discontinued (see Table 2 for date of removal or abandonment, and appropriate catalog reference).

Table 1. Creepmeter Sites

Site	Name	Distance km ¹	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Average Creep Rate mm/yr ²
<u>San Andreas Fault</u>						
XSJ2	San Juan Bautista	310.8	36°50.2'	121°31.2'	June 1969	7.0
XHR2	Harris Ranch	321.9	36°46.3'	121°25.3'	April 1985	8.9
CWN1	Cienega Winery, North	326.0	36°45.0'	121°23.1'	June 1972	11.5
CWC3	Cienega Winery, Central	326.0	36°45.0'	121°23.1'	Nov. 1968	10.0
XFL1	Frank Lewis Long	339.4	36°39.9'	121°16.3'	April 1973	7.0
XMR1	Melendy Ranch	350.8	36°35.7'	121°11.2'	June 1969	19.0
MRW1	Melendy Windmill	352.1	36°35.1'	121°10.6'	Sept. 1972	20.0
XDL2	Dry Lake Long	365.7	36°29.5'	121°04.7'	1973	0.25
BIT1	Bitterwater	379.1	36°23.9'	120°58.9'	July 1969	17.0
XMP1	Monarch Peak	405.1	36°12.8'	120°47.9'	June 1969	14.0
XSC1	Slack Canyon	427.6	36°03.9'	120°37.7'	June 1969	22.0
XMM1	Middle Mountain	443.5	35°57.5'	120°30.1'	Oct. 1979	14.2
XMD1	Middle Ridge	445.8	35°56.6'	120°29.1'	July 1986	19.0
XVA1	Varian Ranch	448.9	35°55.3'	120°27.7'	April 1987	7.3
XPK1	Parkfield	451.8	35°54.1'	120°26.5'	Oct. 1979	13.0
XTA1	Taylor Ranch	453.8	35°53.4'	120°25.6'	Sept. 1985	7.0
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0'	120°25.2'	July 1969	8.0
WKR1	Work Ranch	458.7	35°51.5'	120°23.5'	May 1976	5.0
CRR1	Carr Ranch	463.0	35°50.1'	120°21.8'	May 1966	2.5
XGH1	Gold Hill	463.8	35°49.2'	120°20.9'	July 1969	5.3
X461	Highway 46	477.4	35°43.4'	120°16.7'	Aug. 1986	-0.4*
TWR1	Twisselman Ranch	508.0	35°35.8'	120°08.8'	Nov. 1976	-0.4*
XRSW	Roberson Southwest	450.6	35°54.4'	120°27.6'	May 1987	2.3
XHSW	Hearst Southwest	457.0	35°51.7'	120°24.9'	June 1987	-2.7*
XPH1	Panorama Hills	563.7	35°08.9'	119°41.5'	Aug. 1977	-0.16*
<u>Hayward Fault</u>						
HWR1	Hayward, Rose St.	42.6	37°40.8'	122°05.4'	April 1968	4.1
HWE1	Hayward, D St. East	44.0	37°40.2'	122°04.8'	April 1968	1.0
HWW1	Hayward, D St. West	44.0	37°40.2'	122°04.8'	April 1963	3.2
HWP1	Hayward, Palisade St.	45.0	37°39.8'	122°04.5'	June 1970	3.6

**Table 1. Creepmeter Sites
continued**

Site	Name	Distance km ¹	Latitude West	Longitude North	Installation Date	Average Creep Rate mm/yr ²
<u>Calaveras Fault</u>						
XSH1	Shore Road	109.2	36°56.6'	121°26.7'	April 1986	7.5
HLC1	Hollister, Central Ave.	119.5	36°51.4'	121°24.3'	April 1970	8.7
HLD1	Hollister, D St.	121.0	36°50.5'	121°24.2'	April 1970	2.1

¹The positions on the San Andreas fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Point Arena. The positions on the Hayward fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Pinole Point. The positions on the Calaveras fault are given in kilometers southeastward along the fault trace from Danville, California.

²Average creep rate over life of meter.

*A negative sign indicates left-lateral movement

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude		Longitude North	Installation Date		Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
			West	West		Date	Date		
San Andreas Fault									
XWD1	Woodside, Roberta Dr.	217.5	37°25.0'		122°15.6'	June 1969	Feb. 1970	Yamashita et al., 1973	
SJN1	San Juan Nyland	307.7	36°51.3'		121°32.7'	Aug. 1968	Aug. 1985	This Report	
HRS3	Harris Ranch	321.9	36°46.3'		121°25.3'	June 1969	July 1980	This Report	
CWB	Cienega Barograph	326.0	36°45.0'		121°23.1'	July 1958	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974	
EYR	Eyre Ranch	328.8	36°44.1'		121°21.8'	Sept. 1970	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974	
XPR1	Paicenes Ranch	330.0	36°43.4'		121°20.9'	May 1973	Nov. 1979	This Report	
XFL2	Frank Lewis NS	339.4	36°39.9'		121°16.3'	April 1973	Dec. 1977	Schulz et al., 1982	
SCN1	Stone Canyon No.	344.2	36°38.2'		121°14.3'	Sept. 1972	Nov. 1977	Schulz et al., 1982	
SCH	Stone Canyon Hill	344.6	36°38.2'		121°14.0'	June 1968	Dec. 1972	Nason et al., 1974	
SCR1	Stone Canyon River	344.9	36°37.9'		121°13.9'	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1978	This Report	
WTC	Waters Central	345.9	36°37.4'		121°13.4'	Oct. 1972	Aug. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976	
WTW	Waters West	345.9	36°37.4'		121°13.4'	Oct. 1972	Aug. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976	
HKH	Hawkins	347.7	36°36.7'		121°12.7'	Sept. 1972	Nov. 1972	Nason et al., 1974	
WLC	Willow Creek	350.0	36°35.8'		121°11.5'	Oct. 1972	Oct. 1981	This Report	
MRC1	Melendy Corral	351.2	36°35.5'		121°11.1'	Sept. 1970	Dec. 1982	This Report	
MRB1	Melendy Barn	351.3	36°35.4'		121°11.0'	June 1969	Nov. 1979	This Report	
MRR1	Melendy Ranch	351.5	36°35.3'		121°10.9'	Oct. 1972	Nov. 1979	This Report	
SBN1	San Benito	362.2	36°30.8'		121°06.0'	June 1969	Sept. 1982	This Report	
XLR1	Little Rabbit Valley	374.5	36°25.2'		121°00.3'	June 1969	Aug. 1972	Yamashita et al., 1973	
XSR1	Smith Ranch Strain	381.0	36°23.0'		120°58.0'	June 1969	Dec. 1972	Yamashita et al., 1973	
XSR2	Smith Ranch	381.0	36°23.0'		120°58.0'	June 1969	May 1982	This Report	
XDR1	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0'		120°25.2'	July 1969	Oct. 1985	This Report	
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0'		120°25.2'	Oct. 1985	July 1987	This Report	
JKR1	Jack Ranch	464.8	35°48.8'		120°20.7'	Sept. 1976	none	This Report	
XDR2	Durham Ranch	454.8	35°53.0'		120°25.2'	Oct. 1985	July 1987	This Report	
XWT1	Water Tank	472.8	35°45.4'		120°18.5'	June 1969	Mar. 1984	This Report	
XUL1	Una Lake	720.5	34°32.9'		118°06.4'	Oct. 1977	Feb. 1981	This Report	
XWR1*	Wiebe Ranch	733.2	34°29.6'		117°58.2'	Oct. 1977	Sept. 1983	This Report	

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988
(continued)

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude		Longitude North	Installation Date	Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
			West	East				
<u>Hayward Fault</u>								
XUB1	Berkeley	17.0	37°52.4'		122°15.1'	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1988	<i>This Report</i>
CWT	Claremont Water Tunnel	19.5	37°51.3'		122°14.2'	1972	Nov. 1974	<i>Schulz et al., 1976</i>
FMN	Fremont, Nursery Ave.	56.6	37°34.8'		121°59.3'	Mar. 1971	Jan. 1972	<i>Nason et al., 1974</i>
FMS1	Fremont, Shinn Sta.	58.2	37°34.1'		121°58.9'	Aug. 1970	Feb. 1983	<i>This Report</i>
XFP1	Fremont, Prune Ave.	66.3	37°30.4'		121°55.8'	June 1969	Dec. 1977	<i>This Report</i>
<u>Sargeant Fault</u>								
XCR1	Chase Ranch	24.1	36°58.6'		121°38.7'	June 1969	Nov. 1970	<i>Yamashita et al., 1973</i>
<u>Calaveras Fault</u>								
XCY1	Coyote	92.5	37°04.2'		121°31.5'	June 1969	Jan. 1970	<i>Yamashita et al., 1973</i>
FTN	Fortado N	102.4	36°59.9'		121°28.6'	June 1972	Nov. 1972	<i>Nason et al., 1974</i>
FTE	Fortado E	102.8	36°59.7'		121°28.5'	June 1972	Nov. 1972	<i>Nason et al., 1974</i>
FTW	Fortado W	102.8	36°59.7'		121°28.5'	June 1972	Nov. 1972	<i>Nason et al., 1974</i>
LKE	Lake Road	108.1	36°57.2'		121°26.9'	June 1969	April 1976	<i>Schulz and Burford, 1979</i>
SHR1	Shore Road	109.2	36°56.6'		121°26.7'	June 1971	May 1986	<i>This Report</i>
XCD1	Costa Dairy	111.1	36°55.5'		121°26.2'	Aug. 1976	Dec. 1977	<i>Schulz and Burford, 1979</i>
BTH1	Bertuccio House	114.0	36°54.1'		121°25.6'	June 1971	June 1979	<i>This Report</i>
BTB1	Bertuccio Barn	114.1	36°54.1'		121°25.6'	June 1971	Aug. 1982	<i>This Report</i>
BLS	Bolsa Road	114.9	36°53.6'		121°25.4'	June 1971	Aug. 1977	<i>Schulz and Burford, 1979</i>
WRT1	Wright Road	117.7	36°52.2'		121°24.8'	June 1971	July 1983	<i>This Report</i>
HLS1	Hollister, Seventh St.	120.0	36°51.1'		121°24.2'	April 1970	July 1987	<i>This Report</i>

Table 2. Creepmeter Sites Discontinued Prior to December 31, 1988
(continued)

Site	Name	Distance km	Latitude		Longitude		Installation Date	Date of Last Available Data	Catalog Reference
			West	North	West	North			
<u>Other Faults</u>									
BSH	Busch (Hollister Valley)		36°56.6'	121°27.1'	June 1970	Nov. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976		
OVF	Lone Pine Fan (Owens Valley)		36°37.2'	118°05.1'	Dec. 1968	April 1974	Schulz et al., 1976		
OVA	Lone Pine Aqueduct (Owens Valley)		36°37.2'	118°05.1'	Dec. 1968	April 1974	Schulz et al., 1976		
KER	Kern Front Fault (Bakersfield)		35°27.2'	119°01.9'	Oct. 1968	June 1974	Schulz et al., 1976		
TFT	Buena Vista Fault (Taft)		35°09.7'	119°26.4'	Aug. 1967	Mar. 1975	Schulz et al., 1976		
XHB1**	Imperial Fault (Heber Road)		32°43.8'	115°24.3'	Oct. 1975	Nov. 1977	Schulz et al., 1979		
XTR1**	Imperial Fault (Tuttle Ranch)		32°41.6'	115°24.3'	Oct. 1975	Nov. 1977	Schulz and Burford, 1979		

Distances are measured southeastward from Point Arena on the San Andreas fault, southeastward from Pinole Point on the Hayward fault, northwestward from the junction of the Sargeant and Calaveras faults on the Sargeant fault, and southeastward from Danville on the Calaveras fault.

*This station is now operated by the University of Southern California, which has all data after September, 1983.

**These stations are now operated by California Institute of Technology, which has all data after November, 1977

and data from surveys of a nearby alinement array were used to extrapolate a beginning point for the post-break record. For Harris Ranch (HRS3, XHR1, XHR2), we started XHR2 at zero rather than extrapolate the trend provided by the short and discontinuous record from XHR1 or the trend from the longer record of the earlier instrument HRS3, which differed both in design and length from XHR1 and XHR2. In other cases, if a break in data lasted no longer than one or two months and no supportive alinement array data were available, the last cumulative data point before the break was used to begin the post-break record.

In order to show as much detail as possible on the page-size long-term plots, different vertical scales have been employed, depending on a station's cumulative creep rate, its geographical location, or the extent of its data set. This varying scale can best be explained by its use on the Parkfield data. The southermost stations in Cholame Valley have low cumulative creep rates but long records, and thus were plotted using the moderate-total-offset scale required by the Parkfield stations further north. Stations south of Highway 46 and on the Southwest Trace, however, have shorter data sets and such low creep rates that they were plotted on the lowest-total-offset scale. The rate at Carr Ranch is low to moderate, but the station was installed in 1966 and is the longest data set in our files; it requires the highest-total-offset scale to show all the data points.

The plots were scaled as follows:

LOW CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS

Total vertical scale 112.5 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- Southwest Trace in Parkfield.
- south of Highway 46 in Parkfield.
- Carrizo Plain.
- Palmdale stations.

All Hayward fault stations.

Calaveras fault stations in Fremont.

MODERATE CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS AND/OR LONG DATA SETS

Total vertical scale 225 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- from San Juan Bautista to Melendy Ranch.
- from Middle Mountain to Carr Ranch in Parkfield.
- from Gold Hill to Highway 46 in Parkfield.

Calaveras fault stations:

- from Shore Road through Hollister.
-
-

HIGH CUMULATIVE CREEP TOTAL OFFSETS AND/OR LONG DATA SETS

Total vertical scale 450 mm

San Andreas fault stations:

- from Melendy Ranch south of Hollister through Slack canyon north of Parkfield.
 - Carr Ranch in Parkfield.
-
-

The total vertical scale appears in the upper left-hand corner of each plot. The lowest-total-offset scale is half the moderate scale, which in turn is half the highest scale.

Our previous catalogs also presented yearly creep data plots produced by whatever computer was in use at the time of compilation. The resulting plot scales varied from one catalog to the next, making direct comparisons between time periods difficult. As a partial remedy we have omitted here the one-year plots and have produced instead composite long-term plots of data for all stations still active or still archived in our current computer files as of 1989, from the time of each station's installation until its removal, or, if still an active instrument, until December 31, 1988. These composite plots have the same horizontal scale (time = 1966-1988) and vertical scale (1 unit = 20 mm) for easy visual comparisons, and appear as separate plates accompanying this report. Plate 1 presents data for the San Andreas fault from San Juan Bautista to Melendy Ranch, south of Hollister. Plate 2 shows data from San Benito south to Palmdale, omitting the Parkfield areas but including the creepmeter in the Carrizo Plain; and Plate 3 is devoted to the creepmeters in Parkfield. Plate 4 displays data for the Hayward and Calaveras faults. More detailed information for any station or stations is available upon request.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Three noteworthy developments have been observed in the creepmeter data since our last catalog (*Schulz and others, 1982*). The first was the dramatic effect produced by the Coalinga magnitude 6.5 earthquake of May 2, 1983, on creep on the San Andreas fault at Parkfield, 35 km distant from the earthquake source (*Mavko and others, 1985; Schulz and others, in press*). Creepmeters from TWR1 (Twisselman Ranch) south of Parkfield to XSJ2 (San Juan Bautista) 200 km north of Parkfield recorded coseismic steps, followed by varying periods of retardation in right-lateral creep along the San Andreas fault recorded at creepmeters from BIT1 (Bitterwater) to XGH1 (Gold Hill) (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5). A reversal from right-lateral to left-lateral creep at one Parkfield creepmeter (XMM1, Middle Mountain) persisted until a sequence of small earthquakes occurred in summer, 1984, directly under the station (*Poley and others, 1987*). Right-lateral creep then resumed at a rate reduced from the pre-1983 average. The longest retardation, at XGH1, Gold Hill, finally ended in summer, 1986, three years after the Coalinga earthquake. To date (1989), rates at all Parkfield creepmeters but two (XPK1, Parkfield; XGH1, Gold Hill) remain less than the pre-Coalinga average rates (Figure 5, Plate 3). For creepmeters still recording reduced creep rates, slip deficits as of January 1, 1989 ranged from 14 to 50 mm, suggesting a possible delay in the projected occurrence of the next Parkfield earthquake of from 8.5 to 30 months. However, the highest slip deficits appear in data from creepmeters installed after 1976, while lower deficits appear in data from creepmeters installed seven years earlier. If longer data sets can provide more confidence, the next Parkfield earthquake may only be delayed from 8.5 to 14 months. This conclusion assumes the Coalinga earthquake was not, in fact, the anticipated Parkfield earthquake.

The second new observation of interest also comes from the Parkfield area. After the last "characteristic" Parkfield earthquake (June 27, 1966, magnitude 5.5), surface ruptures

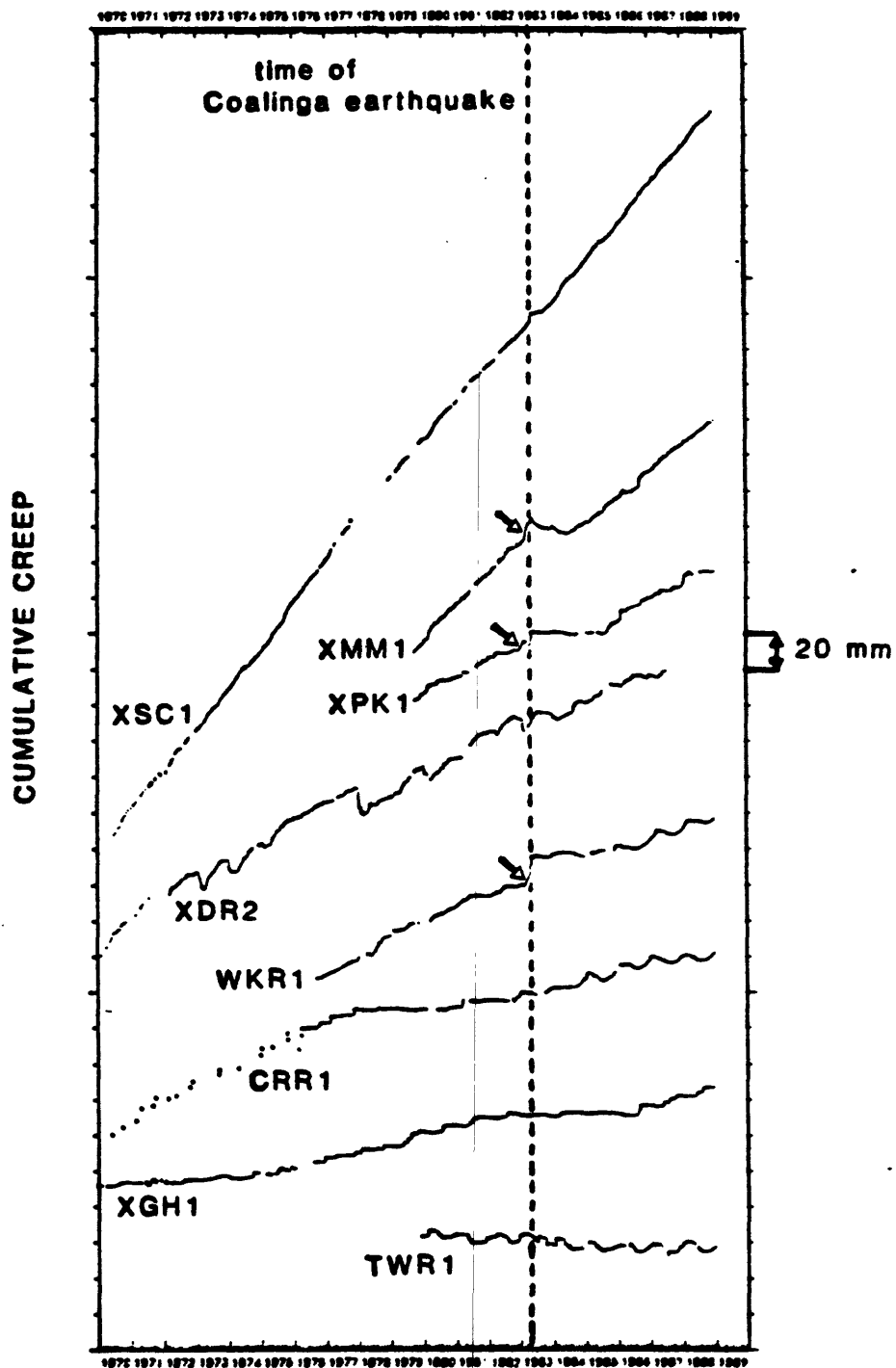


Figure 5.

Plots of cumulative creep from the 8 Parkfield creepmeters operating at the time of the magnitude 6.5 earthquake at Coalinga, California on May 2, 1983. Stations are arranged from north to south along the fault. Large surges in creep were recorded at 3 sites (XMM1, XPK1, and WKR1) during the extremely wet winter preceding the earthquake (arrows). Right-lateral coseismic steps ranging from 0.50 to 8.22 mm were recorded on May 2 by 6 of the more northern creepmeters, while the 2 southern creepmeters (XGH1 and TWR1) recorded left-lateral coseismic steps of -0.19 and -0.75 mm, respectively. Creep rates at the creepmeters were sharply affected for up to 3 years following the earthquake (see Plate 3).

were mapped along the main trace of the San Andreas fault from Middle Mountain on the north to just south of Highway 46, 29 km south of Parkfield (*Brown and others, 1967*) (Figure 4). Surface ruptures were also discovered on a trace approximately 1 km to the southwest of the main trace, for a distance of 12 km (Figure 4). This branch of the fault was named the Southwest Trace (*Brown and others, 1967*). Near-fault movement was not routinely monitored until 1983, when special survey lines (alinement arrays) were installed at two locations on the trace. Movement at those sites measured during the next 3 years was greater than could be accounted for by observational errors, and in 1986–87 two more arrays and two creepmeters (XRSW, Roberson Southwest, and XHSW, Hearst Southwest) were installed on the trace. After 2 years of operation, the Roberson creepmeter shows an overall right-lateral trend of 2.3 mm/yr, while the Hearst creepmeter shows a left-lateral trend of 3.5 mm/yr (Figure 6). A model for transfer of some motion from the main trace to the Southwest Trace has been postulated by *Wilmeshier* (in review), who also suggests the Southwest Trace is actually a series of traces providing step-over of movement from the San Andreas main trace to as-yet unidentified traces farther west.

The third new item of interest comes from intensive instrumentation of the Parkfield area for the prediction experiment that has allowed comparison of creepmeter data with that from other close-by geophysical instruments. At one particularly sensitive site on Middle Mountain in Parkfield, an interesting interaction has appeared between surface fault creep, changes in water level in a nearby well, and seismic activity. The first significant observation was an apparent 90-day periodicity between large drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain coincident with significant (> 0.5 mm) creep events on one or both of two Middle Mountain creepmeters—XMM1, 0.7 km northwest of the well, and XMD1, 1.8 km southeast of the well (*Roeloffs and others, 1989*). This periodicity continued from January to October, 1987, with amplitude of the water level drops and cumulative creep decreasing with time. Between October 1987 and November 1988, periodicity was altered by combination water-level drops/creep events occurring within the 90-day windows. In mid-1989, it was discovered that magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes had occurred in the Middle Mountain area within ± 10 days of each of the larger water level drops during 1987, and, perhaps more significantly, the period when the 90-day cycle was disturbed coincided with a 16-month hiatus in earthquakes greater than 2.0 in the area (8/3/87–11/10/88). Shortly after the largest water level drop to date in October 1988 and the return of the magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes in November, 1988, the 90-day cycle began to appear again.

Figure 7 shows amplitudes of the water level drops (solid circles), and amounts of cumulative slip as of those dates at XMM1 creepmeter (open circles). The amplitude of any creep event at the time of a water level drop is included in the amount of cumulative creep shown on that date. At the bottom of the plot appears a tally of the number of earthquakes of all magnitudes that occurred in the fault segment under Middle Mountain that is considered the Preparation Zone for the next Parkfield earthquake. Stars above the tally line represent earthquakes of magnitude 2 or greater. Table 3 lists dates and amplitudes of water level drops and any coincidental creep events at XMM1 and/or XMD1 creepmeters, as well as magnitude 2 or greater earthquakes under Middle Mountain within

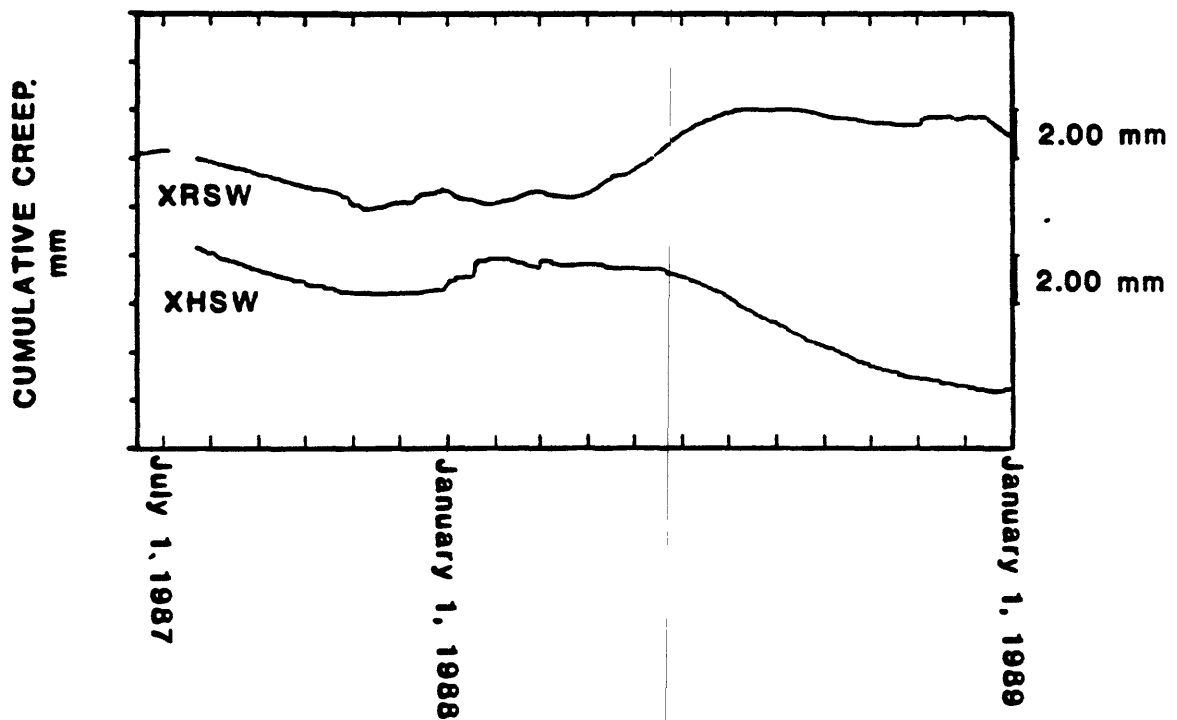


Figure 6.

Cumulative creep recorded at the two new creepmeters on the Southwest Trace of the San Andreas fault in Parkfield between July, 1987 and December, 1988. XRSW (*Roberson southwest*) creepmeter is 7.6 km northeast of XHSW (*Hearst southwest*) and the divergent directions of slip they record supports the possibility that the Southwest Trace may consist of two or more traces (see text).

WATER LEVEL DROPS, CUMULATIVE CREEP, AND SEISMICITY MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, PARKFIELD 1/1/87 - 3/15/89

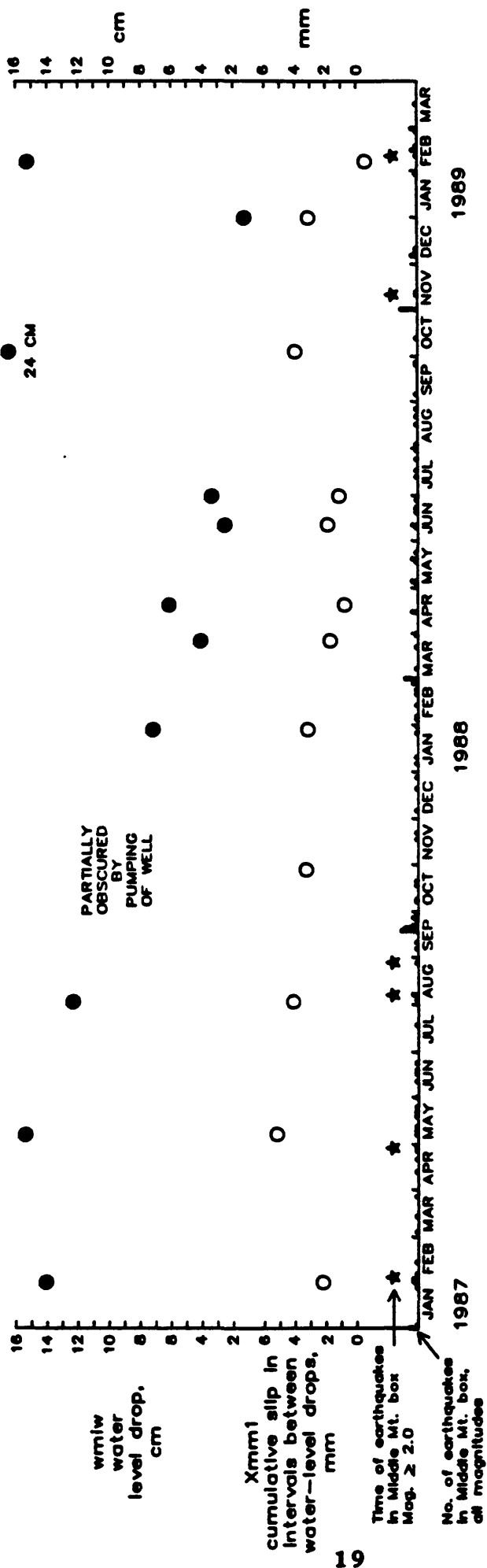


Figure 7.

Comparison of amplitude of water level drops in wmiw (Middle Mountain) deep well with cumulative creep recorded at XMM1 (Middle Mountain) creepmeter and seismicity in the Middle Mountain preparation zone, where foreshocks to the next characteristic Parkfield earthquake are expected to occur. Wmiw well is located 0.32 km southeast of XMM1 and 2.05 km northwest of XMD1, and is thought to be slightly east of the creeping fault zone. Solid circles represent the amplitude of water-level drops in centimeters. Regular circles indicate the amount of cumulative creep between drops, including the amplitude of any creep event coincident with the water-level drop (see Table 3). The dots along the axis represent a tally of earthquakes of all magnitudes in the Middle Mountain preparation zone; the stars represent earthquakes in the preparation zone with a magnitude ≥ 2.0 . As Spring of 1989 began, periodicity of water-level drops and magnitude ≥ 2.0 earthquakes seen during the first half of 1987 appeared to be returning.

Table 3.

Water Level drop, wmiw	Amplitude cm	Event XMM1	Event XMDI	Mag. ≥ 2, ± 10 Days
2/1/87	14.1	X		X
5/7/87	15.4	X	X	X
8/3/87	12.3	X	X	X
10/28/87	*	X	X	
1/28/87	7.2		X	
3/28/88	4.1	X		
4/17/88	6.1		X	
6/11/88	2.5	X		
6/30/88	3.4		X	
10/3/88	24.0	X	X	
1/1/89	1.2			
2/6/89	15.2	X		X

***Partially obscured by pumping of well.**

± 10 days of the water-level drops. Details of the relationship of surface fault creep to strain changes at depth and to seismicity may be appearing in data from the instrumental networks around Middle Mountain in Parkfield.

Of general interest are the long-term composite plots (Plates 1-4) accompanying this report. On plates 1, 2, and 3, the creepmeters are arranged from north to south along the San Andreas fault, and the reader will see south of the San Francisco peninsula "locked" segment the onset of creep at the San Juan Bautista instruments (7 mm/yr, Plate 1), the increase of creep rates through central California that peaks at XSR2 north of Parkfield (28 mm/yr, Plate 2), the decay in creep rate at the end of Cholame Valley south of Parkfield, where the fault again becomes "locked" (XWT1, X461, TWR1, Plate 3), and the lack of right-lateral creep in the Carrizo Plain and at Palmdale (XPH1, XUL1, XWR1, Plate 2).

On the Hayward-Calaveras fault system, the creep rate gradually increases from 1.3 mm/yr at Berkeley (XUB1) to 5 mm/yr in downtown Hollister (HLS1, Plate 4). South of Hollister, the Calaveras fault splays out into several traces before joining the San Andreas fault.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX A - CRR1 DATA SOURCES

1966-1979 data points for CRR1 creepmeter have been taken from the following four sources:

(1) *Wallace, R.E. and E.F. Roth (1967)*, Rates and patterns of progressive deformation, in the Parkfield-Cholame California Earthquakes of June-August, 1966: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 579, pp 23-40.

The white centerline of Highway 46 near Cholame had been repainted June 6, 1966, and was thought to be undisturbed prior to the earthquakes on June 27. After the earthquakes, Wallace and Roth measured the offset in the centerline where the highway crosses the San Andreas fault just east of Cholame.

By 7 a.m. PDT June 28, 1966, displacement =	1.8 in. (45.7 mm)
June 30	3.0 in (76.2 mm)
July 6, July 7	4.0 in. (101.6 mm)
July 13	4.3 in. (109.2 mm)
August 4	4.7 in. (119.4 mm)

The millimeter values were used to start the cumulative-reading file for CRR1.

(2) *Smith, S.W. and Wyss, M. (1968)*, Displacement on the San Andreas fault subsequent to the 1966 Parkfield earthquake: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, v. 58, pp. 1955-1973.

This paper describes the small-scale geodetic networks that were established across the fault trace on June 29, June 30, and July 1, 1966 and a strainmeter that was installed at Carr Ranch on July 4, and presents the continuous record obtained from the strainmeter from July 9 to September 18, 1966. We plotted data points from this record and used them as cumulative values, with the initial point (and reset value) set to start July 13 at the value of 109.2 mm, as measured by Wallace and Roth (above).

(3) *Scholz, C.H., Wyss, M. and Smith, S.W. (1969)*, Seismic and aseismic slip on the San Andreas fault: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 74, no. 8, pp 2049-2069.

In order to generate four data points between September 1966, when the strainmeter failed, and February 1967, when a new creepmeter was installed, we compared creepmeter data points during 1966, 1967, and 1968 from a plot in Smith and Wyss with geodetic values in Scholz's paper. For the 34 pairs of data points we compared, creepmeter values appeared to average $0.23 \pm .06$ of geodetic values and this ratio was used to calculate creepmeter data points for October 31, November 20, December 15, 1966, and January 4, 1967.

(4) *Goulty N.R. and Gilman, R. (1978), Repeated creep events on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield, California recorded by a strainmeter array: Journal of Geophysical Research v. 83, no. B11, pp. 5415–5419.*

Creepmeter data points for CRR1 from 1967 through 1976 were taken from a figure in the Goulty paper. Data points from 1976 to December 1979 were taken from field readings in Neil Goulty's field notebook, which he graciously turned over to us in 1979. Points after December, 1979, were taken from USGS field readings and on-site Rustrak records. The cumulative reset was added to all points.

Possible errors include:

1. Reading data points from creep plots: ± 2 mm
2. Reading data points from geodetic plots: ± 1.5 mm
3. Possible interpolation error, creep data from geodetic data: ± 1.9 mm (4 data points only)
4. Possible error by Wallace and Roth in measurements of coseismic and postseismic creep at Highway 46 immediately after earthquakes: ± 3.2 mm (early measurements). By August 1966, the white line was wearing away and accurate measuring had become more difficult.

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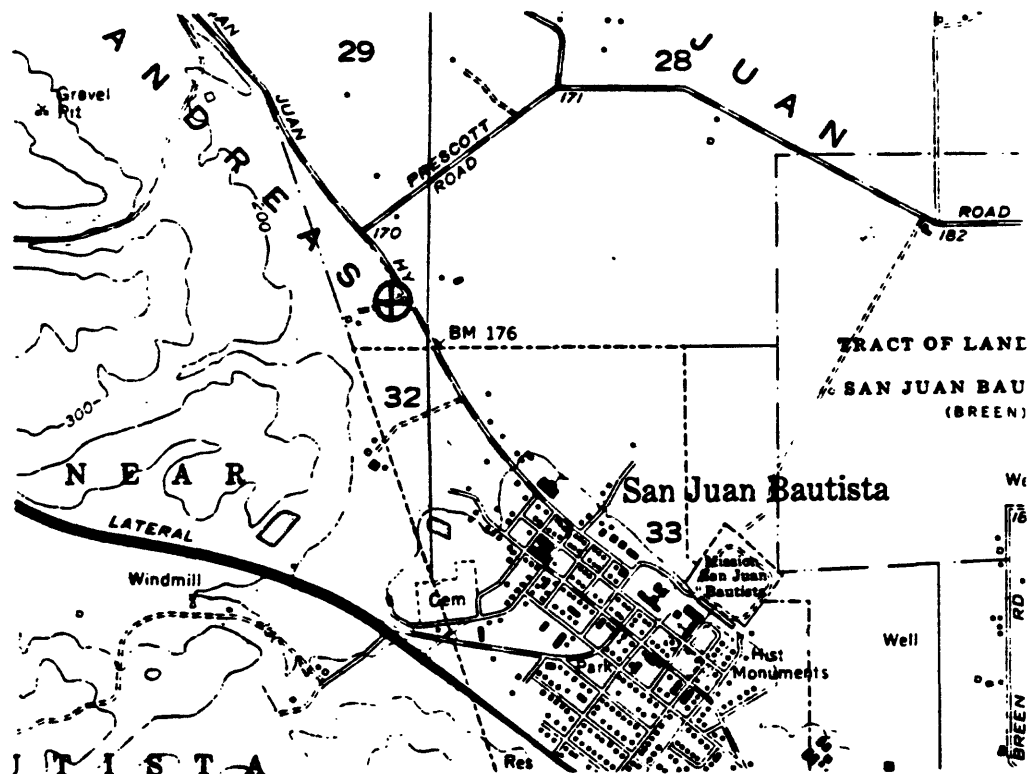
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STATION SJN1

Latitude 36° 51.3'
Longitude 121° 32.7'

Position 307.7 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The San Juan Bautista (Nyland Ranch) creepmeters were installed during August, 1968, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.4 km northwest of Mission San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried in alluvium a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor events of up to 1 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state long-term slip of about 8 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. SJN1 was destroyed in early 1980 during excavation of a broken water pipe, and a replacement instrument was installed in June, 1980. Measurements from a nearby alignment array were used to establish a starting point for the data from the new instrument. This instrument in turn was destroyed in summer, 1982, during installation of a natural gas line to the landowner's house. A replacement instrument was installed in August, 1982, but high ground water made operation of the instrument extremely difficult. The site was abandoned in August, 1985.



SAN JUAN BAUTISTA QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

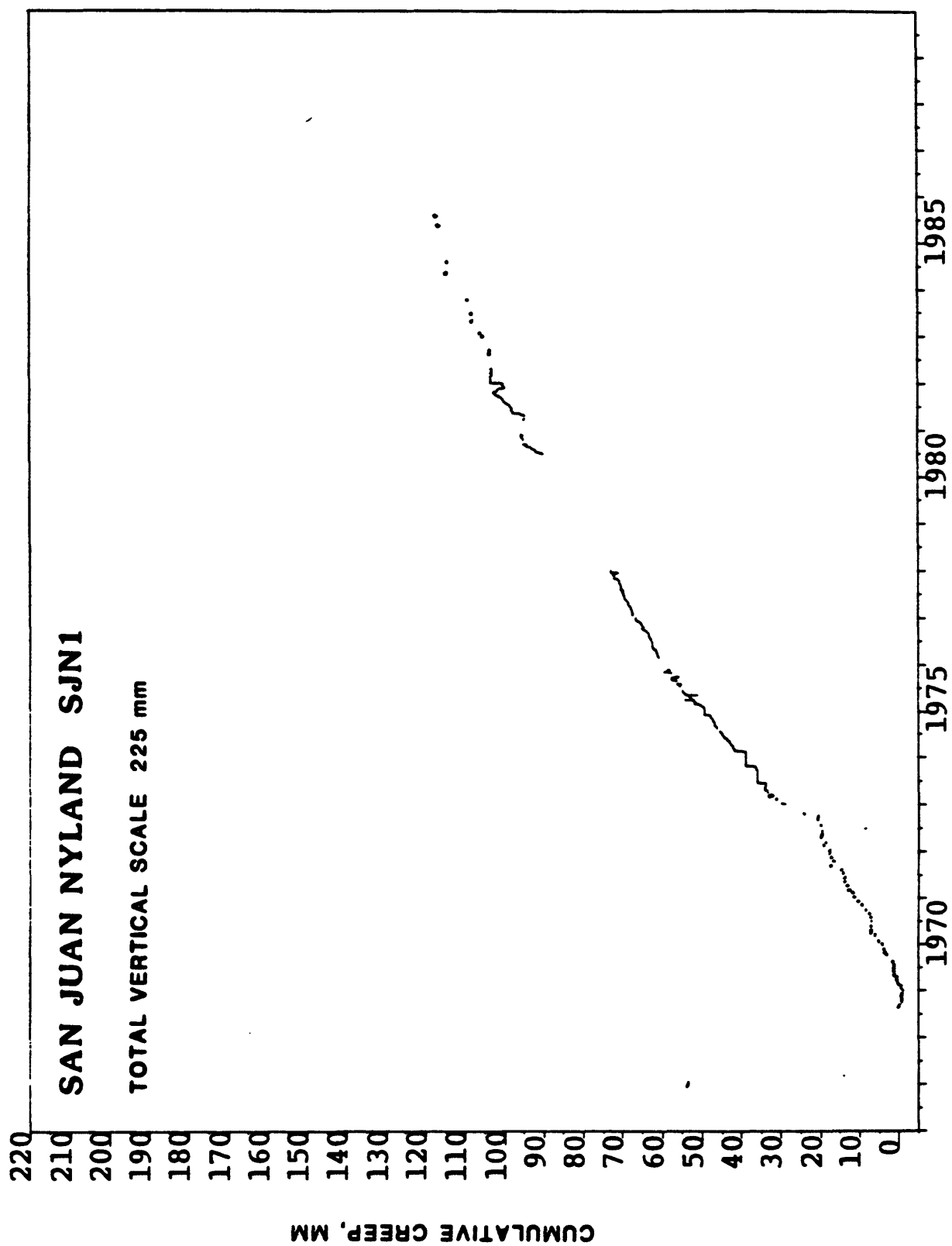
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION

SJN1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969	7	0.64	5	0.91	7	2.04	4	2.20	12	2.75	6	2.78
1970			3	6.66	10	7.62	15	8.47	26	8.47	29	8.46
1971	6	12.77	5	13.43	4	14.17	7	14.54	5	15.10	9	15.36
1972	17	18.99	15	20.31	14	20.17	18	21.29	16	20.98	16	21.07
1973	12	29.78	8	30.97	5	32.11	24	33.87	24	33.80		
1974			1	38.78	23	42.01			7	44.08		
1975	16	49.49	26	51.07								
1976			11	60.86								
1977	17	67.18	10	67.55	19	68.20	14	68.51				
1978			27	73.81	27	74.08	24	74.46	24	76.72	20	76.05
1979					2	67.42						
1980					new instrument; trend extrapolated							
1981			10	93.38	9	94.94	17	95.29				
1982												
1983	20	105.91										
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

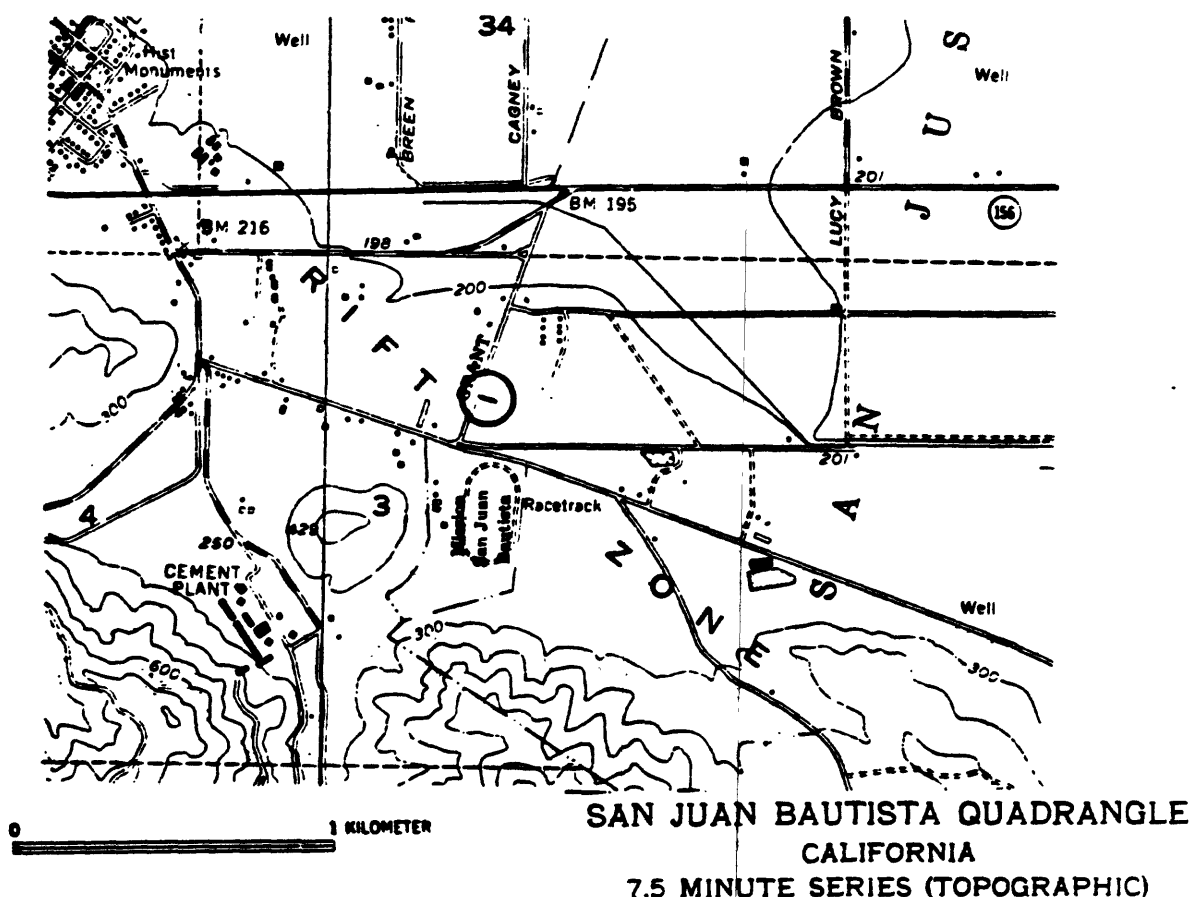


STATION XSJ2

Latitude 36° 50.2'
Longitude 121° 31.2'

Position 310.8 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The San Juan Bautista (Mission Vineyard Road) creepmeter was installed during November, 1974, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.7 km southeast of Mission San Juan Bautista as a replacement for a 10-meter wire instrument (XSJ1) that was destroyed during November, 1973. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a slight scarp on the northeast side of a shallow fault-line trough on a broad, low alluvial fan. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to about 5 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right- or left-lateral drift. Data from XSJ1 has been merged with that of XSJ2 to provide a semi-continuous record from 1969 to the present. The data gap between destruction of XSJ1 and installation of XSJ2 was bridged by extrapolation of the 1973 XSJ1 trend and data from a nearby alignment array. The average long-term creep rate is about 7 mm/yr.

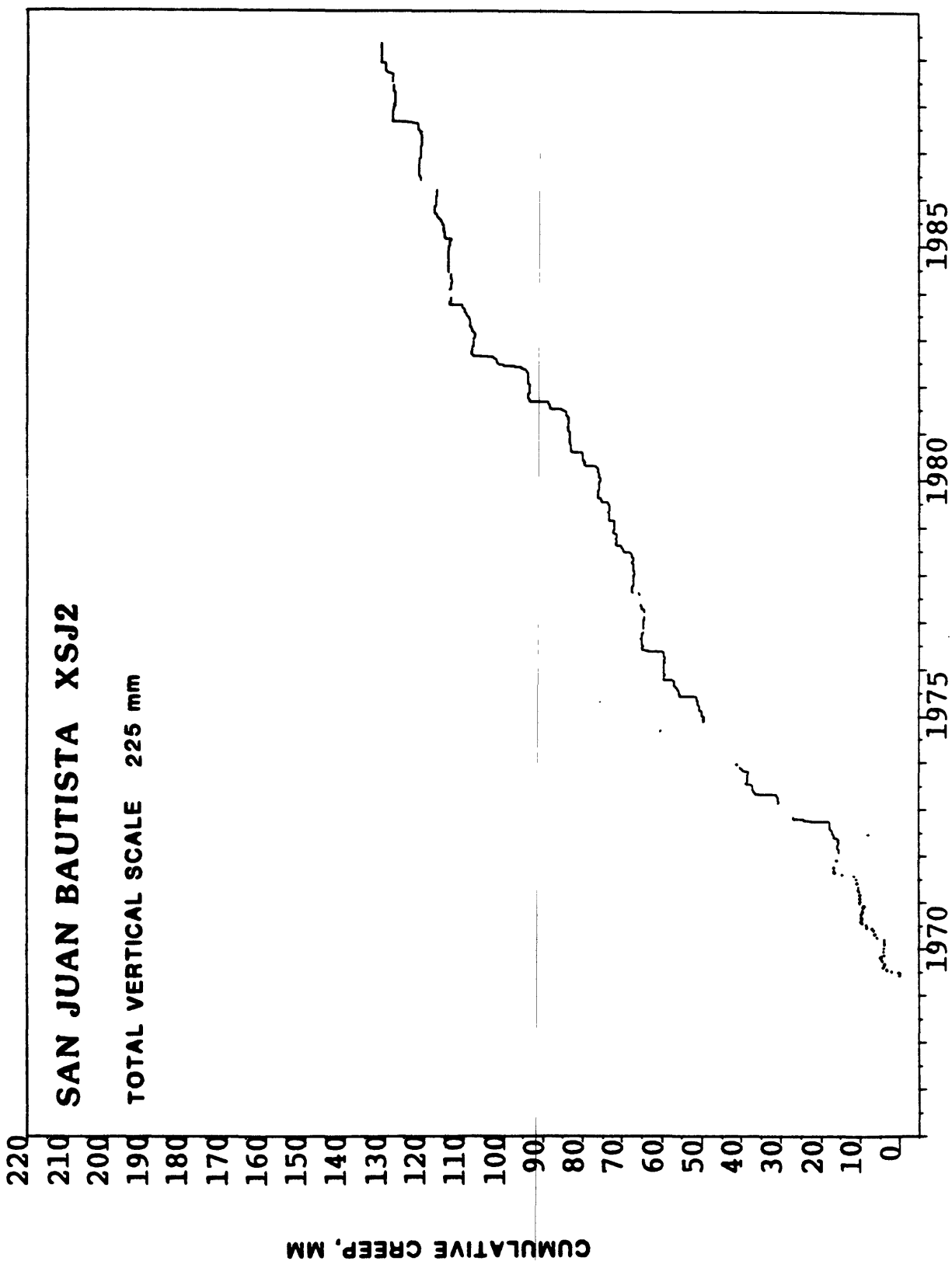


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XSJ2

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM		
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970	4	3.80	1	3.92	2	3.91	5	6.06			5	0.00	9	1.94	6	3.52	3	3.73	3	4.41	6	4.49	7	3.95
1971	3	9.82	7	9.91	7	10.14	1	10.29	9	10.42	4	10.57	8	10.85	6	11.46	9	16.42	3	16.22	26	15.65	2	15.64
1972	26	15.45	2	15.41	1	15.62	1	15.71	5	15.60	5	16.86	3	17.06	3	17.65	6	17.79	1	17.87	5	26.90		flooded
1973			22	30.74	2	30.69	5	30.88	1	36.35	5	37.01			1	38.57	10	38.30			9	39.82		destroyed
1974																new instrument; trend extrapolated				13	49	50	24	50.02
1975	14	50.00					12	50.83	22	51.32			8	55.87	15	56.87					19	59	50	
1976			3	59.48					13	59.87					19	64.99			13	64.76	4	64.78	8	64.59
1977	17	64.45			3	64.29	14	65.02					15	65.64	10	67.35	8	67.44	4	67.29	4	67.40	30	66.92
1978			27	67.51	27	67.48	24	68.58	24	67.86			19	70.12	23	71.89	15	71.82	11	71.89	16	72.92		
1979	6	72.30	5	72.20	2	72.44					6	72.86			9	75.91			22	76.82	16	76.02		
1980	4	75.89	27	76.19							4	79.93					4	82.94						
1981					9	83.51	17	83.88			1	84.05					8	93.45					4	82.96
1982			23	93.99							4	97.41					1	107.57					4	93.58
1983					28	108.03					30	109.02					9	109.97	4	113.38			30	107.56
1984	13	113.49					25	113.77	31	113.93			30	113.85					30	114.09				
1985	30	113.36							16	115.34			26	116.32	8	118.56					1	117.12		
1986	29	116.76					12	116.92	18	120.10	9	120.90			13	121.50					20	121.18		
1987			19	120.82					28	121.67					25	127.74					23	128.05		
1988			11	127.26					18	127.78	22	127.98			18	127.68					26	130.67		

*1972-73 data point determined from mechanical micrometer readings. Other 1972-73 entries are from on-site analog records. Pre-1972 and post-1973 entries are all based on micrometer readings.

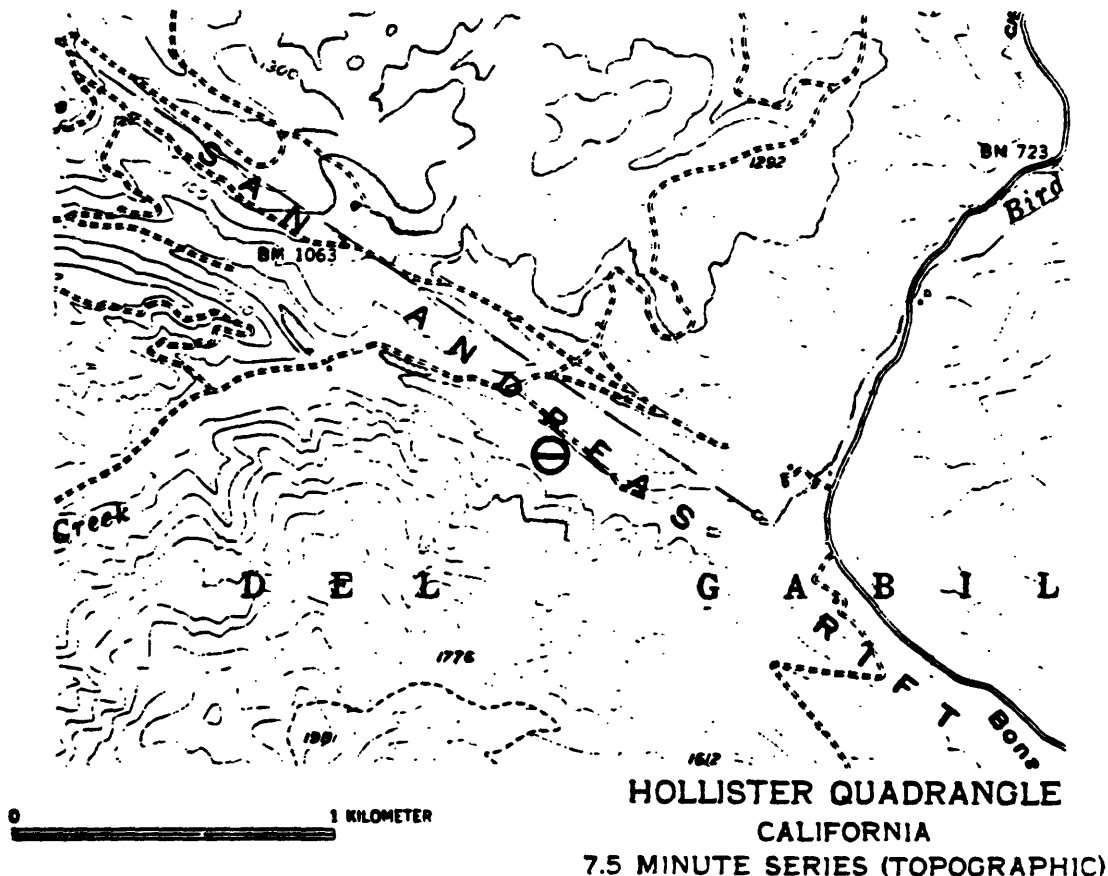


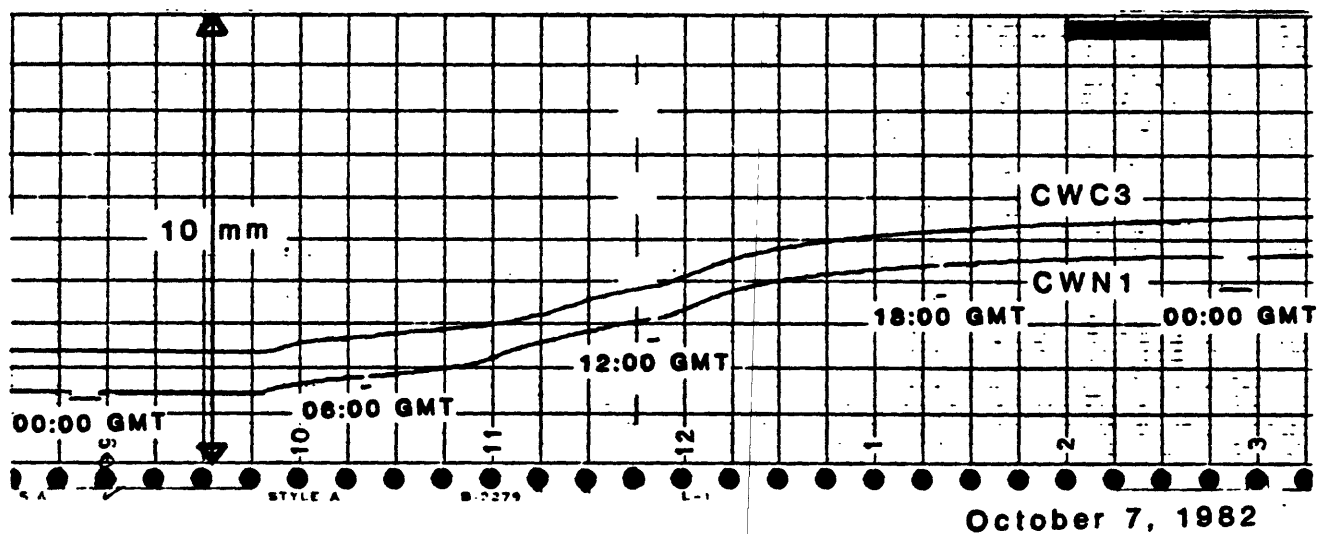
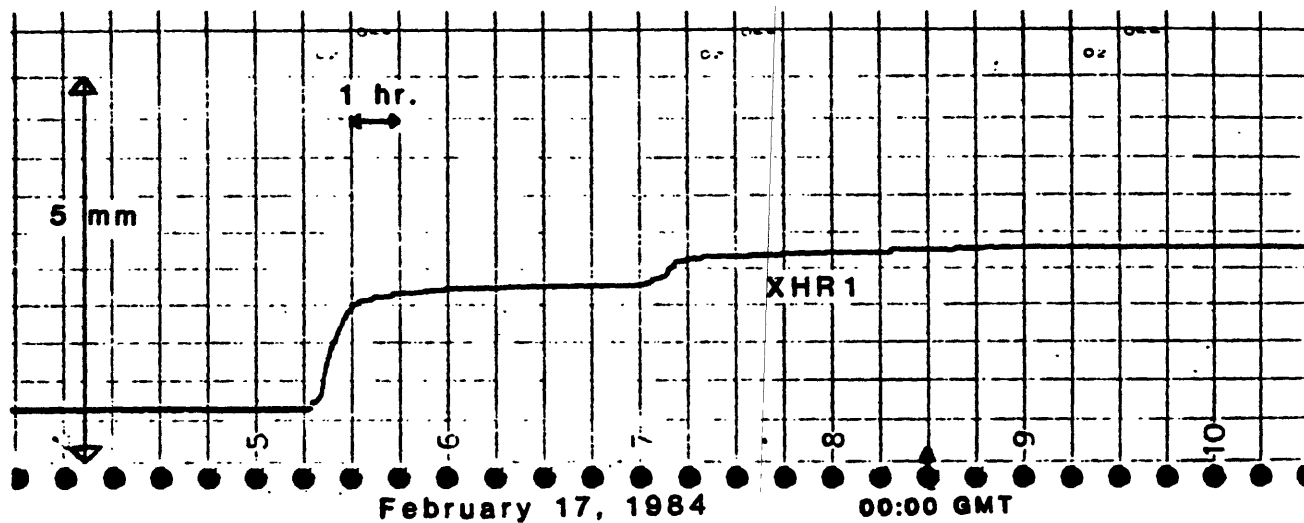
STATION HRS3, XHR1, XHR2

Latitude 36° 46.3'
Longitude 121° 25.3'

Position 321.9 km
30-meter wire, $\phi=22^\circ$

The Harris Ranch rod creepmeter (HRS1) was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 12.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface on the gentle slope of a stream terrace. In September, 1970, a second rod was installed (HRS3), and data presented here are from this second instrument and later replacements of it. HRS3 records show the effects of considerable instrumental friction. The instrument was replaced in July, 1980, by a new wire creepmeter, XHR1, which was plagued by periodic wire breakages. Zero was lost in late 1984, and a new specially-plated wire (XHR2) was installed in April, 1985, and the cumulative total restarted at 0. Creep events recorded by HRS3 rod had appeared as single friction steps. However, the more sensitive wire instruments XHR1 and XHR2 show single events to be two or more close-spaced events, similar to those frequently recorded at Cienega Winery (CWN1 and CWC3) creepmeters 4.1 km southeast down Cienega Valley from XHR2 (see illustration). The long-term creep rate at Harris Ranch has averaged from 6 mm/yr to 9 mm/yr, depending on the time period measured. Average rate during the last 3 years is 8.9 mm/yr. Slippage occurs in distinct events of 1 to 4 mm in size, with little movement between events.





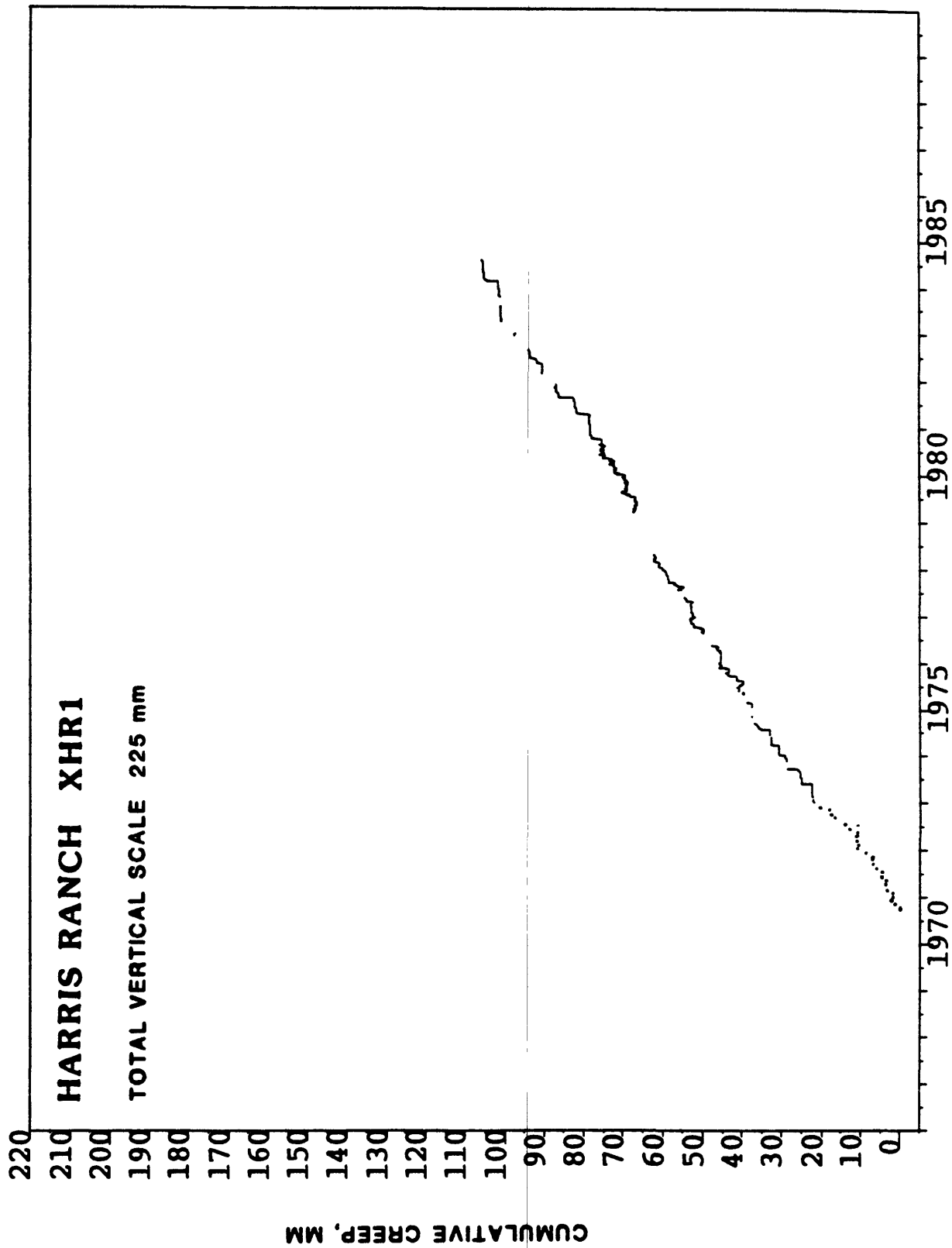
MULTIPLE CREEP EVENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF
CIENEGA VALLEY PORTION OF SAN ANDREAS FAULT

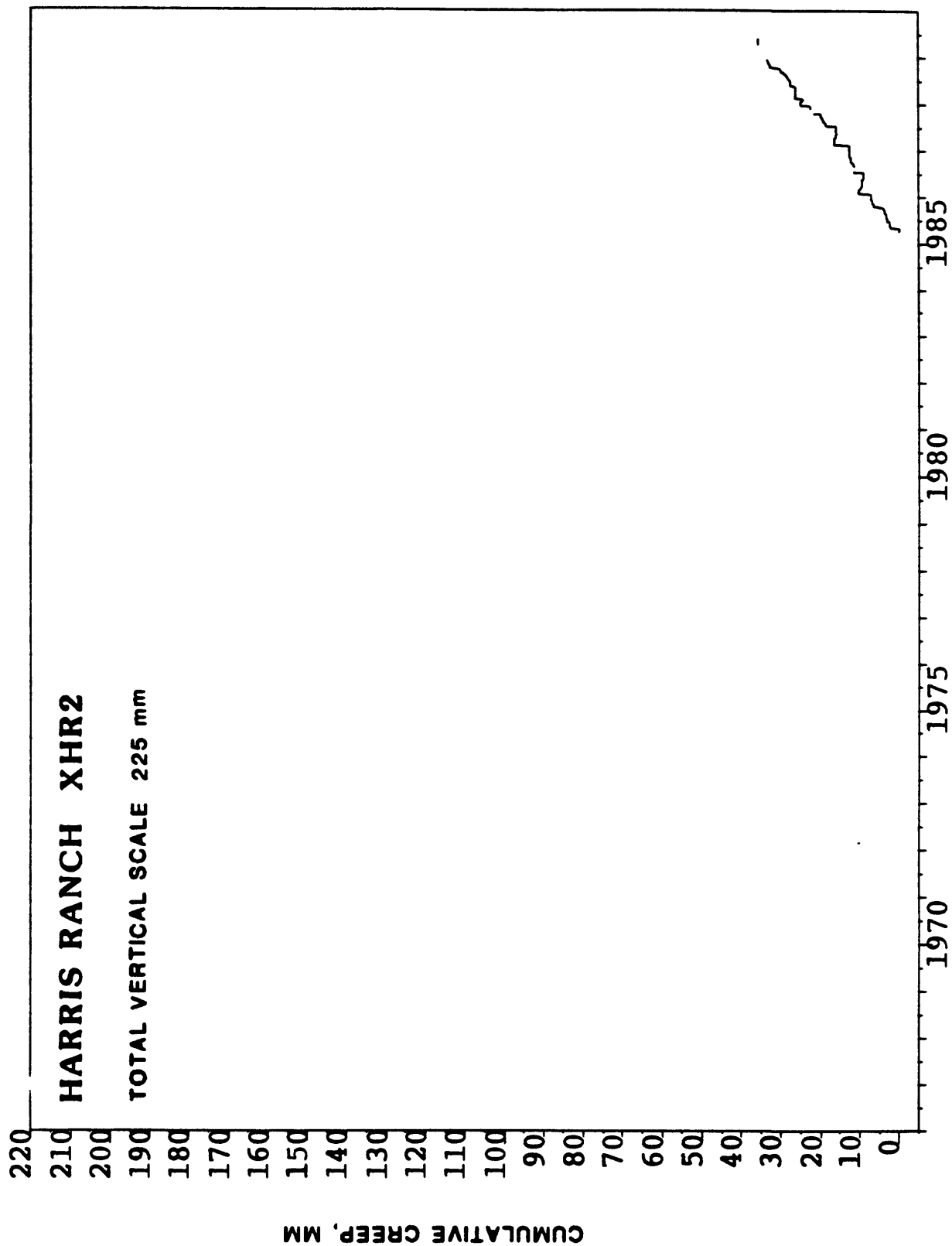
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION HRS3, XHR1, XHR2

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971	7	1.86	6	1.93	5	3.40	8	3.47	6	3.65	9	4.67
1972	18	10.62	16	10.66	15	11.07	20	10.95	17	10.96	17	12.65
1973	10	22.27	5	22.45	7	22.49			23	22.63		
1974	31	30.93			19	30.94						
1975	16	37.74	26	39.11								
1976			11	45.55								
1977	17	52.82										
1978	11	60.72										
1979												
1980												
1981												
1982	14	87.99	22	90.71								
1983												
1984	12	102.03										
1985												
1986	29	10.25										
1987												
1988												

Values for this station in earlier catalogs reflect use of a 45-degree angle correction. It was discovered during installation of XHR2 that the angle is really 22 degrees. Thus, the values in this table differ from values in earlier catalogs.



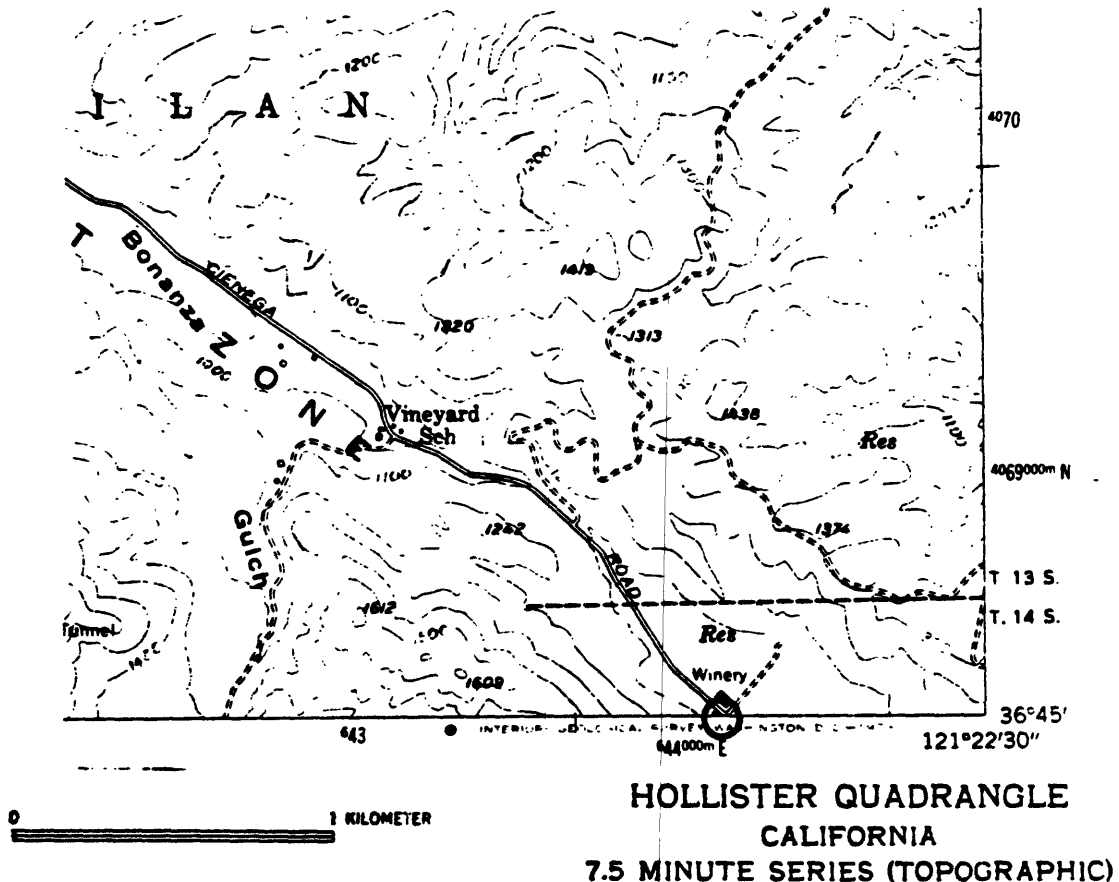


STATION CWN1

Latitude 36° 45.0'
Longitude 121° 23.1'

Position 326.0 km
15-cm beam, $\phi=0^\circ$

The Cienega Winery (North) creepmeter was installed during June, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at the Winery site 16.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation is near the northwest wall of the winery building. Components of the beam instrument are bolted to adjacent concrete slabs of the winery floor. The beam crosses a construction joint that is approximately parallel to, and centered over, the underlying fault trace. Outside of the building the fault trace is characterized by a line of prominent springs along a steep, northeast-facing scarp at the base of a broad high ridge. Creep activity at this site consists of distinct events of up to about 3.5 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 11.5 mm/yr.

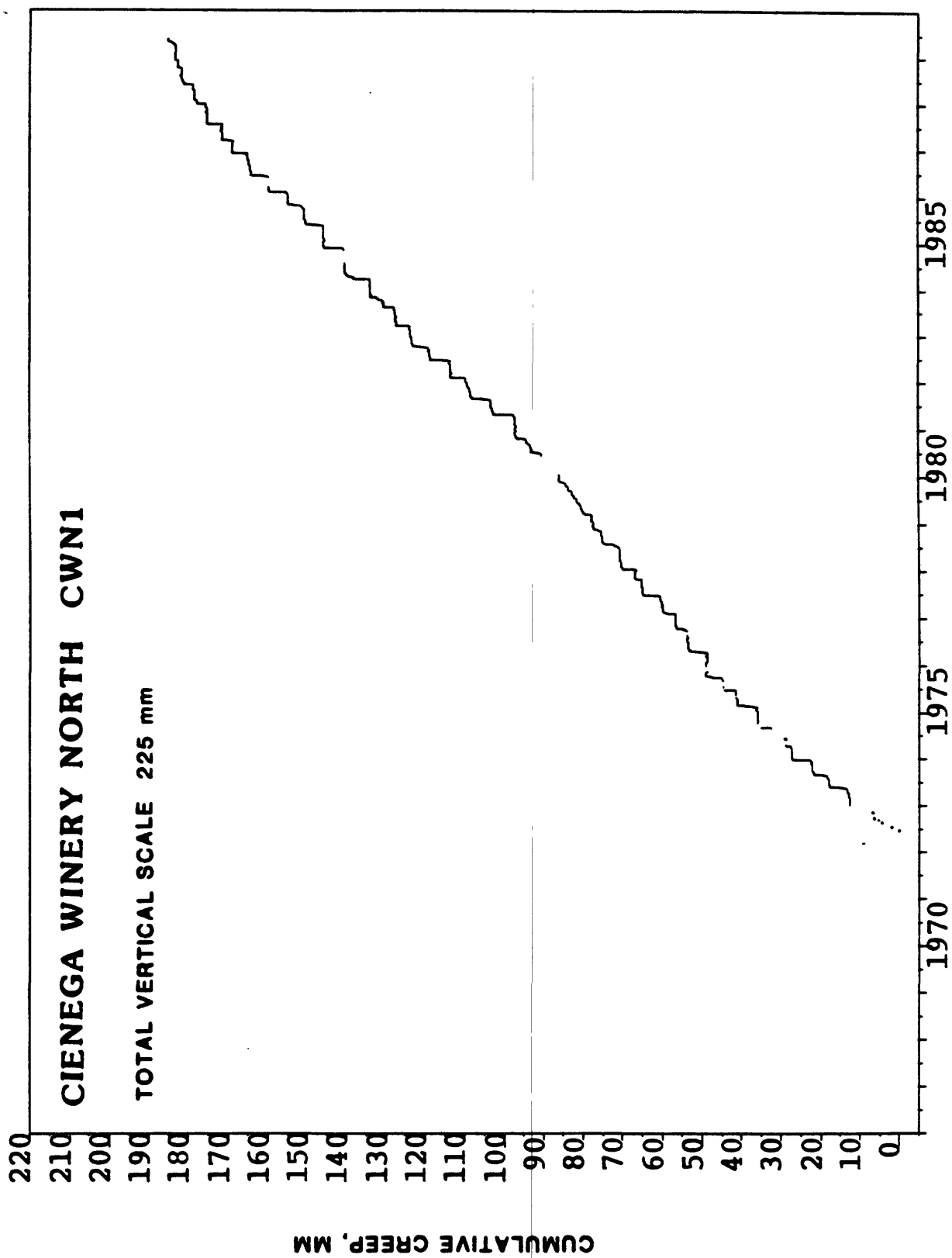


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION CWN1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971												
1972	10	12.49	6	12.67	7	12.82						
1973	17	22.17	26	37.39	23	13.83	26	2.09	7	6.24	27	6.81
1974	16	32.45	19	27.37	25	28.88	11	17.97	11	21.82	15	22.22
1975	16	45.49			7	37.64						
1976	17	56.41			12	49.84						
1977	11	69.98	27	70.47	14	59.76	18	64.65	17	53.77	1	55.86
1978					4	70.74			15	75.32	11	75.49
1979			2	77.85					9	74.86	16	77.10
1980	16	86.00	28	86.43	10	88.98			17	81.37	15	85.55
1981			9	97.56	1	90.48	1	93.11	4	94.11		
1982							20	103.48	4	108.32	30	109.34
1983			22	113.37			2	113.76	1	119.06		
1984	12	133.95	29	127.09	3	127.42	29	127.64	29	130.77		
1985	31	145.77			4	139.86			23	130.51		
1986	27	159.19			17	146.09	18	150.40	1	140.24	30	140.67
1987			12	159.64	21	159.77					8	140.68
1988					27	171.80					1	154.83
			18	169.23	19	178.42					20	168.96
			11	178.00							20	174.78
											23	182.77

Note: A non-tectonic left-lateral step of 5.09 mm reflected in the 1/16/75 reading was subtracted and the trend extrapolated to show consistent right-lateral movement.

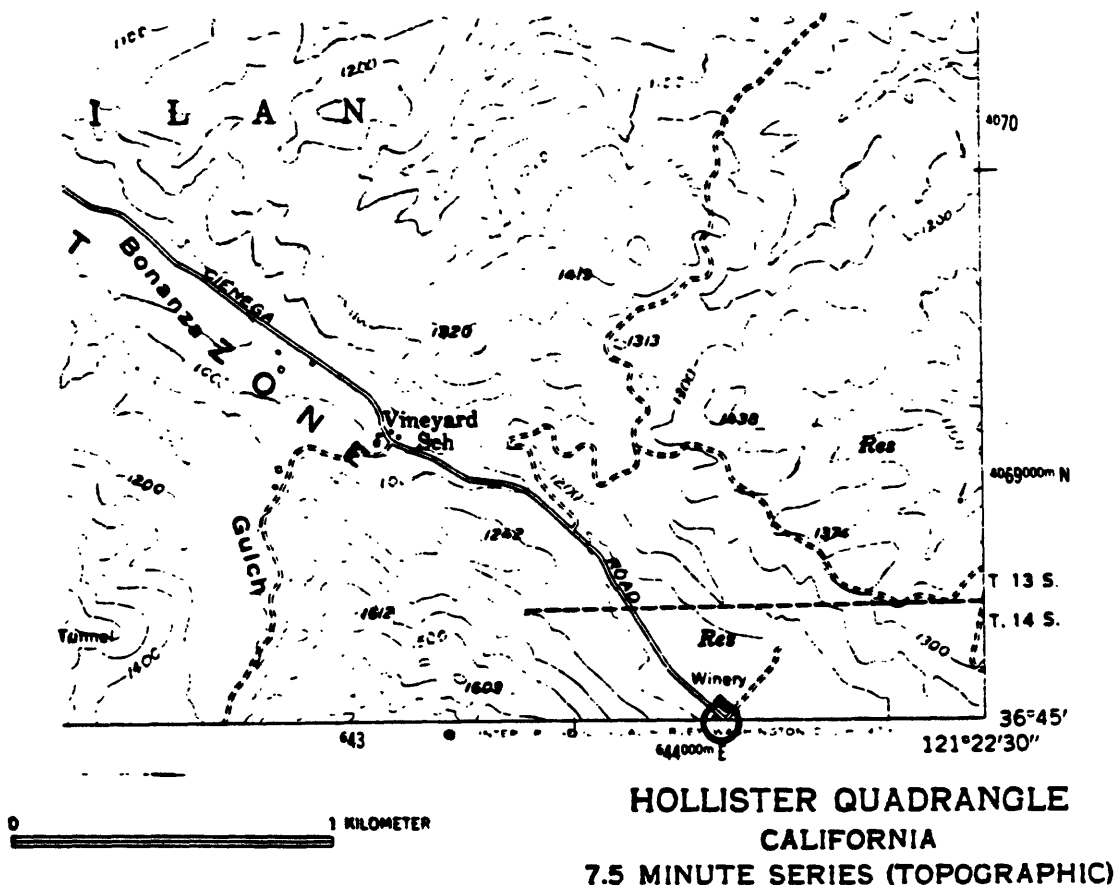


STATION CWC3

Latitude 36° 45.0'
Longitude 121° 23.1'

Position 326.0 km
15-cm beam, $\phi=0^\circ$

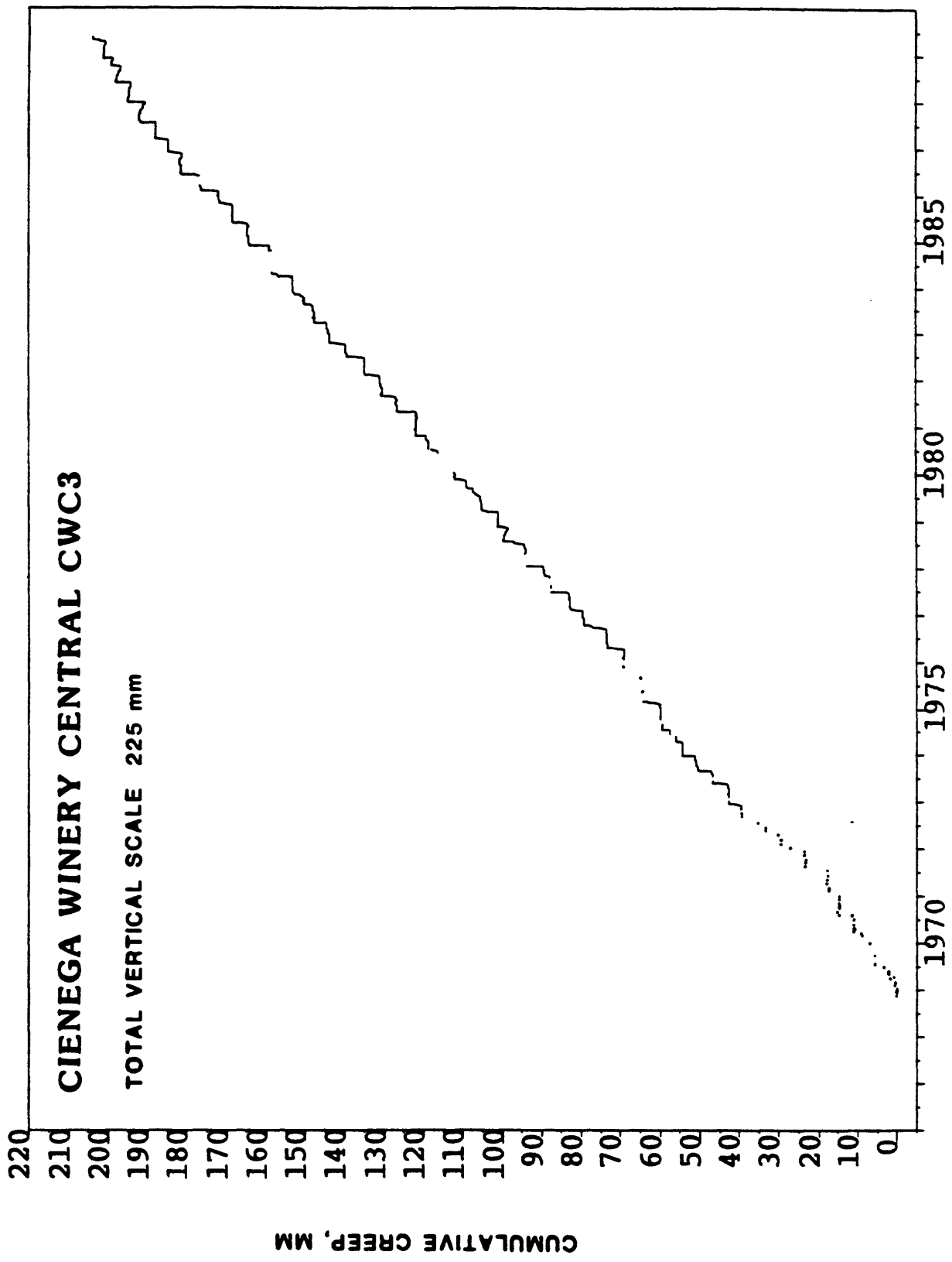
The Cienega Winery (Central) creepmeter was installed near the center of the winery building during October, 1968, as a replacement for an instrument installed by the University of California (Berkeley) in 1958. The CWC3 creepmeter was constructed in a manner similar to that described for CWN1, at a point 30 meters farther southeast along the same construction joint. Records from CWC3 and CWN1 are practically identical, except that some of the event amplitudes are slightly smaller at CWC3, and the long-term apparent creep rate from CWC3 records is usually somewhat lower, perhaps due to local complexities in the building at a strong crosswall attached to both floor slabs near the instrument.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION CWC3

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969	6	1.48	17	1.61	7	1.82	7	2.06	6	3.13	30	4.57
1970			3	8.33	9	8.35	28	10.72	26	10.73	29	10.81
1971	6	14.61	5	16.95	4	17.19	7	17.23	5	17.23	8	17.24
1972	17	26.84	15	29.05	13	29.20	19	29.83	16	32.94	16	33.06
1973	10	42.60	6	42.49	7	42.48			23	43.39		
1974	17	54.52			19	54.54						
1975	16	60.06	26	64.17					7	64.32		
1976	16	69.13							12	73.44		
1977	17	79.73							13	83.06	25	83.10
1978	11	93.99	27	94.19					19	94.26		
1979												
1980	16	111.86	28	111.93	11	112.00	24	116.02	28	116.24	19	116.29
1981												
1982			22	134.94								
1983												
1984	12	153.55										
1985	8	164.48										
1986	29	176.30										
1987												
1988												

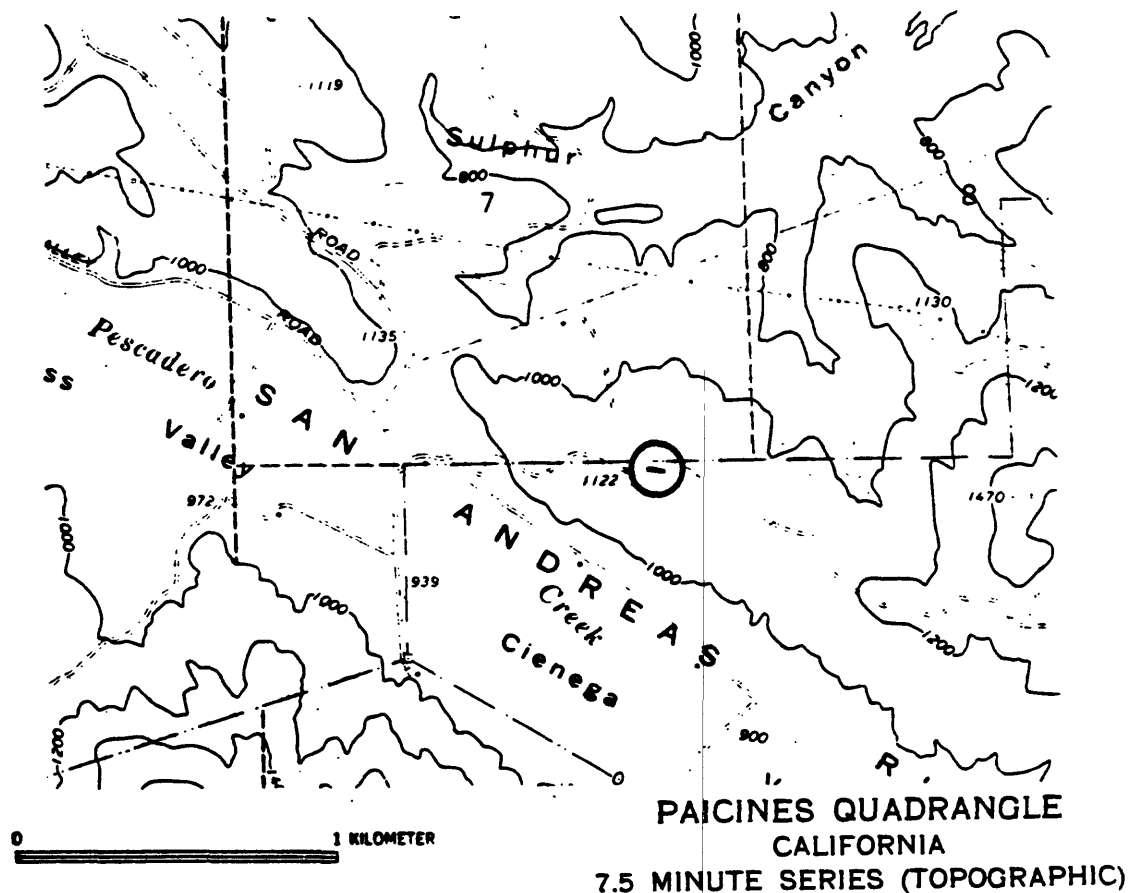


STATION XPR1

Latitude 36° 43.4'
Longitude 121° 20.9'

Position 330.0 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Paicines Ranch creepmeter was installed during April and May, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 20.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface within a prominent fault-line trough along the crest of a broad ridge. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to about 2.5 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of low- to moderate-rate right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate was about 13 mm/yr. The station was abandoned in 1979 at the request of the landowner.



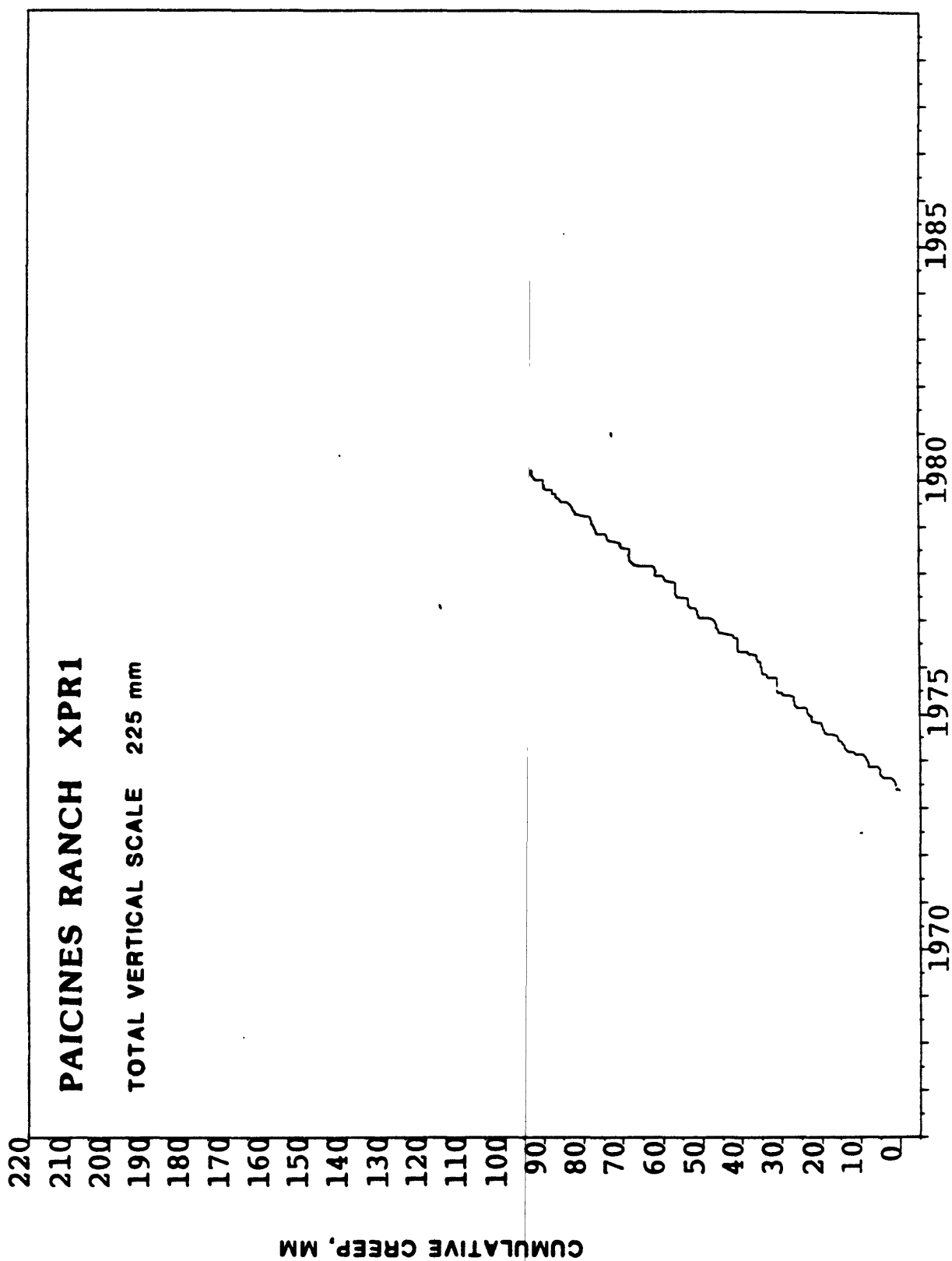
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION

XPRI

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974	25	8.86	8	9.19			4	13.79	20	14.71	22	0.00	27	1.19	1	1.47	13	4.98			7	5.41	20	8.23
1975							4	26.77	6	26.96			11	15.96	28	19.51			17	19.88			18	23.07
1976			10	35.99					12	41.03					19	42.01			5	45.97	4	46.50	16	46.95
1977	18	50.80			19	51.46	14	53.11					18	56.73	11	56.74			3	56.80				
1978	11	61.76					19	68.40					8	71.16							15	77.29		
1979					7	79.50					6	83.60									16	90.50	abandoned	
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

Station was abandoned in late 1979 at request of landowner.

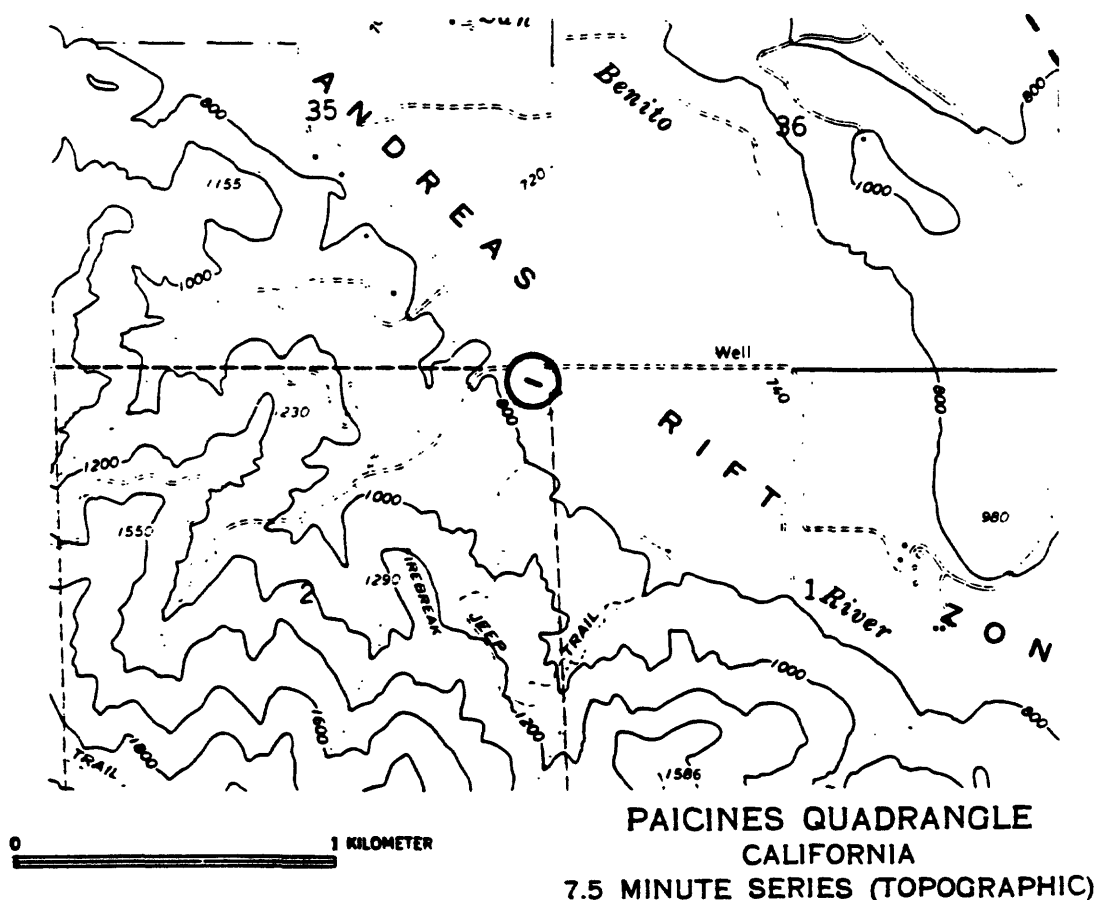


STATION XFL1

Latitude 36° 39.9'
Longitude 121° 16.3'

Position 339.4 km
27-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

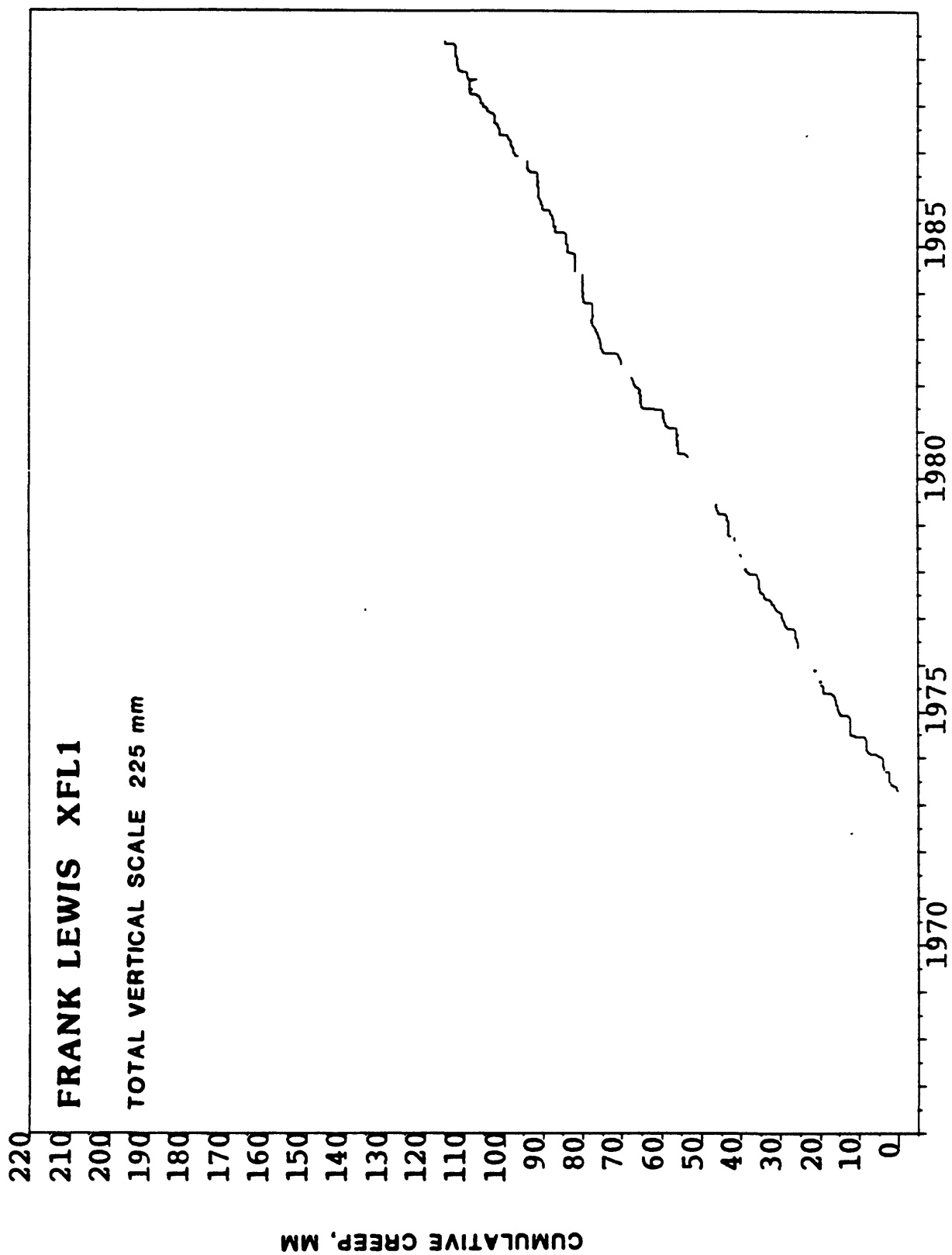
The Lewis Ranch creepmeter was installed during April, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 30.3 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a prominent scarp on the northeast side of a bedrock pressure ridge, adjacent to the southwest edge of an abandoned river channel. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct, gradual events of several days duration and up to about 3 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of low- to moderate-rate steady slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 7 mm/yr.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION: XFL1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970																									
1971																									
1972																									
1973							15	0.00			22	2.14	6	2.21	1	2.36		4	2.44			7	3.78	20	3.99
1974	28	5.52	8	7.36	11	7.97	4	8.01	20	8.22			11	12.31	28	12.24			16	12.37			18	16.03	
1975			12	15.56			12	16.04	6	16.30			29	19.54	16	19.55					18	21.23			
1976			10	21.80					5	25.22					19	26.00				6	27.82	4	28.63	16	29.22
1977	18	29.55			19	31.30	14	31.78					18	34.77	12	34.50				4	35.31	16	35.58		
1978	11	38.72					19	39.86			20	40.41			8	41.11	21	41.11			15	43.18			
1979					7	43.75					6	46.62				17	47.92					16	49.79		
1980					20	51.68	24	52.29			5	53.30					4	55.89					8	56.21	
1981					9	59.32					2	60.34					9	64.71					4	65.87	
1982			22	67.02							4	69.96					1	73.15					30	75.57	
1983					29	76.52					30	77.40					29	77.63							
1984	12	79.64							31	81.88			31	82.07					30	83.71					
1985	31	83.97					11	87.00	17	87.32			25	87.88							1	90.42			
1986			6	91.16					21	91.34					13	93.79					20	96.38			
1987			18	98.07					27	101.31					25	102.31					20	104.69			
1988			12	106.14					18	109.29					30	109.68					29	112.19			

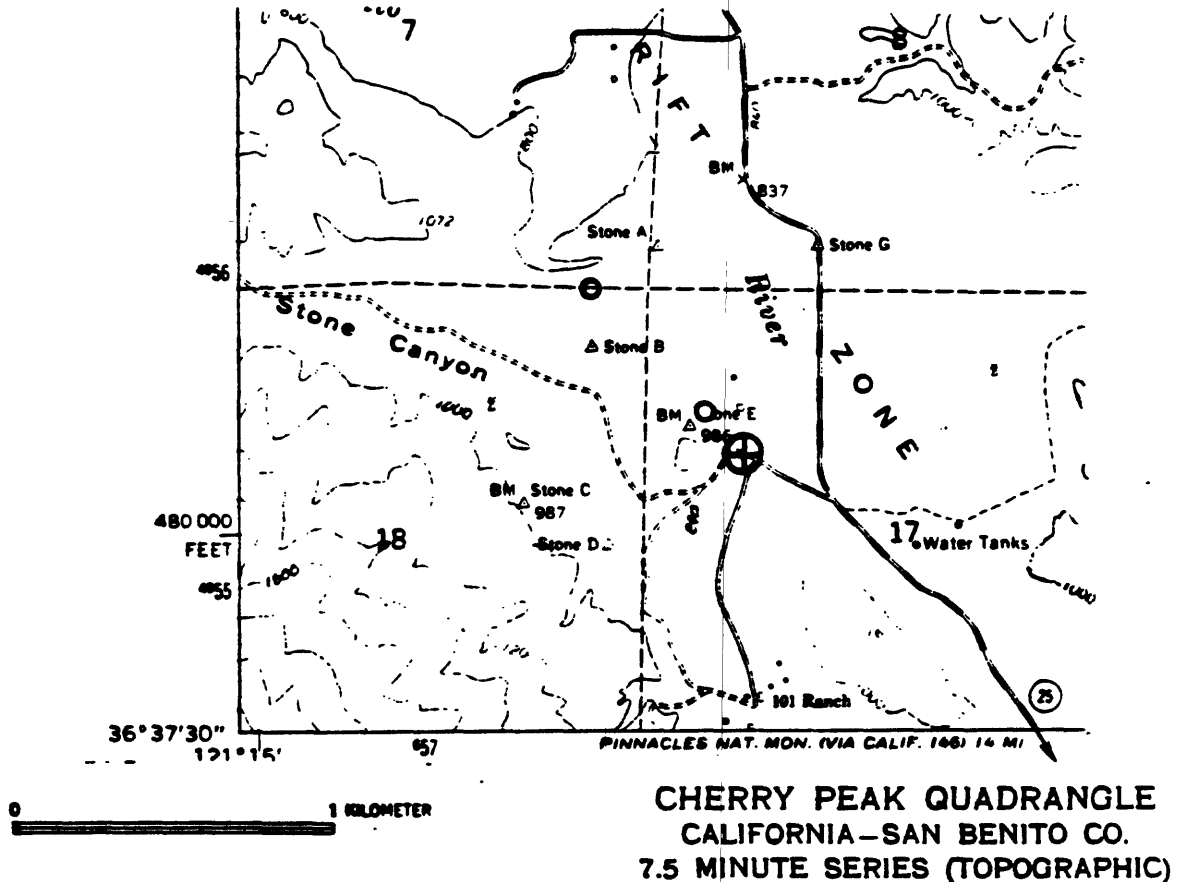


STATION SCRI

Latitude 36° 37.9'
Longitude 121° 13.9'

Position 344.9 km
10-12 meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

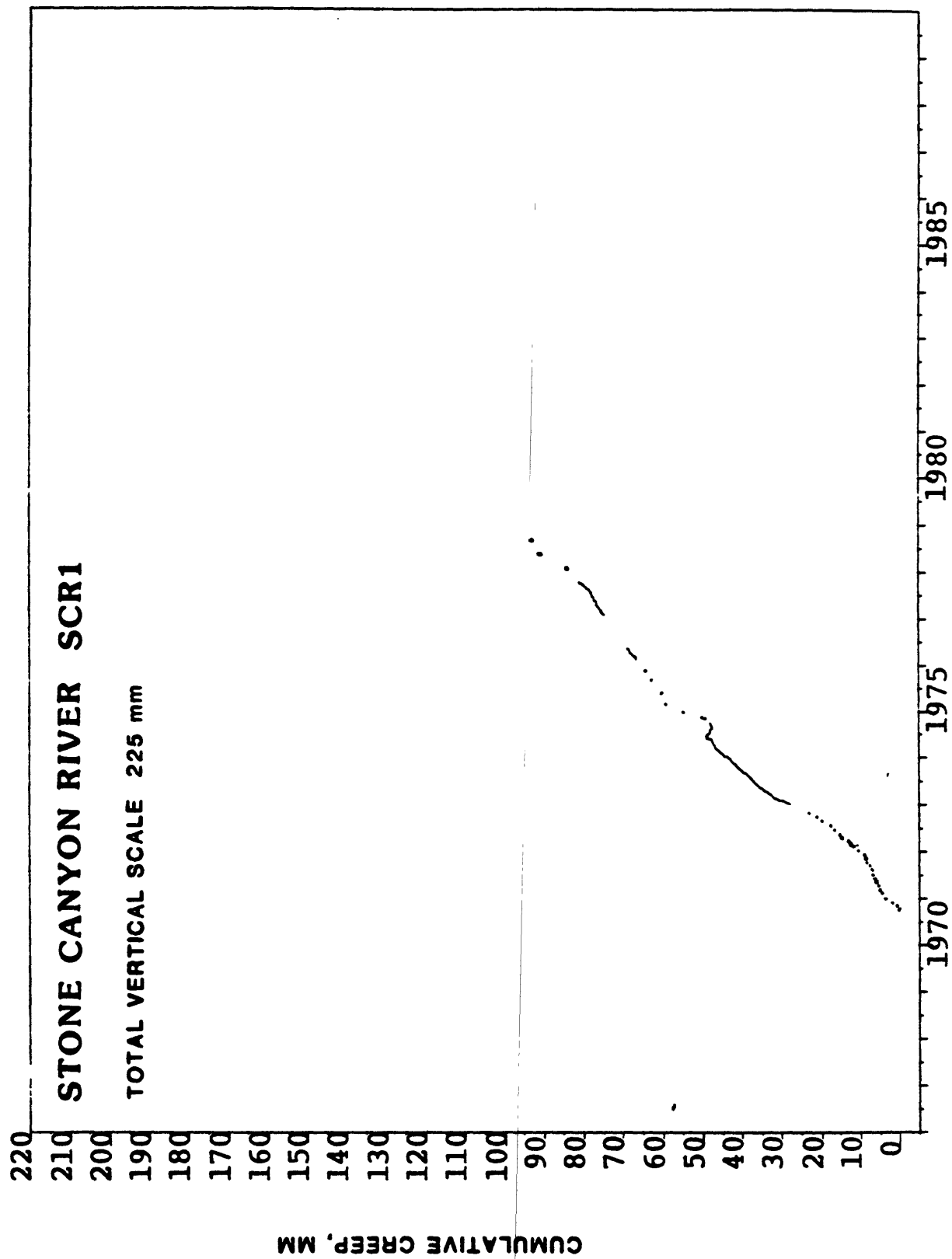
The Stone Canyon River (101 Ranch) creepmeters were installed during September, 1970, on the San Andreas fault at a site 35.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface on a river terrace of the San Benito River. Creep activity at this site was composed of almost steady-state slip at an average long-term rate of about 11 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. The instruments were accidentally destroyed by earthmoving equipment in 1978.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION SCRI

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971	6	3.47	5	4.27	4	4.80	6	5.28	4	5.75	8	6.45	8	6.68	11	6.90	24	0.00			3	0.51	2	1.97
1972	17	10.68	15	11.44	13	12.35	19	14.31	15	15.18	15	16.24	26	17.41			15	7.45	13	7.99	18	8.61	15	9.16
1973	11	28.35	7	30.38	6	32.29			23	35.58			11	37.41			4	19.66	4	20.86	29	25.13		
1974	14	44.62			21	46.84			31	48.82	5	49.10			20	47.55	12	39.63			19	41.95		
1975			17	59.36					20	60.14					22	62.54			30	49.38	7	49.95	18	54.90
1976			10	66.63					11	68.75					18	70.38					6	64.24		
1977	18	74.70			19	75.83	14	76.47					19	78.23	12	79.01			4	80.71	17	81.69		
1978	11	83.96							2	90.61					8	92.73		destroyed						
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

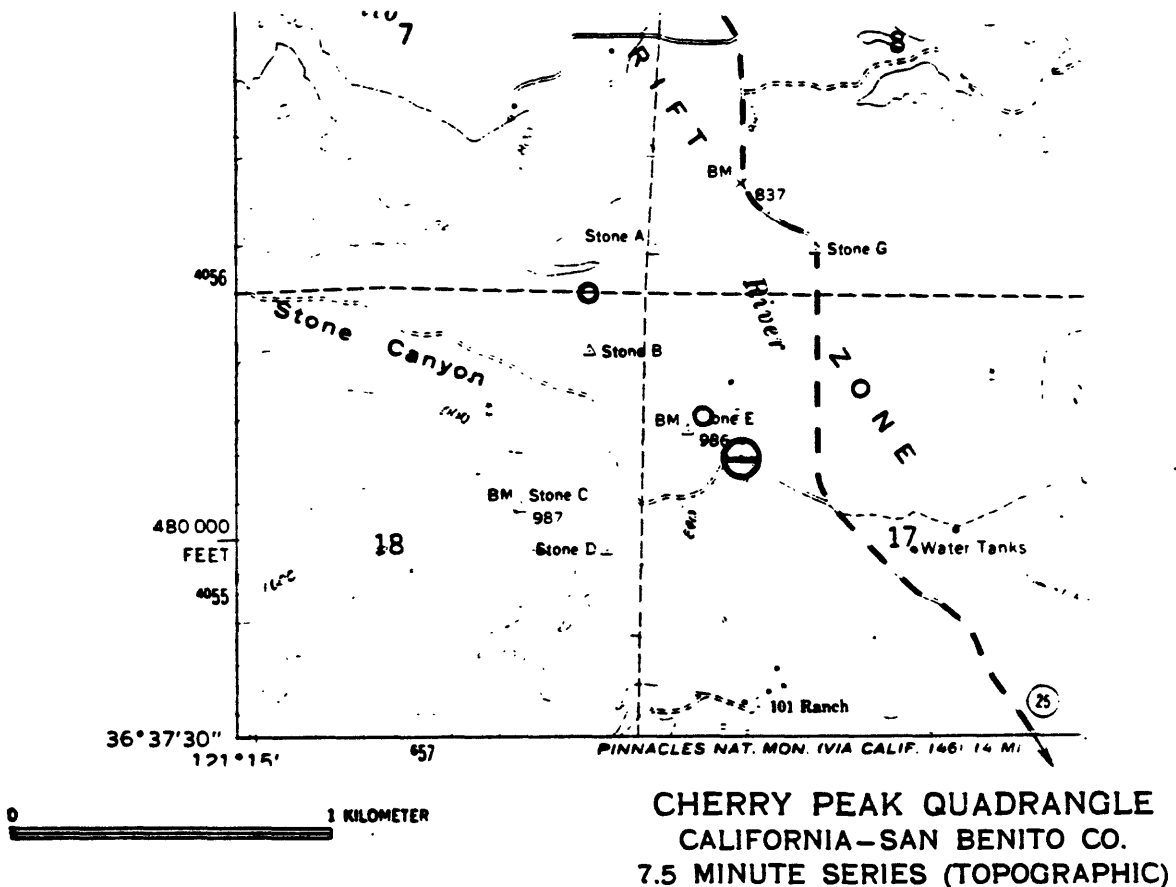


STATION SCR3

Latitude 36° 37.9'
Longitude 121° 13.9'

Position 344.9 km
23-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

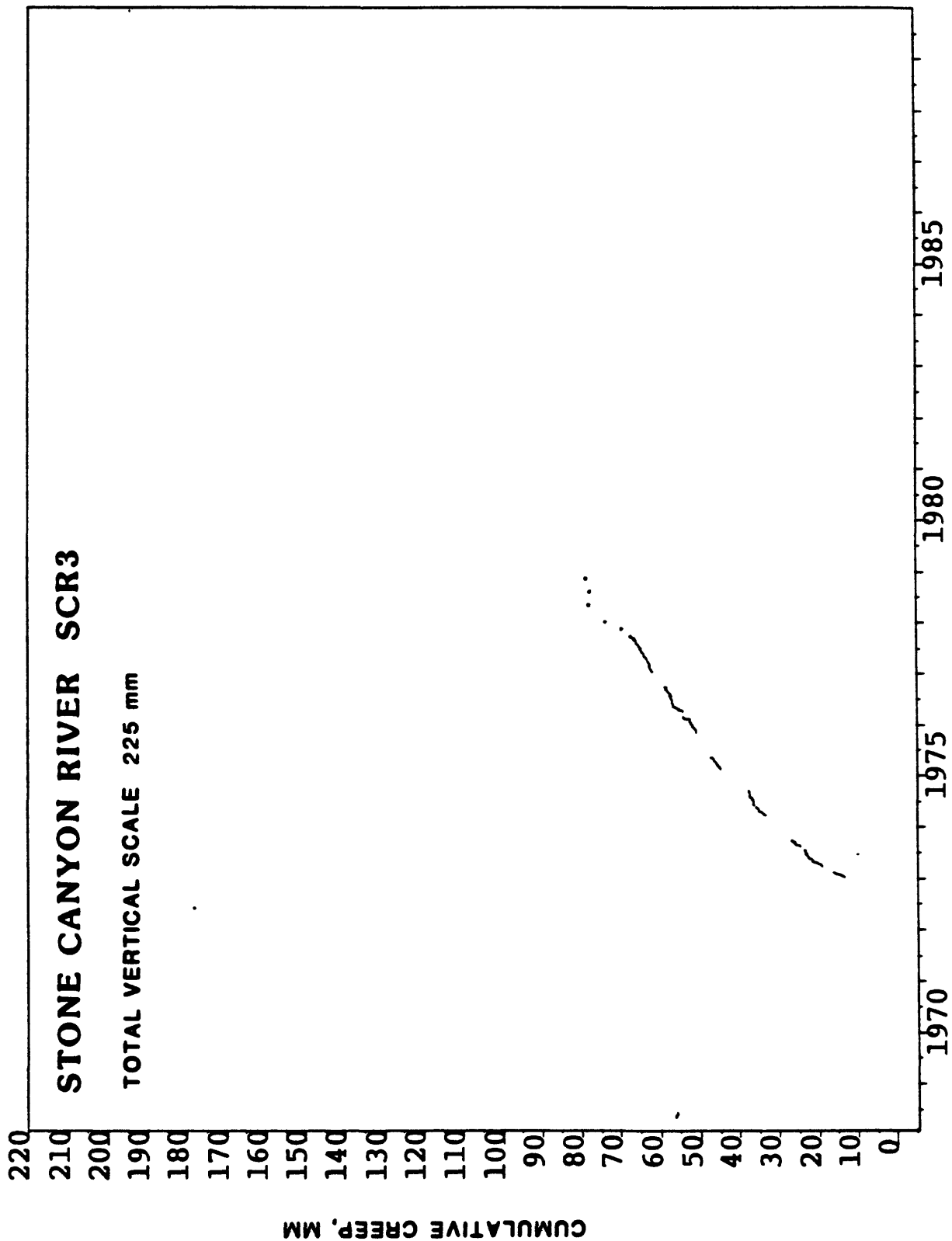
The Stone Canyon (101 Ranch) long-rod creepmeter was installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 35.8 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod adjacent to the extension rod of SCR1, buried a few centimeters below the surface (see description of SCR1 for other details). Creep activity at this site was composed of almost steady-state slip at an average rate of about 11 mm/yr, with a possible seasonal variation. The instrument was accidentally destroyed by earthmoving equipment in 1978.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION SCF3

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973	12	4.10	7	6.22	6	8.20	12	10.32	23	12.59			11	14.00	14	15.42	12	16.41			1	0.00		
1974	14	21.78			21	23.90					5	26.73			20	37.48			30	39.46	7	39.46	18	37.62
1975									20	47.66					22	49.94								
1976			10	53.88					11	56.29					18	57.49					4	60.74	13	60.95
1977	18	61.90											19	65.34	12	65.76			4	67.46	17	69.58		
1978	11	73.54							2	77.64					8	77.91	destroyed				15	78.49		
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

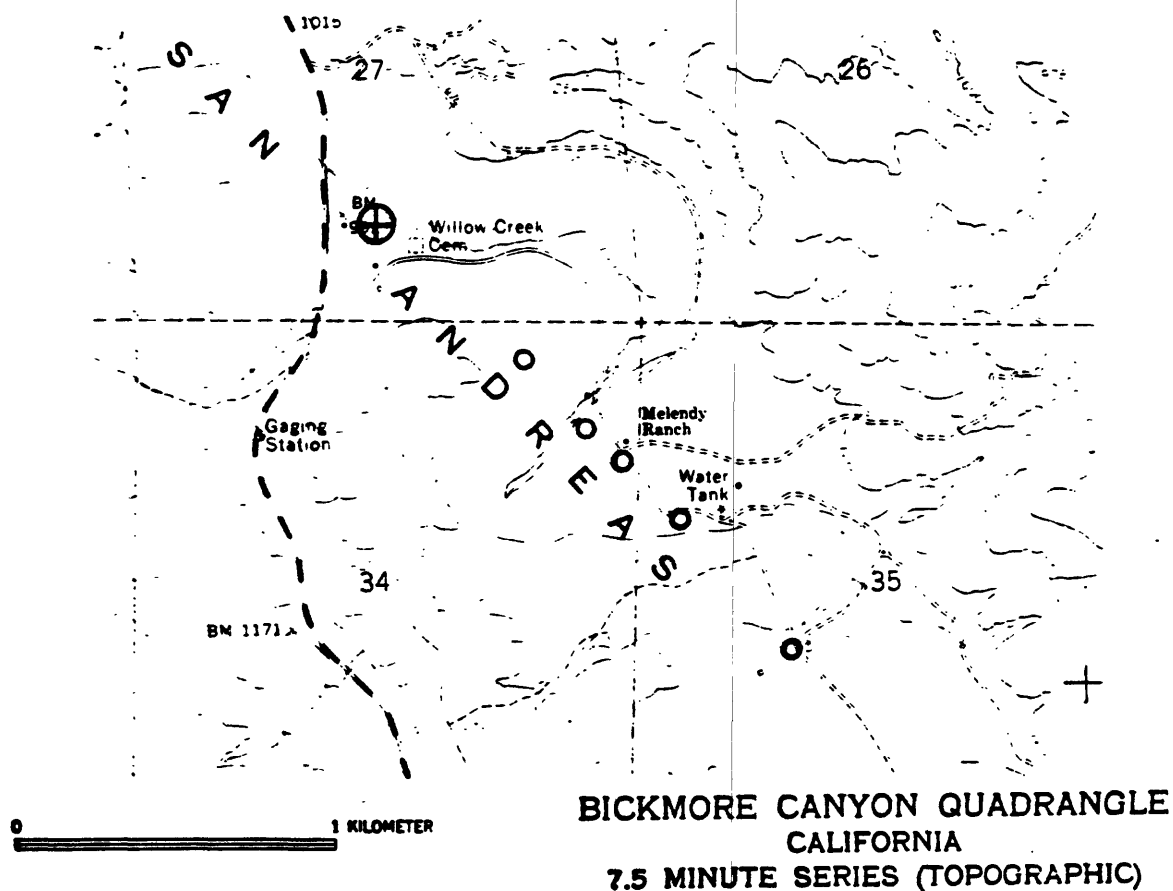


STATION WLC1

Latitude 36° 35.8'
Longitude 121° 11.5'

Position 350.0 km
19-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Willow Creek creepmeters were installed during November, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 40.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface on sloping ground near the bottom of Willow Creek. Creep activity at this site was composed of nearly steady-state slip at an average long-term rate of about 15 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. The instruments were abandoned in 1981, due to rising ground water.



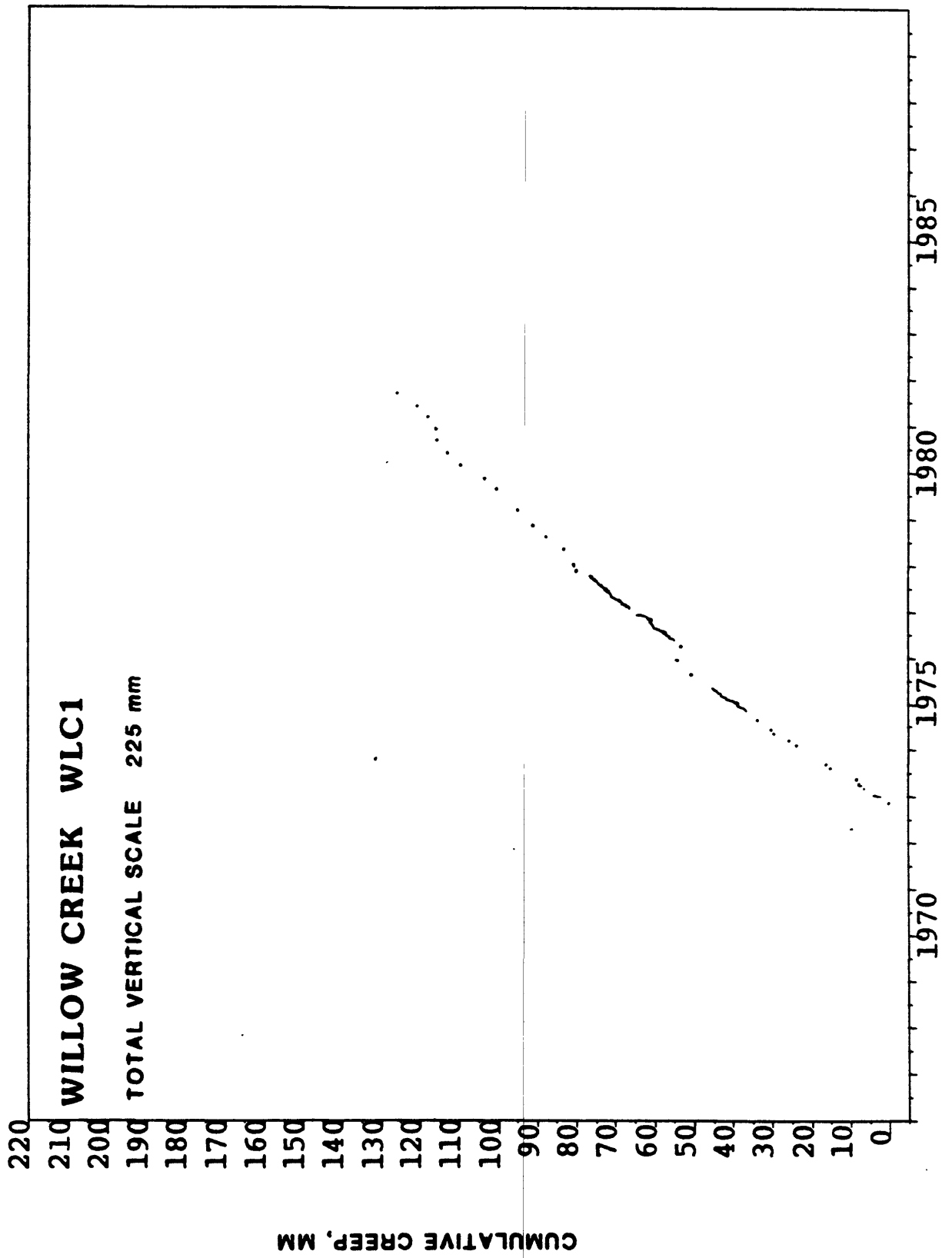
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION

WLC1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973	11	3.25	7	5.09	7	6.08	24	8.49	23	9.33					14	16.41	12	17.25			7	0.00		
1974	30	24.75			20	27.01			9	30.83	5	31.25			21	34.79			27	37.76				
1975	21	42.00							6	46.53					20	51.48							17	55.44
1976					4	56.71			11	55.01					18	59.28					4	61.24		
1977	18	66.33			19	68.73	14	70.14					19	73.26	12	74.25			4	76.23	17	79.65		
1978	11	80.65							2	83.23					8	87.82					15	91.36		
1979					7	95.18									17	100.27					16	103.66		
1980			28	109.67							5	112.85					4	115.82					8	115.97
1981					11	118.23					3	120.49					9	126.15						
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

Late 1981 - Rising water table destroyed instrument.

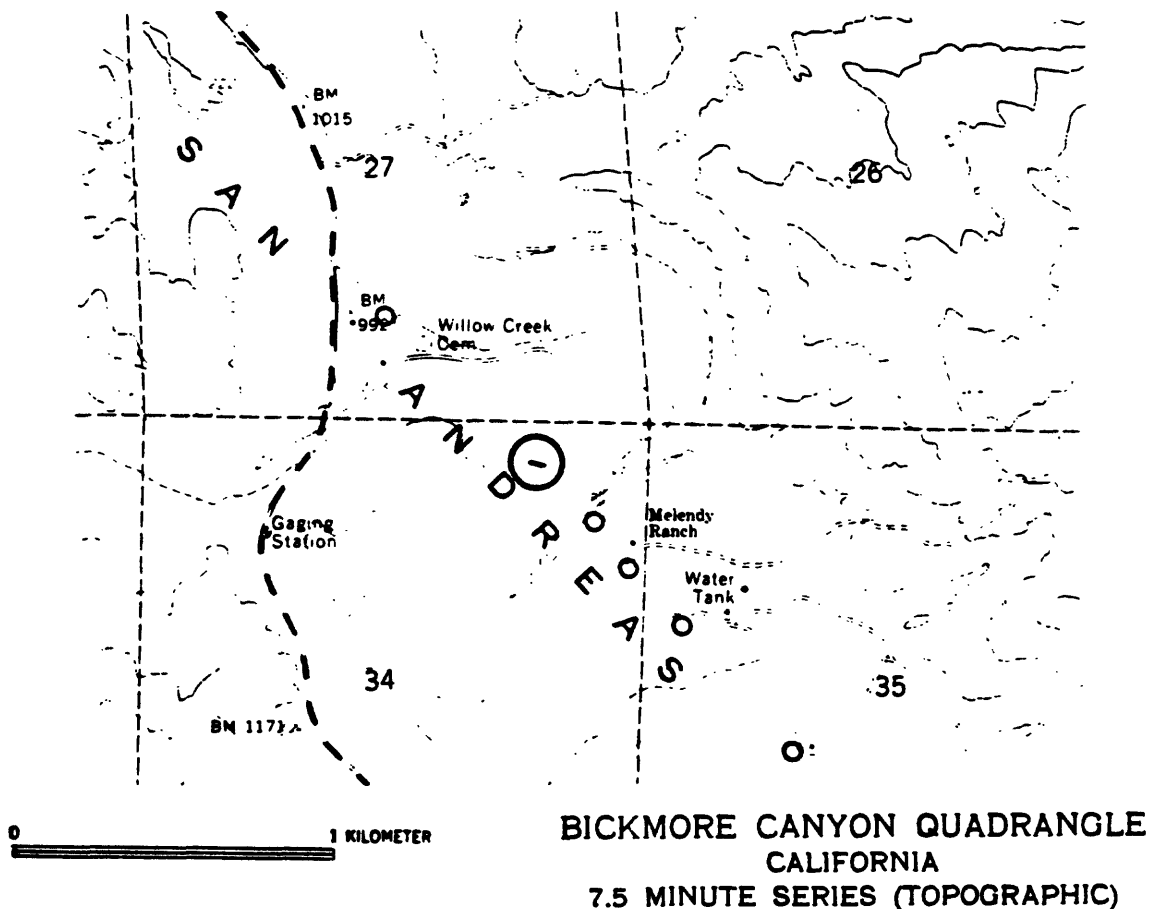


STATION XMRI

Latitude 36° 35.7'
Longitude 121° 11.2'

Position 350.8 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Melendy Ranch (North) creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 41.7 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on the crest of a low pressure ridge between a small sag pond and an old river terrace. Creep activity at this site is composed of regular creep events of up to about 3.5 mm amplitude, superimposed on a variable background of right-lateral slip at near-zero to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate is about 19 mm/yr, with a significant seasonal variation.



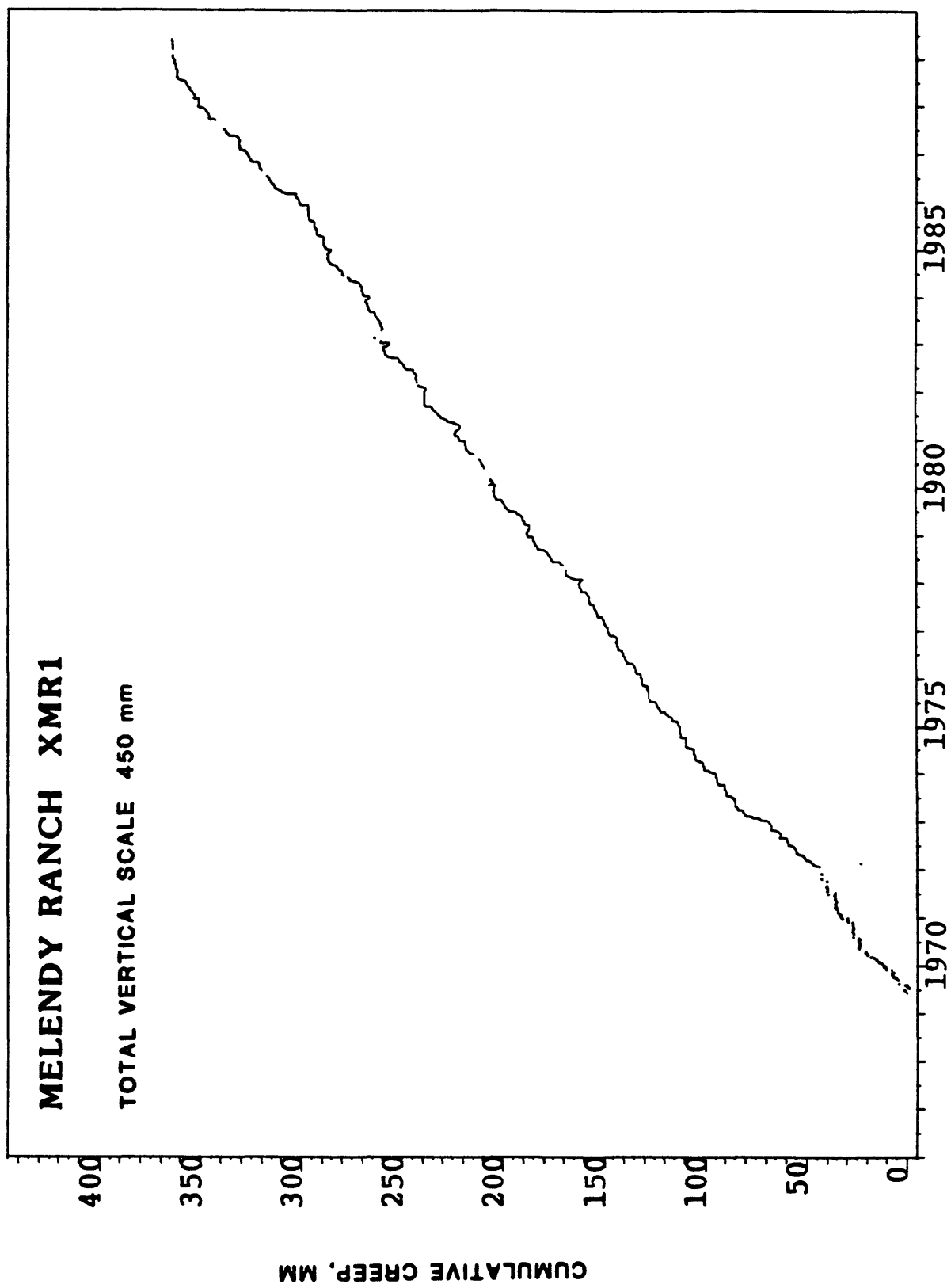
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION

XMR1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970	4	10.66	1	14.19	3	16.95	7	20.39	10	23.54	7	23.75
1971	3	32.51	7	33.43	7	34.29	4	35.34	9	35.51	13	35.81
1972	26	42.69	2	45.76	8	47.73	14	51.17	12	54.97	14	55.35
1973	9	68.75	7	77.30	8	81.10	4	81.25	4	81.25	14	85.35
1974			8	100.10			4	101.26	22	105.09		
1975					24	118.73			6	122.30		
1976			12	133.98					11	138.75		
1977			2	149.31	19	150.23	14	152.91				
1978	11	160.33							2	169.99		
1979					7	186.63						
1980			28	206.95	7	206.08	10	205.14	14	209.29	5	210.08
1981					6	223.67	23	223.17			3	229.50
1982			23	242.27							4	244.36
1983					29	260.74	5	260.57			30	262.08
1984	13	269.44							31	278.86		
1985	31	287.85							17	292.36		
1986	29	302.04							21	314.97		
1987			18	331.15					27	337.30		
1988			11	351.17					18	356.45		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

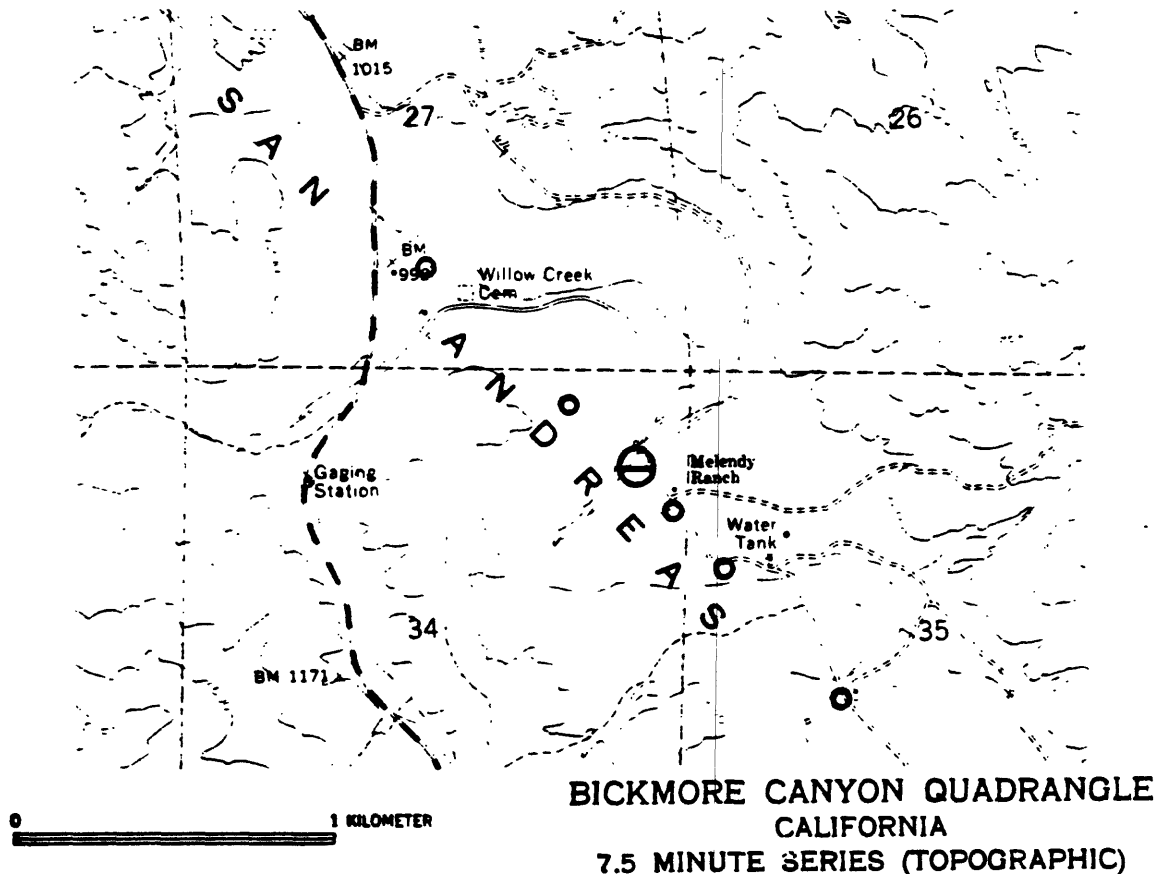


STATION MRC1

Latitude 36° 35.5'
Longitude 121° 11.1'

Position 351.2 km
15-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Melendy Ranch Corral creepmeter was installed during September, 1970, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.1 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface of gently sloping, recent river deposits. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.1 mm amplitude, superimposed on the background of nearly steady-state slip at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 20 mm/yr. The instrument was abandoned in December, 1982, after the flooding river buried it under several feet of sand.

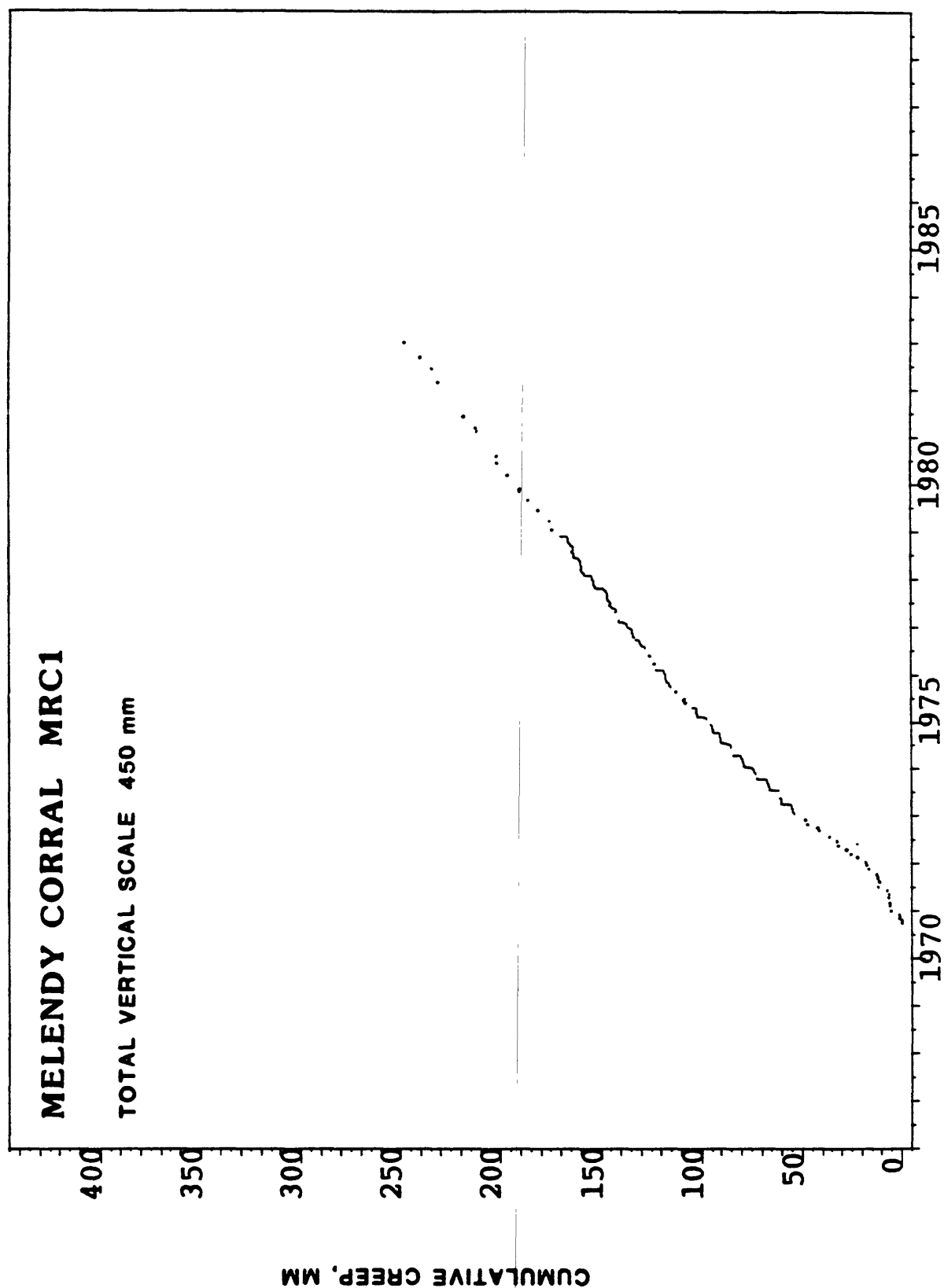


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION MRC1

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971	6	5.20	5	5.62	4	5.92	6	6.18	4	6.56	8	6.93	8	11.31	11	11.85	13	12.44	13	13.06	18	16.82	15	17.28
1972	17	18.08	10	22.05	13	25.81	19	27.39	15	31.56	15	32.32	26	36.38			8	41.61	4	42.28	28	48.26		
1973	11	53.68	7	54.45	6	54.89	24	60.08	23	60.54			11	61.60			13	67.13			19	72.90		
1974	30	78.77			20	79.82					5	84.99			21	90.51								
1975	17	97.48			6	102.12	21	104.36	20	108.18	10	108.46			19	112.56					4	117.09	3	117.51
1976			12	122.46	17	122.74			11	125.29					18	130.27			1	132.78	4	133.49	16	136.74
1977			3	140.70	19	141.27	14	142.68					19	146.12	11	146.48					17	153.12		
1978	11	154.67							2	160.61					8	165.21					15	169.87		
1979	5	173.69			7	175.38					7	181.19			17	186.14			22	190.45	16	190.81		
1980			28	196.25							5	201.20					4	201.48						
1981			12	211.95	6	212.51					3	218.17												
1982			23	231.89							4	234.01					3	239.95					26	247.37
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

By January, 1983, river had overflowed, changed course, and buried instrument in several feet of silt. Instrument was abandoned.

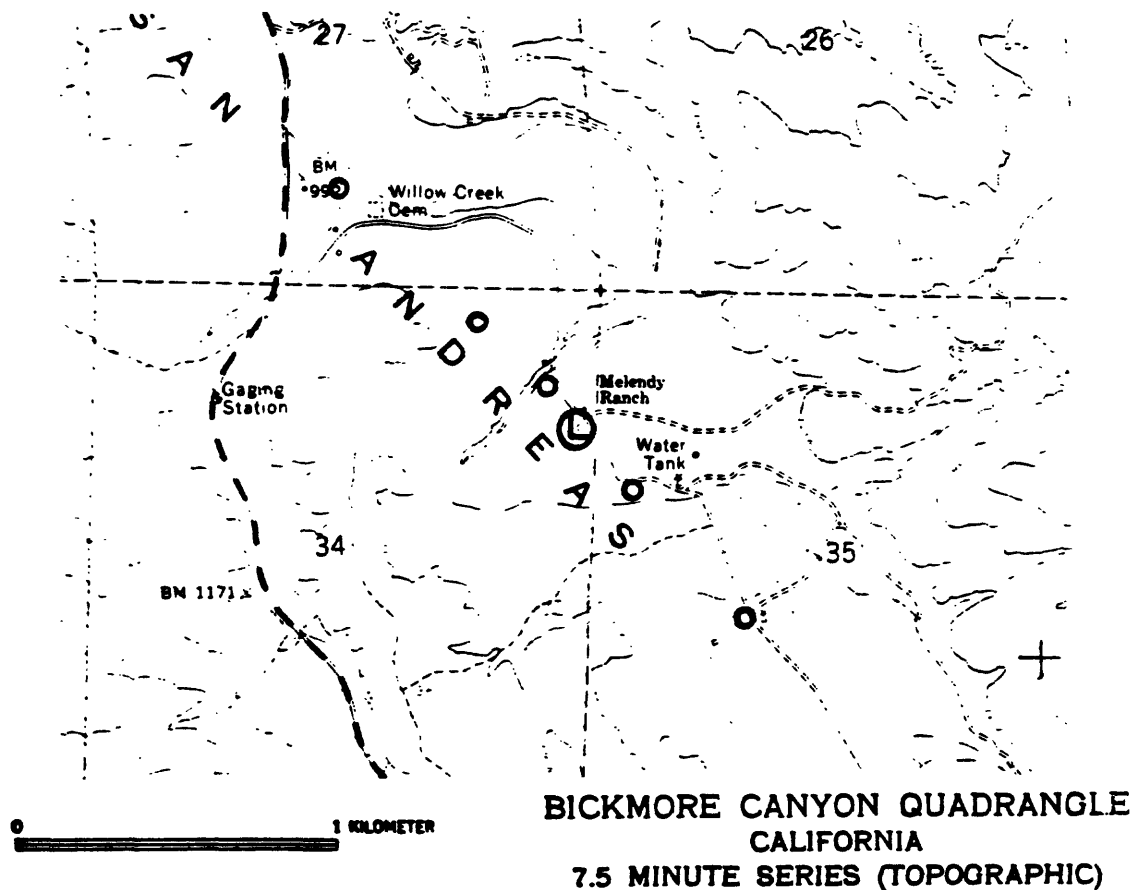


STATION MRB1

Latitude 36° 35.4'
Longitude 121° 11.0'

Position 351.3 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Melendy Ranch Barn creepmeters were installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.3 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration, buried a few centimeters below the surface in river terrace deposits across a prominent northeast-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.2 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at moderate rates. The long-term average creep rate was about 16 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. MRB2, the rod measuring contraction across the fault, was abandoned in August, 1975. MRB1, the rod measuring extension, was removed in November, 1979, at the landowner's request.

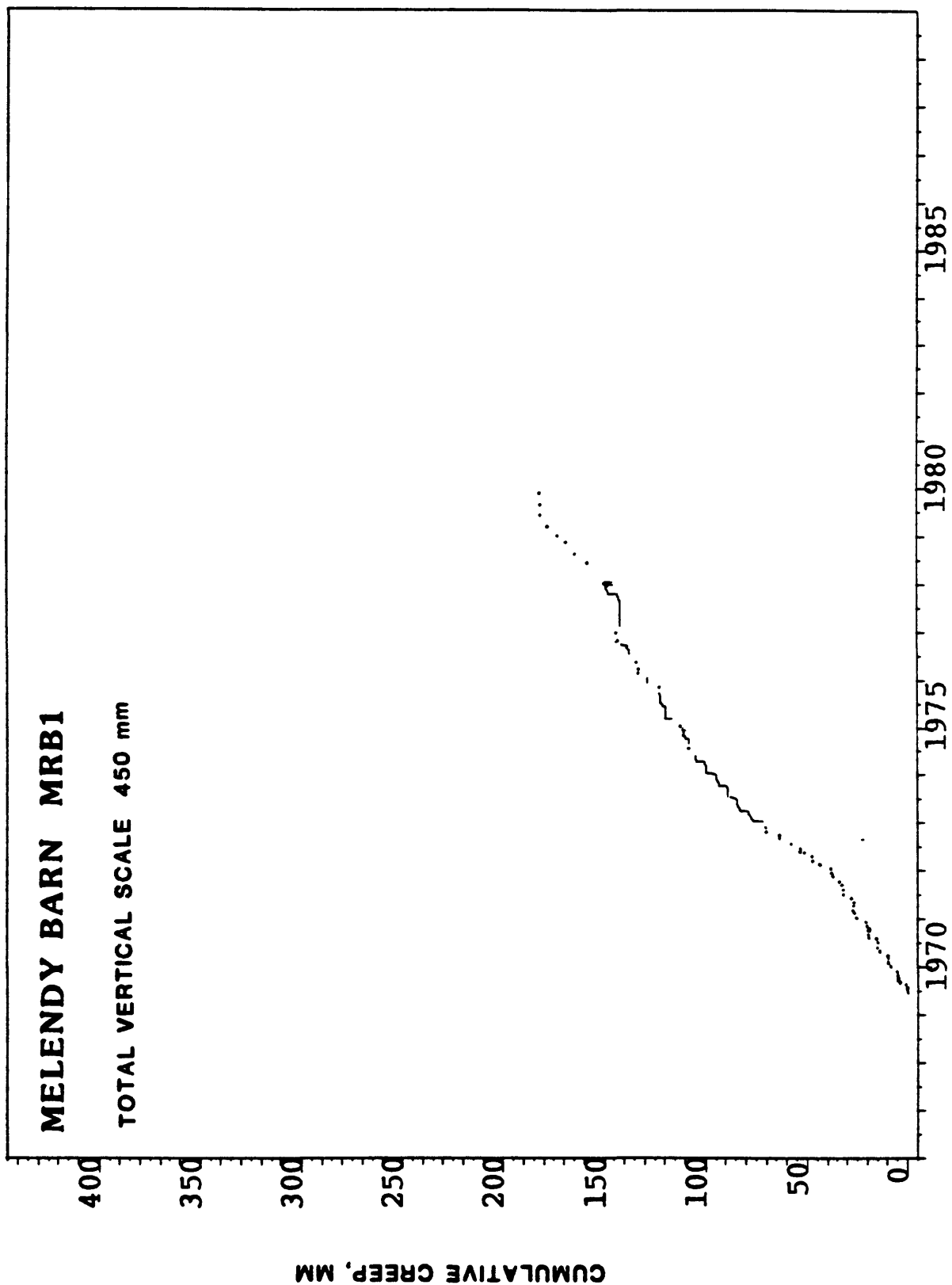


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION MRB1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970			3	8.93		9	9.52	28	14.21	27	14.53	29	14.79	9	0.11	8	0.27	17	4.53	6	4.82	19	5.26	30	8.36
1971	6	25.71	5	26.37	4	26.77	6	26.87	4	27.09	8	27.38	8	31.86	11	32.32	13	32.68	13	33.75	18	37.39	15	37.91	
1972	17	38.29	10	42.70	2	43.63	18	47.43	15	51.51	15	53.21	26	57.51			4	63.38	4	64.28	27	70.48			
1973	11	76.18	6	77.54	6	78.43	13	83.01	23	84.29			11	85.21			13	89.18			16	94.29			
1974	30	99.77			20	100.38					5	105.06	12	108.17	21	108.36			27	111.16					
1975	16	112.84			3	116.71			9	119.74	10	119.74			19	122.29					4	127.95	3	128.51	
1976			12	132.75	17	133.03			11	134.30					18	137.79			1	141.80	4	143.22	17	144.21	
1977			2	141.80	19	141.80	14	141.90					19	141.94	12	142.37			4	143.15	17	148.76			
1978	11	150.15									2	158.63			8	164.15					15	169.07			
1979	5	173.65				7	177.72				7	181.40			17	181.12					16	181.83			
1980																									
1981																									
1982																									
1983																									
1984																									
1985																									
1986																									
1987																									
1988																									

12/79 - Instrument removed at request of landowner.

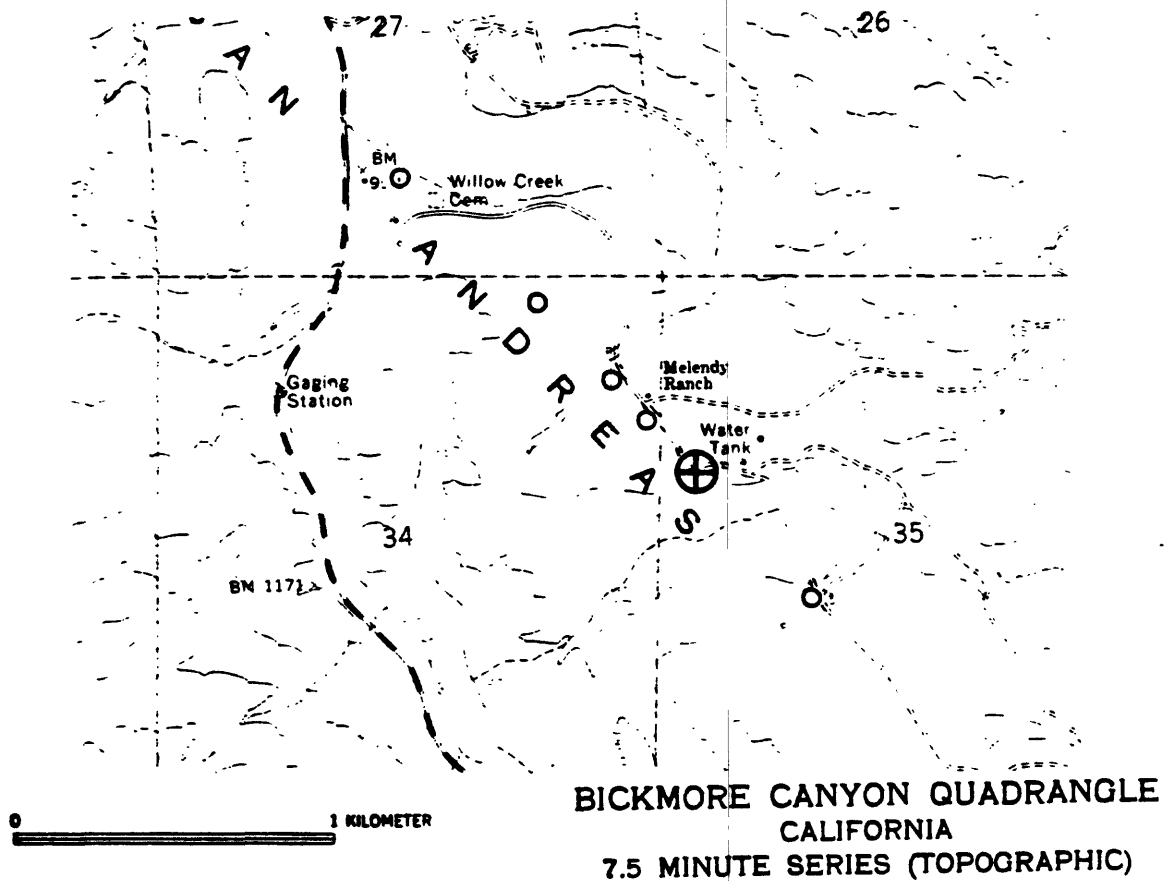


STATION MRR1

Latitude 36° 35.3'
Longitude 121° 10.9'

Position 351.5 km
24-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Melendy Ranch River creepmeters were installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 42.4 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface in gently sloping river terrace deposits. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4.4 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at low to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 20 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Continued flooding forced removal of both instruments in November, 1979.

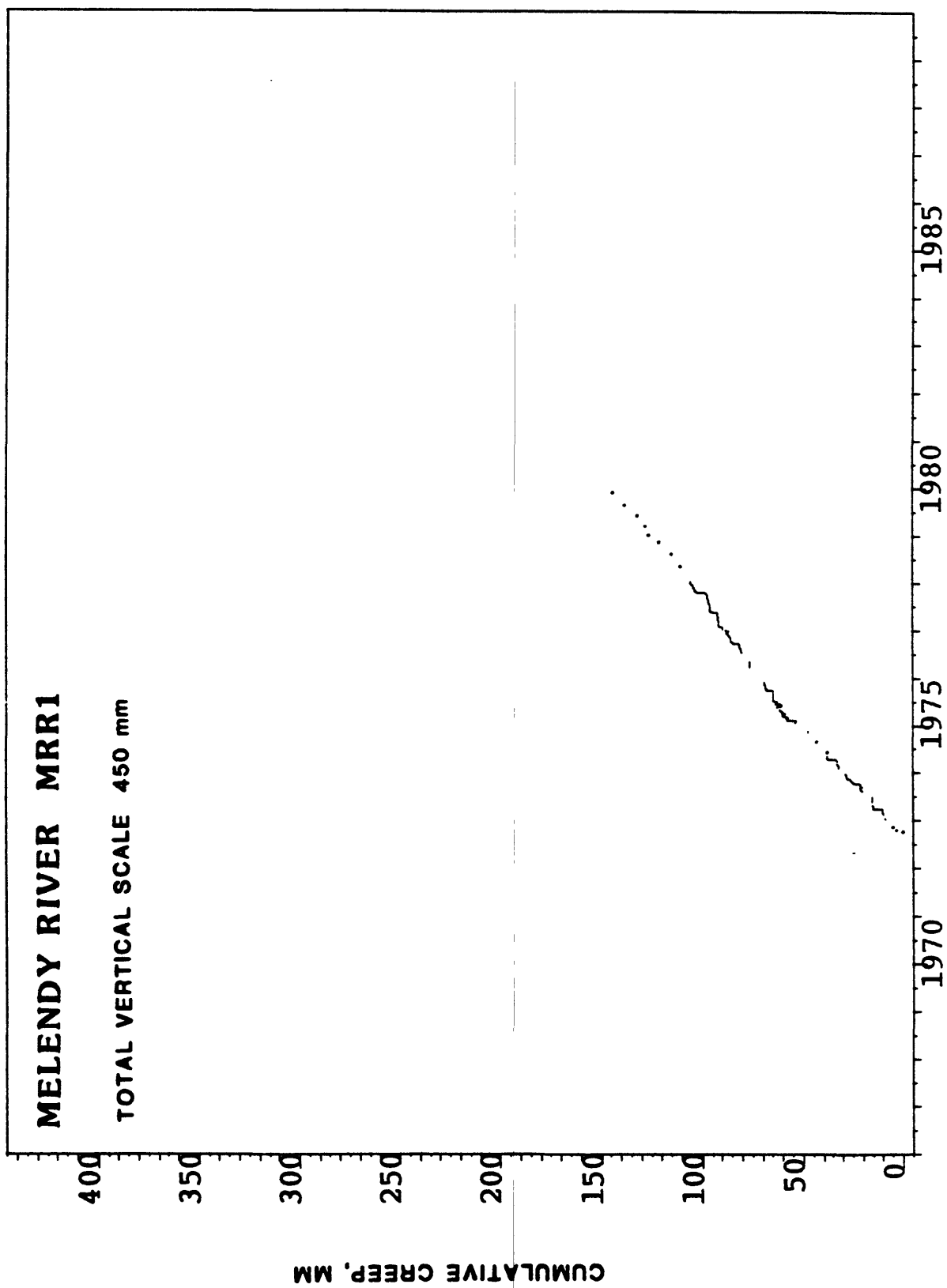


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION MRR1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971												
1972												
1973	11	8.48	7	9.62	6	10.18	24	14.85	23	15.27		
1974	30	31.82					11	15.84	14	20.08	13	20.08
1975	14	53.46	28	57.00				21	42.57	27	47.52	
1976			12	75.38	17	75.95		19	64.78			
1977			2	91.50	19	92.07	14	92.21				
1978	11	107.76					19	96.73	12	96.87		
1979	5	126.78						8	114.98			
1980			7	127.85			7	131.95				
1981												
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

1279 - Instrument removed.

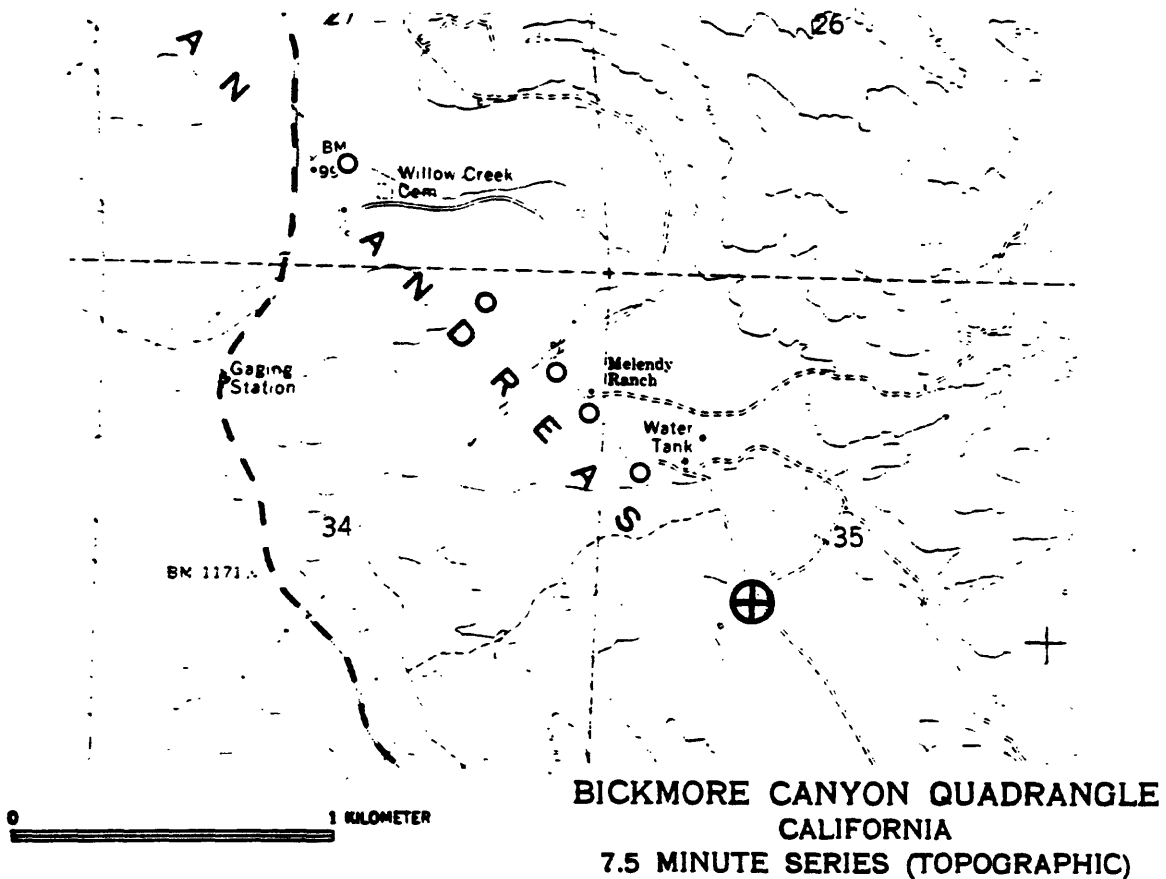


STATION MRW1

Latitude 36° 35.1'
Longitude 121° 10.6'

Position 352.1 km
23-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Melendy Ranch Windmill creepmeters were installed during October, 1972, on the San Andreas fault at a site 43.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface in nearly flat river terrace deposits. The extension instrument was rebuilt in 1981 in its original configuration. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 3.8 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip at low to moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate is about 20 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation.

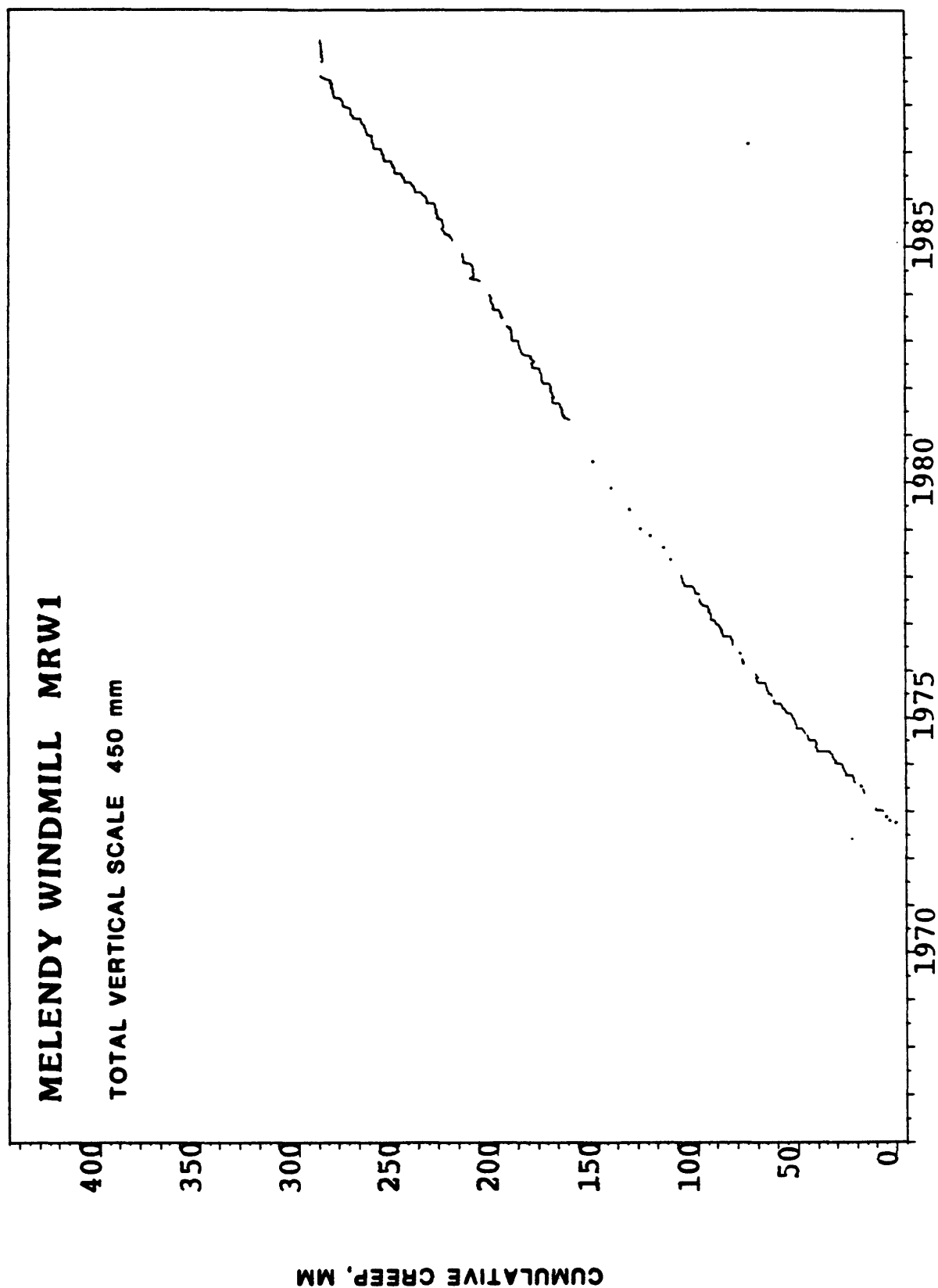


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION MRW1

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973	11	9.35							23	15.84			11	17.25	14	20.65	13	21.07	3	21.50	1	25.31		
1974	30	30.83			21	31.96					5	40.59			21	45.40			27	50.06				
1975	14	52.04			3	55.86			9	61.21	10	61.99			19	64.75					4	70.12	3	70.97
1976									11	77.75					18	82.21			7	86.67	4	87.09	17	89.35
1977					12	76.06							19	98.54	12	98.54			4	101.80	17	106.29		
1978	11	107.73			2	92.74	19	94.02	14	94.37					8	116.57					15	123.05		
1979	5	127.75							2	112.68											16	142.45		
1980												7	133.26											
1981												5	151.93					9	173.38			4	173.06	
1982					23	177.65		29	163.23			3	168.32					3	183.59			26	192.15	
1983												4	179.21											
1984	13	207.49										20	197.45					4	202.56					
1985	31	222.34				9	208.34			7	212.23			31	213.29			31	217.53					
1986	29	237.90								17	227.58			25	230.83			31	231.25					
1987										21	246.38					12	251.33				19	257.13		
1988					18	261.79				27	266.18					24	268.72				20	273.25		
					11	277.92				18	283.01										22	288.81		

5/78 - Electronics removed.
4/81 - Instrument rebuilt; electronics replaced.

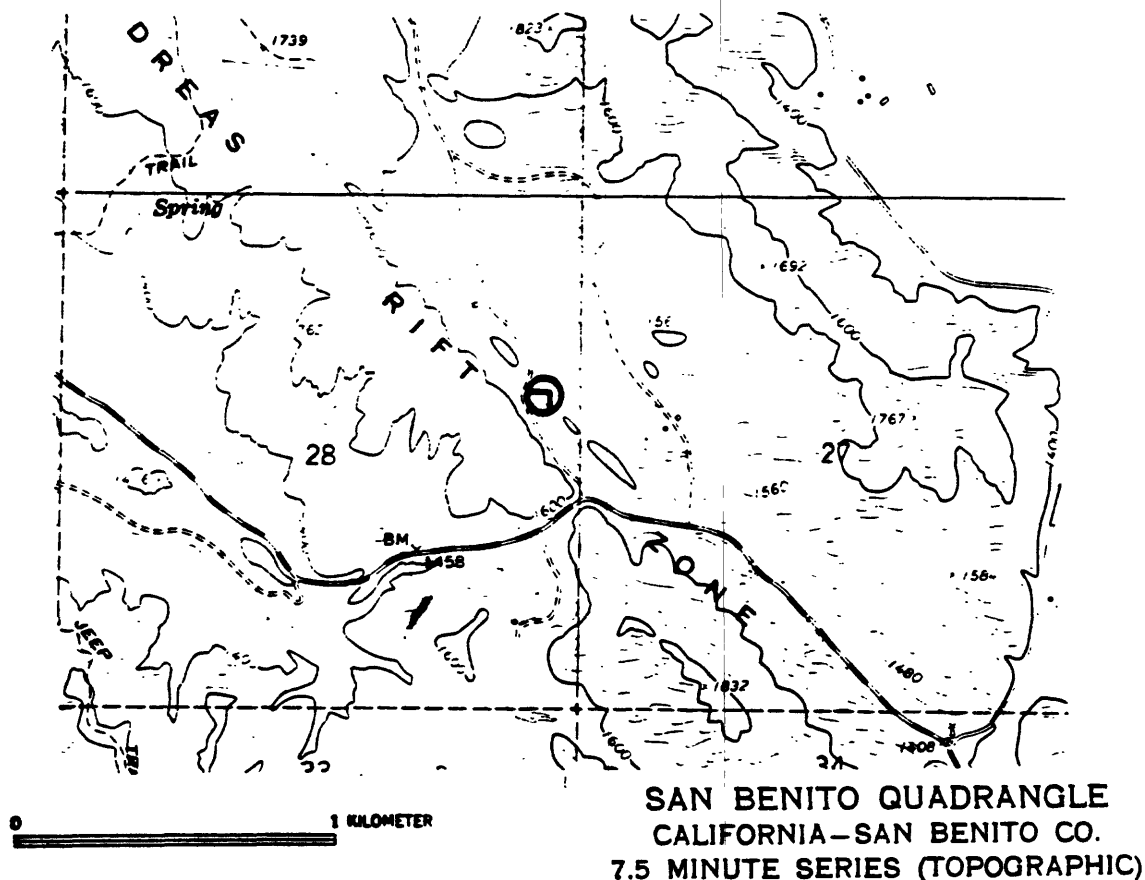


STATION SBN1

Latitude 36° 30.8'
Longitude 121° 06.0'

Position 362.2 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The San Benito creepmeters were installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 53.1 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters below the surface in clay-rich sag pond sediments. Creep activity at this site was composed of infrequent events of up to 2.7 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly continuous slip with a strong seasonal variation. The average long-term creep rate was about 21 mm/yr. SBN2, the instrument measuring contraction across the fault, was abandoned in August, 1976. SBN1, the extension instrument, was abandoned in September, 1982, due to a rise in the level of the adjacent sag pond.

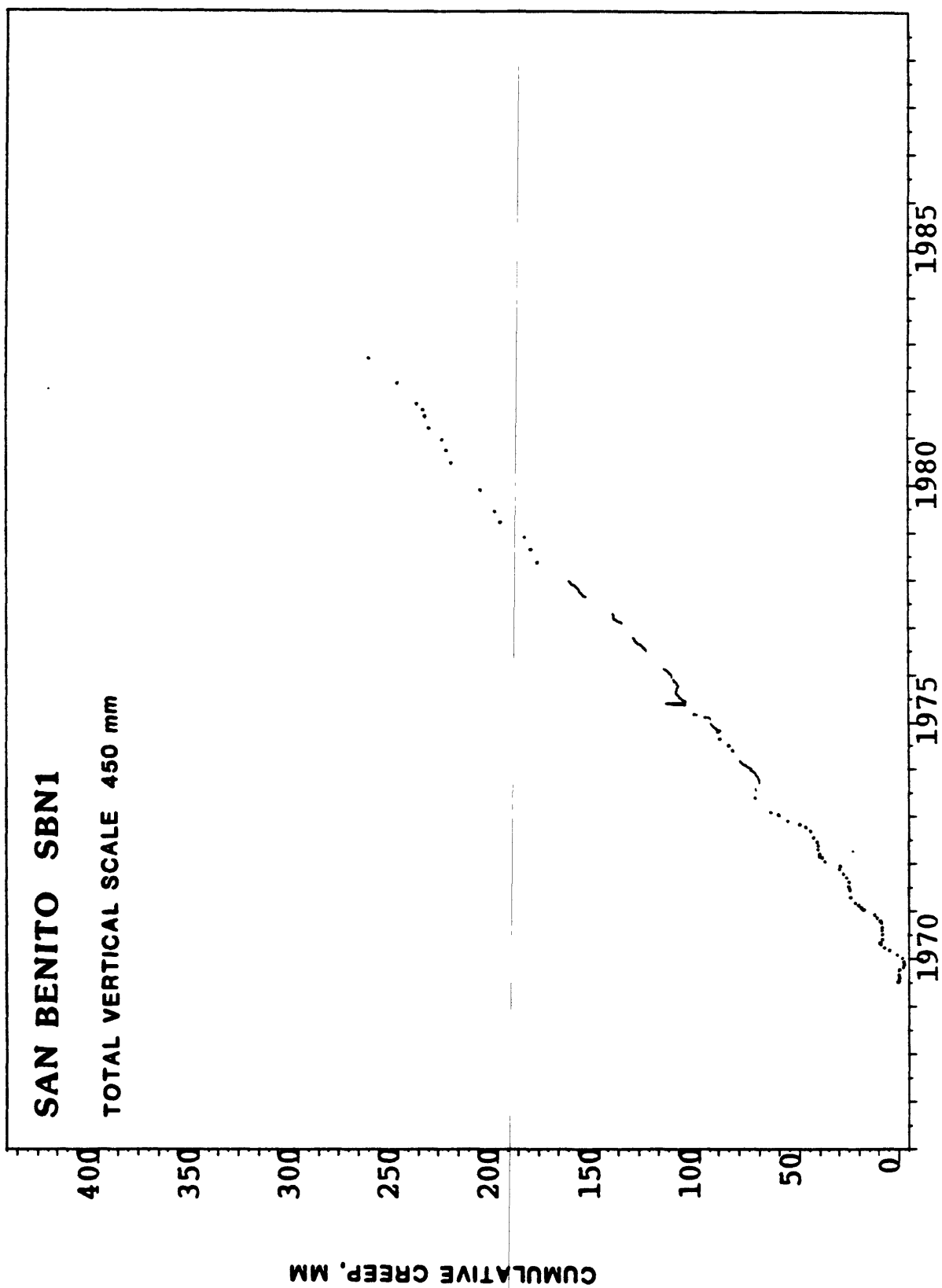


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION: SBN1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970						10 0.00	9 -0.01	8 0.08	17 -0.14	6 -0.90	9 -2.65	30 -1.88
1971	6 17.64	5 19.75	4 21.49	6 23.56	27 8.22	29 8.18	29 8.22	31 8.36		2 9.21	3 10.67	2 12.18
1972	17 37.26	15 38.53	13 39.79	18 40.38	15 40.18	15 40.85	26 42.56	11 25.24	13 26.15	13 27.32	18 29.54	
1973	11 60.36	5 63.94			22 71.56		11 71.56		7 45.10	5 46.94	27 55.98	
1974	15 75.52	6 77.30	21 79.99		21 83.30		9 85.35	28 89.45	11 69.68	13 88.93	13 71.32	
1975	14 94.30	22 100.92			1 107.21			8 111.26				
1976		11 117.54			5 123.03	24 126.28		19 129.70			12 134.51	
1977	18 138.39		19 142.65	8 143.78				4 155.35			15 186.86	
1978					2 180.34			8 183.85			16 208.58	
1979			8 198.40			7 201.68						
1980						5 223.46						
1981			6 234.35			3 236.75	20 237.39		4 225.50			
1982		23 250.36							9 240.42			
1983									3 264.44			
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.
Late 1982 - A nearby sag pond permanently engulfed instrument.

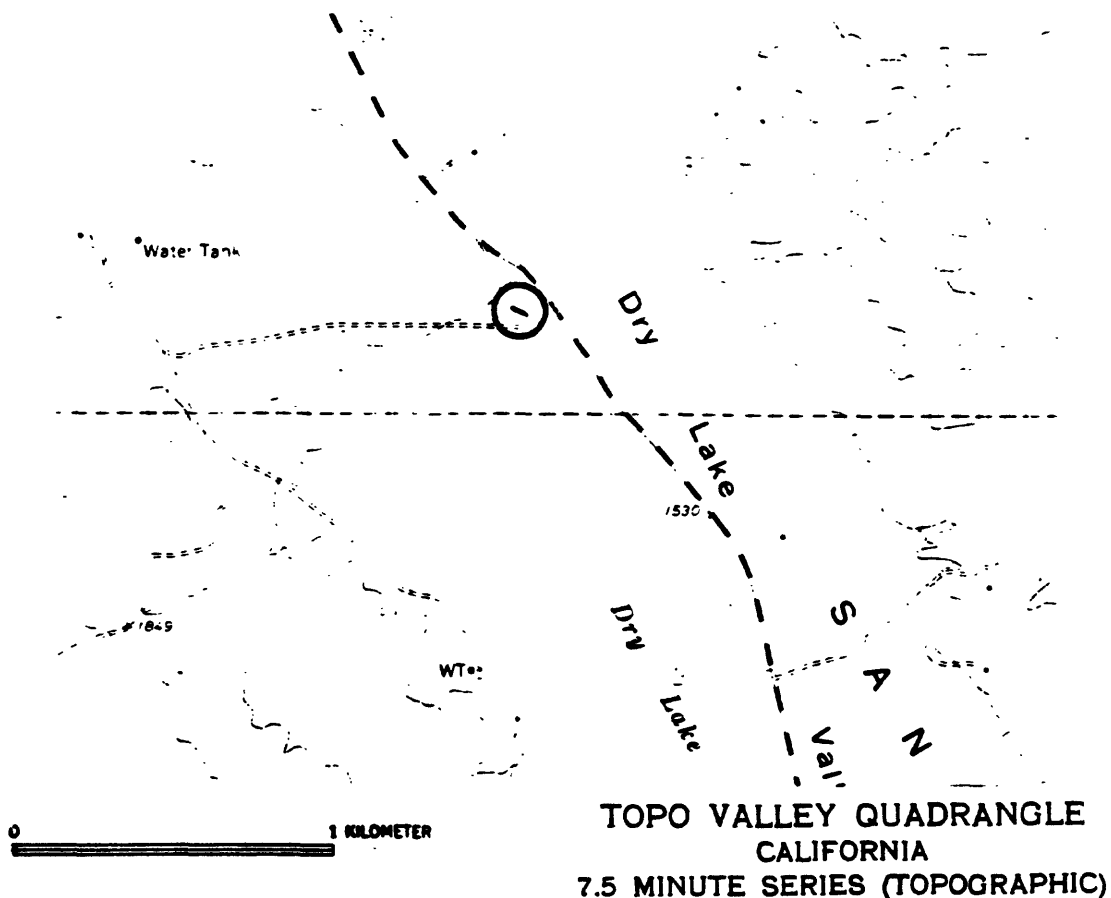


STATION XDL2

Latitude 36° 29.5'
Longitude 121° 04.7'

Position 365.7 km
12-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Dry Lake 2 creepmeter (or near-field strainmeter) was installed during August, 1973, on the San Andreas fault at a site 56.6 km southeast of San Juan Bautista, as a replacement for an earlier station, XDL1. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched a few centimeters below the surface on a northeast-facing scarp near the crest of a low ridge. Activity at this site is composed of frequent negative events (contraction between piers) and occasional creep events of up to 1.5 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual positive and negative changes showing a strong seasonal pattern. Nearby alignment array results suggest XDL2 may have been placed slightly off the fault.

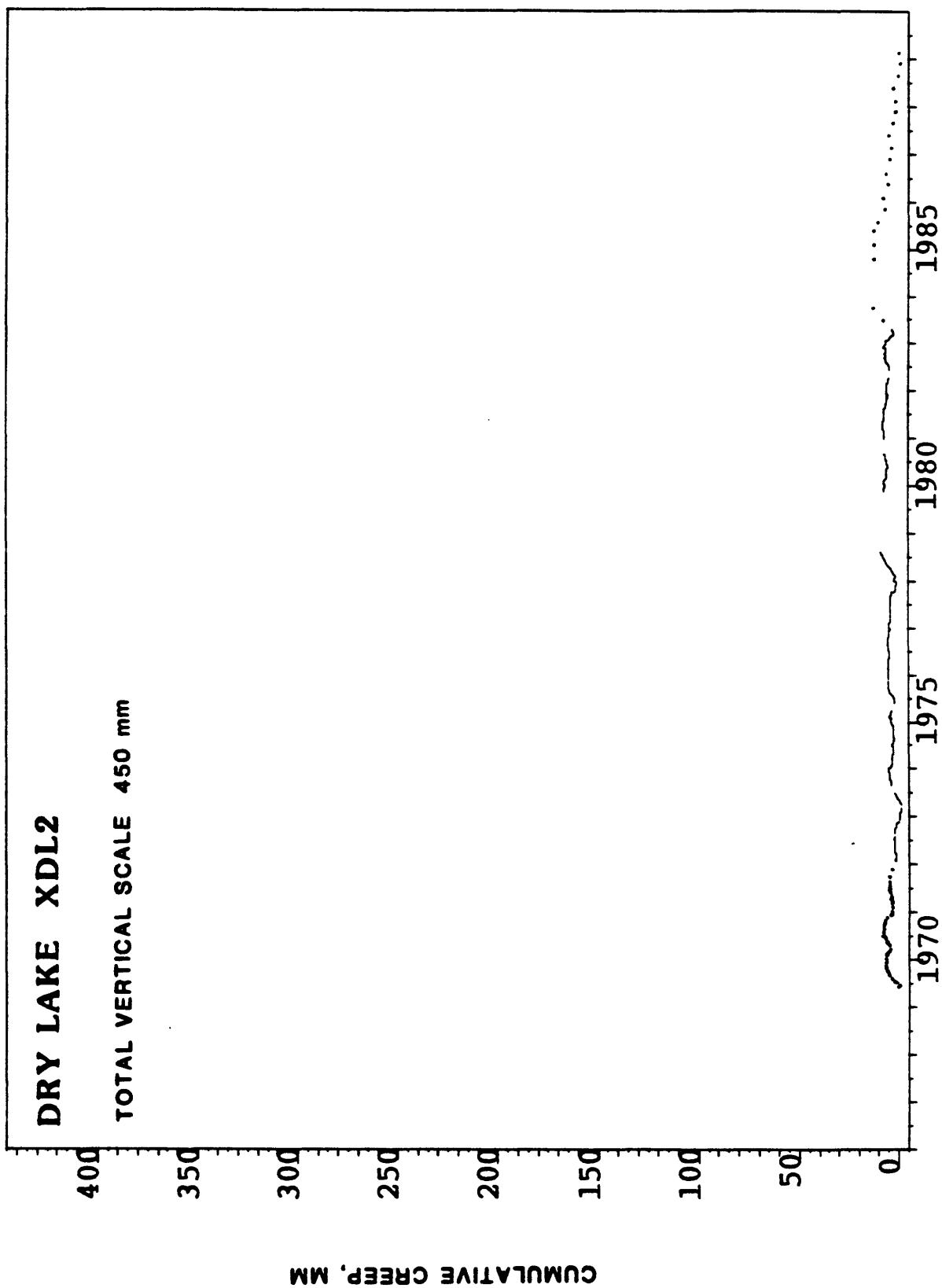


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XDL2

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970																									
1971																									
1972																									
1973																									
1974			7	-0.26°	3	-0.63°			21	-1.22°	11	-1.51°				22	0.00	13	0.16			10	1.11	19	1.37
1975			22	-0.38°					21	-2.53°			30	-1.00°	5	-0.65°				13	-1.74°			18	-1.02°
1976			11	0.53					5	0.17						20	0.84					12	-0.14°	8	0.69
1977	18	-0.20°					8	-0.83°					19	-0.59°						4	-2.35°				
1978	16	-1.56°							2	2.63						8	6.06					15	7.88		
1979					8	9.24					6	6.80				17	7.84					16	7.16		
1980			28	5.01							5	4.92						4	7.18						
1981					6	7.78					3	7.45						9	6.20					3	5.47
1982			23	5.33							4	4.34						3	6.98					26	6.87
1983											30	7.72								4	12.66				
1984																				16	12.66				
1985	31	12.52							17	12.24			25	10.25						31	7.08				
1986	29	7.02							21	5.06						12	6.68					19	4.48		
1987			18	3.84					26	4.40						24	2.81					19	1.38		
1988			11	1.20					18	1.86						19	0.34					22	-1.23°		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

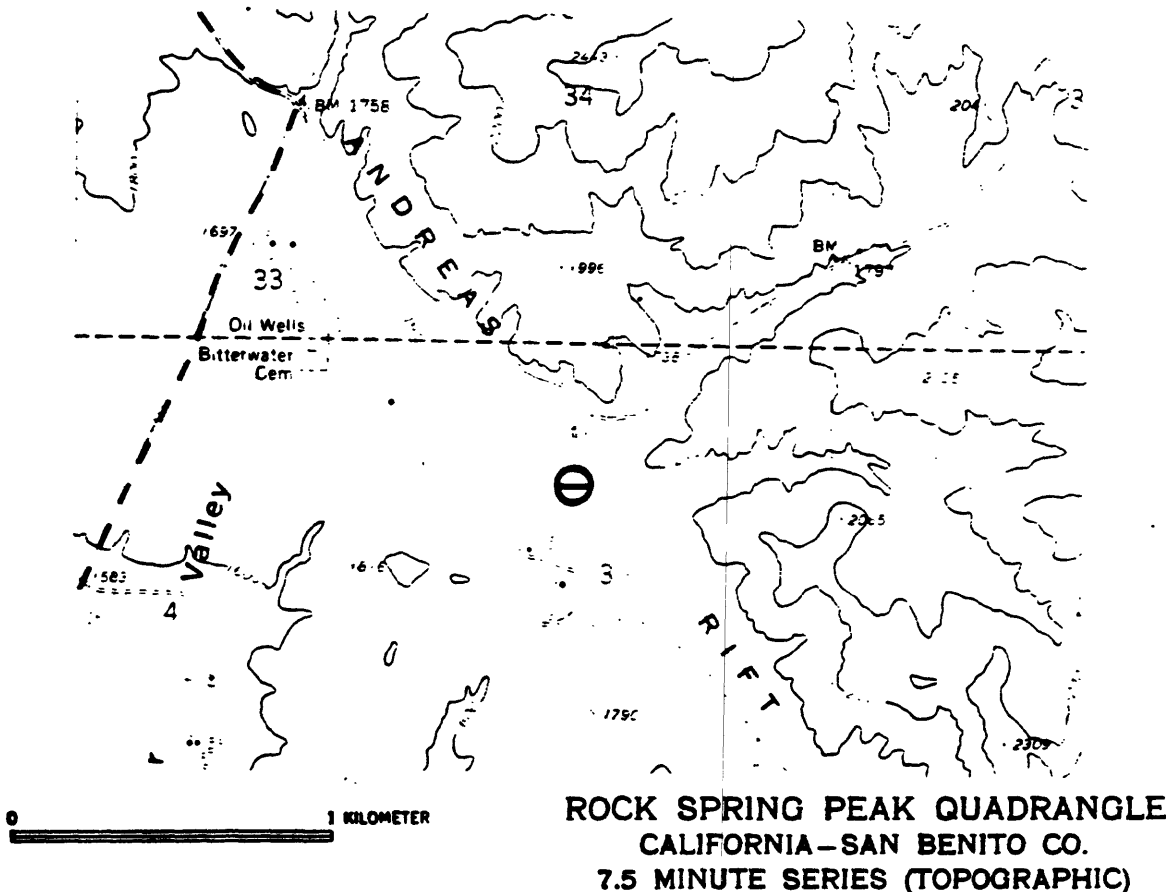


STATION BIT1

Latitude 36° 23.9'
Longitude 120° 58.9'

Position 379.1 km
18-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Bitterwater Valley creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 70.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 2.9 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral movement at low to moderate rates, and occasional slight left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate is about 17 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation.

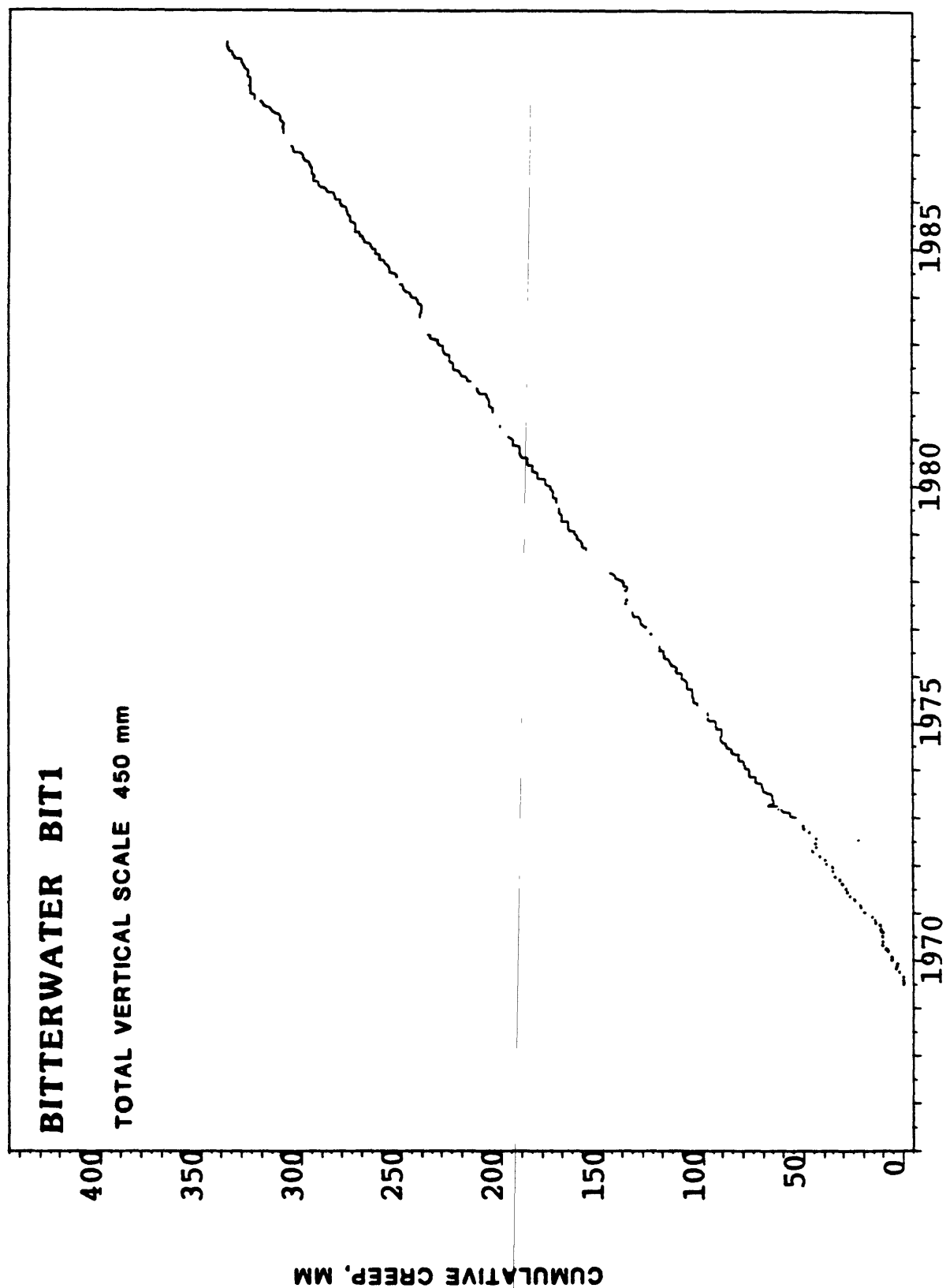


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION BIT1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER				
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM			
1966																											
1967																											
1968																											
1969																											
1970			3	5.57										2	0.00	8	-0.06°	25	2.04	6	2.05	14	3.07	30	5.57		
1971	6	19.27	5	21.09	4	21.26	28	10.24	27	10.12	29	10.21	29	10.22	31	11.62					2	11.72	3	14.10	2	15.70	
1972	17	38.55	15	38.85	13	41.68	18	44.51	15	48.83	15	43.46	26	43.71	8	27.92	11	30.91	13	31.19	13	34.67	19	34.90	15	35.07	
1973	11	56.03	5	56.54	6	62.31			22	65.10			11	68.69			11	70.51			5	49.09	27	52.74			
1974	15	78.53			19	81.87			22	85.26			10	88.03	28	90.57					13	90.40	13	76.49			
1975	14	93.56	22	97.10					7	102.38					8	105.18								3	110.15		
1976			10	112.94					5	116.26					20	121.14							12	125.18	29	128.04	
1977			3	130.21				8	134.01				11	137.29							6	137.52					
1978	25	142.93								10	151.74				16	157.33								4	161.86		
1979						8	166.25					7	170.10			23	172.05						14	175.00	7	175.97	
1980			5	178.77	28	182.28					18	186.78												23	193.86		
1981					24	200.14					15	201.29	17	204.02											3	207.33	
1982					10	214.88				27	221.60				31	226.18									26	231.78	
1983								4	240.77				8	239.99	23	239.22					4	239.39					
1984	14	245.38								7	252.43		31	256.44							16	260.93	8	262.62			
1985	17	265.19						17	270.98				25	275.63							31	277.71					
1986	29	284.20								21	293.42					12	294.75						19	299.19			
1987			18	305.05						26	309.25					24	309.18						19	315.74			
1988			11	323.39						18	325.61					19	326.65						22	330.33			

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

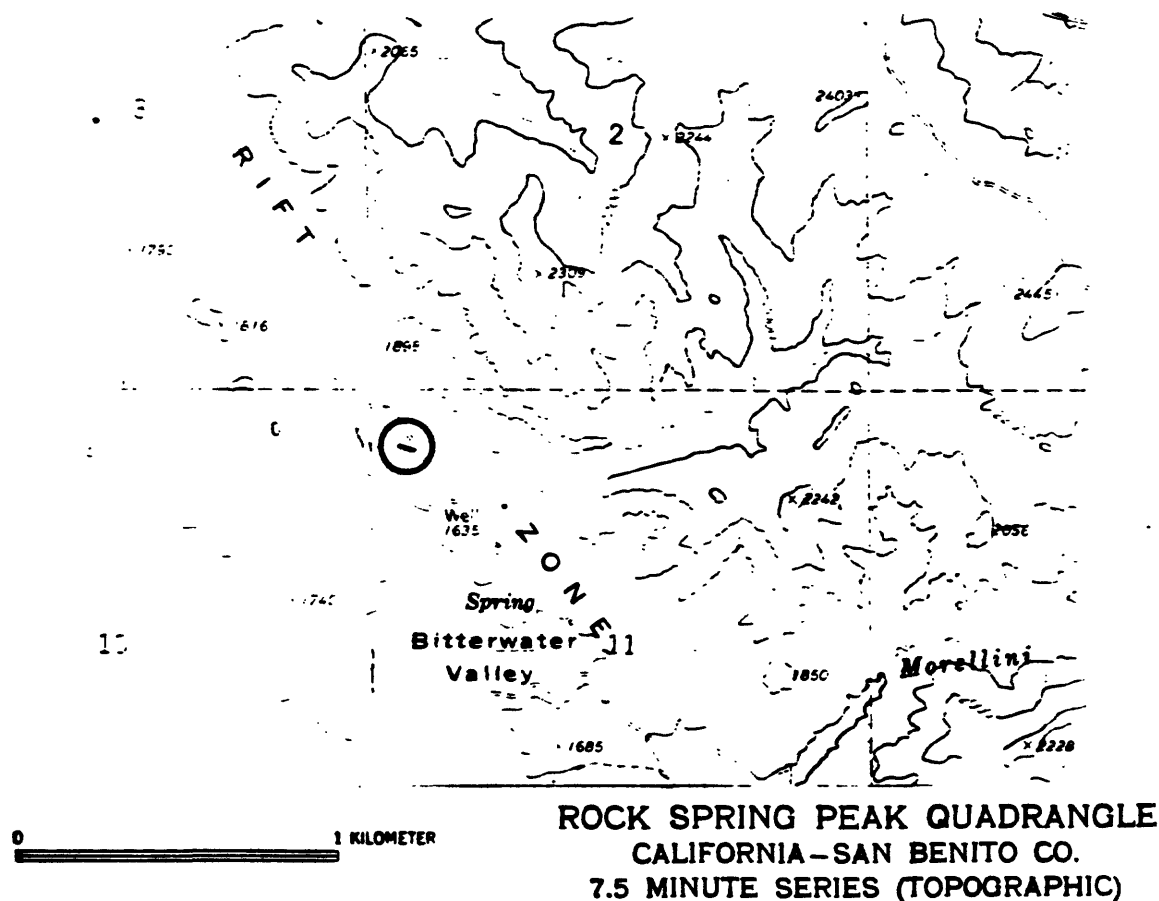


STATION XSR2

Latitude 36° 23.0'
Longitude 120° 58.0'

Position 381.0 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Smith Ranch 2 (SW) creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 71.9 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface at the crest of a steep, southwest-facing fault scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of long-term surges of accelerated right-lateral slip superimposed on a background of otherwise steady-state movement with infrequent minor events of up to 0.3 mm and rare events as large as 2.5 mm. The average creep rate was about 28 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. The instrument was dismantled in 1982.

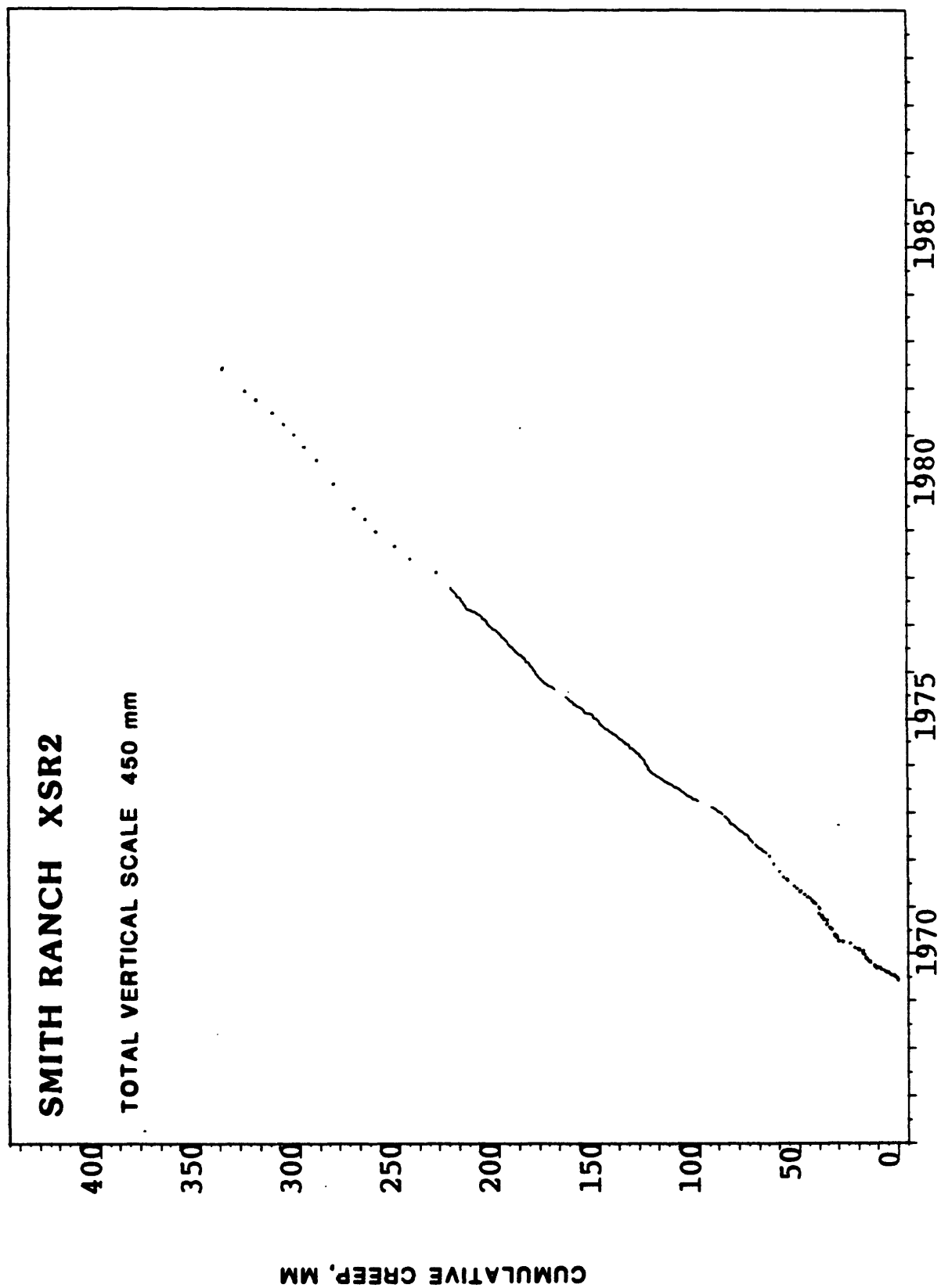


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XSP2

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970	4	17.00	1	19.46	15	24.49	5	28.43	2	30.54	6	32.15
1971	3	39.98	7	42.12	7	43.94	4	46.61	1	49.01	13	52.53
1972			3	64.36	8	68.34			12	72.70	20	75.15
1973	12	89.70			28	99.74	27	103.80			14	108.11
1974			7	127.03			3	130.24	21	134.03		
1975			22	156.58					21	164.30		
1976			11	178.87					5	184.12		
1977			3	206.90			8	212.91				
1978	25	230.82							10	244.68		
1979			8	267.06					7	272.32		
1980									18	291.30		
1981			24	307.91					15	313.76		
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

1982 - Instrument removed.

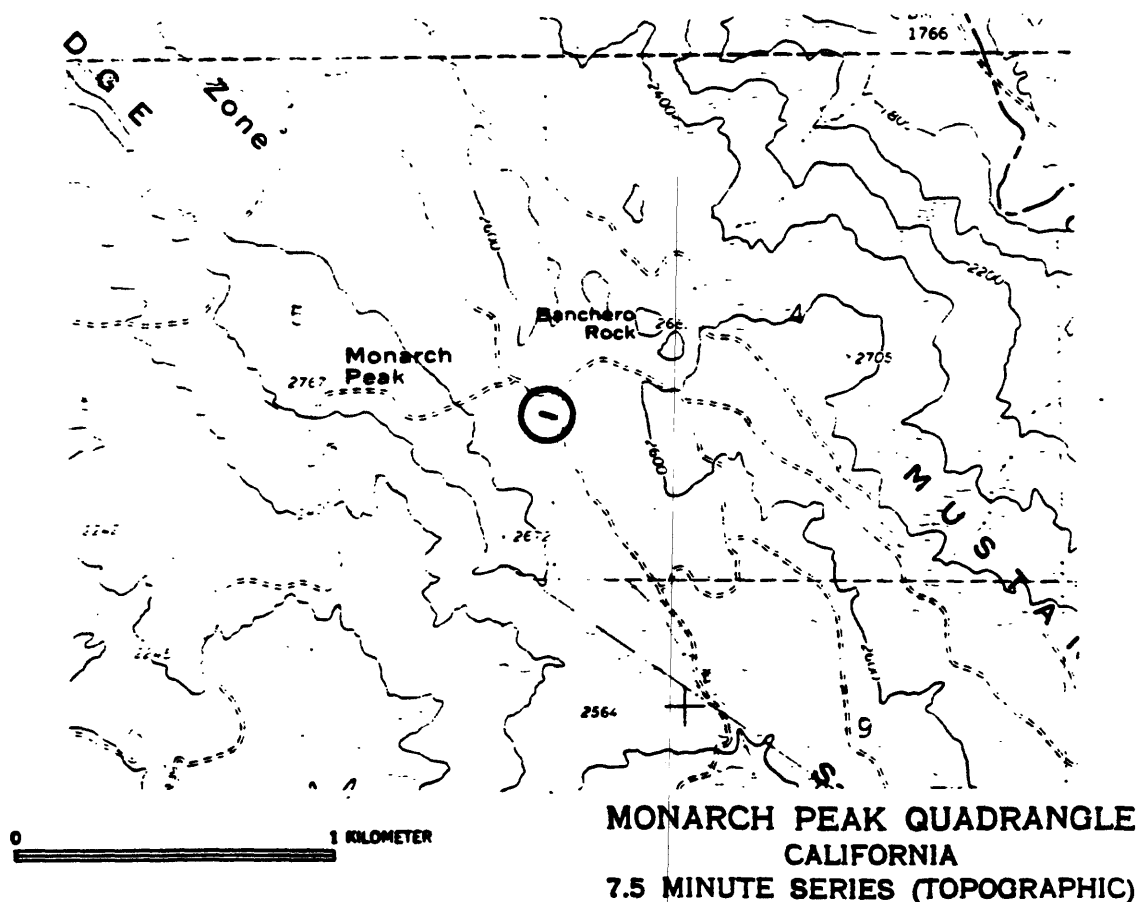


STATION XMP1

Latitude 36° 12.8'
Longitude 120° 47.9'

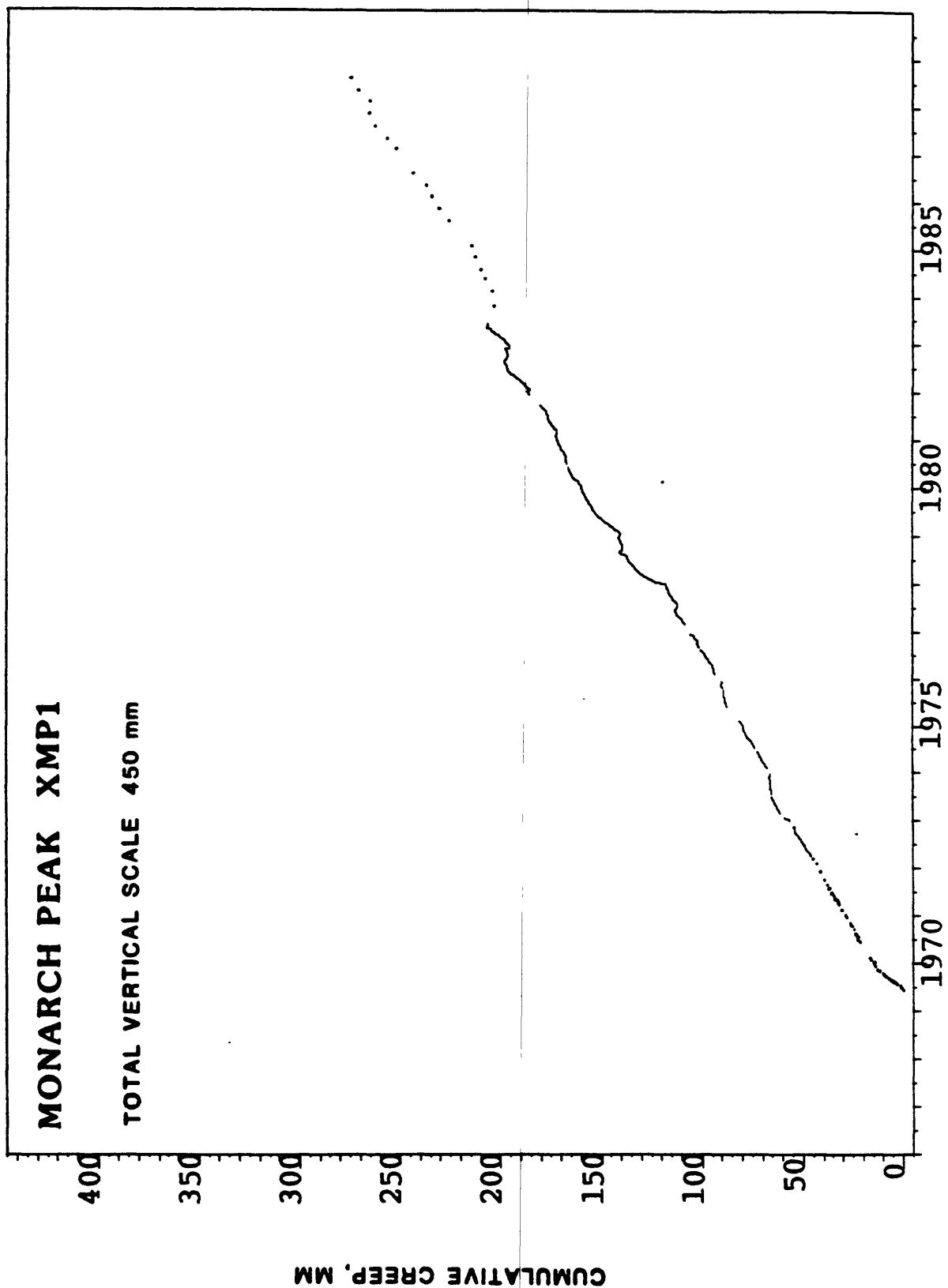
Position 405.1 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Monarch Peak creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 96.0 km southeast of San Juan Bautista, and 71.0 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site is composed of occasional minor events of up to 1.3 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of nearly steady-state slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 14 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Results of repeated surveys from an adjacent alignment array demonstrate that the creepmeter covers only the northeasternmost 5 m of the slip zone often containing most of the slip activity, but during certain periods, much of the slip activity has occurred in a portion of the slip zone southwest of the instrument. In November, 1988, the wire was found to be broken, and will be replaced as soon as possible.



XMP1

SECRET

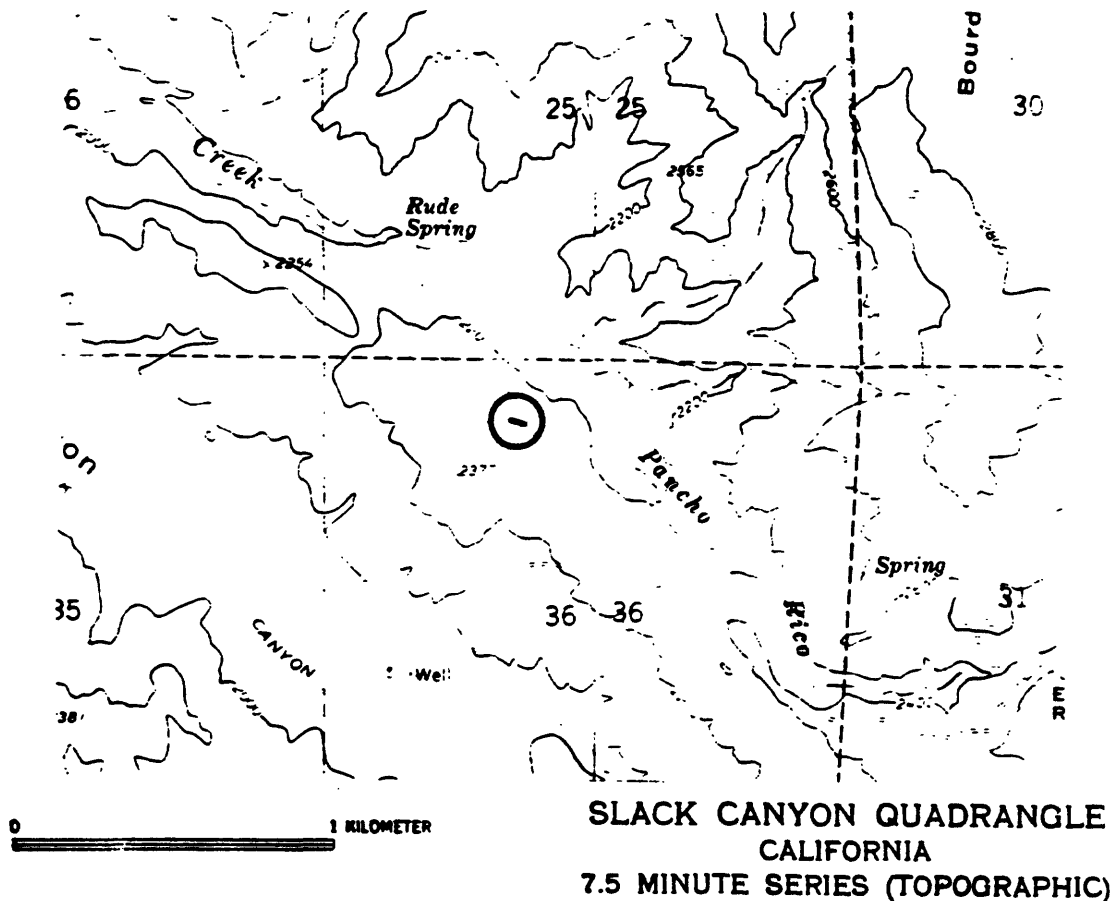


STATION XSC1

Latitude 36° 03.9'
Longitude 120° 37.7'

Position 427.6 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Slack Canyon creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 48.5 km northwest of Cholame, and 118.5 km southeast of San Juan Bautista. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface in weathered bedrock. In July, 1988, the entire instrument was uncovered by excavation and found to have been rotated 3 degrees clockwise by fault action during 19 years of operation. It now lies at an angle of 27 degrees to the fault instead of the original 30 degrees. The cumulative creep amounts listed here for 1974 and later years include a sliding angle correction to provide for rotation through time, and thus the values differ from those listed in earlier catalogs. Creep activity at this site is composed of steady-state right-lateral slip at a long-term rate of about 22 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation.

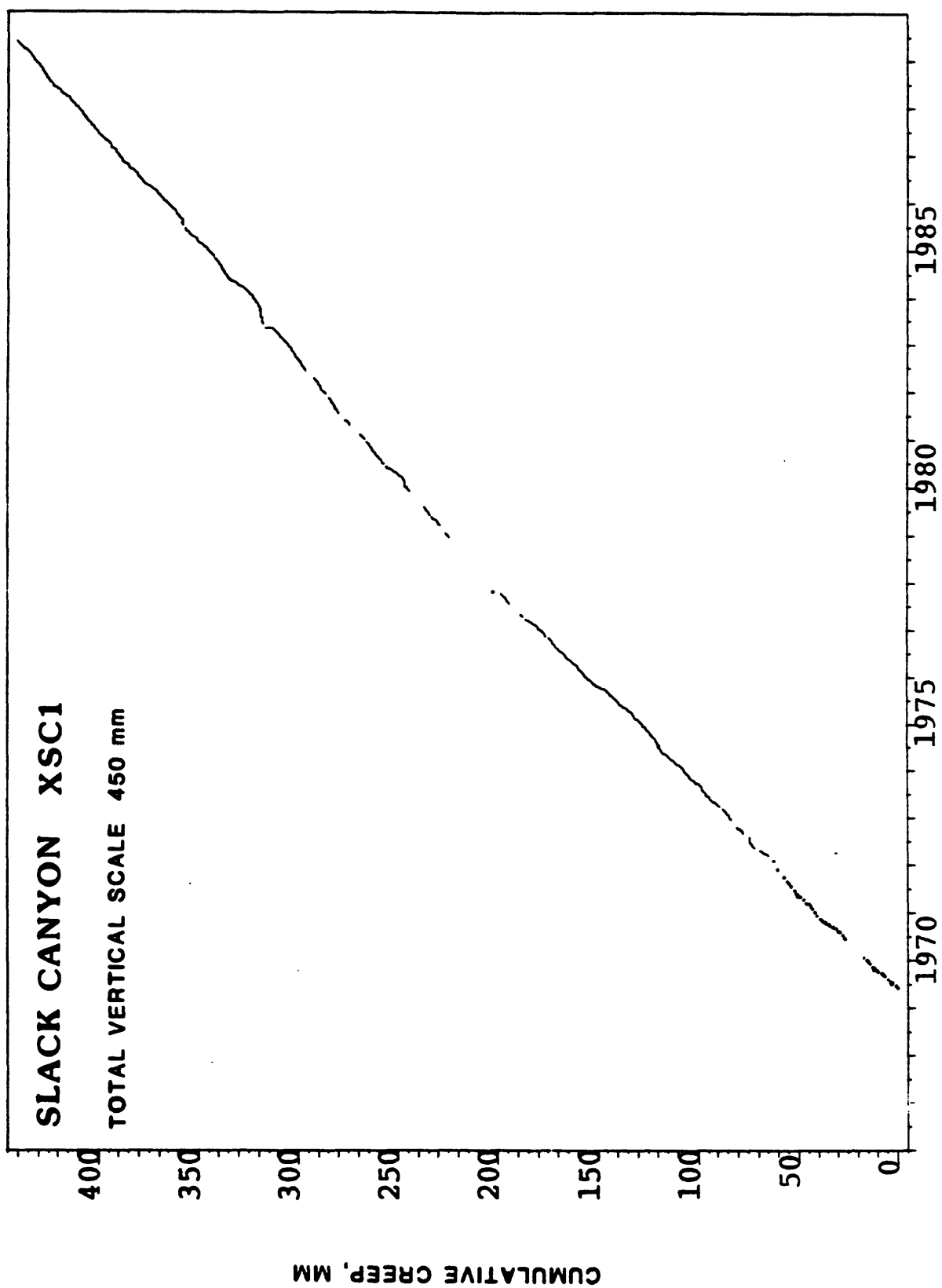


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XSC1

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970	3	16.10									5	0.00	8	2.53	5	4.41	2	6.37	4	9.55	7	12.72	28	15.58	
1971	3	41.29	8	43.28	8	44.76	4	46.73	1	48.80	19	26.30	2	27.01	1	28.93	4	32.03	3	35.49	7	38.16	5	40.15	
1972			3	61.98	9	64.92			12	71.48	12	51.63	22	53.36	7	54.09			3	57.08	28	60.19	2	60.34	
1973	12	84.56			28	88.77			2	91.83	13	94.67	6	74.43	30	77.18			10	79.60			12	83.23	
1974			7	109.22	23	112.65			21	117.55			10	119.20	27	121.08	11	98.94			8	104.01	19	106.16	
1975			19	131.28					20	138.19					7	143.47			12	123.75			11	127.00	
1976	29	157.65							5	163.80					25	170.46					11	175.44			
1977			3	180.65				8	186.80					12	193.41					7	201.19				
1978										10	210.53					17	217.52						5	224.38	
1979						8	228.87			24	234.54	13	235.38			23	238.79					23	243.73		
1980			5	246.83								18	257.57					18	261.86				24	266.72	
1981			5	270.03	30	274.01						16	278.53	8	279.97			24	283.02				3	286.71	
1982										27	296.41	30	297.88			31	300.99						28	306.29	
1983								15	313.30	6	317.49			8	318.61					12	320.19	2	322.19	8	322.78
1984			2	325.62			20	332.02					17	337.29					25	341.60					
1985	17	346.78					17	354.17					25	358.20					31	362.70					
1986			4	369.14					1	374.62						1	381.06			31	387.56				
1987			5	392.24	4	394.61	29	397.34					31	402.30								7	405.51*		
1988	26	109.74*					25	415.19*	5	415.83*			12	423.95					25	428.27					

*These readings are lower than the on-site recorder values on these dates due to misalignment of the micrometer reading block. The recorder values were used on the long-term plot. The instrument was rebuilt 7/12/88.

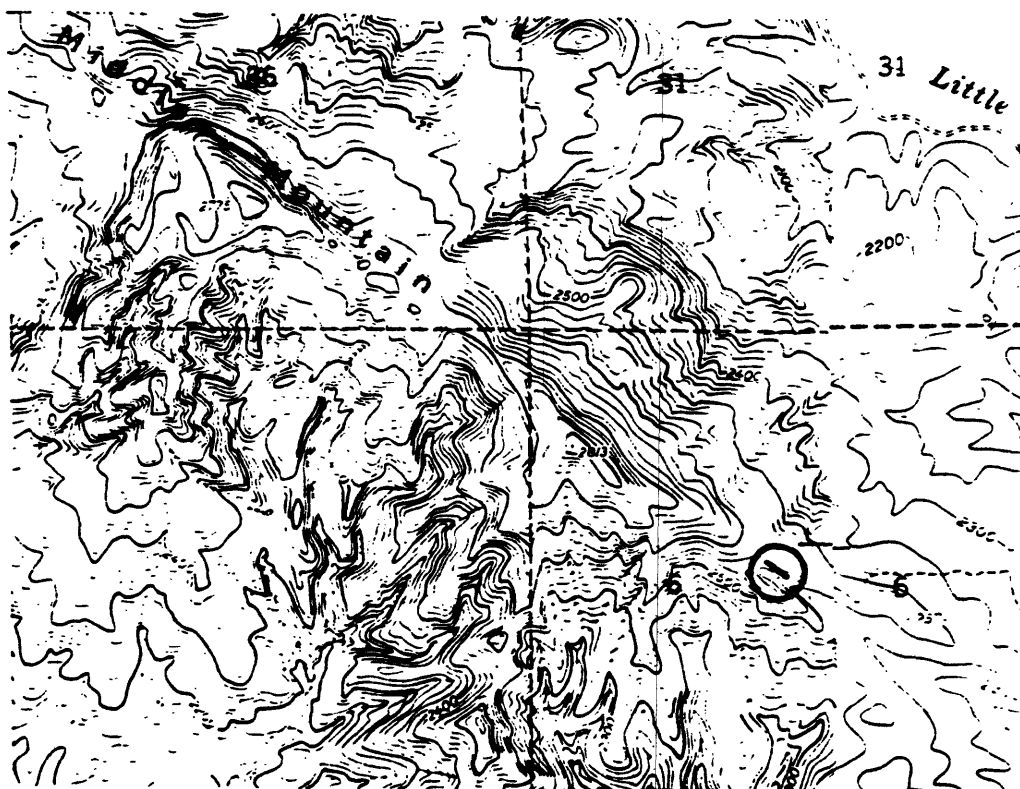


STATION XMM1

Latitude 35° 57.5'
Longitude 120° 30.1'

Position 443.5 km
26-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Middle Mountain creepmeter was installed in September, 1979, on the San Andreas fault 32.2 km north of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface on a gentle slope where the surface rupture of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence broke through deformed non-marine sediments (Paso Robles formation), near the crest of Middle Mountain. Following the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), creep at XMM1 reversed to left lateral; right-lateral movement resumed following a swarm of magnitude 1+ earthquakes under the station in summer, 1984. In September, 1986, a drain trench was dug beside the instrument, causing a 3-mm creep event, which we have left in the record as nominally tectonic. Creep activity here is composed of occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1-mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of continuous right-lateral movement. The average long-term creep rate during periods of right-lateral movement was 20 mm/yr before the Coalinga earthquake, and is 14.2 mm/yr since resumption of right-lateral movement in 1984. See text for discussion of creep events at XMM1 that have occurred simultaneous with drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain.



STOCKDALE MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-MONTEREY CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

PARKFIELD QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA

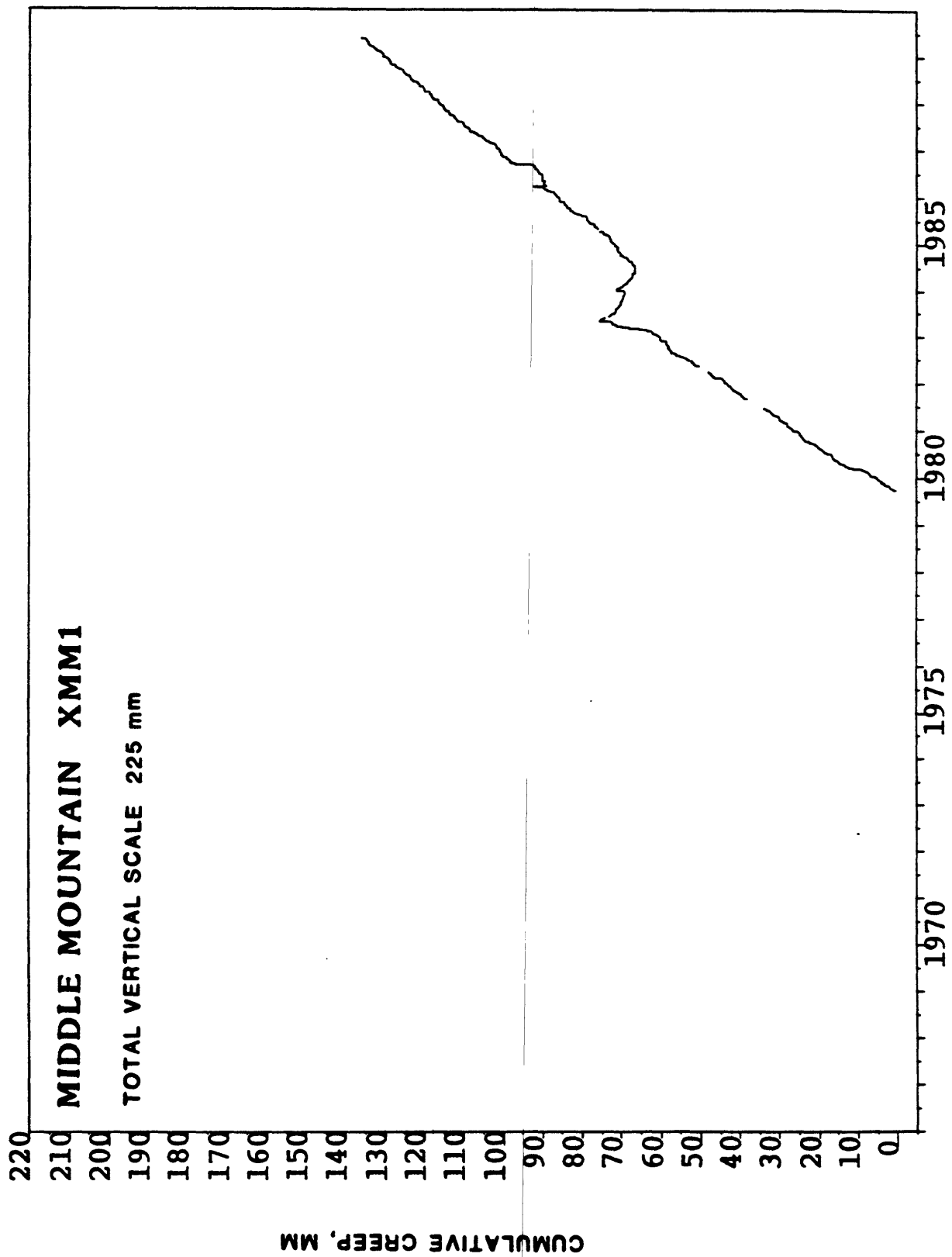
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

0 1 KILOMETER

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XMM1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
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1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977																								
1978																								
1979																								
1980			6	6.78	18	11.55					19	16.18					25	0.00	12	1.35	29	3.37		
1981	4	26.35					6	29.97			18	34.21	24	35.50	26	38.17	22	20.50					29	25.88
1982									11	50.38	29	52.40			23	56.86	15	39.50					1	42.12
1983					31	71.81			6	75.88	6	72.88	6	72.19					6	70.16			9	60.22
1984	24	69.67					19	67.00	10	67.28			19	67.15	29	68.35			17	69.73				
1985	17	73.04					16	75.68					24	78.91	21	81.53			30	83.93				
1986			2	86.83	26	88.70	28	89.01					30	91.55			3	92.23	28	98.90				
1987	27	101.68			18	104.02			1	106.13			30	110.49							6	115.01		
1988	25	117.86							2	120.77			29	123.58	16	125.03			27	128.34				

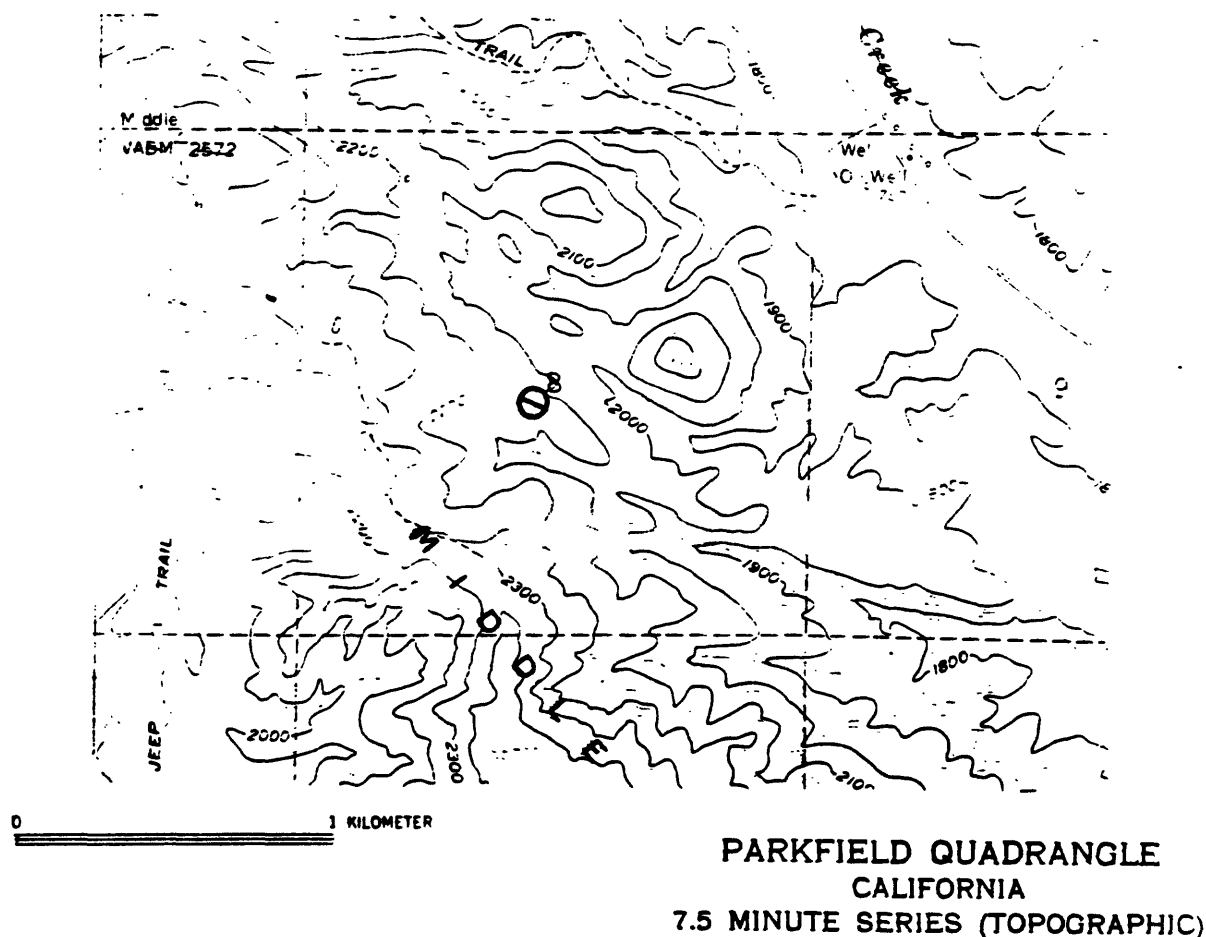


STATION XMD1

Latitude 35° 56.6'
Longitude 120° 29.1'

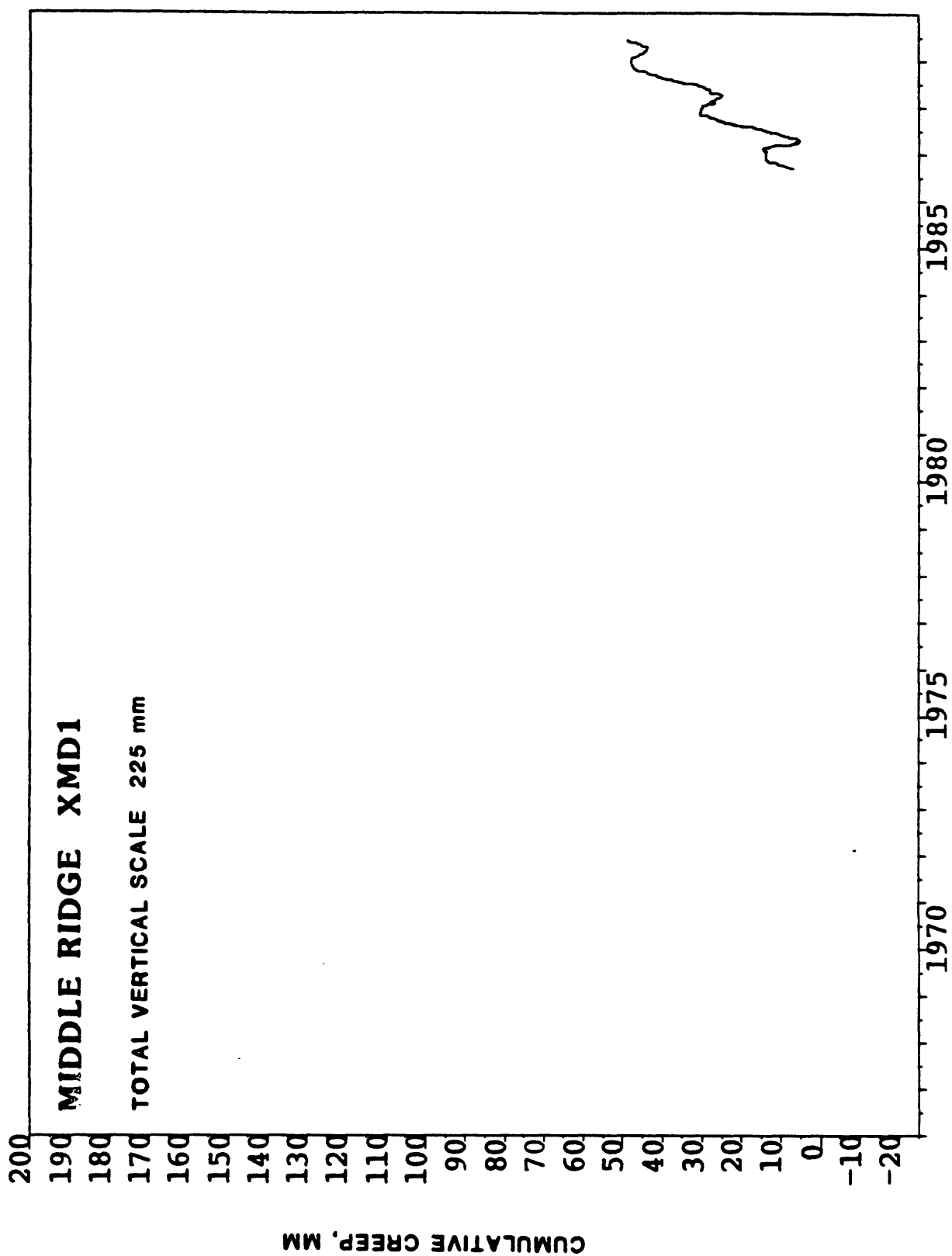
Position 445.8 km
36-meter wire, $\phi=27^\circ$

The Middle Ridge creepmeter, the longest wire installation yet attempted, was installed in July, 1986, on the San Andreas fault 29.9 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across one of several parallel traces covered by an alinement array installed in 1979. The creepmeter was placed to cover the area of greatest displacement in the array monuments. However, surveys of the array show seasonal right-lateral movement on adjacent traces, apparently producing left-lateral movement on the trace monitored by the instrument. Data from the creepmeter reflects this seasonal backup, the cumulative effect of which is to produce a long-term creep rate of only 19 mm/yr, when in fact as much as 25 mm of right-lateral movement has occurred at the site in a year (May 1-December 15, 1987). Creep activity at this site is composed of several daily right-lateral creep events of 1 mm or less amplitude between spring and mid-winter, at which time movement ceases, only to resume as fast left-lateral movement when heavy rains begin in January or February. See text for discussion of creep events at XMD1 occurring simultaneous with drops in water level in a deep well on Middle Mountain.



STATION XMD1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
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1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987	6	13.98	4	14.72	16	7.35							25	0.00			4	7.07			12	13.92		
1988	25	26.34							1	5.93			28	37.57	3	19.96					7	30.39	15	29.71

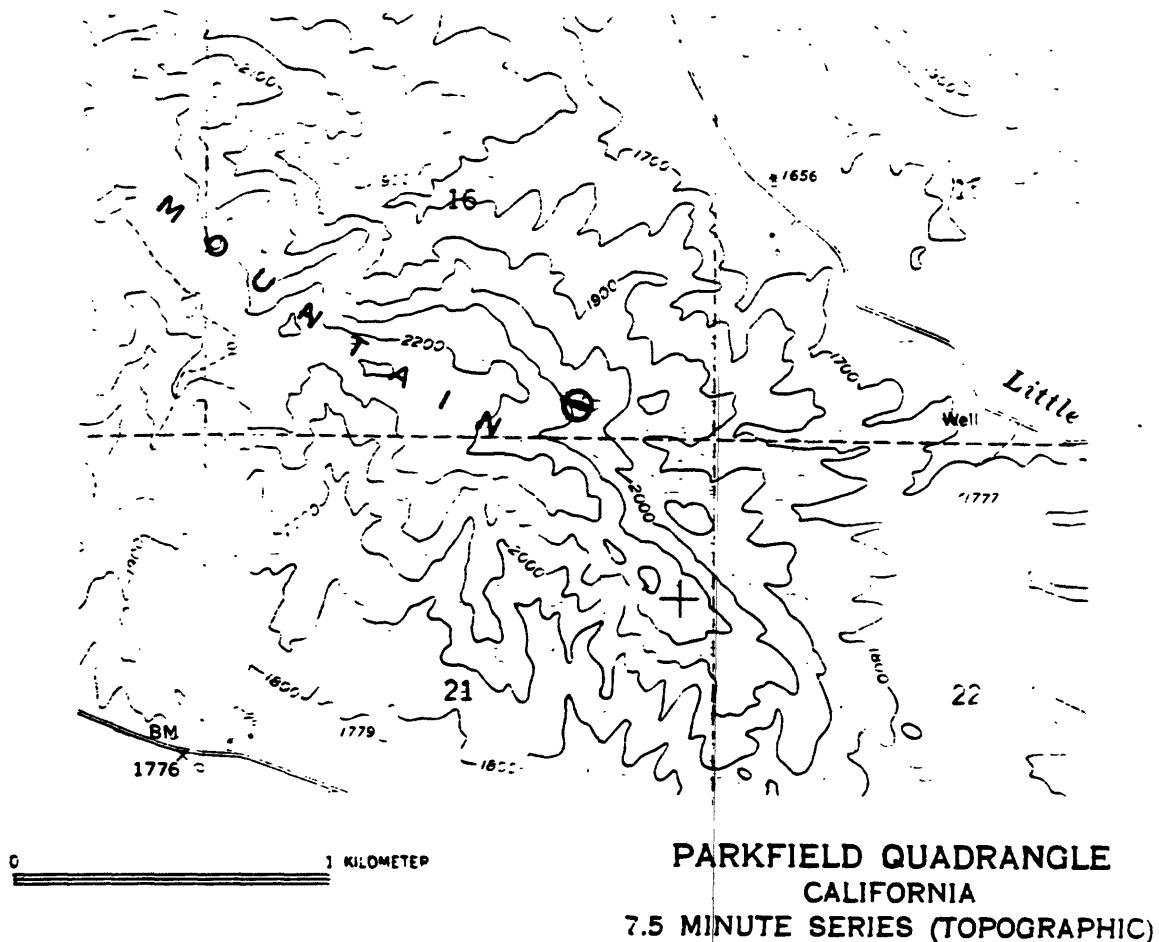


STATION XVA1

Latitude 35° 55.3'
Longitude 120° 27.7'

Position 448.9 km
30-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Varian creepmeter was installed in April, 1987, on the San Andreas fault 26.8 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter deep below the surface across a sharp gully between two slopes. An alinement array had been placed across the gully and up both slopes in 1986, and surveys for a year had indicated displacement was occurring in the gully. However, displacement now also appears to be occurring at the top of the slope to the west, and, like XMD1, XVA1 records both right- and left-lateral movement, depending on the season. Creep at this site is characterized by steady-state movement, with occasional surge-like creep events, usually during rain. The long-term rate of 7.3 mm/yr masks a seasonal right-lateral movement of 11.8 mm (1988). During periods of right-lateral movement, the creep rate at XVA1 matches that measured by the Parkfield two-color distance-monitoring laser at its station MIDE, located upslope from XVA1 and across the fault from the laser.

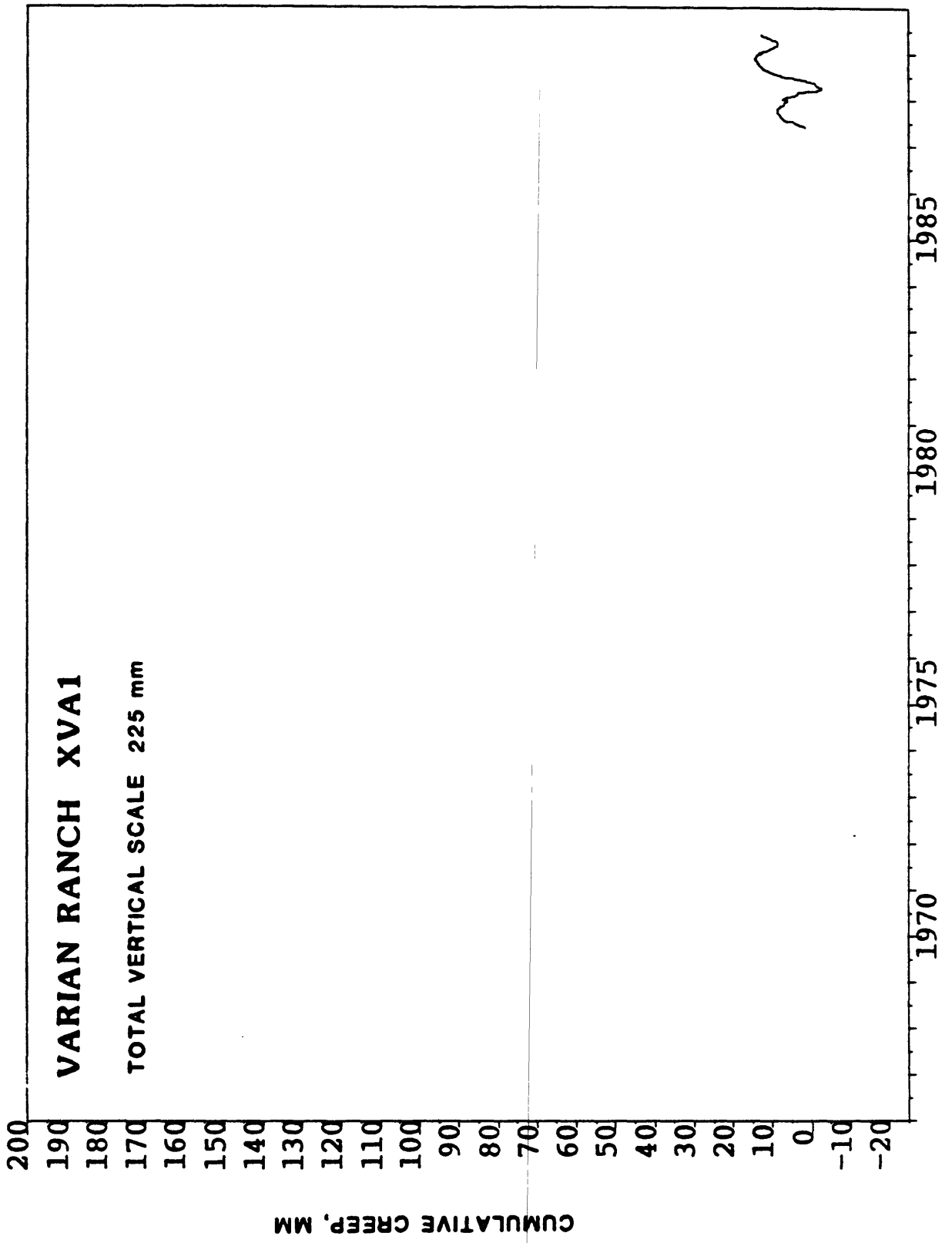


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XVA1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
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1986																								
1987																								
1988	25	5.19			21	-2.29*	23	0.00	1	0.10			30	7.23	26	8.02			27	13.28	6	7.73		
									4	-0.77*			29	9.52										

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

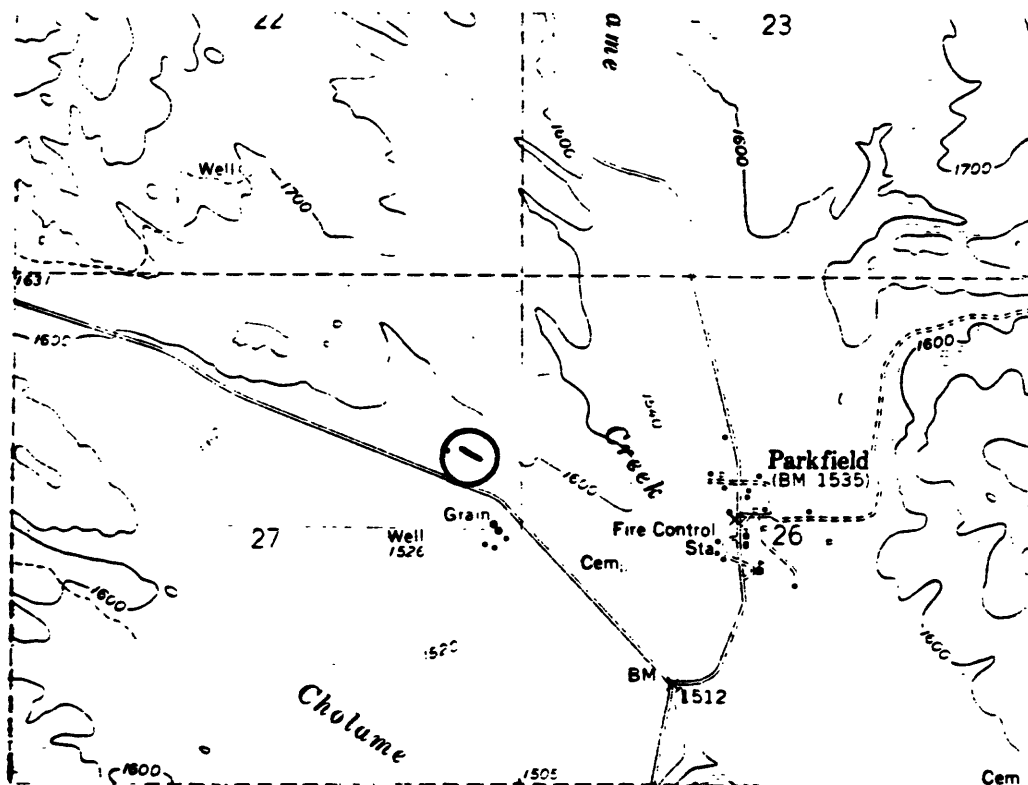


STATION XPK1

Latitude 35° 54.1'
Longitude 120° 26.5'

Position 451.8 km
23-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Parkfield creepmeter was installed in September, 1979, on the San Andreas fault approximately 24 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across the surface rupture of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence, and adjacent to a sagpond. This station recorded a right-lateral coseismic step of 6.6 mm during the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), the second largest coseismic step in the Parkfield creepmeter network. Activity slowed until August 9, 1985, when, coincident with an aftershock of the Kettleman Hills earthquake (8/4/85, M3.5), right-lateral creep resumed at the site. XPK1 is the only Parkfield creepmeter to record a return to its pre-Coalinga creep trend. Creep activity at this site before the Coalinga earthquake and after the return to right-lateral movement consists of occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1 mm in amplitude superimposed on a background of nearly continuous right-lateral movement. The average creep rate to date is about 13 mm/yr.

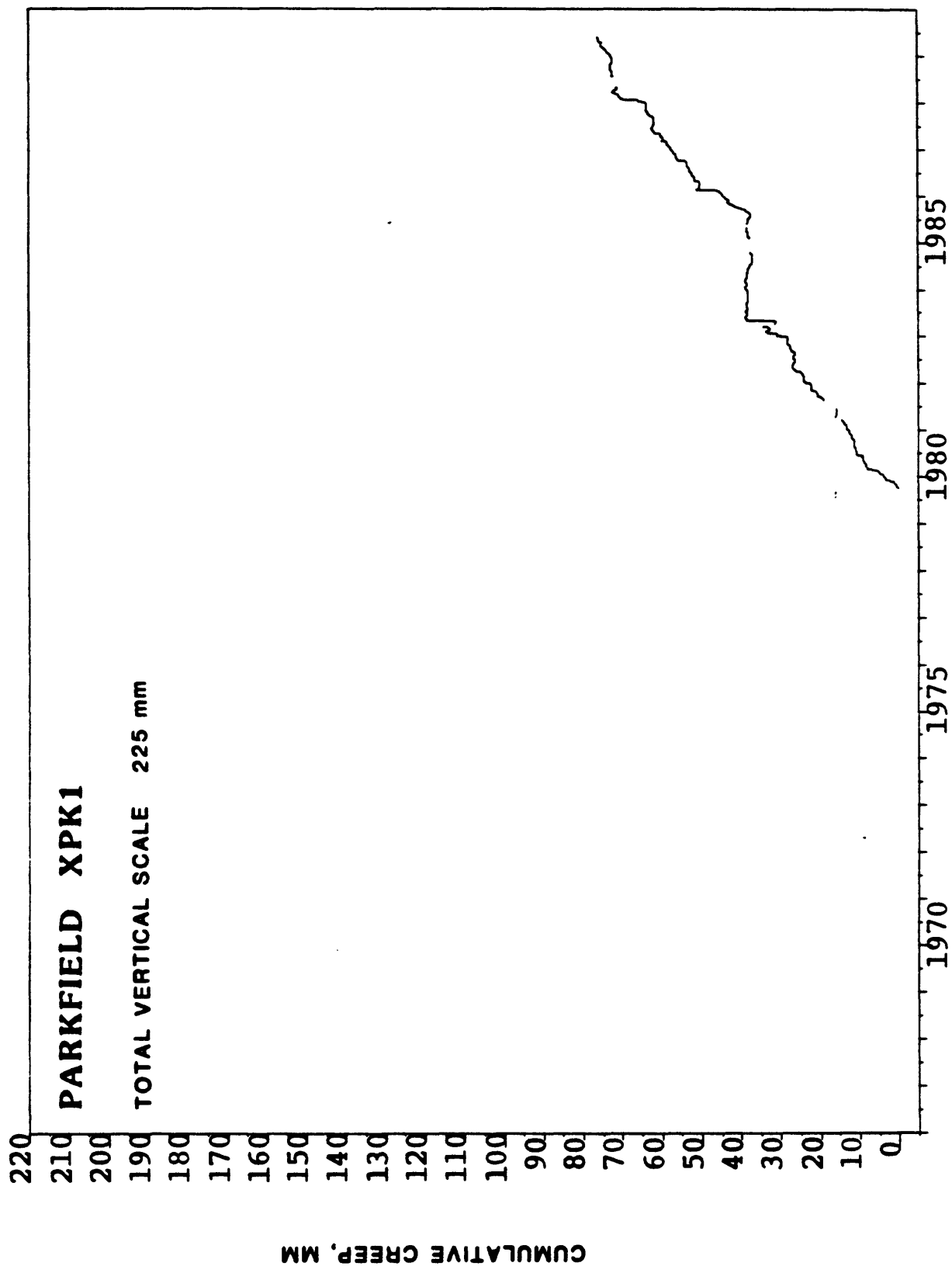


PARKFIELD QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

XPK1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
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1971																								
1972																								
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1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977																								
1978																								
1979																								
1980			6	5.25	19	8.45					19	10.50					26	0.00	12	0.32	6	1.23	15	3.45
1981	8	12.89					8	15.95			18	16.38	22	18.82	21	18.85	22	11.42					24	12.44
1982					9	24.26			25	26.72	30	26.14			25	26.11	15	19.95					2	22.36
1983							21	31.36	6	38.57	7	38.59	6	38.59					6	38.29			10	28.24
1984	17	38.93					20	38.64					19	37.25	31	36.67	14	36.62	17	37.07				
1985	17	37.87					18	38.28					24	37.26			27	40.82	18	41.95				
1986	8	44.61					3	50.28					31	53.06					28	56.23				
1987			4	58.44			14	60.40	1	60.49			24	61.66	19	61.68					10	63.62		
1988	19	68.46							4	71.39			19	72.26					27	72.66				

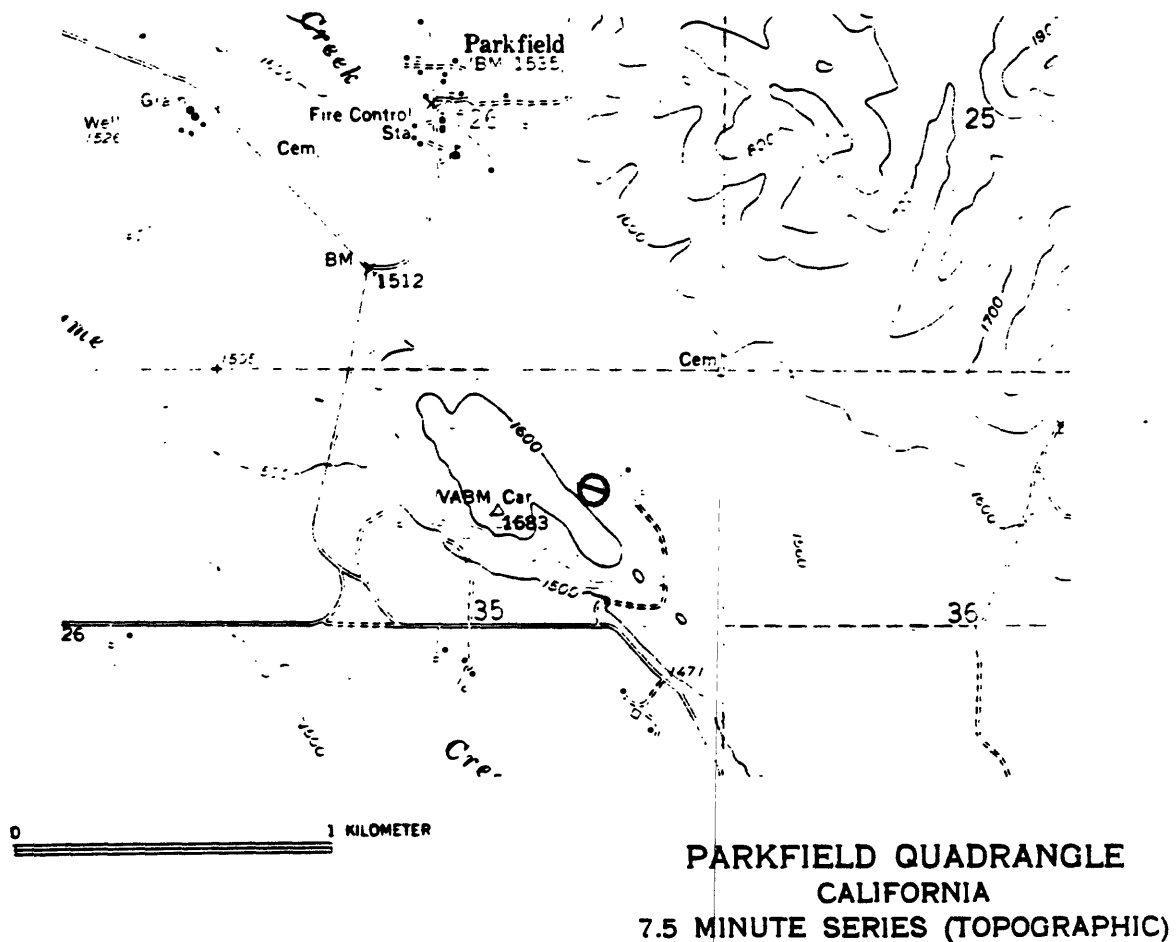


STATION XTA1

Latitude 35° 53.4'
Longitude 120° 25.6'

Position 453.8 km
30-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Taylor Ranch creepmeter was installed in September, 1985, on the San Andreas fault approximately 22 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a distinctive swale to the east of the hilltop on which the Parkfield two-color distance-monitoring laser is located. Frequent surveys of an alinement array installed at the Taylor site in 1984 showed displacement occurring near the bottom of the swale, and the creepmeter was placed to cover the area of greatest displacement. Creep activity at this site consists of occasional small right-lateral events and left-lateral surges (seasonal) superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift, perhaps reflecting seasonal activity on an adjacent trace or traces. The average creep rate to date is 7 mm/yr.

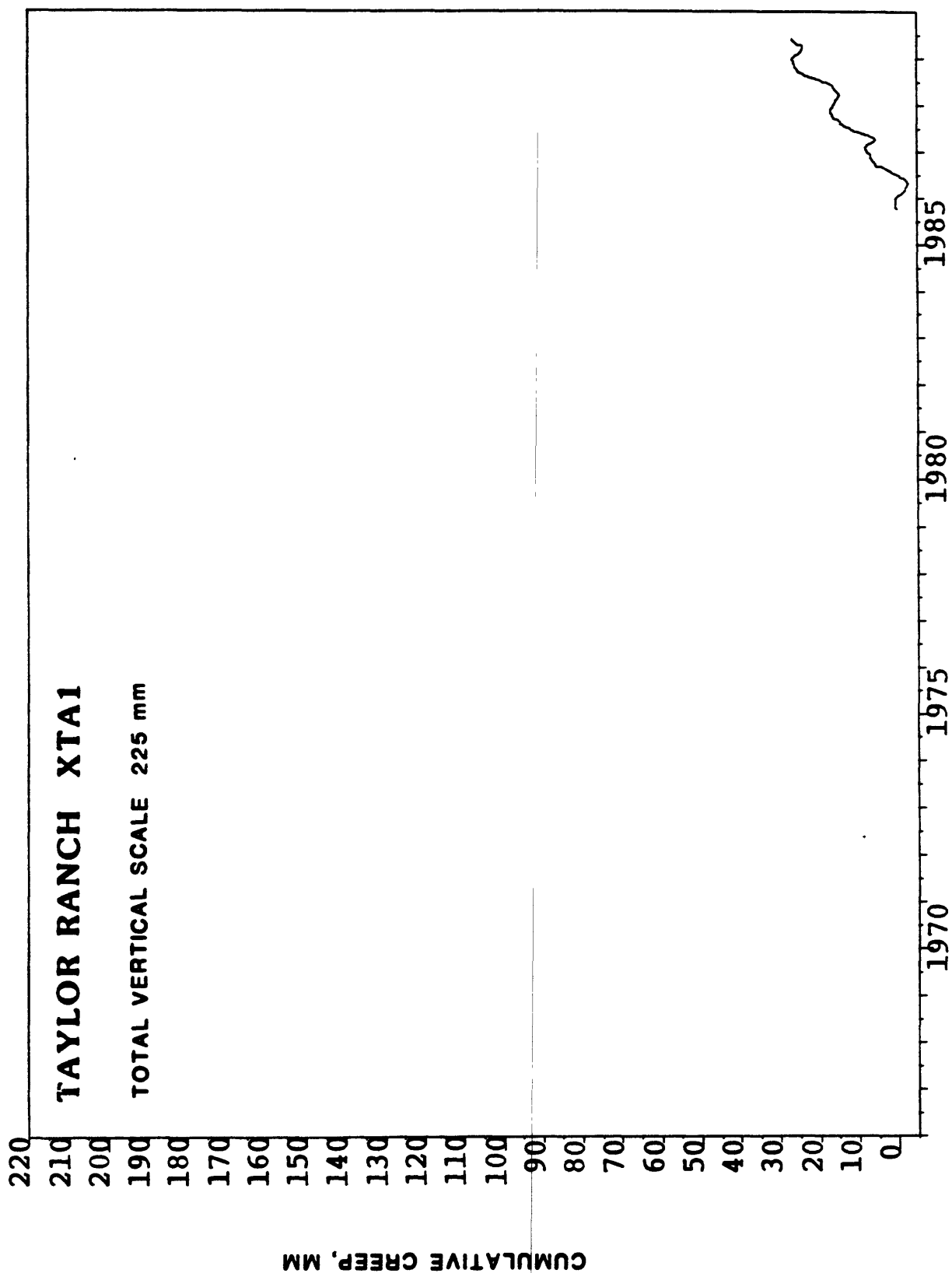


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XTA1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977																								
1978																								
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986	8	0.33	1	-1.13*			3	-2.35*									27	0.00	29	0.70				
1987	27	7.91					30	6.59			12	-0.94*	31	1.85			5	3.96	28	6.35				
1988	29	16.11							6	15.90			27	21.17							6	17.11		
																			27	25.50				

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

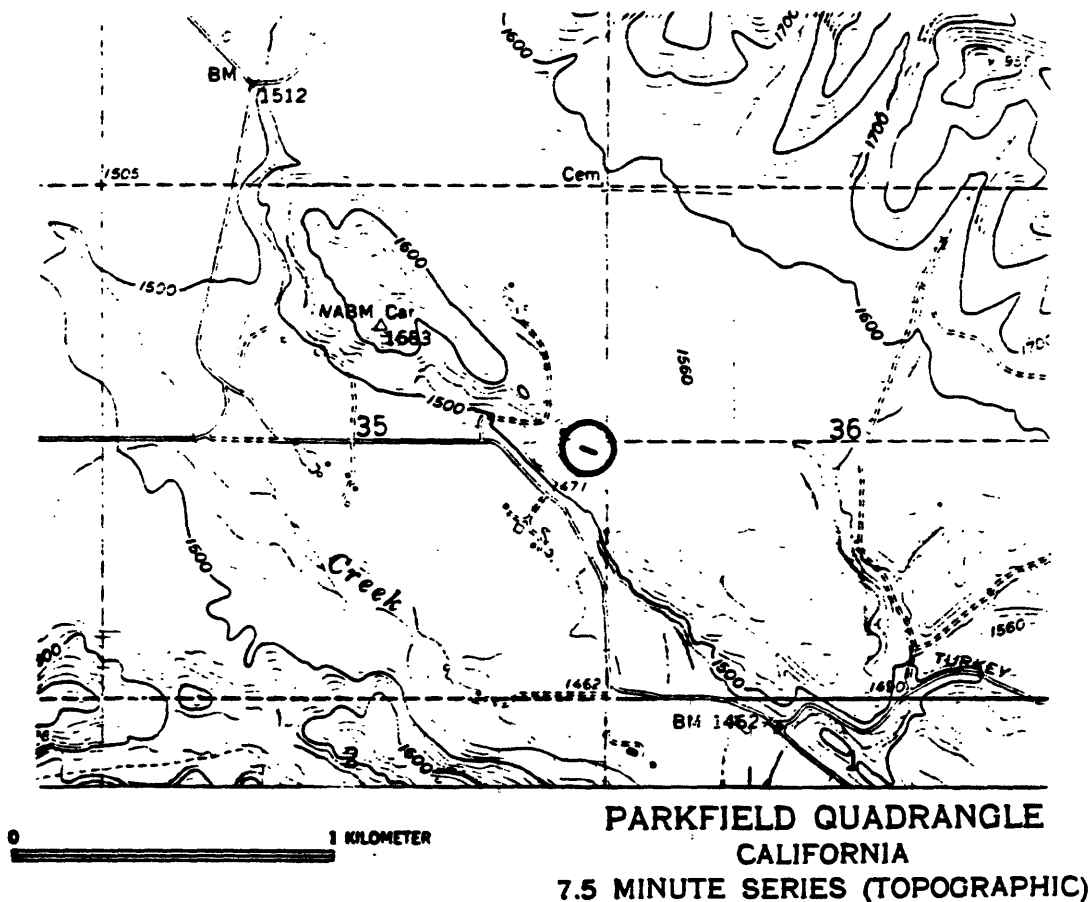


STATION XDR1, XDR2

Latitude 35° 53.0'
Longitude 120° 25.2'

Position 454.8 km
10,30-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Durham Ranch creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 21.3 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on the northeast side of a ridge. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor right-lateral events and left-lateral surges of up to 12 mm amplitude superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate was about 8 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation consisting of onsets of left-lateral events and negative drift during periods of heavy rainfall. Results of repeated surveys from an adjacent alignment array demonstrate that the creepmeter covered only the southwesternmost 5 m of a 23-m-wide slip zone. The northeast portion of the slip zone not covered by the creepmeter was intermittently active, perhaps on a seasonal basis. In October, 1985, XDR1 was removed and replaced with the 30-m instrument XDR2. Creep activity continued to consist of right- and left-lateral surges, but surge amplitudes were considerably decreased from those recorded by XDR1. In July, 1987, the instrument was removed at the request of the landowner. The creep rate between 1985 and 1987 was 3.8 mm/yr.



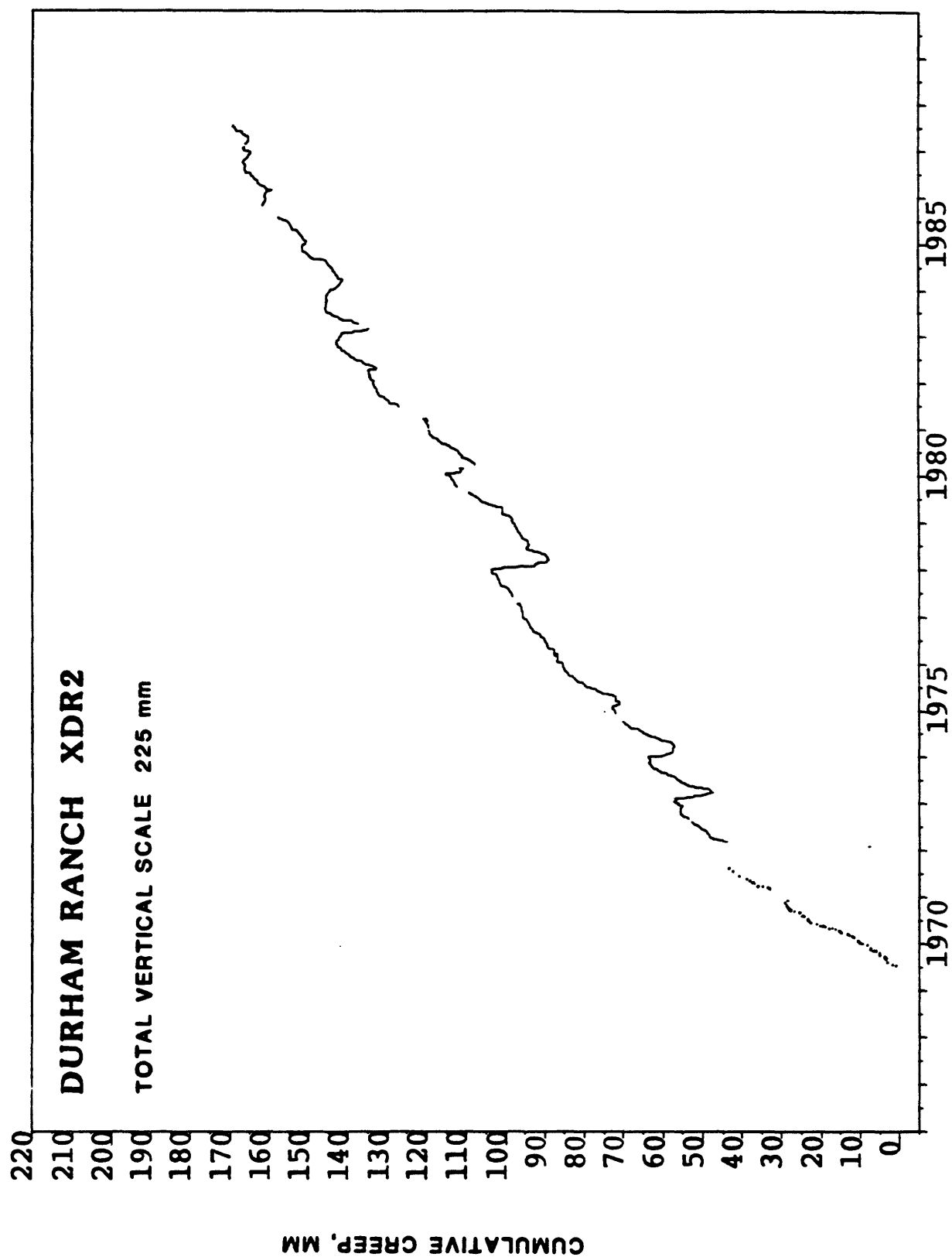
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XDR1, XDR2

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970	3	7.06	7	8.14	1	9.42	4	12.72	2	14.57	6	18.70	2	20.91	5	2.09	2	2.20	4	4.20	7	4.62	28	6.67
1971			25	28.00	6	27.93	3	30.87	1	32.67	12	35.83			1	21.78	4	23.33	3	25.84	7	26.51	5	25.88
1972			2	43.20	9	44.03			12	48.68					7	38.94			3	41.49	28	43.71		
1973	5	56.52			13	49.50	27	48.75			13	54.98			30	53.50			11	55.33	7	55.76	12	55.37
1974			7	57.90	24	57.37			21	61.17					3	57.31	11	60.82			8	63.48	19	63.49
1975	7	72.74	19	71.16					20	75.76					27	68.46			12	70.32			11	72.12
1976	29	86.80							4	89.32					7	81.44	14	82.67					1	85.30
1977			4	95.94			8	96.70	23	98.12					17	89.45					10	91.67		
1978	26	92.97							11	92.10					17	94.90			7	101.60			5	97.80
1979					8	101.28			22	105.64	13	106.88					19	111.95			6	113.65		
1980					19	107.85			23	107.40	19	111.54					22	117.23	11	117.42			29	119.61
1981							6	120.48			17	126.98	10	127.70	26	131.01	29	132.75					2	133.54
1982					9	134.89			25	136.05			22	140.08	26	141.38							10	143.11
1983							22	139.10	5	141.48	7	144.18	7	145.47					6	145.58				
1984	17	143.10					19	143.01					19	145.29					17	151.06				
1985	17	150.77					19	154.18					23	158.31			27	162.08	4	162.22	12	161.23		
1986	7	161.15					3	162.95			24	165.07	31	166.31			5	166.11	28	165.69				
1987	27	166.23	3	166.19			30	166.89					16	169.21	Inst. removed									
1988																								

*XDR1 removed; XDR2 installed.

XDR2 was removed in July 1987 at the request of the landowner.

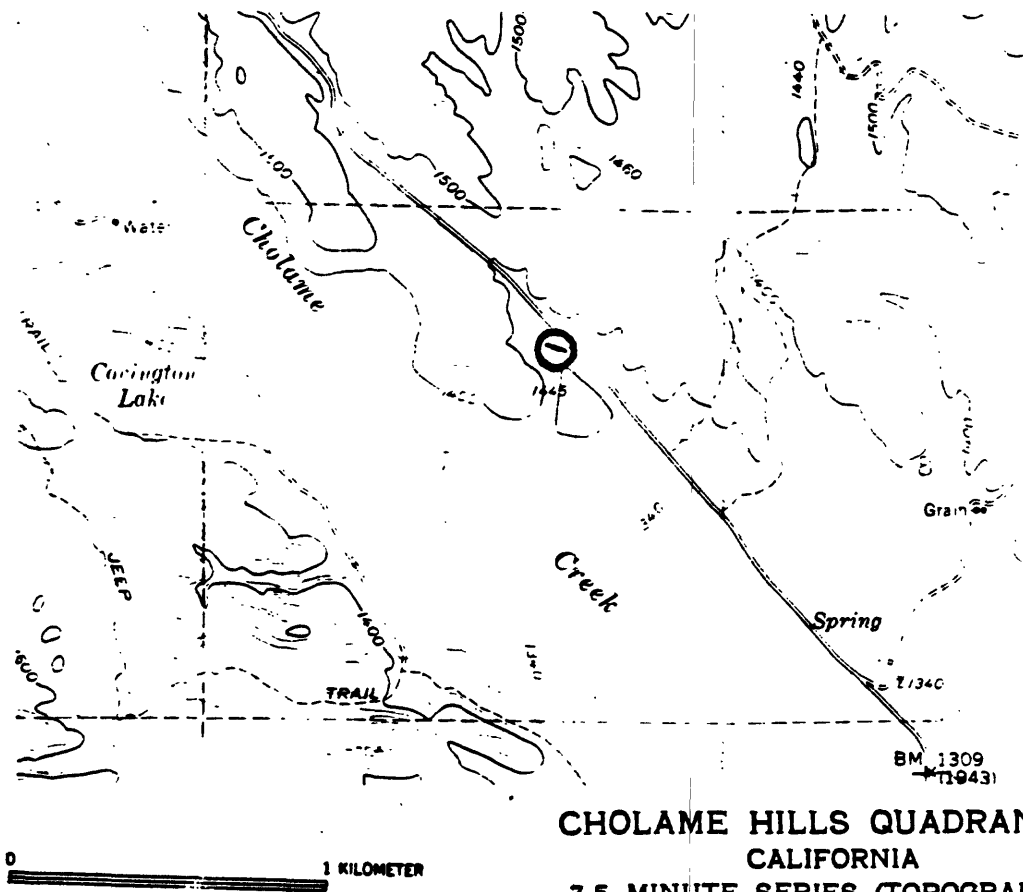


STATION WKR1

Latitude 35° 51.5'
Longitude 120° 23.5'

Position 458.7 km
14-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Work Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel in 1976, and was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The instrument is located at the base of a low hill at the north end of Cholame Valley, approximately 17 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single rod buried about a meter below the surface, between the hill and the Parkfield-Cholame Road. A large right-lateral acceleration was underway at WKR1 when the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2) occurred. WKR1 recorded the largest coseismic step of all the Parkfield creepmeters (8.2 mm), followed by a slowdown to approximately 2 mm/yr of creep. Right-lateral creep resumed in 1984 at a rate less than half the pre-Coalinga earthquake rate of 11 mm/yr.

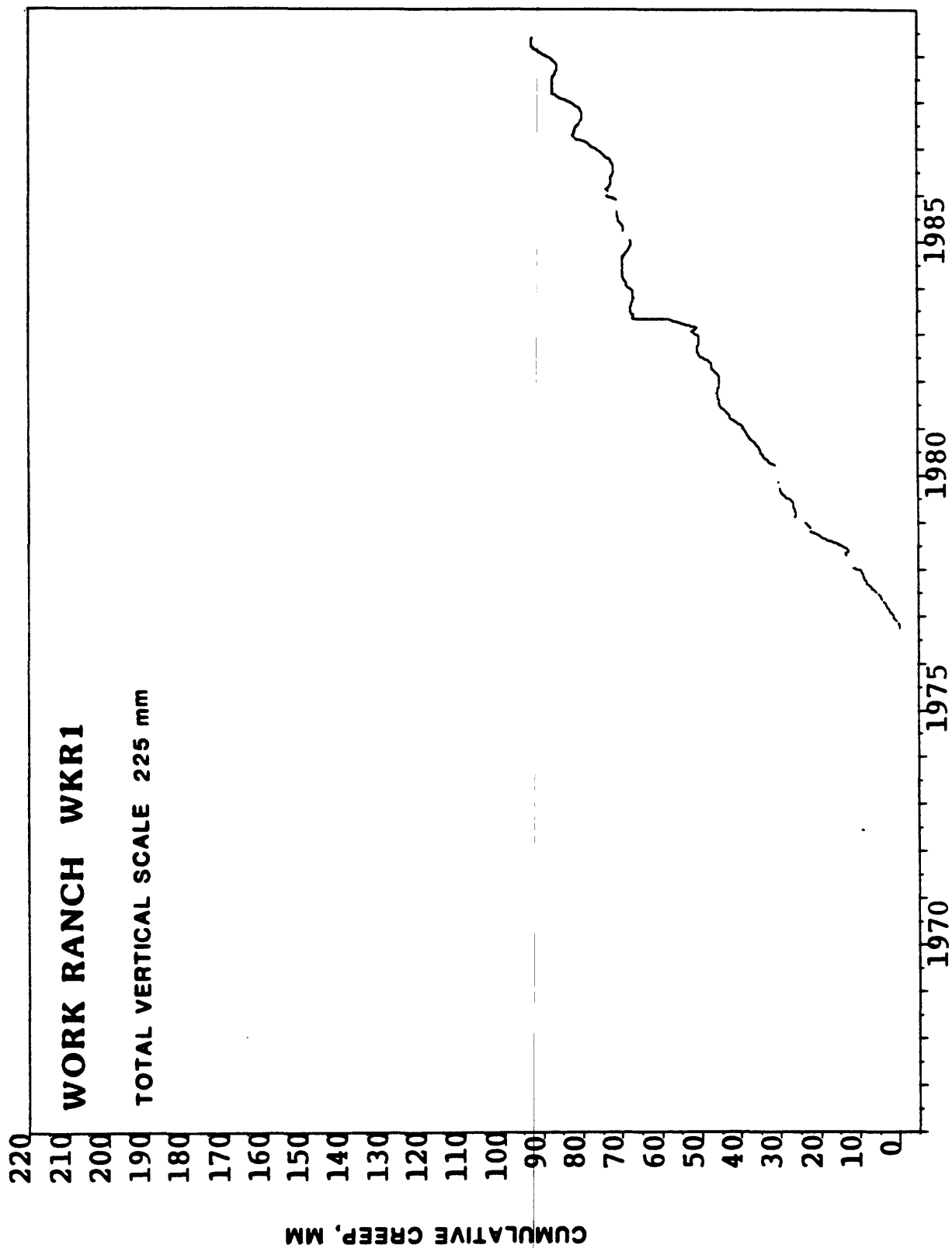


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION WKRI

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM		
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970																									
1971																									
1972																									
1973																									
1974																									
1975																									
1976																									
1977	18	1.78				8	2.82	1	3.48			28	5.52			2	6.56	13	7.96	25	8.79	22	0.52	12	9.45
1978			21	12.05				18	13.17	15	13.13				7	17.05					13	22.51			
1979			12	26.39						8	26.64				13	29.80					6	30.52	4	30.66	
1980	28	31.99			19	30.99				23	34.11	2	34.33	8	35.07	4	35.63	22	37.06	10	37.67			29	38.97
1981	15	39.43						2	42.99			17	45.00					24	45.97					2	45.50
1982					9	46.33				26	47.98	30	49.67			26	50.78							10	50.64
1983								1	50.89	5	66.98			7	67.92					6	67.07				
1984	17	68.67						20	69.28					18	69.43					17	68.41				
1985	18	68.37	6	68.77	13	69.57	18	69.73						23	71.23	wire broken						18	71.23		
1986	8	73.60					29	72.76						31	71.79					29	73.64				
1987	27	77.95			19	81.40	28	81.92						29	80.38			18	79.83			10	80.51		
1988	29	84.03								6	87.48	17	87.79	18	87.65					31	86.95				

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

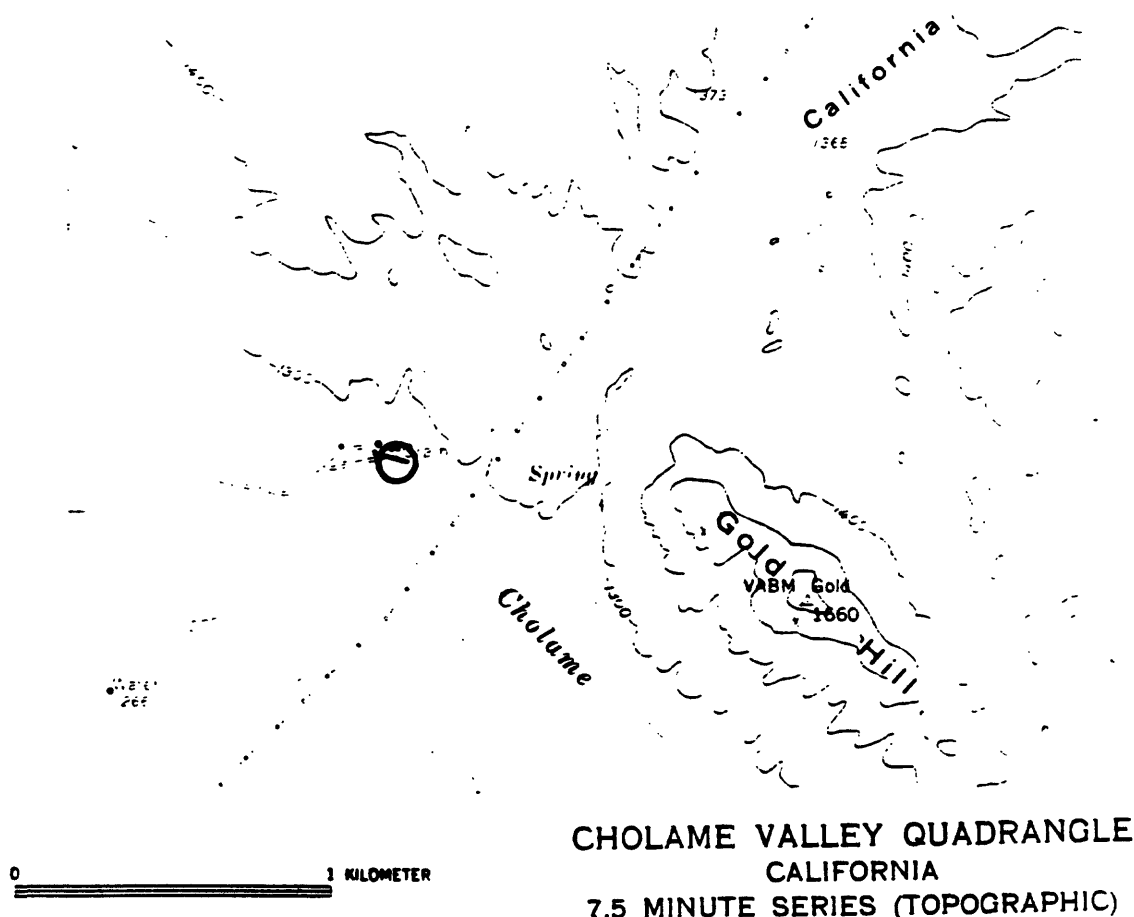


STATION CRR1

Latitude 35° 50.1'
Longitude 120° 21.8'

Position 463.0 km
9.4-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

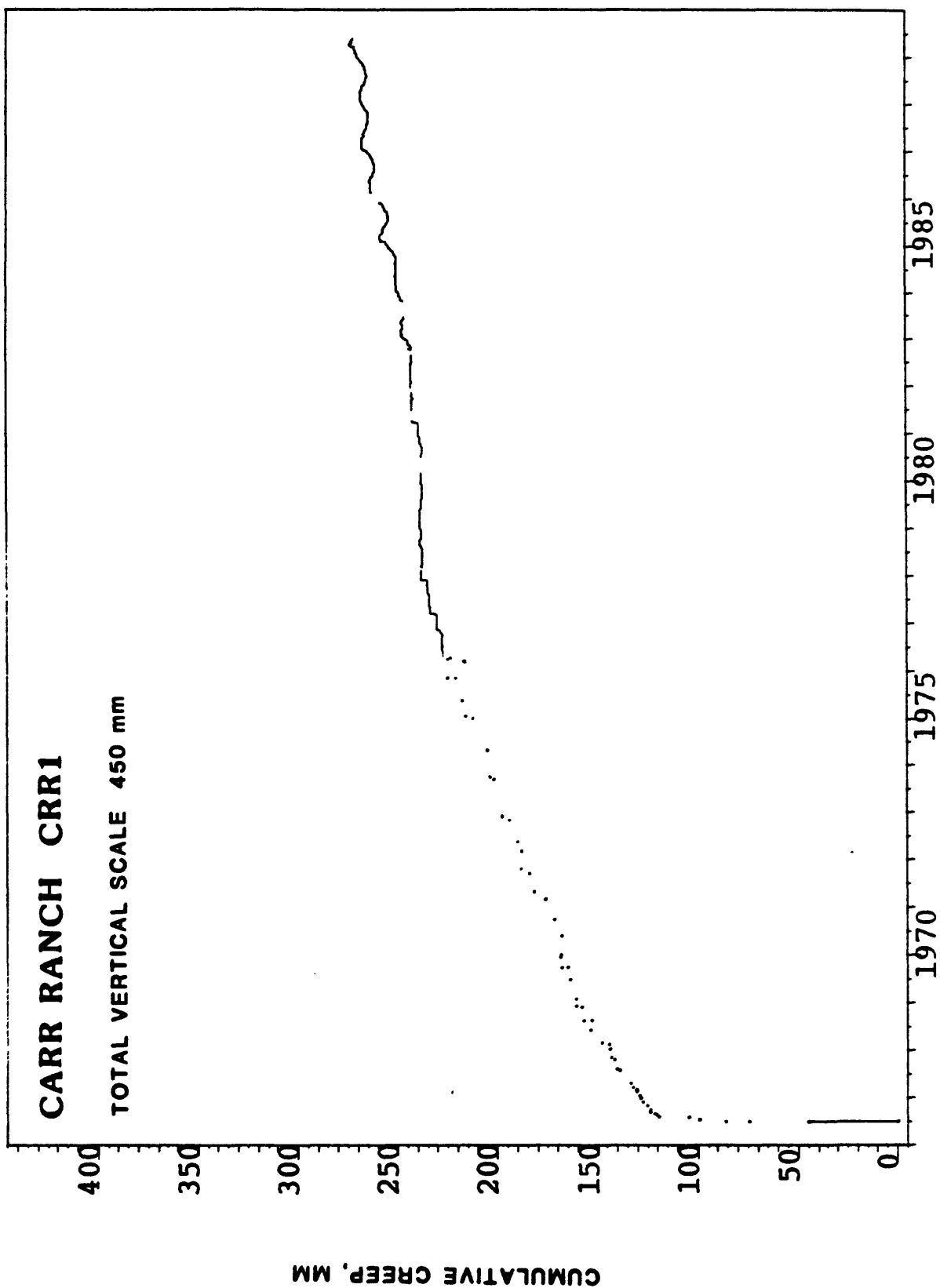
The Carr Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel shortly after the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. The instrument was sited directly over the earthquake ground rupture approximately 13 km northwest of Cholame. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The installation consists of a single rod buried about 1 meter below the surface near the edge of a field on the southwest side of Cholame Creek. Creep activity at this site was remarkably consistent (approximately 9 mm/yr) from installation until late 1977, at which time the creep rate declined to nearly 0 and the instrument began recording apparent left-lateral slip at a very low rate (slight contraction). Right-lateral creep resumed in late 1982. The Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2) had no apparent effect on the creep rate at CRR1. However, in 1985, cultivation of the area immediately around the creepmeter was begun, and a large seasonal signal now appears in the data, superimposed on a background creep rate of 2.5 mm/yr. See Appendix A for a description of the sources of the 1966-1979 data plotted herein.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION CRR1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967	4	129.10	13	130.50	15	132.30	24	133.40																
1968	9	143.70	18	144.30	1	148.30																		
1969			1	161.30																				
1970	1	168.30																						
1971			27	176.30																				
1972					1	188.30																		
1973																								
1974							29	205.30																
1975	15	216.30																						
1976					3	216.00	2	223.47	7	227.30	22	227.60	8	227.20	9	227.24	7	227.24	5	227.94	22	230.20		
1977	18	230.50			8	233.70	1	233.75			28	234.10			2	234.33	13	234.50						
1978			21	237.60							15	237.50												
1979			12	238.40							8	238.40												
1980					19	237.78					19	237.70												
1981							3	243.60	19	243.10	3	243.10	14	242.70										
1982					9	243.40			26	243.26	30	242.64			26	242.56								
1983							1	246.83	6	247.30			7	245.86										
1984	17	250.71					20	249.65					18	250.75										
1985	18	255.66					19	256.56					23	254.34										
1986			4	262.53			29	262.67					31	260.44										
1987	27	267.61			20	267.52			1	266.68			29	264.51								6	265.23	
1988	27	268.37							6	267.62			28	265.60								1	267.14	

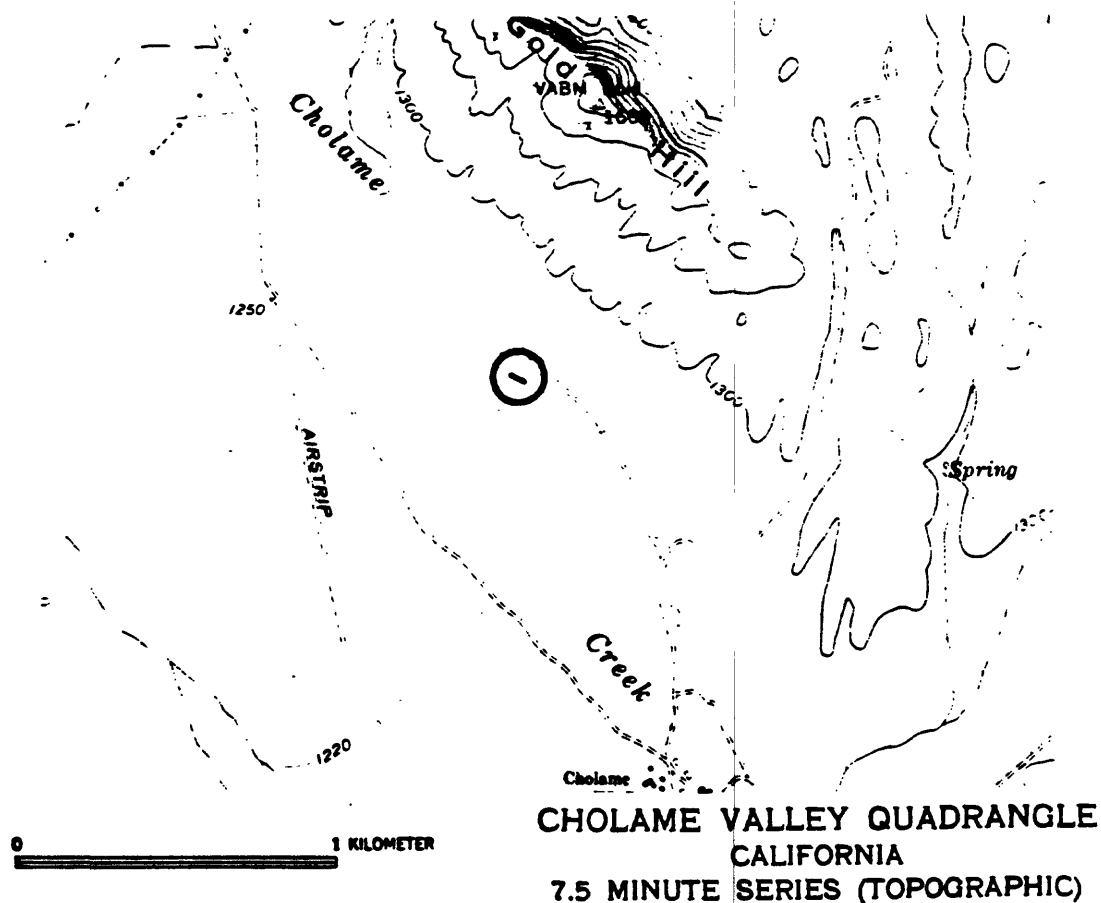


STATION XGH1

Latitude 35° 49.2'
Longitude 120° 20.9'

Position 463.8 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

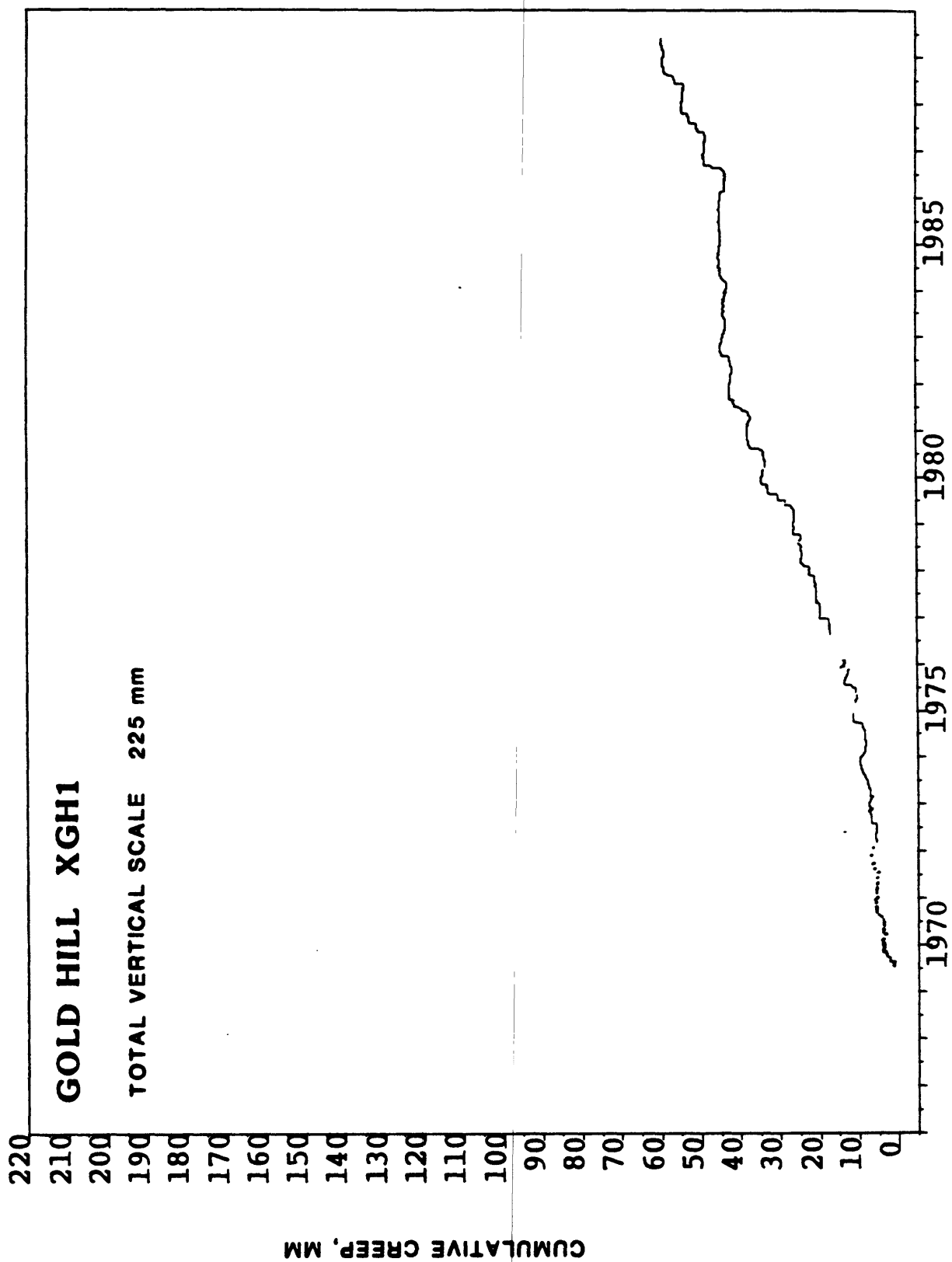
The Gold Hill creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 12.3 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a low bench on the northeast side of Cholame Creek. The instrument was rebuilt in August, 1981, in the original configuration. After the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), creep activity at XGH1 slowed to a rate of 0.5 mm/yr. Right-lateral movement resumed in late summer, 1986, concurrent with two earthquakes, one near Parkfield and one near station XGH1. Creep activity at this site is composed of infrequent events of up to 1.8 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of slight right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate before the Coalinga earthquake was 3 mm/yr. The rate since resumption of creep is 5.3 mm/yr, with the usual slight seasonal variations.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XGH

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969													15	0.00	5	0.30	2	1.29	4	2.21	7	2.83	28	2.65
1970	3	2.67	7	2.96	14	2.18	4	2.58	2	2.62	6	2.46	2	2.72	1	4.09	10	5.32	3	5.45	7	5.38	12	5.25
1971	2	5.07	6	4.90	6	4.93	3	5.06	1	5.07	12	5.15			24	6.03			3	6.25	28	6.42		
1972			4	5.77	9	5.62			11	5.75			6	5.55			1	6.87	11	7.05			13	7.40
1973	5	7.52			13	7.11	27	7.12			13	7.68			3	8.12	11	8.82			8	9.49	19	9.55
1974			7	8.62	24	8.22			21	8.27			10	8.44	27	8.94			12	11.20			10	11.22
1975	7	11.27	18	10.90	1	10.76			20	10.56			8	13.46	14	14.00							1	14.32
1976	29	14.41							4	17.02					17	17.08					10	17.38		
1977			4	19.51	9	19.68	8	19.73					12	20.68					7	21.18				
1978	26	23.12							11	23.89					17	24.55							5	26.37
1979					8	26.04			23	26.96	13	28.27					19	32.53	12	33.24	6	33.87	15	34.10
1980	25	33.96			19	33.45					20	33.61					21	36.94						
1981	5	37.99					2	37.80			17	39.39			12	41.27	28	42.47					2	41.95
1982					8	41.66			11	41.04	29	42.06			26	44.36							10	44.14
1983							1	43.27	6	43.25			7	43.92					7	44.07				
1984	18	42.65					20	44.44					18	44.80					17	44.87				
1985	18	44.50					18	44.84					23	45.13					29	45.16				
1986			1	44.50			30	43.56			24	43.49	31	43.89					29	48.72				
1987	27	49.18					14	48.32					28	50.77							5	54.47		
1988	27	54.13							6	53.99			27	56.53							1	59.27		

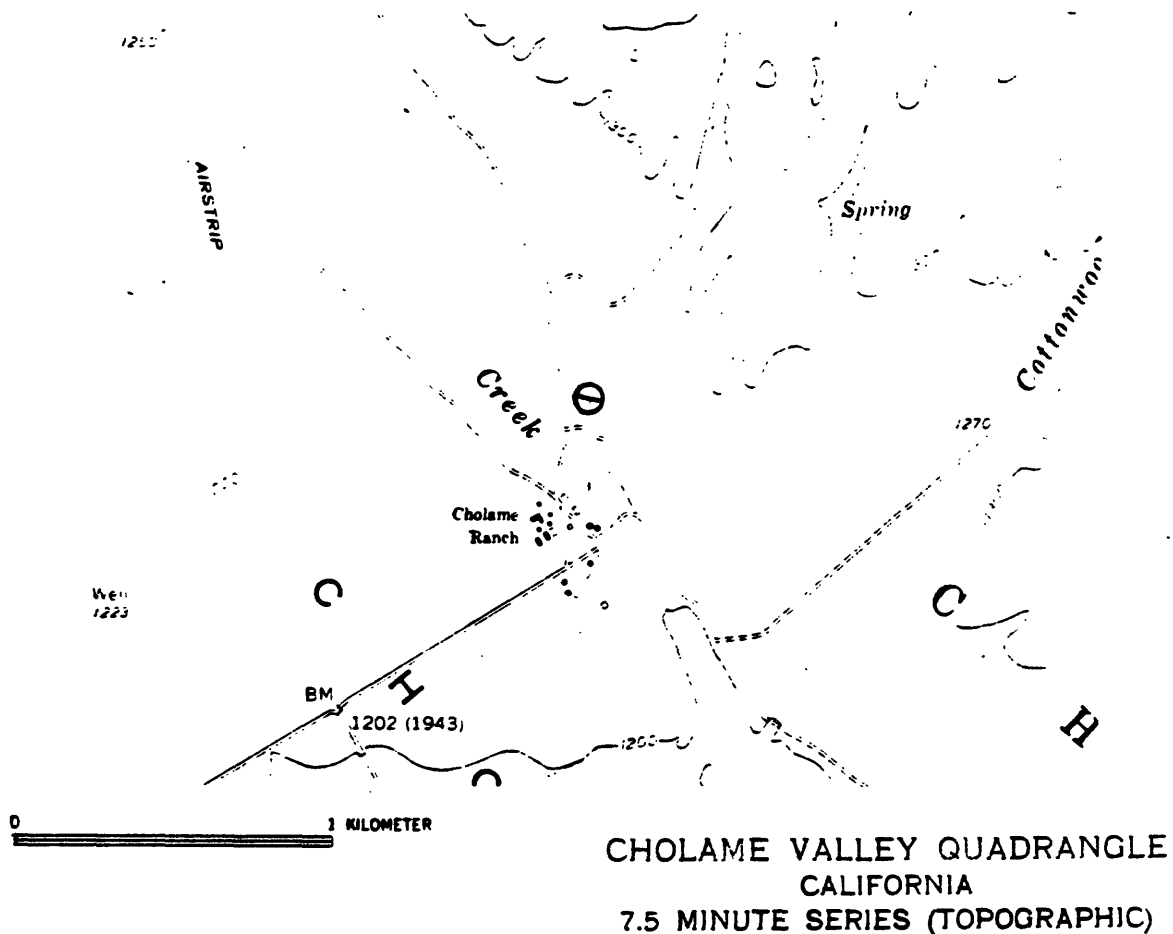


STATION JKR1

Latitude 35° 48.8'
Longitude 120° 20.7'

Position 464.8 km
20-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Jack Ranch creepmeter was installed by California Institute of Technology personnel in 1976, approximately 0.8 km southeast of XGH1 creepmeter and about 11.3 km northwest of Cholame. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979. The installation consisted of a single rod buried 1 meter below the surface on flat terrain northeast of Cholame Creek near the base of a small ridge. Owing to frequent site flooding, JKR1 data have been difficult to analyze to date and thus they have not been plotted here.



STATION JKR1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977	18	1.44																						
1978			21	6.96							28	0.10			2	0.47	25	0.00	5	0.54	22	0.83		
1979			12	9.62			18	10.38	15	10.05					7	4.41	13	1.05	25	1.15	13	5.53	12	0.42
1980	25	13.51							7	10.76					13	8.40					6	8.40	14	9.33
1981											19	12.36	flooded											
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

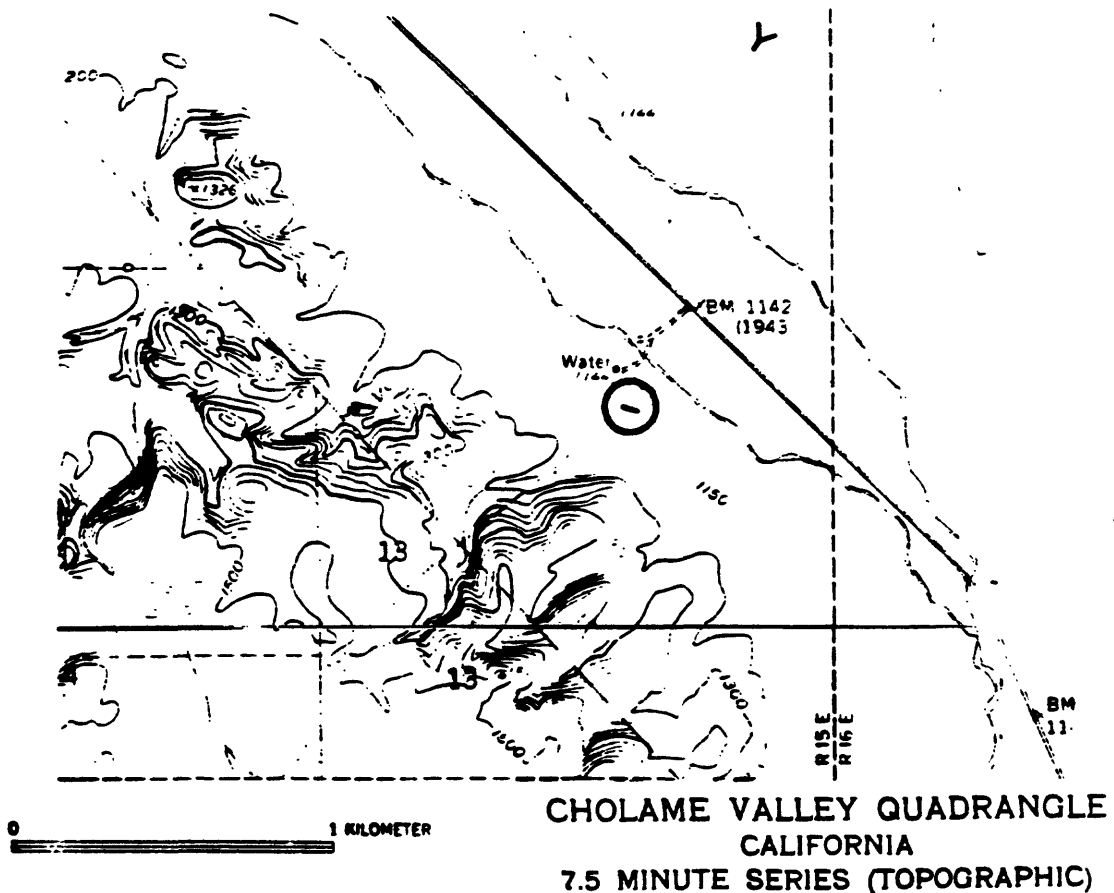
*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

STATION XWT1

Latitude 35° 45.4'
Longitude 120° 18.5'

Position 472.8 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Water Tank creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the San Andreas fault at a site 3.5 km northwest of Cholame. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a broad, low alluvial fan. Creep activity at this site was composed of infrequent events of up to 9 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate was about 3 mm/yr. The instrument was destroyed by flooding in 1983 and was removed in March, 1984, at the request of the landowner.



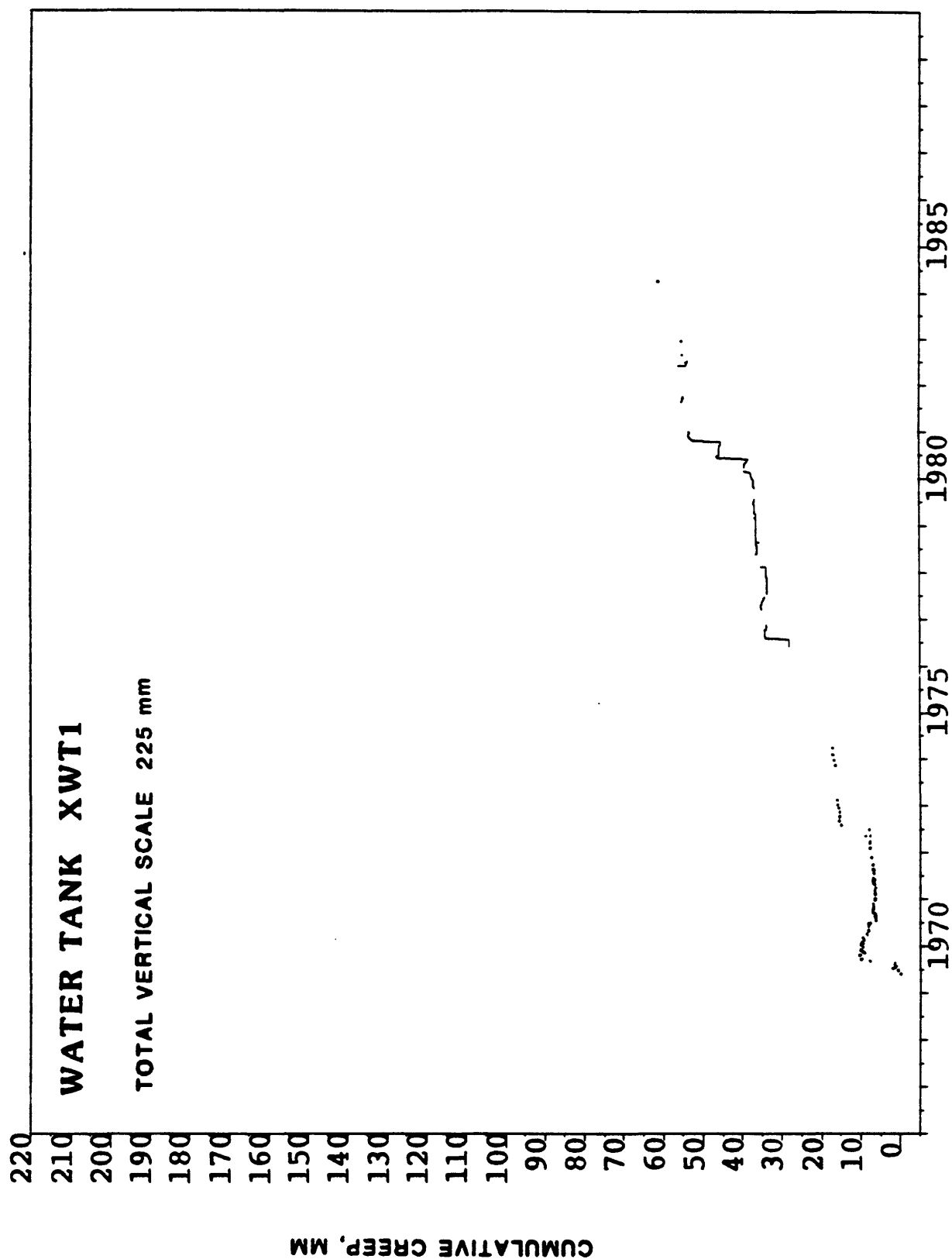
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION

XWT1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970	10	9.67	7	8.90	1	8.83	4	8.18	2	8.09	6	8.14
1971	2	8.23	7	8.13	6	8.30	3	8.47	1	8.59	12	8.64
1972			4	9.67	9	9.64			11	9.73		
1973	6	17.85	2	17.61								
1974			7	18.93	24	19.10			21	18.01		
1975	7	27.90	18	28.34								
1976					20	28.32			18	27.76		
1977			4	34.85	11	36.44	12	33.46	17	34.34	1	33.72
1978	26	33.57										
1979			8	36.74					19	37.12	11	37.11
1980			19	39.34					20	45.88	10	49.54
1981									28	55.09	20	54.92
1982			9	56.40	26	55.92	30	54.37				
1983												
1984			23	61.07								
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

3/84 - Instrument removed.

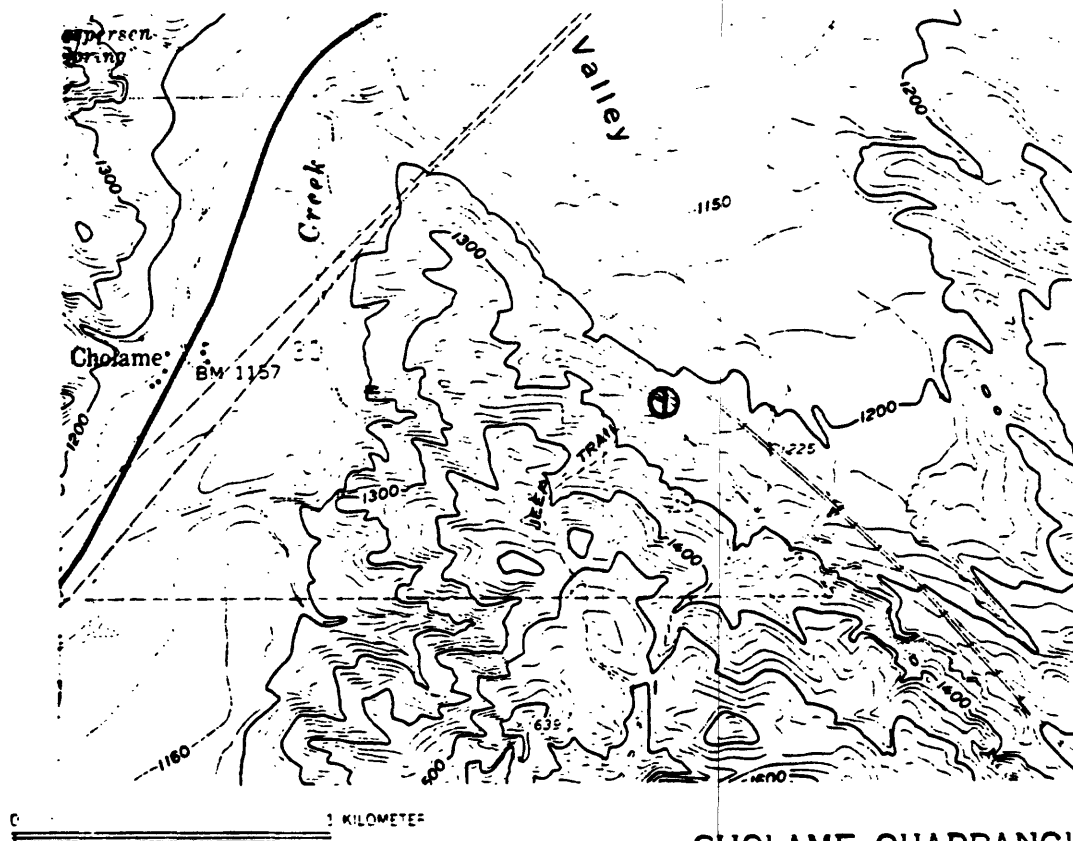


STATION X461

Latitude 35° 43.4'
Longitude 120° 16.7'

Position 477.4 km
27 meter wire, $\phi=44^\circ$

The Highway 46 (South) creepmeter was installed in August, 1986, on the San Andreas fault at a site 1.5 km southeast of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire buried about 1 meter below the surface across a well-defined depression a few hundred meters north of the location of the southernmost surface fractures of the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. Due to topography, the instrument was installed in the contraction rather than the extension mode. Since its installation in 1986, the station has recorded occasional right-lateral creep events of less than 1-mm amplitude, but shows a predominant left-lateral creep rate of -0.4 mm/yr.



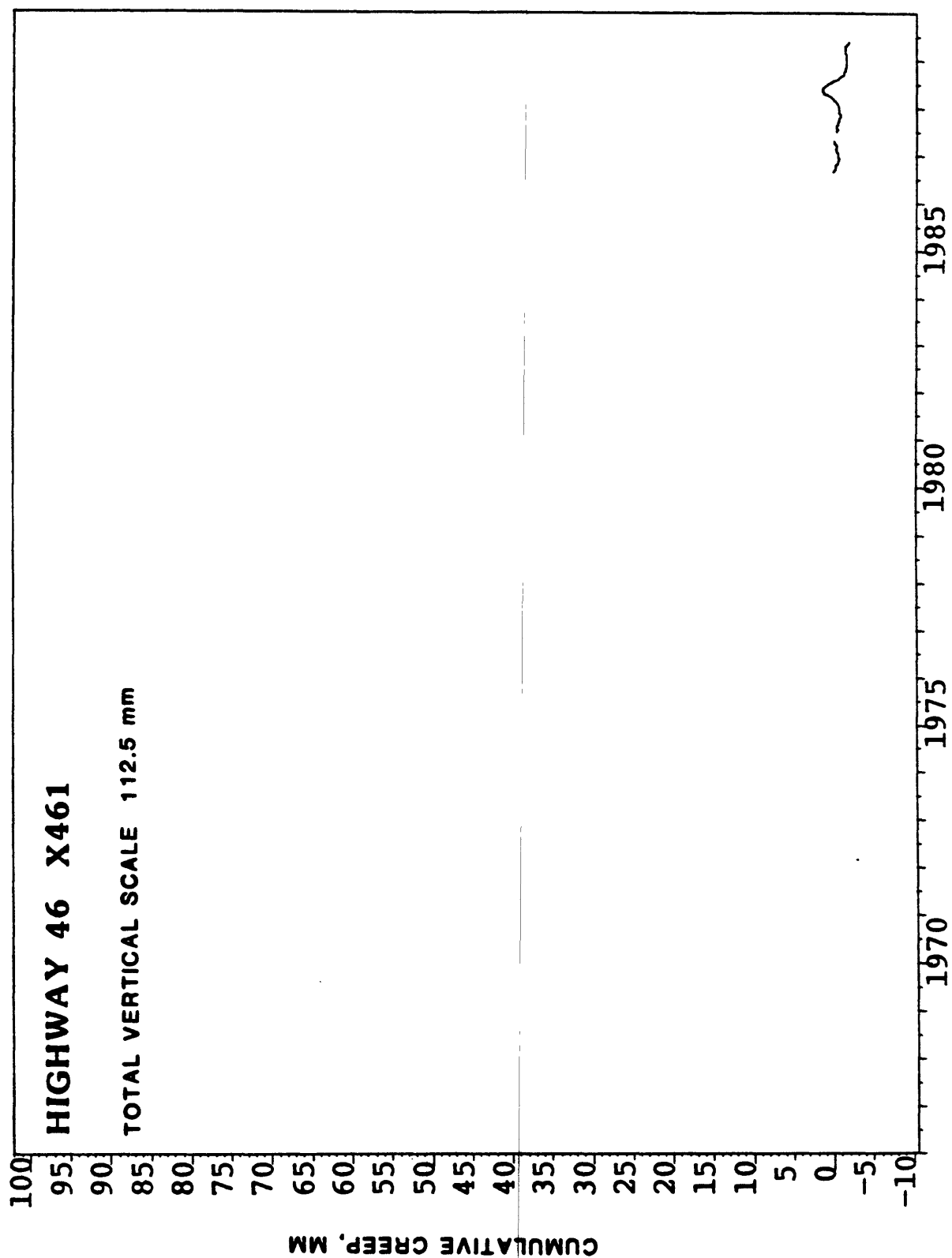
CHOLAME QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION X461

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
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1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987	27	-0.65°																						
1988	28	-0.66°							9	1.05			28	-0.38°	22	0.00			29	-0.78°				
													26	-0.83°							5	-0.93°		
																					1	-1.66°		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

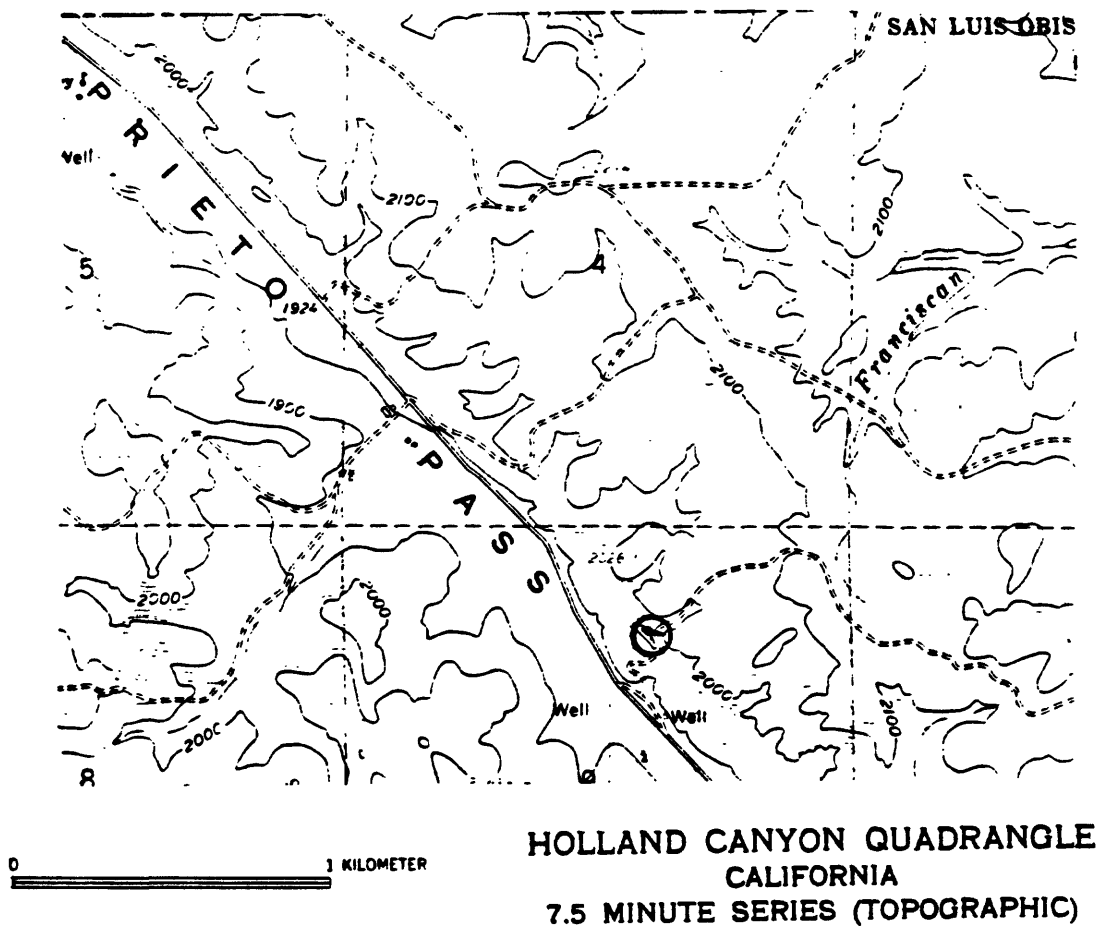


STATION TWR1

Latitude 35° 35.8'
Longitude 120° 08.8'

Position 508.0 km
10(?)meter-rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Twisselman Ranch creepmeter was installed in 1976 by California Institute of Technology personnel. The instrument was placed approximately 24 km southeast of Cholame, near a large offset in a stream that crosses the San Andreas fault. The installation consists of a single stainless steel rod buried about 2 m below the surface on the sloping edge of what appears to be a fault trough. The instrument was incorporated into the USGS network in 1979, at which time an on-site electronic recording system was installed. At the time of the Coalinga earthquake (5/2/83, M6.2), TWR1 recorded a small left-lateral step. The creep rate at this site is slightly less than 0.5 mm/yr in a left-lateral sense.

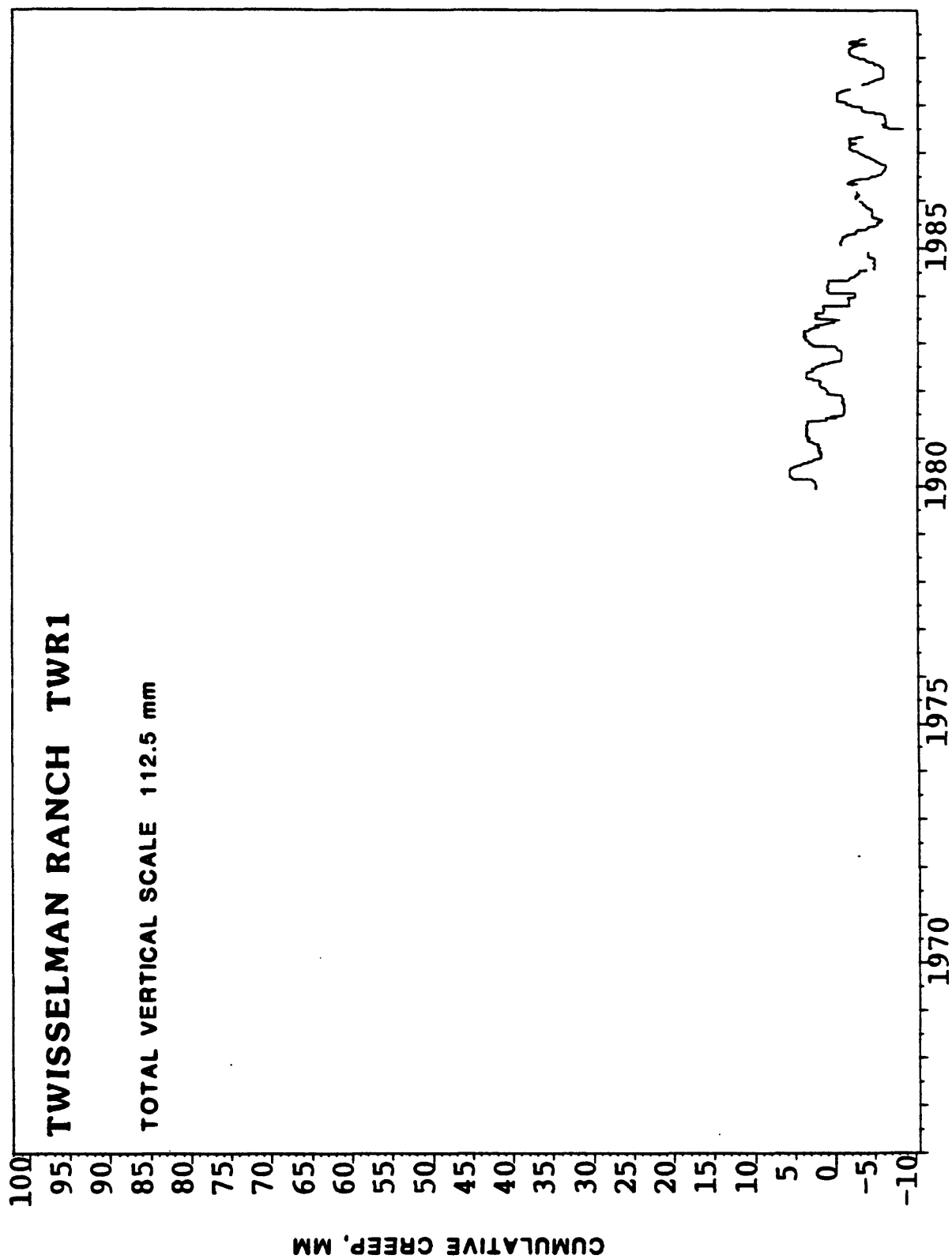


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION TWR1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977							1	-0.65°					1	-0.33°	3	-1.44°					23	0.00		
1978							18	-1.44°							7	-8.12°					13	2.69		
1979																					13	1.61	15	2.29
1980						20	4.72				19	2.90					20	1.46						
1981	5	2.86	3	3.30			9	3.25			17	0.31					30	-1.13°					2	0.74
1982					9	1.71			26	2.65					25	-0.99°							10	2.60
1983							1	3.00	6	2.22	8	0.42	8	2.32					7	-2.09°				
1984	19	0.71					24	-1.85°					19	-5.01°					18	-4.33°				
1985	19	-0.86°					18	-2.67°					22	-5.90°					28	-4.09°				
1986	6	-2.74°	1	-2.77°			29	-1.80°					28	-5.89°					29	-5.17°				
1987	27	-1.82°					28	-3.74°					28	-5.98°							5	-3.95°		
1988	28	-0.50°					4	-1.14°	9	-1.96°			26	-6.16°	12	-6.19°					1	-5.16°		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

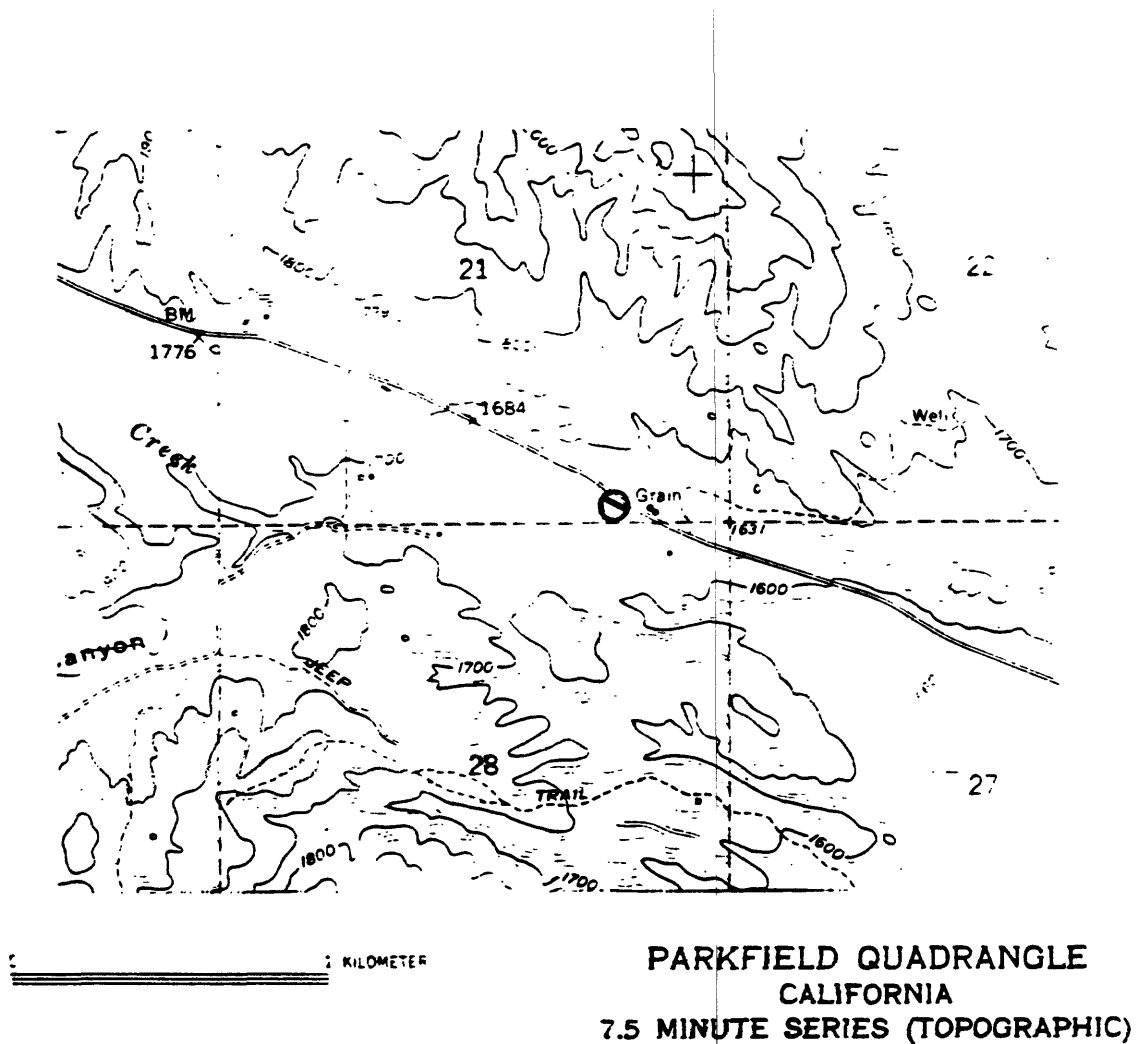


STATION XRSW

Latitude 35° 54.4'
Longitude 120° 27.6'

Position 450.6 km
30-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Roberson Southwest trace creepmeter was installed in May, 1987, across the projection of a line from recently-formed en echelon cracks in the southwest trace fault zone across the Parkfield-San Miguel (Bear Valley) Road on the northwest to a spot where several surveys of an alinement array in a pasture immediately to the southeast indicated aseismic slip might be occurring. The creep record after 1-1/2 years of operation shows oscillatory movement with occasional right-lateral creep events of approximately 1-mm amplitude, and an overall right-lateral trend of 2.3 mm/yr.

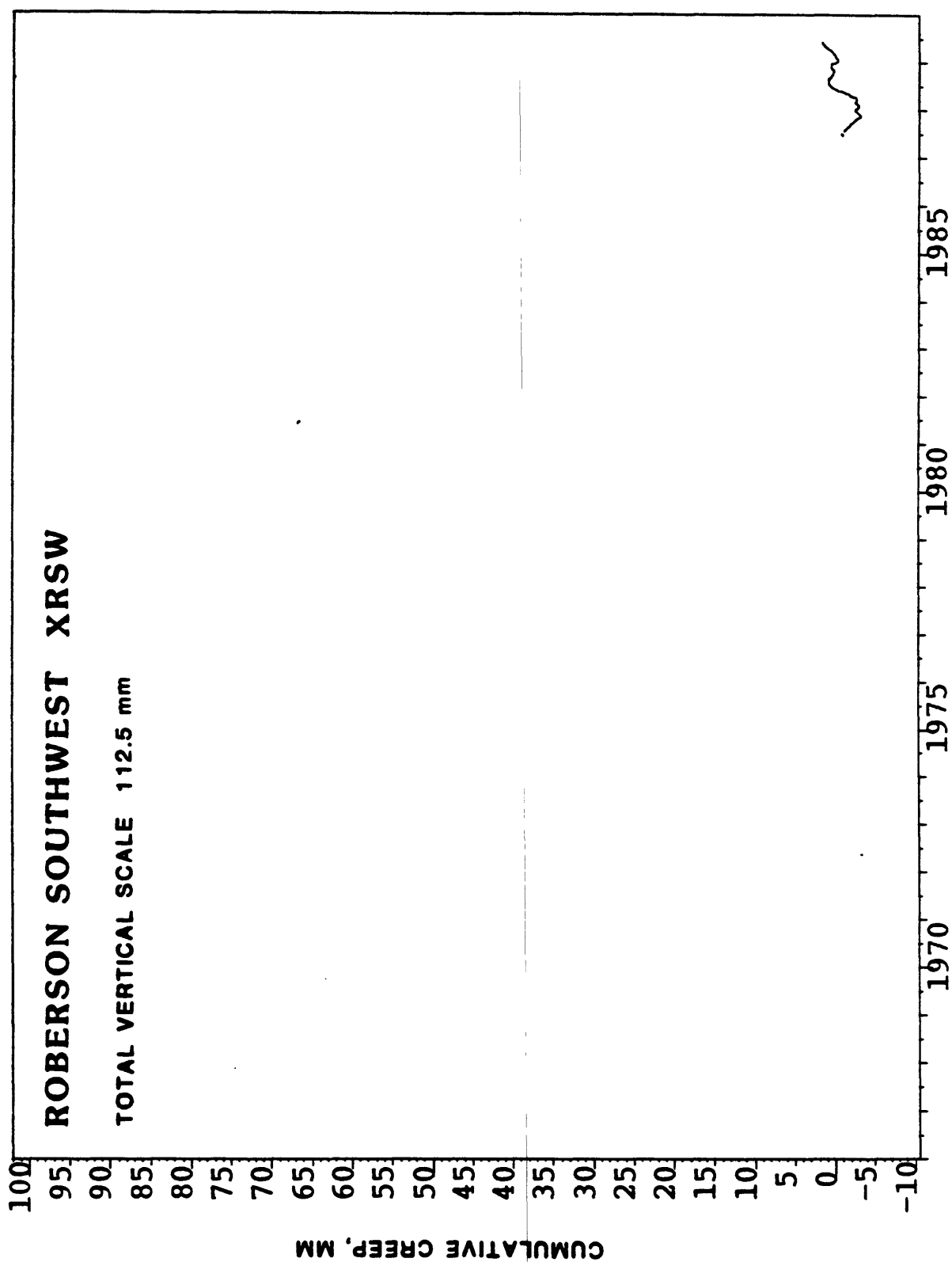


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION **XPSW**

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
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1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987									29	0.00	2	-0.14	30	-1.21							10	-3.20	15	-2.61
1988	29	-2.99							4	-1.43	24	0.52	27	0.81					27	0.23				

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

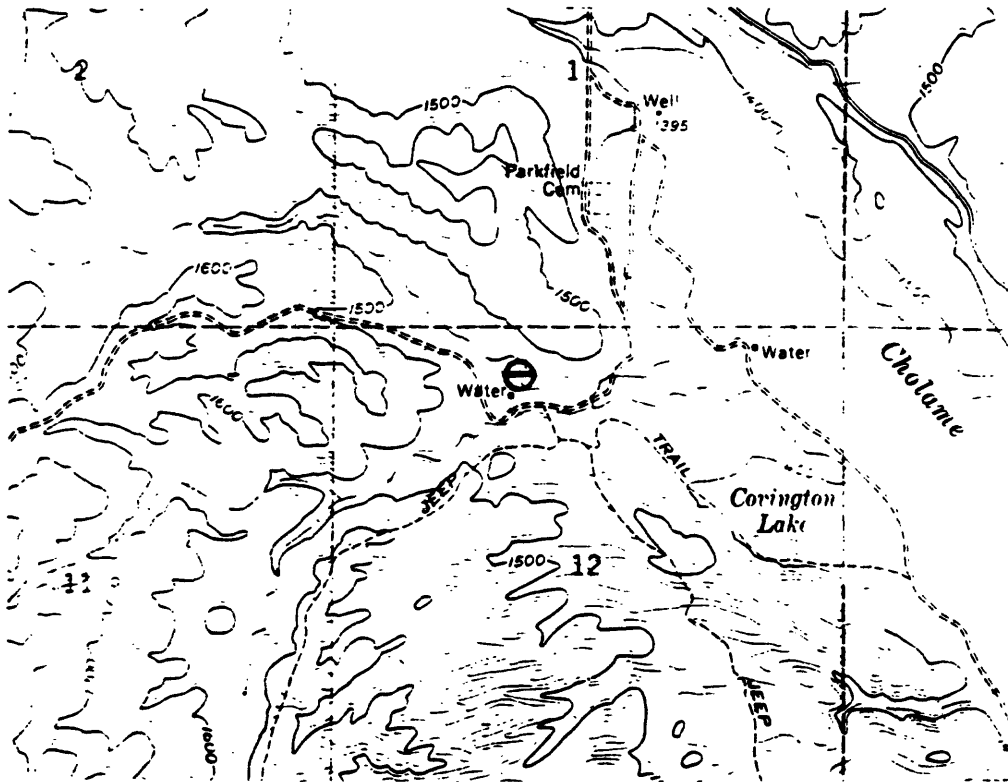


STATION XHSW

Latitude 35° 51.7'
Longitude 120° 24.9'

Position 457.0 km
30-meter wire, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hearst Southwest creepmeter was installed in June, 1987, along the ridge of a slight slope where surface fractures were observed on the Southwest trace after the 1966 Parkfield-Cholame earthquake sequence. The eastern side of the slope paralleling the fault falls off to a deep ravine, where some fault movement may be occurring. In 1-1/2 years of operation, the creepmeter has recorded both right- and left-lateral creep events of 1-mm amplitude or less, with an overall left-lateral trend of -2.7 mm/yr.



0 1 KILOMETER

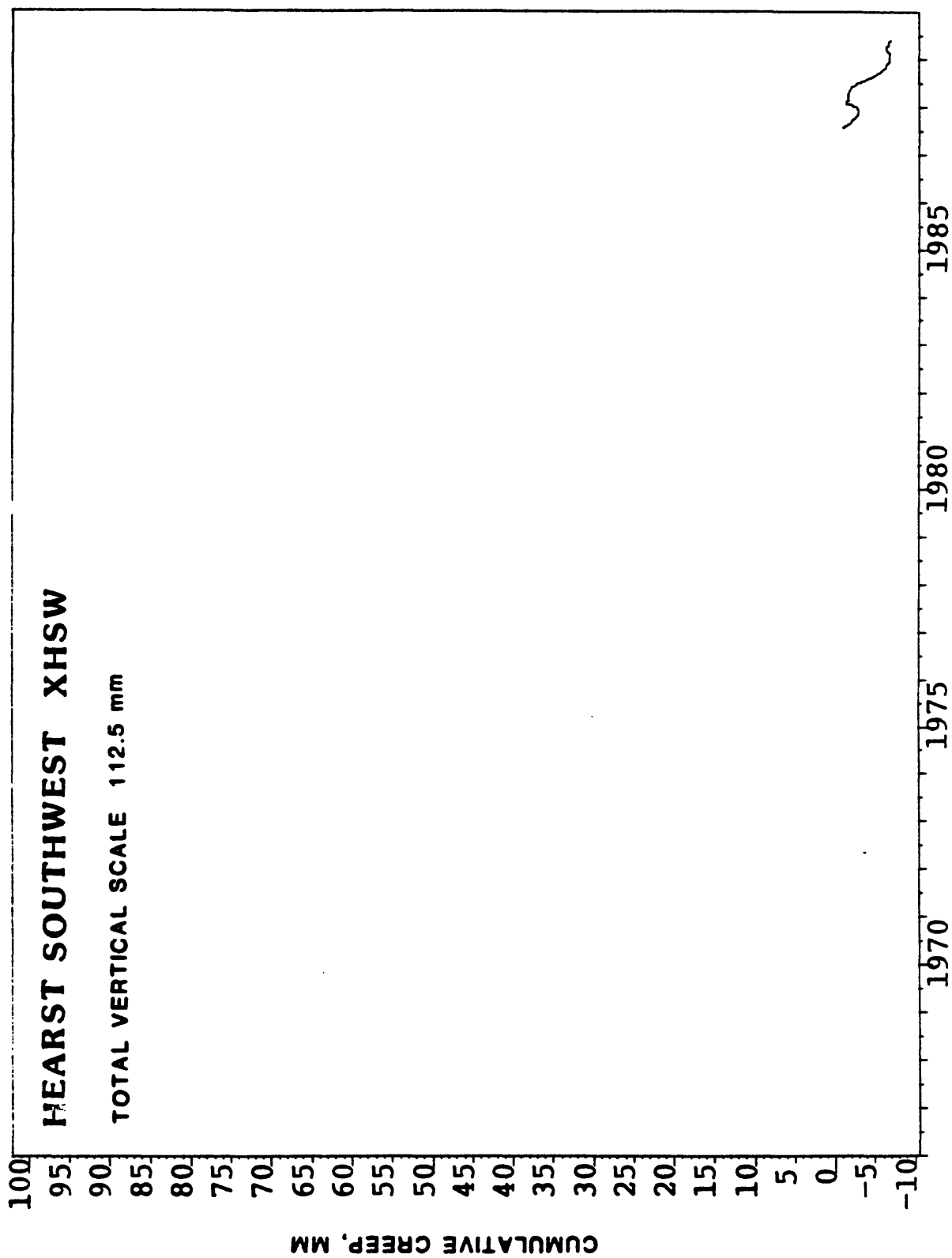
CHOLAME HILLS QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

STATION X-SW

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
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1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988	27	-1.40°							6	-1.81°	25	0.00	29	-1.06°	10	-1.40°			31	-6.35°	10	-2.77°		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

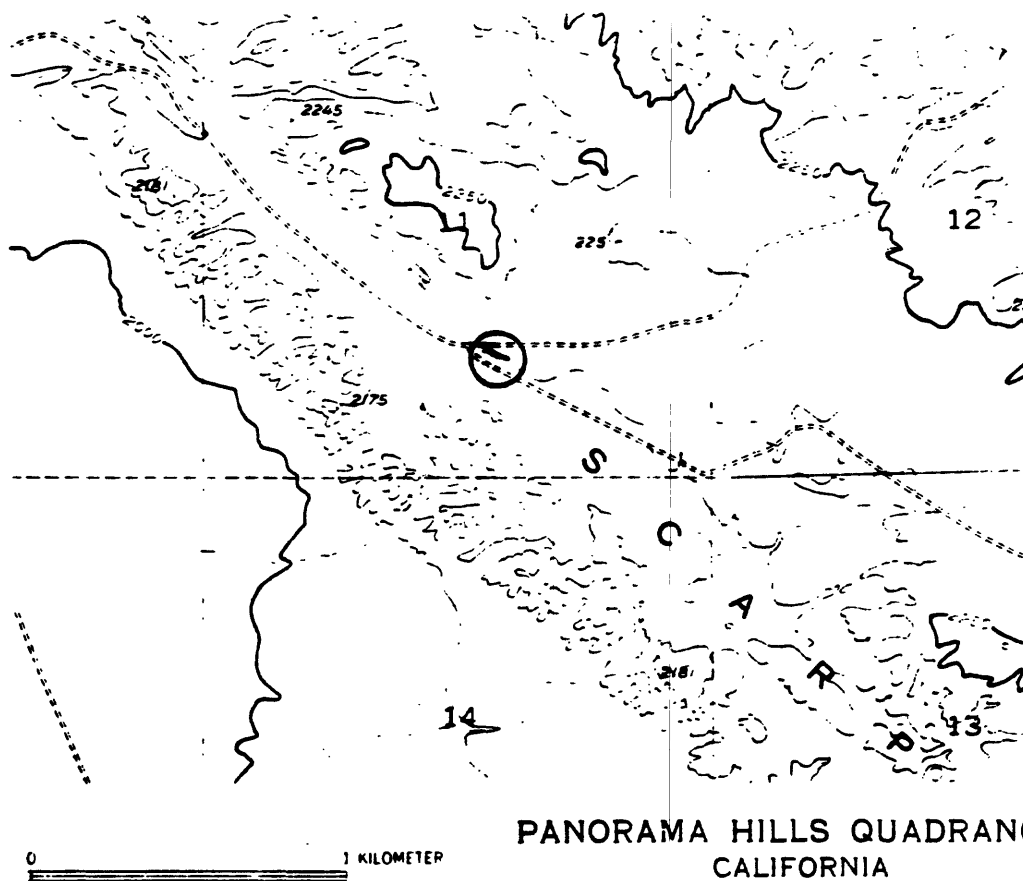


STATION XPH1

Latitude 35° 08.9'
Longitude 119° 41.5'

Position 563.7 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Panorama Hills creepmeter was installed during August, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site 80.7 km southeast of Cholame. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a low scarp in alluvium on the 1857 surface rupture. Subsequent air photos show the instrument is at the outer edge of the active trace. The long-term creep rate at XPH1 is approximately 0.16 mm/yr, in a left-lateral sense.



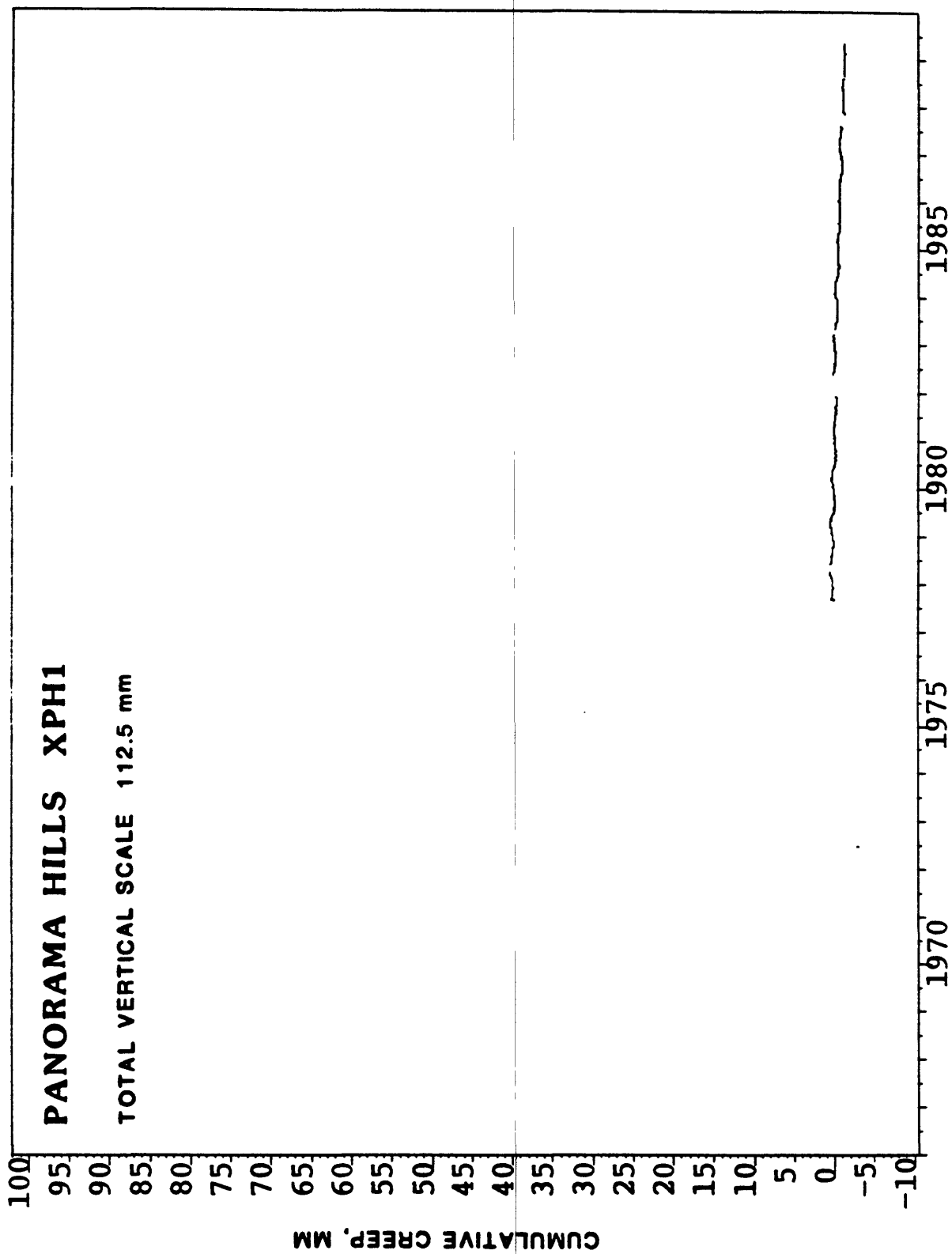
PANORAMA HILLS QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

STATION XPH1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
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1968																								
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1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977																								
1978																								
1979																								
1980	15	0.18			9	0.48			30	0.48	18	0.29					27	0.00	7	0.26			7	0.32
1981					7	0.29							31	-0.06°			28	0.13			29	0.09		
1982			13	-0.03°			16	0.26															7	0.07
1983			3	-0.10°							3	-0.13°											31	-0.12°
1984	27	-0.17°							13	0.16							13	-0.10°						
1985	2	-0.54°							4	-0.02°							4	-0.27°						
1986			1	-0.57°					9	-0.27°									1	-0.57°				
1987	26	-0.76°					10	-0.46°					22	-0.65°										
1988	28	-1.25°					29	-0.59°					28	-0.78°					28	-0.69°				
							27	-0.75°					27	-0.94°					30	-0.94°				
									3	-1.22°			26	-1.44°							3	-1.20°		

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

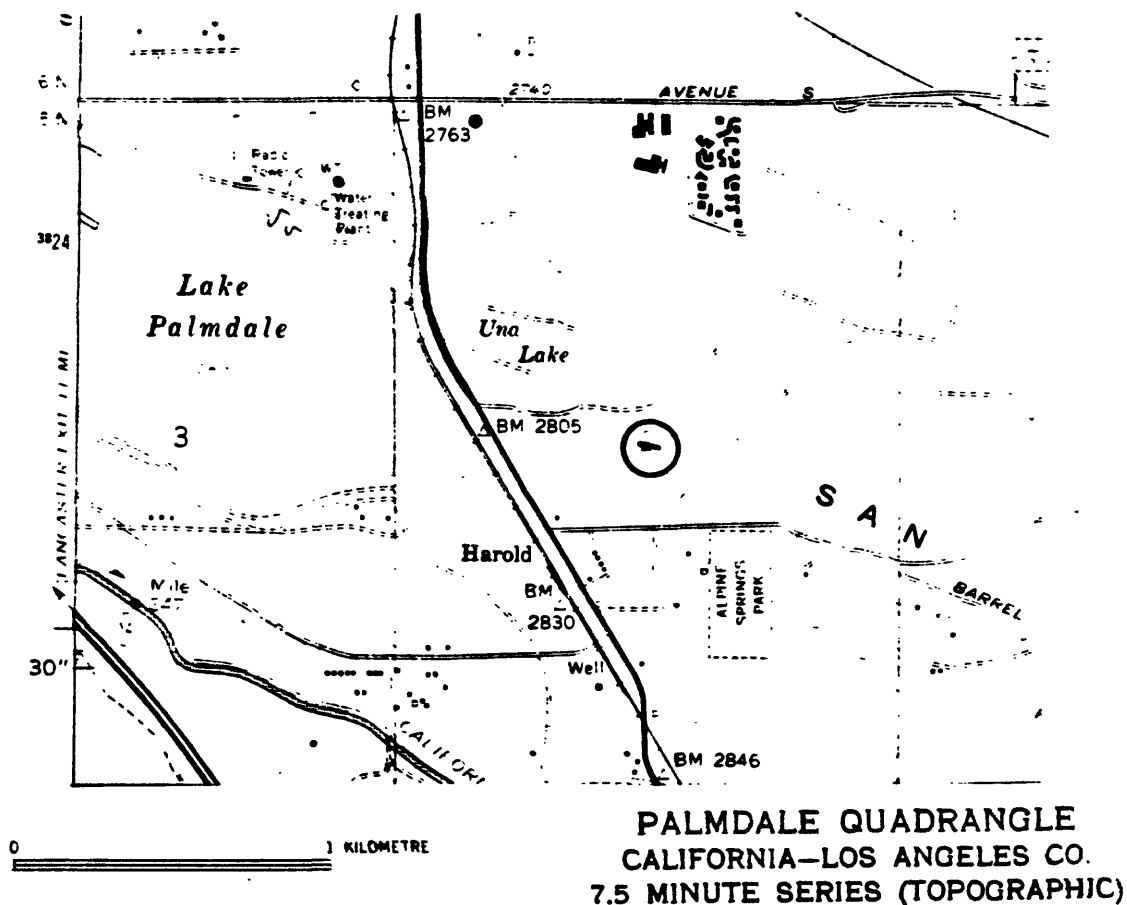


STATION XUL1

Latitude 34° 32.9'
Longitude 118° 06.4'

Position 720.5 km
22-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Una Lake creepmeter was installed during October, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site about 3.5 km south of the center of Palmdale, California. The installation consisted of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in ponded alluvium near the southeast end of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional minor right- and left-lateral events of 0.05 to 0.20 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of very slight right- and left-lateral (thermal) drift apparently accumulating in a right-lateral sense at about 0.3 mm/yr. Inadvertently, XUL1 had been installed in a sag pond area, and when the 1976-77 drought ended, the instrument was submerged in several feet of water (February, 1981).

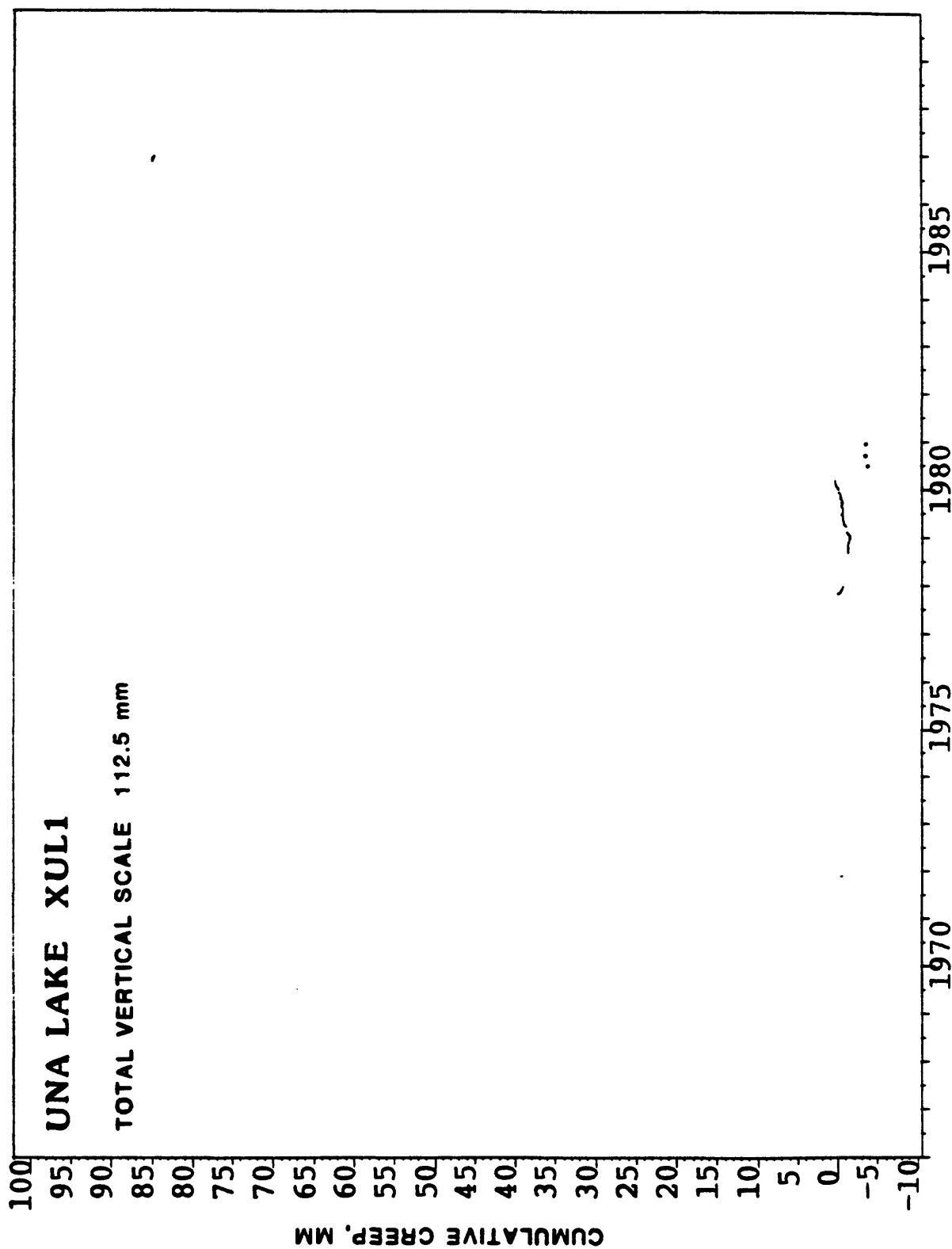


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XUL1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971												
1972												
1973												
1974												
1975												
1976												
1977												
1978	28	-0.81°			31	-1.13°		29	-1.20°	24	0.00	
1979			22	-0.65°		18	-0.04°			16	0.10	31 0.06
1980	17	0.82	5	0.97		23	-3.84°		11	-3.45°		15 -3.45°
1981												
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.
By 2/6/81, instrument had been destroyed by flooding.

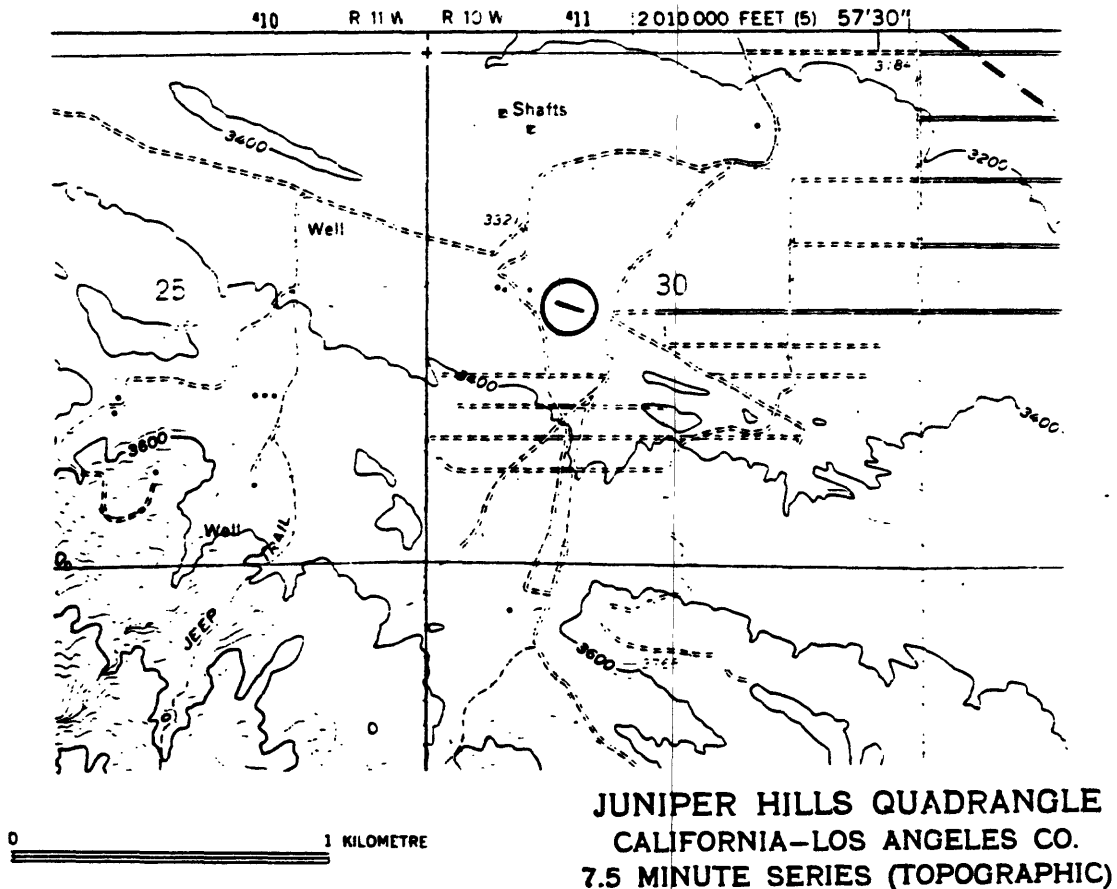


STATION XWR1

Latitude 34° 29.6'
Longitude 117° 58.2'

Position 733.2 km
22-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Wiebe Ranch creepmeter was installed during October, 1977, on the San Andreas fault at a site 17.2 km southeast of Palmdale, California. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface across a low southwest-facing scarp in coarse fan deposits and weathered bedrock. Creep activity at this site is composed of infrequent minor events of up to about 0.30 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of very slight right-lateral slip accumulation at 0.3 mm/yr. In September, 1983, instrument maintenance and data were taken over by University of Southern California personnel at their request.



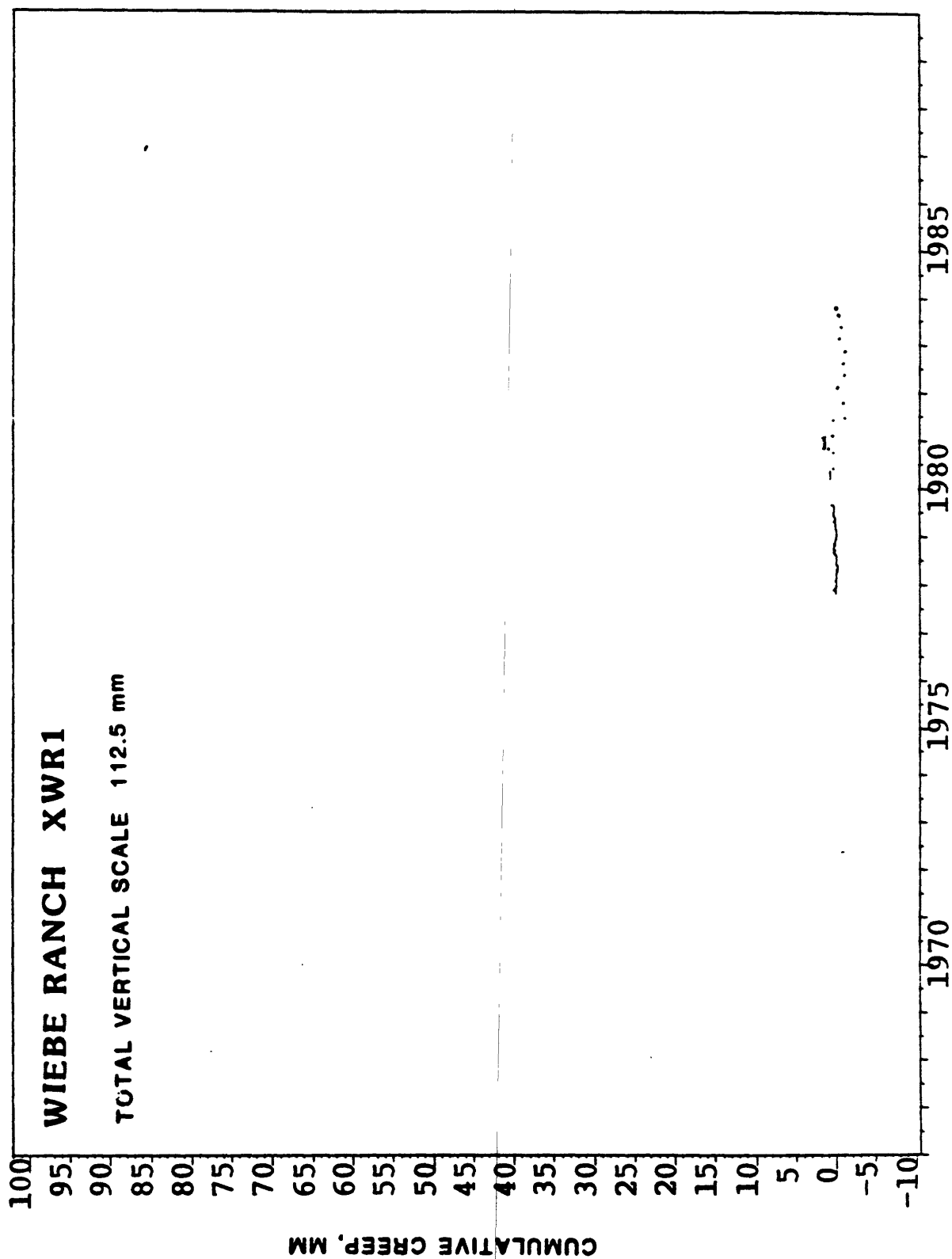
STATION XWR1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971												
1972												
1973												
1974												
1975												
1976												
1977												
1978	28	0.31			31	-0.15*	1	-0.24*		24	0.00	
1979			22	0.19			18	0.47		16	0.99	
1980			7	0.99	22	0.18			17	0.19	30	0.08
1981		11	0.37				5	0.20		13	-1.03*	
1982		3	-0.28*		12	-1.16*		17	-1.12*		12	-1.26*
1983		16	-0.56*		15	-0.81*		2	-0.52*	30	-0.24*	
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

On 9/30/83, instrument was modified and maintenance was assumed by University of Southern California personnel.

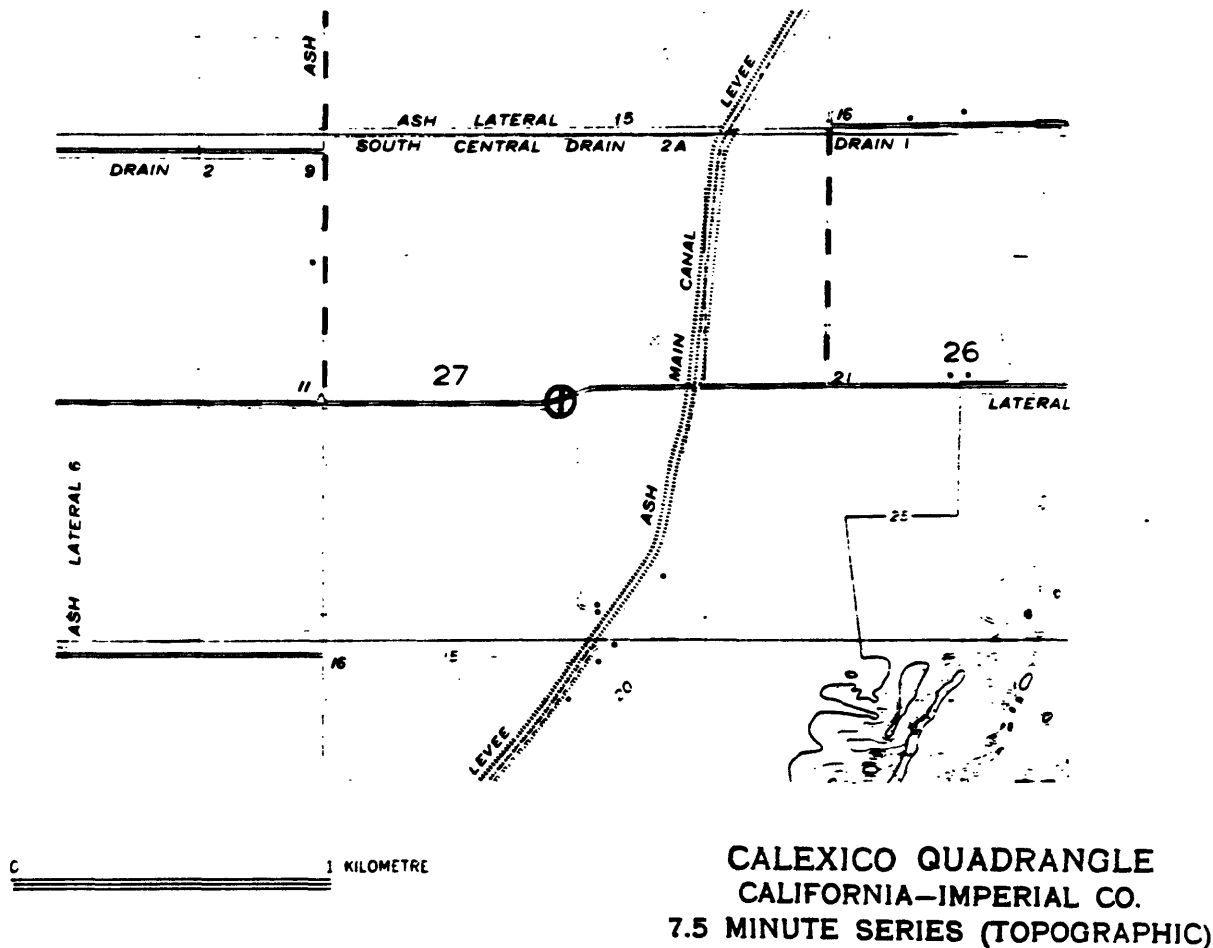


STATION XHB1

Latitude 32° 43.8'
Longitude 115° 24.3'

Position 7.6 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=46^\circ$

The Heber Road creepmeter was installed during October, 1975, on the Imperial fault (1940 surface break) at a site 7.6 km northwest of the U.S.-Mexico border. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in alluvium. The instrument was established and is maintained in cooperation with the California Institute of Technology. Creep activity at this site is composed of clusters of large events of up to 15 mm amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral drift. The data after September, 1977, have not been received from California Institute of Technology, and thus do not appear here.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XHB1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976	22	0.44					30	0.32					27	0.59			29	0.99	1	0.00			2	0.48
1977			1	1.16			7	1.22	26	25.85							7	26.93						
1978																								
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

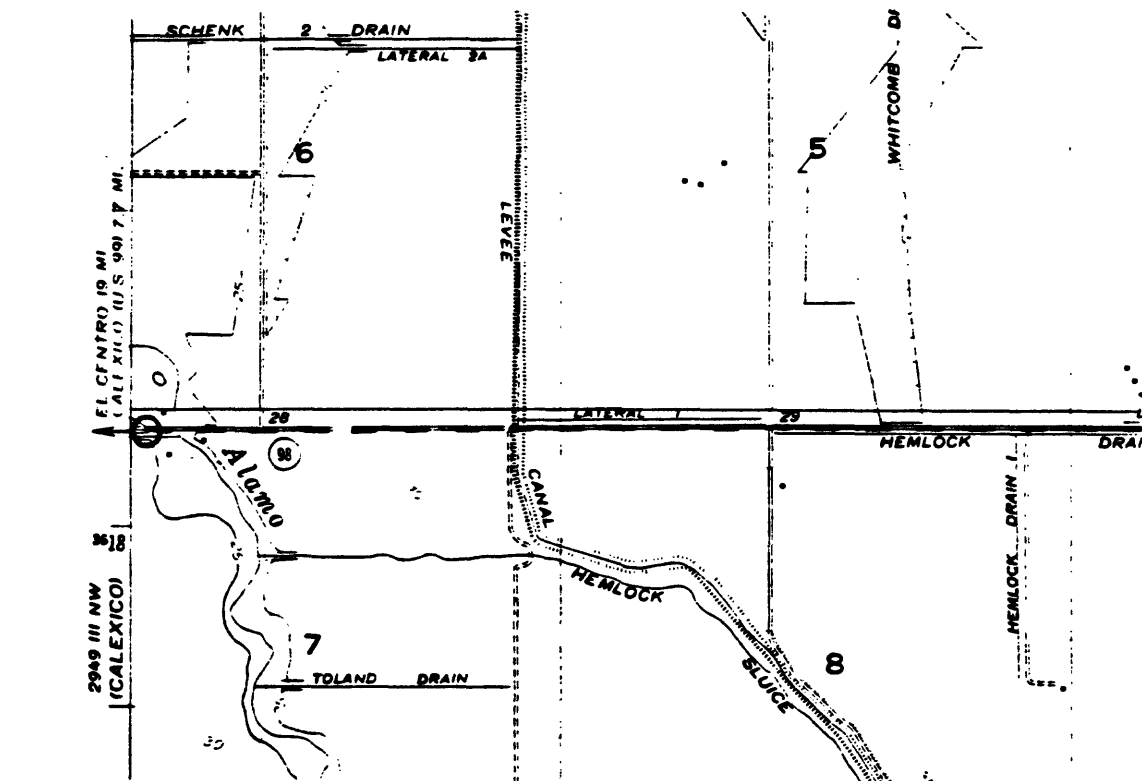
**Instrument maintenance and data taken over by California Institute of Technology personnel.

STATION XTRI

Latitude 32° 41.6'
Longitude 115° 24.3'

Position 2.7 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=46^\circ$

The Tuttle Ranch creepmeter was installed during October, 1975, on the Imperial fault (1940 surface break) at a site 2.7 km northwest of the U.S.-Mexico border. The installation consists of a single wire entrenched about 1 meter below the surface in thin-layered sediments. A vertical offset in the strata was encountered within about 1 meter of the trench mid-point (northeast side down). The instrument was established and is maintained in cooperation with the California Institute of Technology. The records show slight right- and left-lateral (thermal) drift, with no significant creep activity up to September, 1977. Data after that time have not been received from California Institute of Technology, and thus do not appear here.



BONDS CORNER QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-IMPERIAL CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XTR1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972																								
1973																								
1974																								
1975																								
1976	22	1.61					30	2.10					27	1.39			30	0.00	26	0.73			1	1.21
1977			1	2.86			7	2.99	26	2.39							30	1.45						
1978																	8	2.39			29	3.98	••	
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

**Instrument maintenance and data taken over by California Institute of Technology personnel.

STATION XUB1

Latitude 37° 52.4'
Longitude 122° 15.1'

Position 17 km
20-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Berkeley (University of California) creepmeter was installed in September, 1983, across a suspected trace of the Hayward fault discovered by seismic refraction tests by Ben Lennert Associates. The site was located on a small flat plateau between a steep bank on the northeast and Bowles Residence Hall on the southwest. The ground was unstable due to old landslides, and vibrations from traffic on Cyclotron Road at the top of the steep bank introduced constant low-level noise into the instrument signal. A yearly periodicity in the data coincident with rainfall (left-lateral movement) was superimposed on a background right-lateral creep rate of 1.3 mm/yr. The instrument was removed at the request of the University in October, 1988, to allow construction of a parking garage and new dormitory in the area.



OAKLAND WEST QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

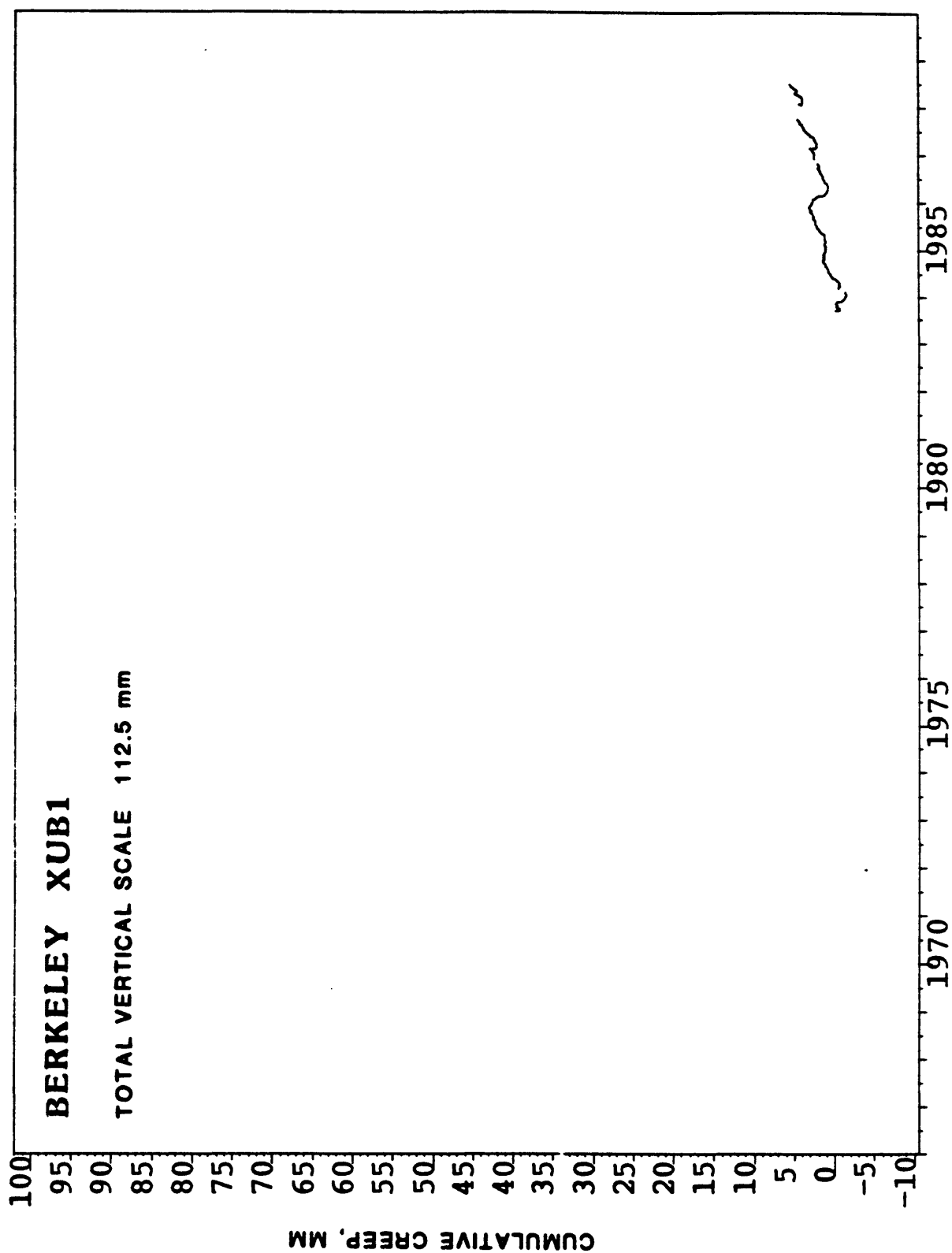
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XUB1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
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1974																								
1975																								
1976																								
1977																								
1978																								
1979																								
1980																								
1981																								
1982																								
1983																								
1984			22	-0.50*	14	-0.58*	5	-0.37*					24	0.97			7	0.00	7	-0.19*	16	1.02		
1985					18	1.31					26	2.36			16	2.64					19	3.40		
1986			25	1.34					28	1.26					26	2.05					24	2.56		
1987					2	2.34					10	3.40			12	4.29	16	4.71						
1988	6	4.26									23	5.36					4	6.62						

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

**Instrument removed 10/4/88 at request of University of California to allow construction of a parking garage and dormitory.

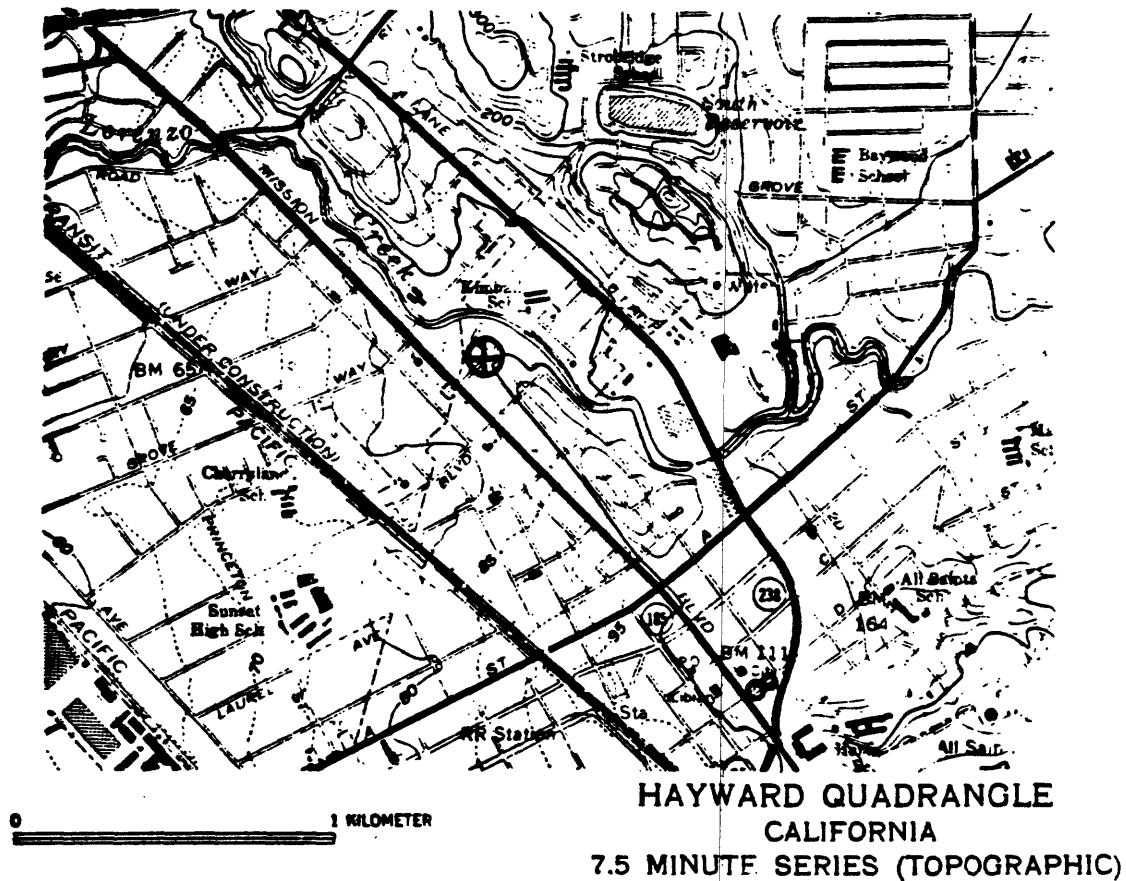


STATION HWR1

Latitude 37° 40.8'
Longitude 122° 05.4'

Position 42.6 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hayward Rose Street creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction) and June, 1969 (extension) on the Hayward fault at a site 42.6 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the Rose Street pavement. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual right-lateral movement at about 4.1 mm/yr with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.



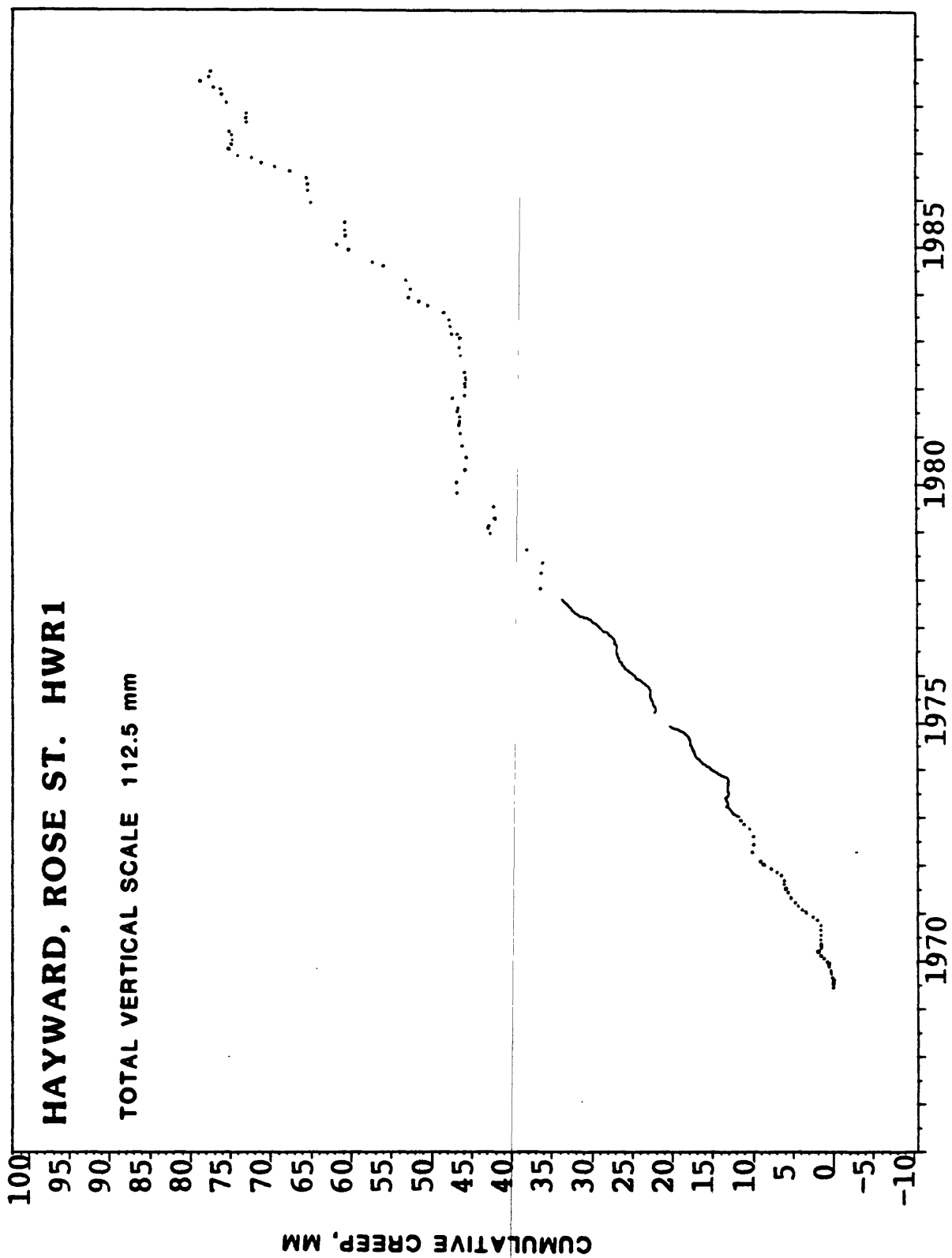
STATION HWR1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969											11	0.00	10	0.06	3	0.06	1	0.11	2	0.30	18	0.65	29	0.86
1970	22	1.17	9	1.55	4	1.72	9	1.61	12	1.64	10	1.62	22	1.61			1	1.67	7	1.68	12	1.89	1	2.47
1971	21	3.56	4	3.88	4	4.33	1	4.69	10	5.23	10	5.60	7	5.91	12	6.11	8	6.69	14	6.47	2	6.87	2	7.69
1972	6	8.45	3	9.04			13	10.18			7	9.95			9	9.88			8	10.39	3	11.10	6	11.47
1973			1	12.53	29	13.25			8	13.36			18	13.07					4	12.94	28	14.16		
1974	29	15.78					10	17.14			13	17.54			29	17.90							20	20.42
1975	7	21.01			19	22.30			14	22.50					6	22.81					24	24.13		
1976			18	25.83					7	26.75					23	27.15					30	28.63	10	28.74
1977			14	29.97			21	32.39					28	33.86					11	36.36				
1978			15	36.26					3	35.98					10	38.13							1	42.50
1979	24	42.72	7	42.70	28	41.96							2	42.19					17	46.71				
1980	15	46.66					22	45.55					23	45.65					20	45.86				
1981	20	46.32			19	46.43	13	46.39	2	46.36			2	46.51	2	46.63			20	47.15	1	45.64		
1982	7	45.64			5	45.65	28	45.64							28	46.30			27	46.39				
1983	8	46.39	14	46.56			9	47.49	31	47.59	11	47.63	28	48.21	14	48.30	18	50.22	23	51.45	22	52.65		
1984	24	52.48					1	52.94					25	55.78	25	57.11					16	60.16		
1985	8	61.78			18	60.57	21	60.66			26	60.77	26	67.46	26	69.45	21	70.97			19	64.96		
1986			25	65.27			19	65.28	28	65.48											24	74.09		
1987	10	74.98			2	74.86			2	74.64	6	75.07			9	72.88	16	72.89	18	73.02				
1988	6	75.56			19	75.92	30	76.17	15	77.08	23	78.49	24	77.51			3	77.50						

*Found rod broken on 9/26/88.

Many of the readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the adjacent San Francisco State University alignment array.

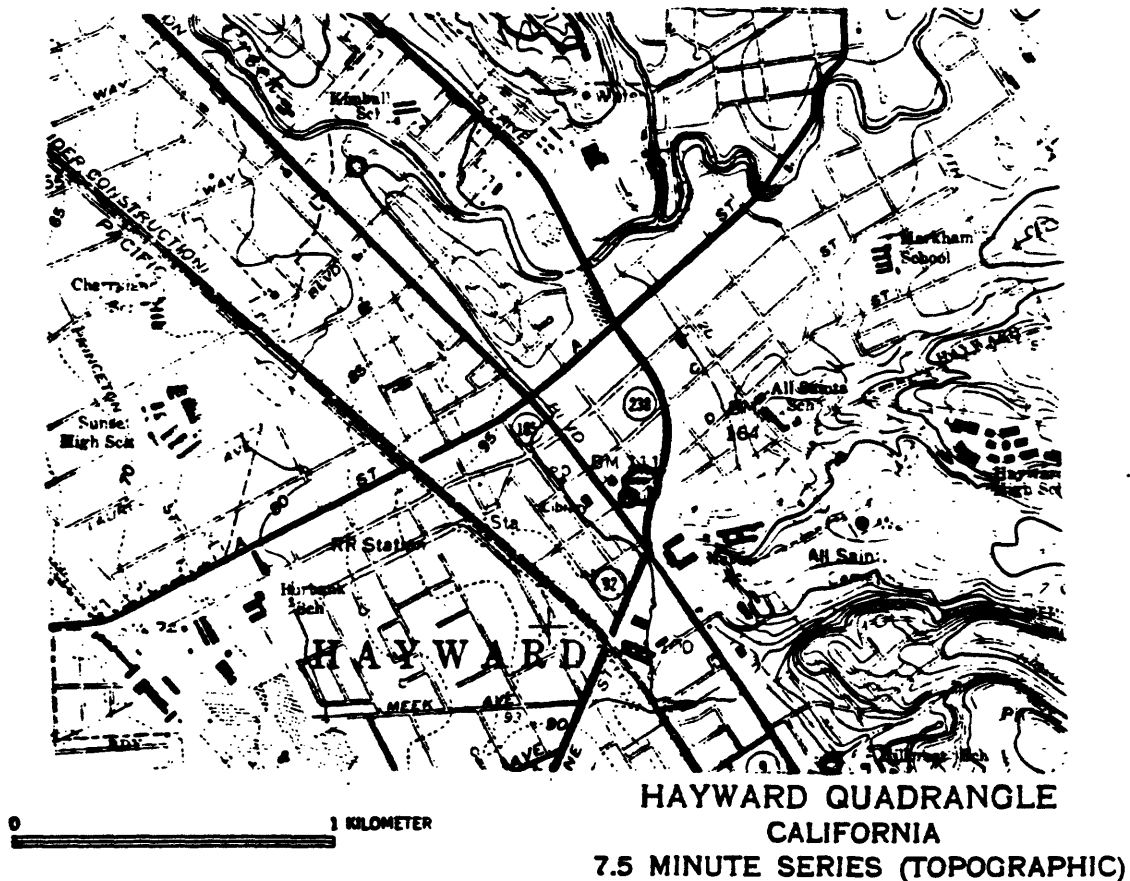


STATION HWE1

Latitude 37° 40.2'
Longitude 122° 04.8'

Position 44.0 km
14-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hayward D Street East creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction), and June, 1969 (extension), on the Hayward fault at a site 44.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the D Street pavement. The Hayward fault zone is split into two distinct traces about 50 meters apart along D Street, and the HWE rods are installed across the northeastern trace. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual right-lateral movement of about 1.0 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.

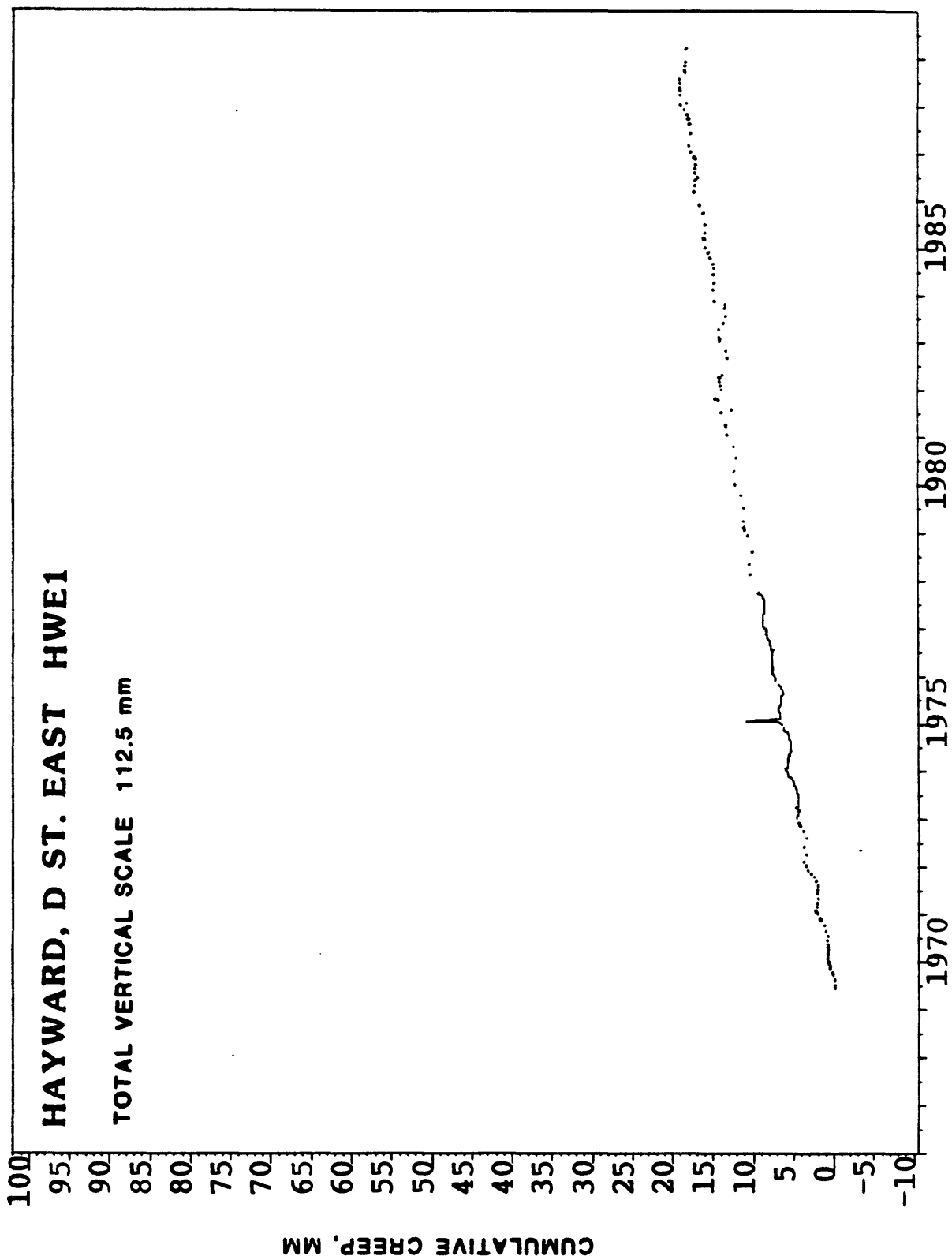


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION **HWEI**

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970	2	0.88										13	0.00	11	0.03	8	0.05	10	0.11	2	0.32	7	0.48	4	0.55
1971	6	2.20	4	2.21			12	0.81	12	0.87	10	0.85	22	0.84			1	1.11	7	1.40	12	1.71	1	1.94	
1972	6	3.57	15	3.68			1	2.16	10	2.16	7	2.16	7	2.16			12	2.12	8	2.30	14	2.60	2	2.89	
1973							13	3.61			7	3.65					9	3.60		6	3.94	3	4.18	6	4.59
1974	29	5.76					29	4.68		8	4.54			18	4.61						4	4.96	28	5.61	
1975	7	6.74										13	5.52			29	5.57						20	6.43	
1976			18	7.73			19	6.73		14	6.65					6	6.62						24	7.35	
1977			14	8.87					7	7.63				28	8.71	23	7.86			11	9.35	29	8.55		
1978			15	10.47					3	10.37						10	10.23							1	10.79
1979	24	11.24	7	11.27	28	11.30							2	11.20					17	11.60					
1980	15	12.40											23	12.18					20	12.50					
1981	20	13.28					19	13.46	13	13.42					2	12.73			20	14.26	1	14.54			
1982	7	13.94					5	14.04	28	13.92						28	13.24		27	13.39					
1983	8	14.21	14	14.27								1	13.83	28	13.46	4	13.48	18	13.48	23	13.53	22	14.67		
1984			4	14.93								12	14.92	25	14.95	25	15.05		21	15.37	16	15.61			
1985	9	16.05	24	16.09	18	16.12	21	16.04				26	16.07					14	16.19			19	16.70		
1986			25	17.25			27	17.13	28	17.07	18	17.04	26	17.07	26	17.08	21	17.11				24	17.24		
1987	10	17.84			2	17.93						6	17.83			9	17.87	16	17.94	18	18.03			5	18.62
1988	6	19.00			19	19.03	30	19.05	15	19.05	23	19.03	24	19.03			26	18.40							

Many of the readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the adjacent San Francisco State University alignment array.

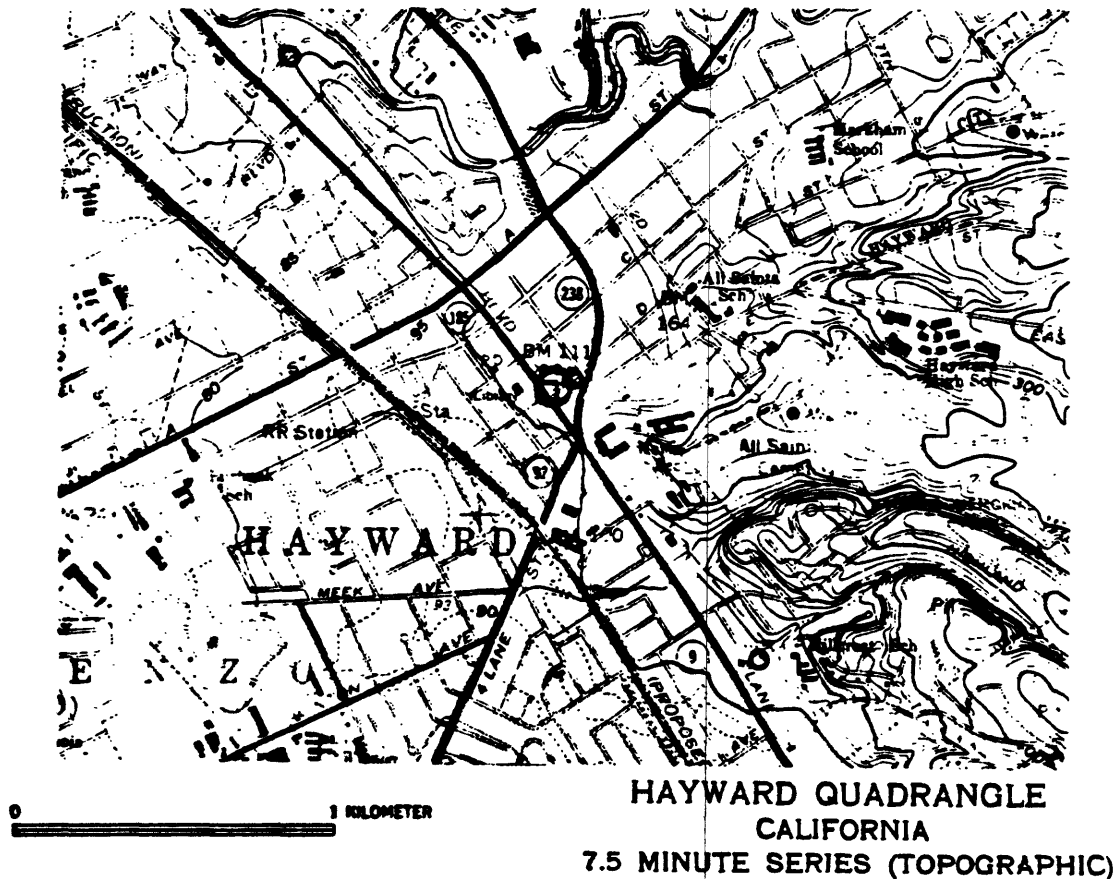


STATION HWW1

Latitude 37° 40.2'
Longitude 122° 04.8'

Position 44.0 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hayward D Street West creepmeters were installed during April, 1968 (contraction) and June, 1969 (extension), on the Hayward fault at a site 44.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of rods in a "V" configuration buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the D Street and adjacent parking lot pavements. The Hayward fault zone is split into two distinct traces about 50 meters apart along D Street, and HWW rods are installed across the southwestern trace. Creep activity at this site is composed of occasional minor events of up to about 1 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 3.2 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation.



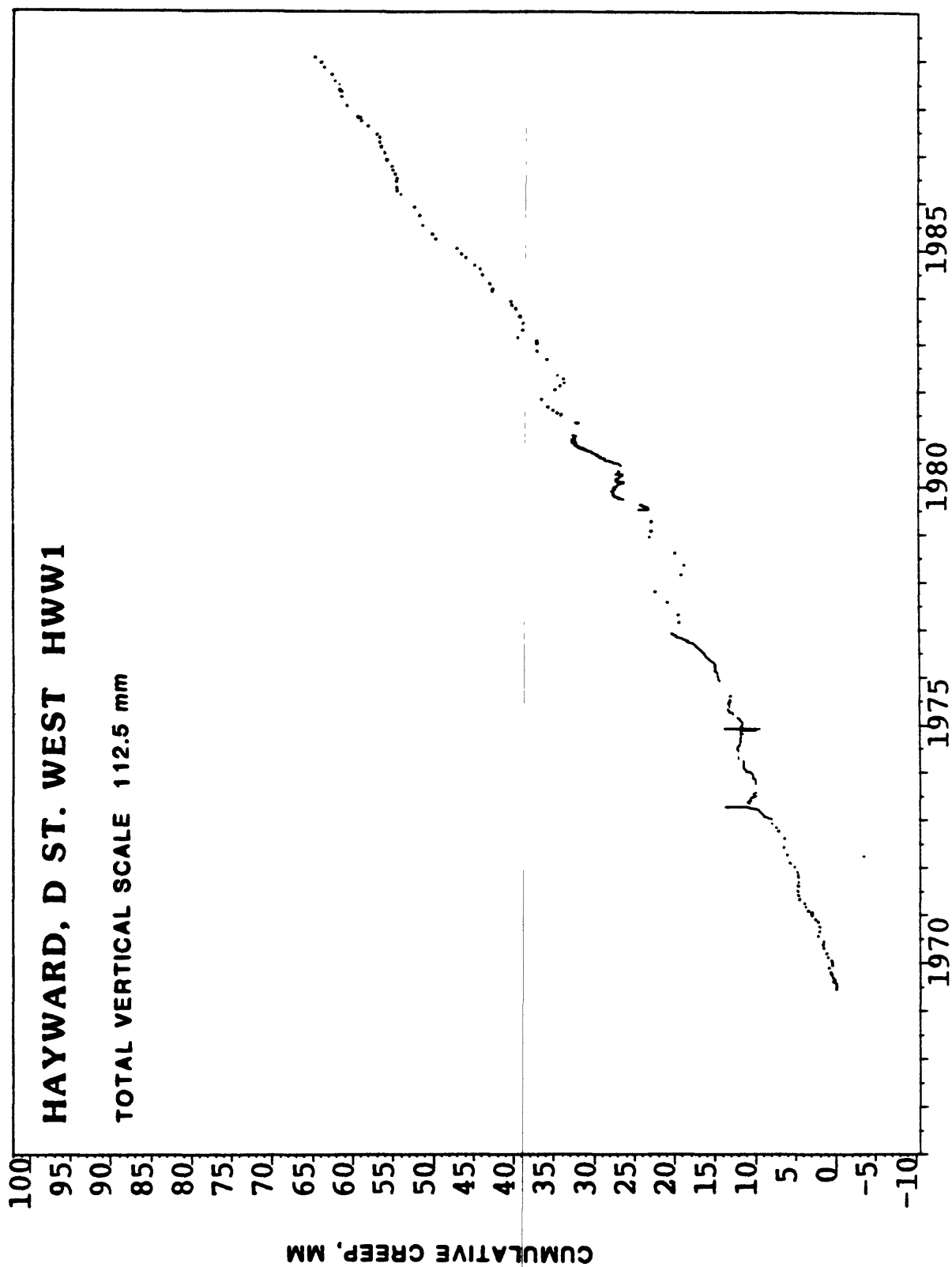
CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION **HHW1**

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970	20	0.61	9	1.02	4	1.22	15	1.42	12	1.59	10	1.53	22	2.06		8	0.23	2	0.41	3	0.48	24	0.79	29	0.57
1971	21	3.15	4	3.44	4	3.75	1	3.89	10	4.53	10	4.76	7	4.67	12	4.73	8	4.67	17	2.16	12	2.24	1	2.61	
1972	6	5.10	3	5.62			13	6.09			7	6.41			9	6.40			6	4.66	2	4.73	2	4.91	
1973			1	8.76	29	10.13			8	10.52			18	10.30					6	6.93	3	7.25	6	7.73	
1974	29	11.33					10	12.01			13	12.06			29	11.68			4	9.89	28	10.28			
1975	7	11.85			19	12.60			14	13.14					6	13.00					24	14.40			
1976			18	14.92					7	15.51					23	17.35					30	20.36			
1977			14	19.45															11	22.33					
1978			15	19.23					3	18.75			28	20.85		10	19.79						1	23.09	
1979	24	22.81	7	22.74	28	22.66							2	24.31					17	27.42					
1980	15	27.10					22	26.88					23	28.38					20	31.65					
1981	20	32.40			19	32.19	13	31.93	2	32.03			2	33.88	2	34.92			20	36.36	1	36.32			
1982	7	34.52			5	33.58	28	34.47							28	35.72			27	36.78					
1983	8	36.78	14	39.23			9	38.76			1	38.65	28	38.88	4	38.91	18	39.42	23	39.92	22	40.24			
1984			4	42.38				1	42.72			12	43.63	25	44.04	25	44.68		21	45.75	16	46.17			
1985	9	46.91	24	49.05	18	49.47	21	49.89			26	51.17						14	51.51						
1986			25	53.87	22	54.31	19	54.45	28	54.35	18	54.39	26	54.52	26	54.87	21	55.12			19	52.10			
1987	10	55.84			2	56.34			2	56.48	6	56.90			9	58.04	16	58.64	4	58.88					
1988	6	60.64			19	61.29	30	61.33	15	61.37	23	61.66	24	62.05			3	62.61					12	63.91	

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.

Many of the readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the adjacent San Francisco State University alignment array.

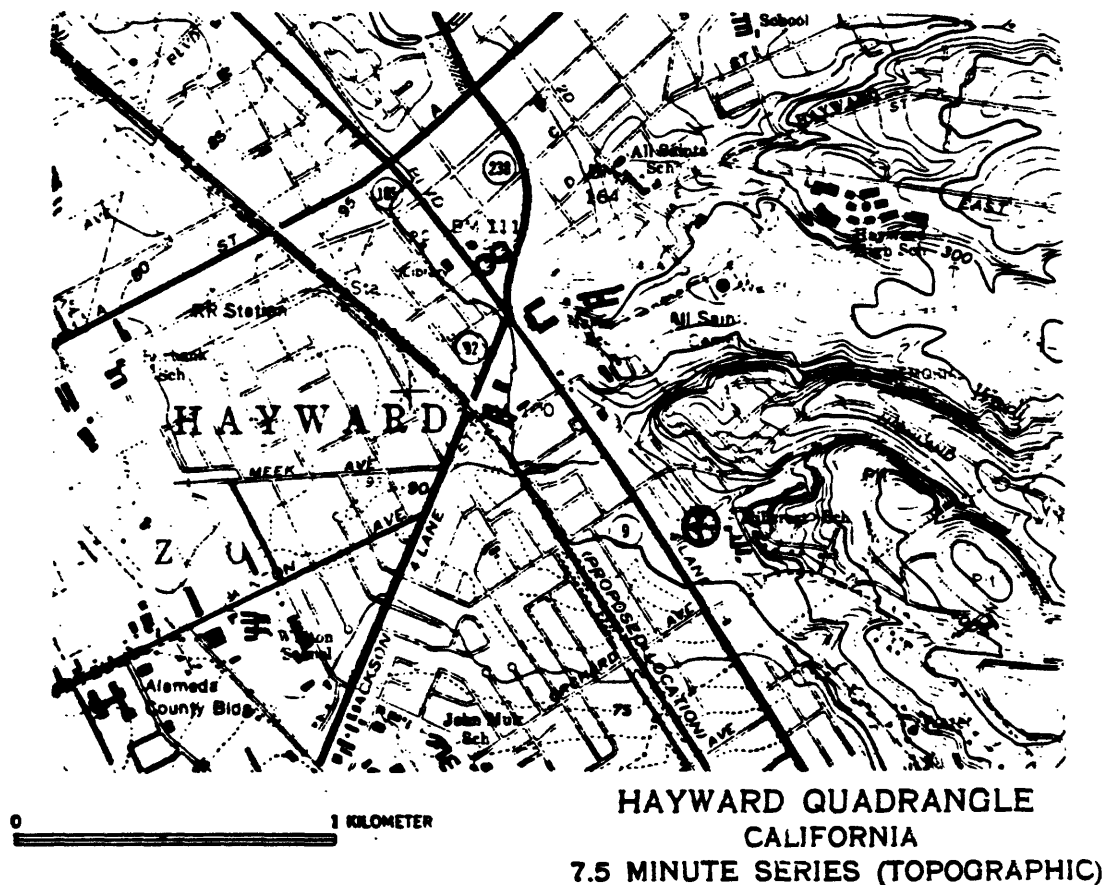


STATION HWP1

Latitude 37° 39.8'
Longitude 122° 04.5'

Position 45.0 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hayward Palisade Street creepmeters were installed during May, 1970, on the Hayward fault at a site 45.0 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the Palisade Street pavement. Creep activity at this site is composed of gradual long-term right-lateral movement of about 3.6 mm/yr, with a distinct seasonal variation. No distinct events have been observed.



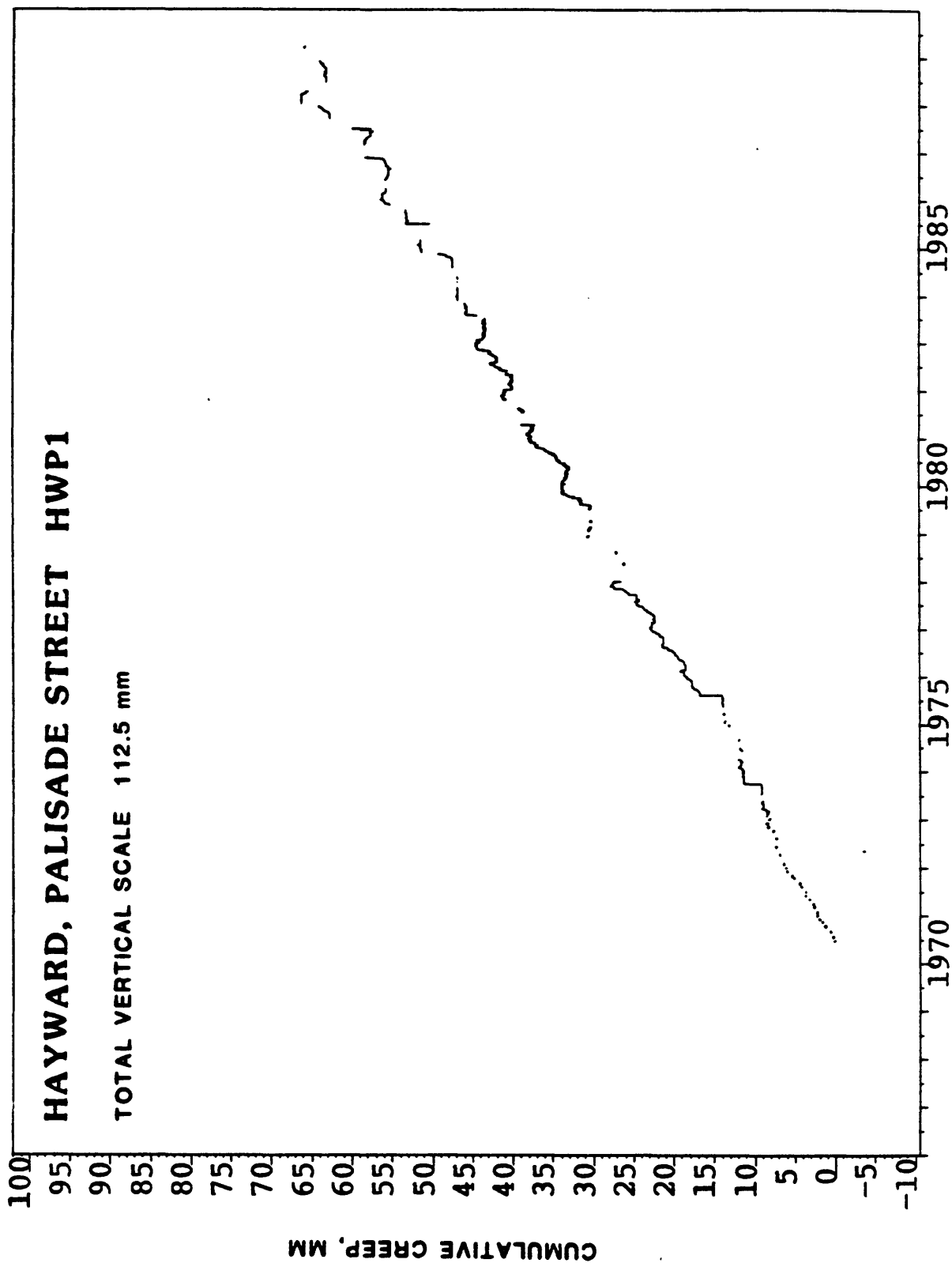
STATION HWP1

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM		
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970											10	0.00	22	0.28			1	0.71	7	1.23	12	1.63	1	1.88
1971	6	2.21	4	2.36	4	2.55	1	2.71	10	3.29	3	3.66	7	3.70	12	4.14	8	4.57	14	5.20	2	5.54	2	5.90
1972	6	6.05	3	6.38			13	7.00			7	7.41			9	7.45			6	7.65	3	8.25	6	8.34
1973			1	8.62	29	9.05			8	9.09			18	9.23					4	11.26	28	11.34		
1974	29	11.84					10	12.25			13	12.25			29	12.63							20	13.82
1975	7	14.20			19	14.44			14	14.64					6	14.86					24	18.29		
1976			18	19.09					7	19.95					23	22.00					29	22.54		
1977			14	23.38			21	23.48					28	25.44	10	27.24			11	26.62				
1978									3	26.23													1	30.50
1979	24	30.58	7	30.43	28	30.42							2	30.59					17	32.80				
1980	15	33.39					22	33.11					23	34.39					20	36.98				
1981	20	38.14			19	37.73	13	38.82					14	38.71	2	39.02			20	41.08	1	41.21		
1982	7	40.36			5	40.02	28	39.95							28	42.10			27	43.28				
1983	8	43.94	14	43.59			11	43.67			1	43.77	28	44.41					27	46.16	22	46.92		
1984			4	46.87			1	46.93			12	46.94	25	47.56							16	51.39		
1985	15	51.83			18	51.45					26	53.27									19	55.37		
1986			25	56.00			27	54.97	28	55.97	3	55.84			26	55.28					24	58.43		
1987					2	58.49					10	57.44	1	60.00			16	62.95						
1988	6	66.39									23	63.41	28	63.43			26	63.99					12	65.68

588	0	00.39	23	03.41	20	00.43
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Values after 4/1074 differ from those in earlier catalogs. due to recent discovery of an error in field reading procedure on 4/1074.

Some field readings from 1983-88 were made and provided to us by Jon Galehouse's survey teams when they surveyed the San Francisco State University Hayward arrays.

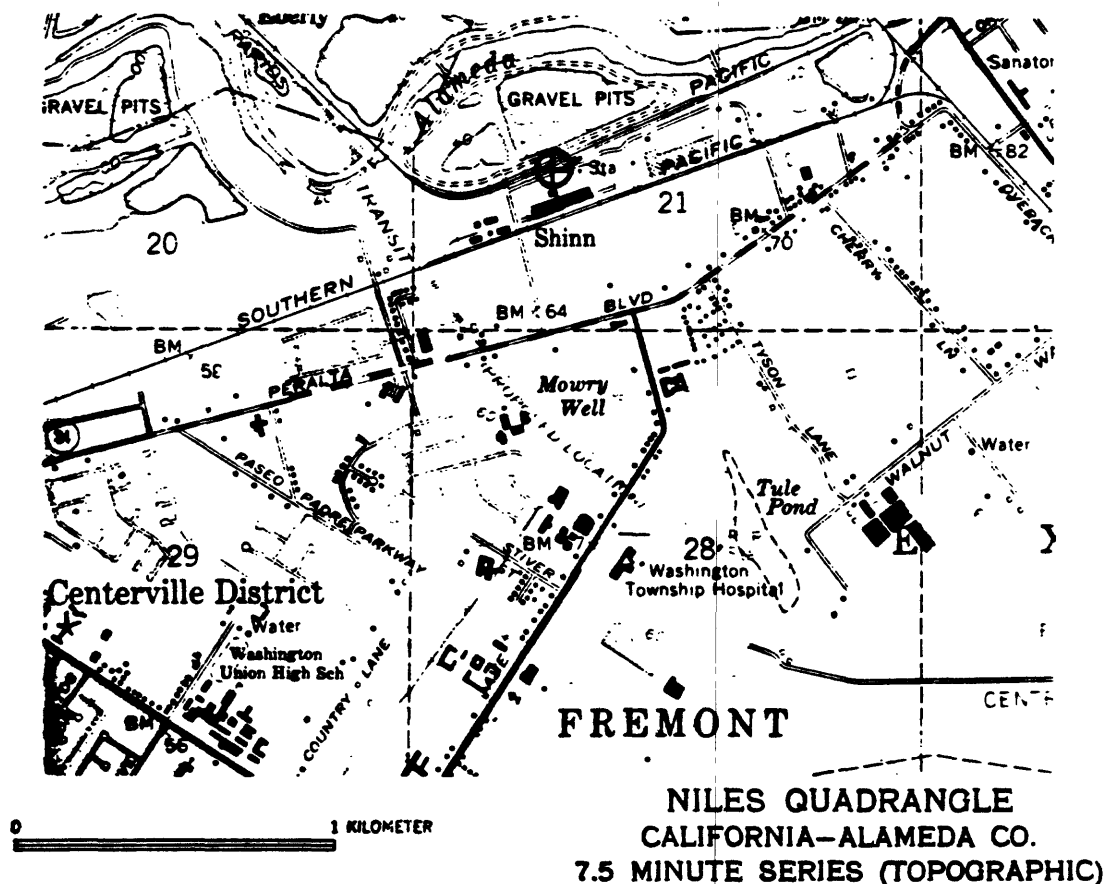


STATION FMS1

Latitude 37° 34.1'
Longitude 121° 58.9'

Position 58.2 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Fremont Shinn Station creepmeters were installed during August, 1970, on the Hayward fault at a site 58.2 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface in alluvium. Creep activity at this site was composed of occasional events of up to 8 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate was about 3.6 mm/yr. The instruments were removed in February, 1983, due to flooding.

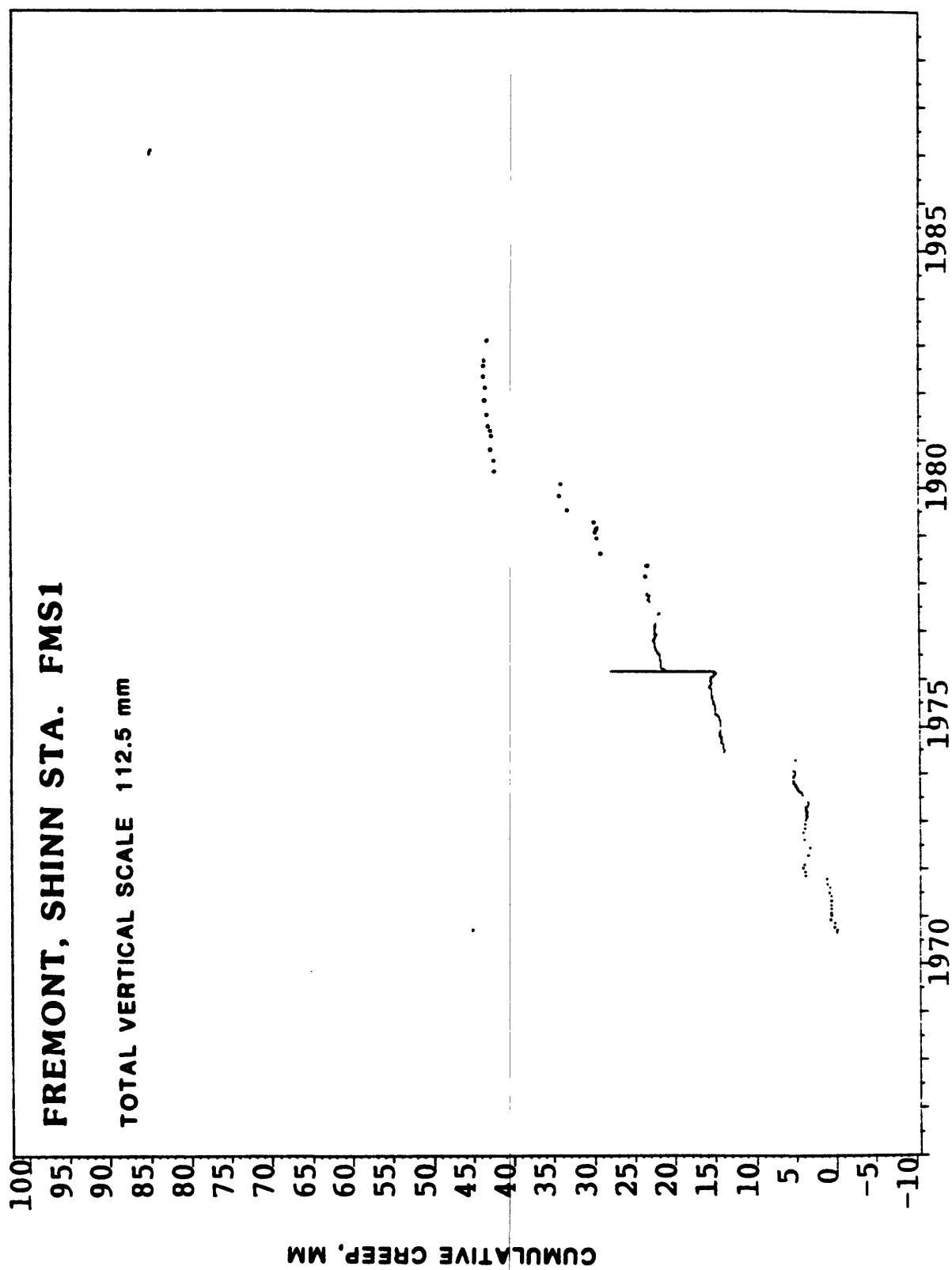


STATION FMS1

CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971	21	0.72	4	0.74	4	0.72	1	0.72	10	0.69	9	0.68	7	0.85	12	0.89	8	1.12	14	1.14	2	3.86	2	3.93
1972	6	4.07	3	3.86			13	3.33			7	3.15			9	3.77			6	4.07	3	3.86	6	3.79
1973			1	3.72	29	3.68			8	3.46			18	3.99					4	4.65	28	5.20		
1974	29	5.29					10	5.19			13	13.94			29	14.17							20	14.20
1975	7	14.21			19	14.62			14	14.90					6	15.27					24	15.40		
1976			18	21.11					7	21.68					23	22.41					29	22.35		
1977			14	22.34																				
1978			15	23.59					3	23.42			29	22.84					11	23.07			1	29.39
1979	24	29.58	7	29.53	28	29.60							2	33.19					17	33.98				
1980	15	33.73					22	42.03					23	42.27					20	42.33				
1981	21	42.41			3	42.58	13	42.67					14	42.82					20	43.08				
1982	28	43.01					28	43.20					26	43.13	23	43.13								
1983	25	42.85																						
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								
1988																								

By 2/1/83, rod had broken.

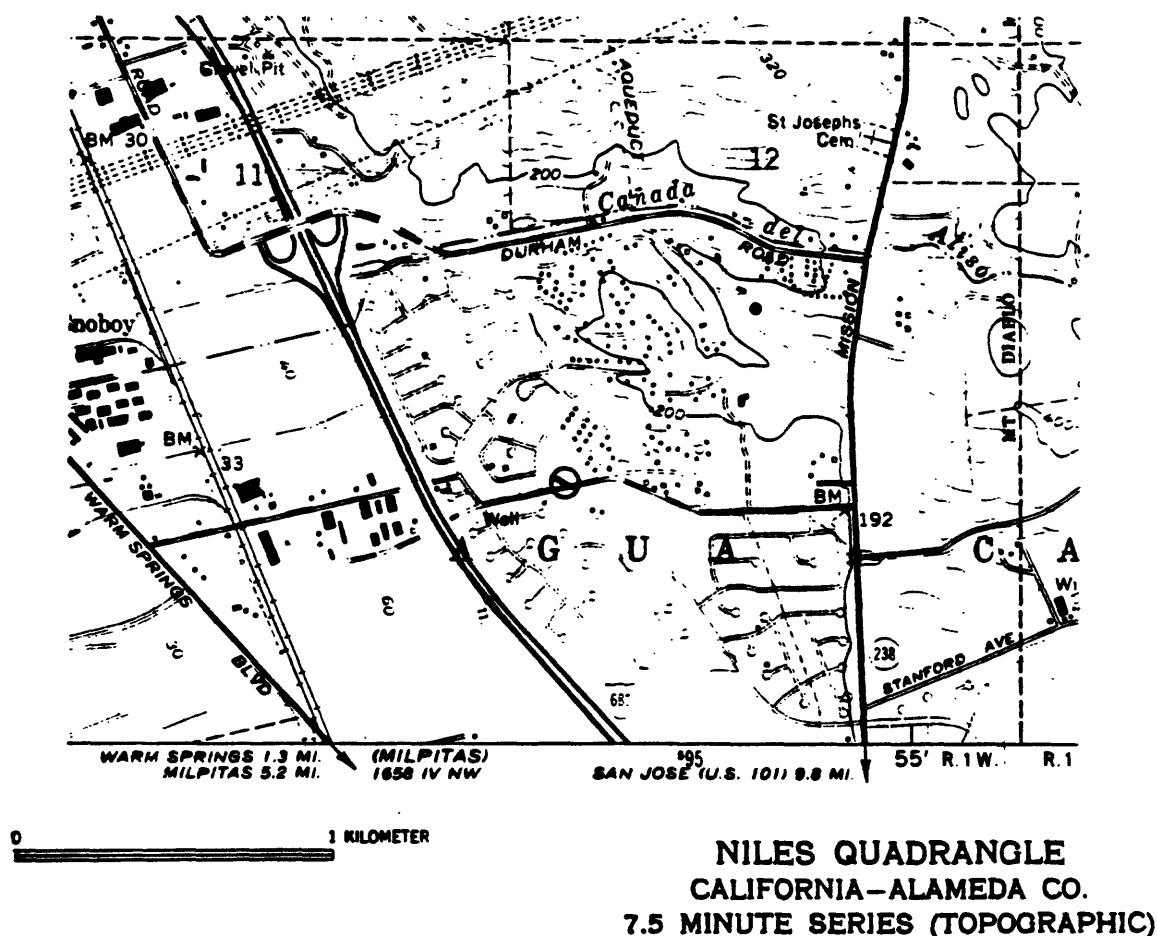


STATION XFPI

Latitude 37° 30.4'
Longitude 121° 55.8'

Position 66.3 km
10-meter wire, $\phi=30^\circ$

The Fremont Prune Avenue creepmeter was installed during June, 1969, on the Hayward fault at a site 66.3 km southeast of Pinole Point on San Pablo Bay. The installation consisted of a single wire buried a few centimeters below the surface on a broad, southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of wild seasonal fluctuations of up to 20 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average creep rate was about 3 mm/yr. The instrument crossed a subsidiary fracture with a broad slip zone that was dominated by activity on a separate fault trace about 20 meters to the southeast. Occasional events of both right- and left-lateral offset were occasionally observed. The instrument was destroyed by flooding in January 1980, and shortly thereafter, the former site was incorporated into a new city park.

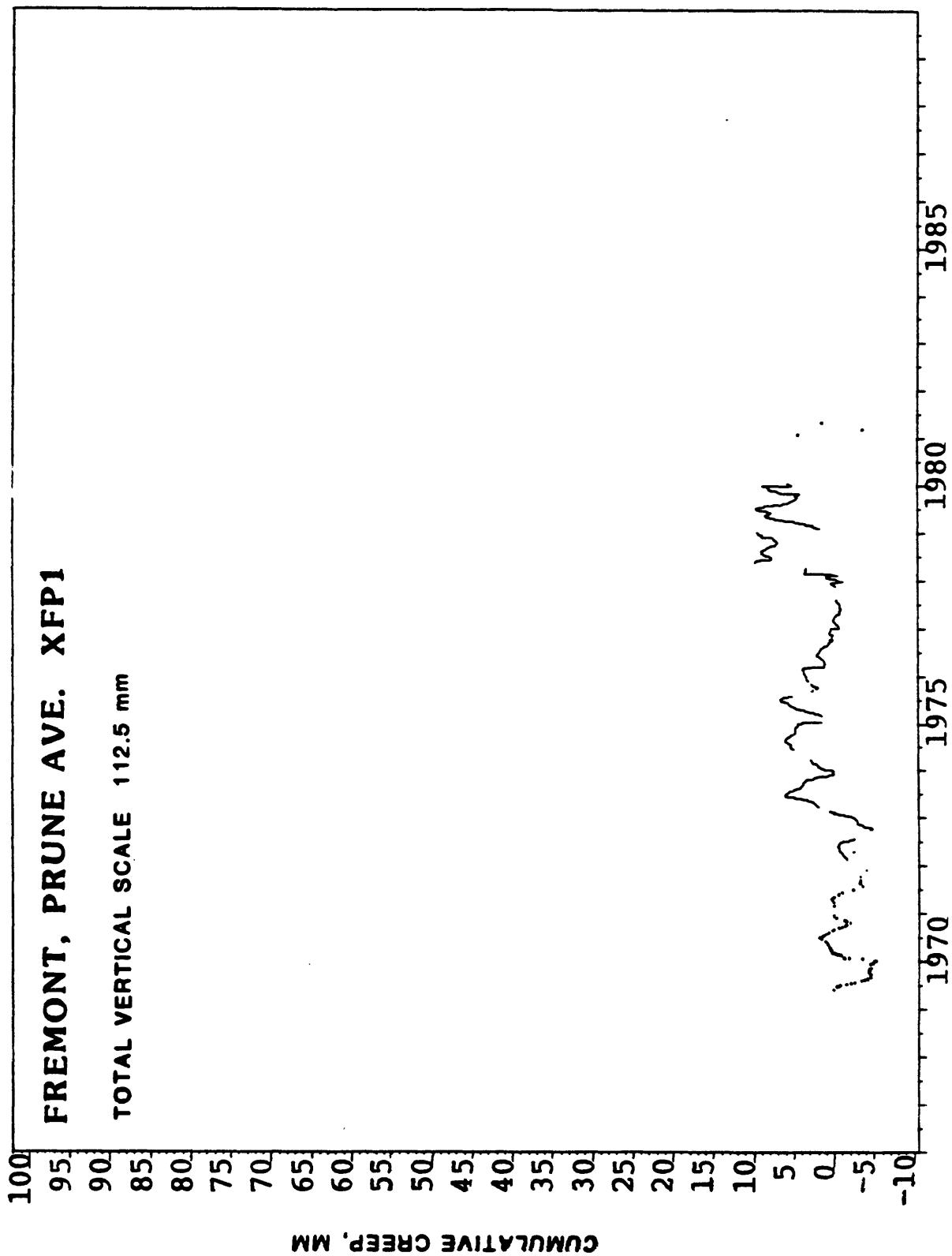


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION XFP1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970	4	10.46	1	-3.07	2	-0.87	5	0.54	3	1.08	7	1.94
1971												
1972												
1973	26	-1.11	15	-3.27	14	-2.43						
1974	8	2.32	12	4.32	22	3.53	10	6.42	23	8.41	13	10.22
1975	7	7.22			19	4.91						
1976			18	7.93								
1977			14	0.01			21	-1.35				
1978			15	3.55								
1979	24	1.58	7	2.06	28	7.12						
1980	15	10.53					22	12.72				
1981	21	4.57			3	-3.62	13	1.53				
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.
8/13/74 - Wire broke; new wire installed 9/4/74.
Instrument was dismantled in 1981 due to inclusion of site into city park.

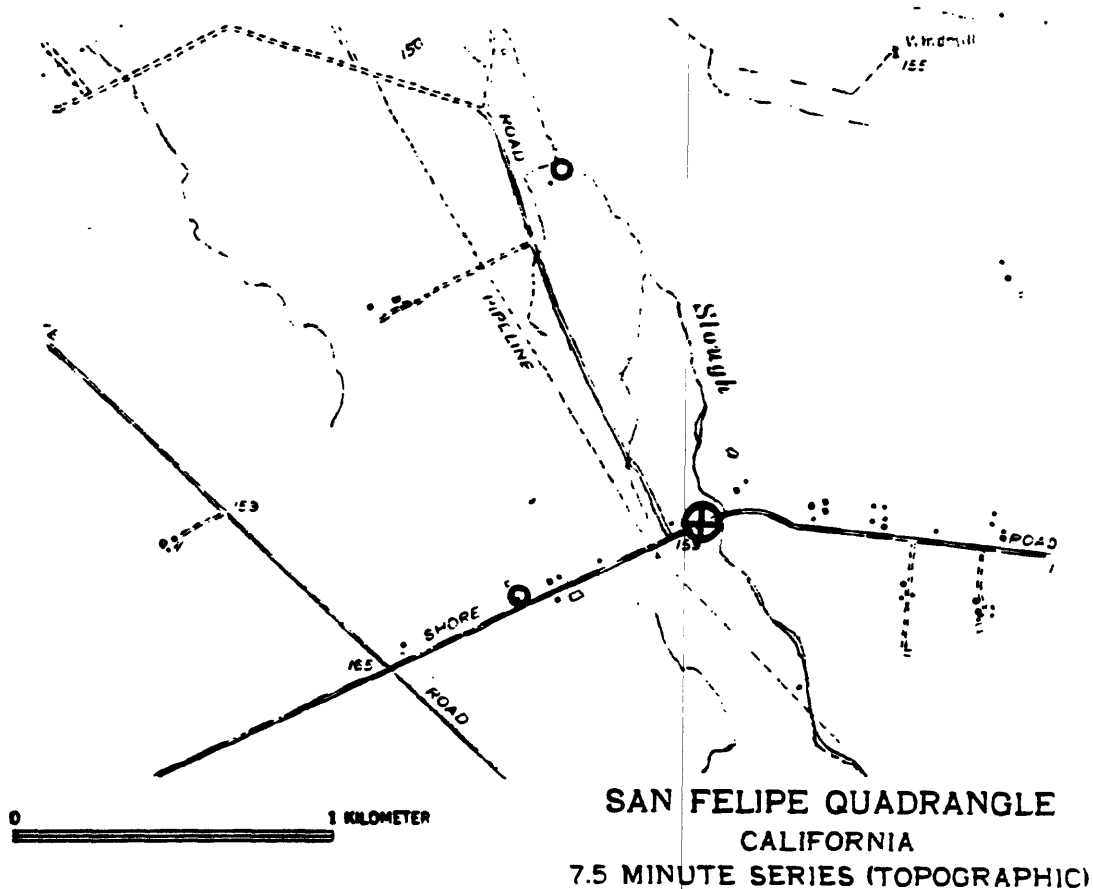


STATION SHR1, XSH1

Latitude 36° 56.6'
Longitude 121° 26.7'

Position 109.2 km
14-meter wire, $\phi=41.5^\circ$

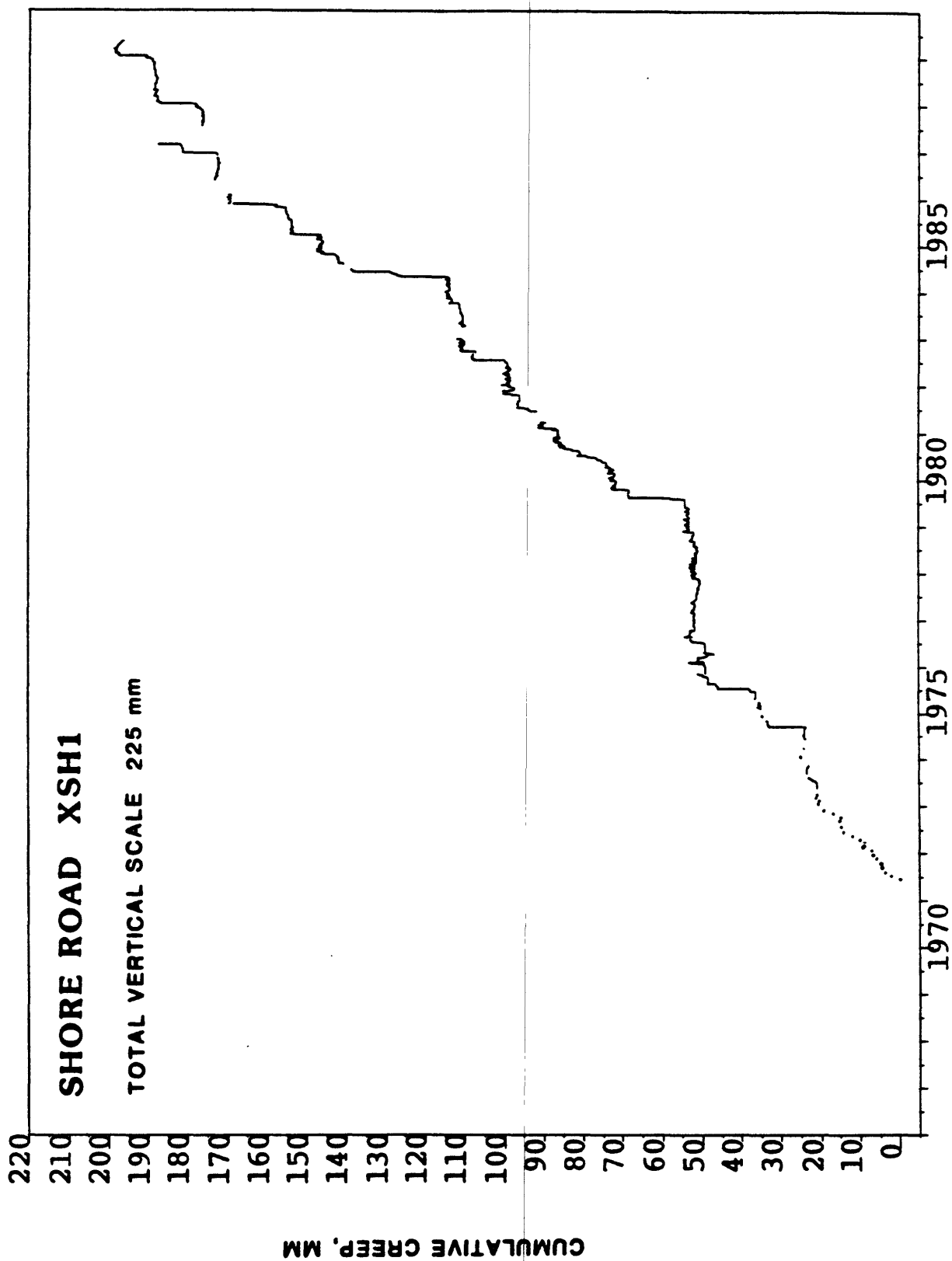
The Shore Road creepmeters SHR1 and SHR2, 6-meter rods at an angle of 45 degrees to the fault, were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 10.9 km northwest of Hollister, California. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters beneath the surface of the pavement and shoulder of Shore Road in Hollister Valley. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 9 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate recorded by SHR1 was about 7 mm/yr. In May, 1986, SHR1 was replaced by a 14-meter wire, XSH1, placed in contraction across the fault just south of SHR1. The new instrument covers approximately 5 meters more of the fault zone than did SHR1, and has recorded at least one creep event of 12 mm amplitude. The creep rate recorded on XSH1 since 1986 is 7.5 mm/yr.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION SHR1 XSH1

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	
1966																									
1967																									
1968																									
1969																									
1970																									
1971																									
1972	17	6.64	16	9.24	21	9.11	17	9.97				15	0.00	9	2.22	10	3.73	14	4.33	14	4.88	16	5.98	16	6.56
1973	10	20.48	7	20.48	8	21.13			16	12.04		16	14.06	27	14.94			6	15.10	5	14.87	28	19.23		
1974	16	25.13			19	24.10			22	20.85				10	21.26			12	23.31			15	23.25		
1975			5	35.09			15	35.12				4	24.03			20	23.84							2	34.56
1976	20	49.21					15	49.03						9	45.77							4	48.99		
1977	20	51.79			19	52.03	13	51.72			25	49.38		9	51.04	11	50.91					3	51.57	16	51.64
1978	10	52.00					4	51.52			15	51.18				9	51.56	15	52.23			16	50.85		
1979					7	52.76					6	53.43				8	63.19			22	72.34	15	72.11		
1980			27	72.45	27	73.17					4	75.02						3	84.50					4	86.48
1981					5	90.69	2	88.54			2	90.48	10	94.60				9	96.11			30	97.98		
1982			22	98.63							2	98.99						8	102.97	5	110.55				
1983					14	111.28					29	110.74						29	111.43						
1984	12	113.44					25	125.85						30	140.74					31	145.60	8	147.22		
1985	30	146.12							16	153.58	18	153.77		26	154.46	8	154.62					1	157.39		
1986	28	170.98					XSH1 begins		1	173.28						13	172.65					20	172.89		
1987			19	185.91					27	180.15				10	176.71	25	176.51			6	175.58	23	176.54		
1988	15	189.76	12	188.42					19	188.33						18	188.87					29	189.00		

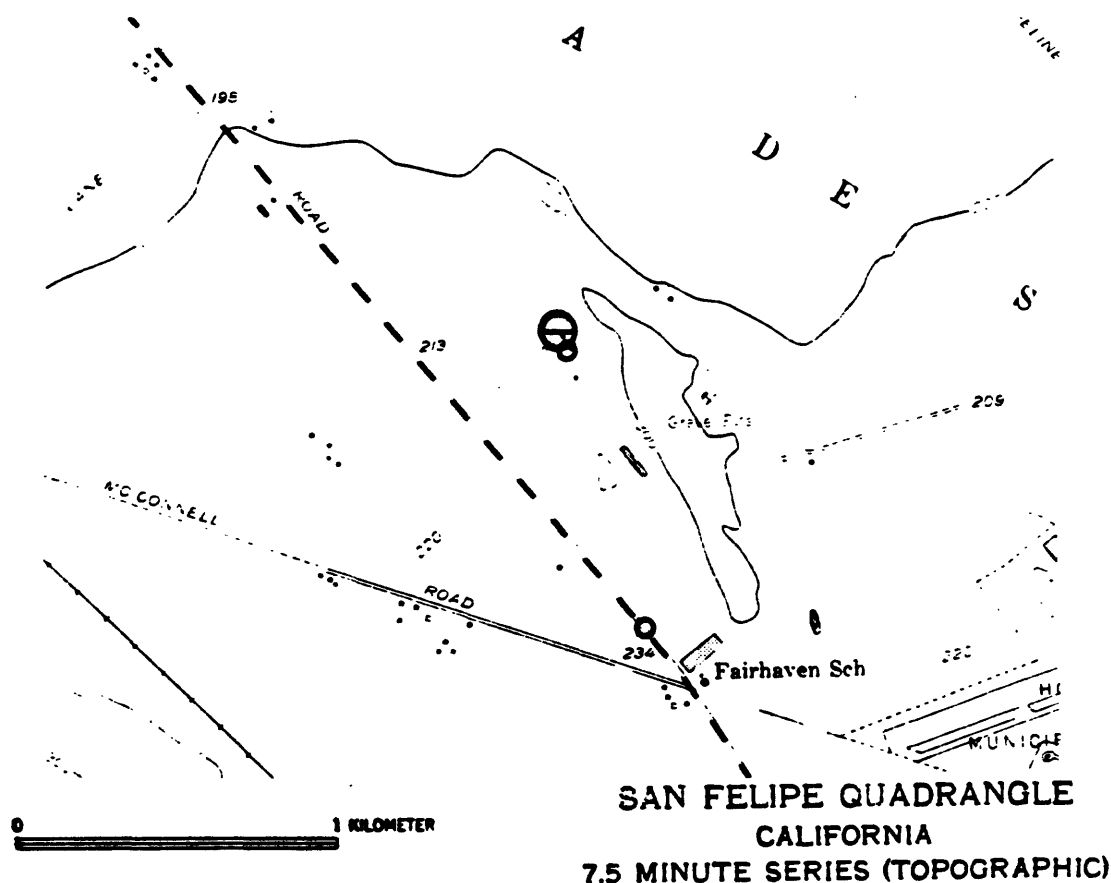


STATION BTH1

Latitude 36° 54.1'
Longitude 121° 25.6'

Position 114.0 km
10-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Bertuccio Farm (House) creepmeter was installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 6.0 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a single (extension) rod buried a few centimeters below a sloping surface in alluvium near the base of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 7 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of right- and left-lateral drift at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 3 mm/yr, with a strong seasonal variation. Some minor left-lateral events occurred during periods of heavy rainfall. The instrument was abandoned in June, 1979, due to access problems.

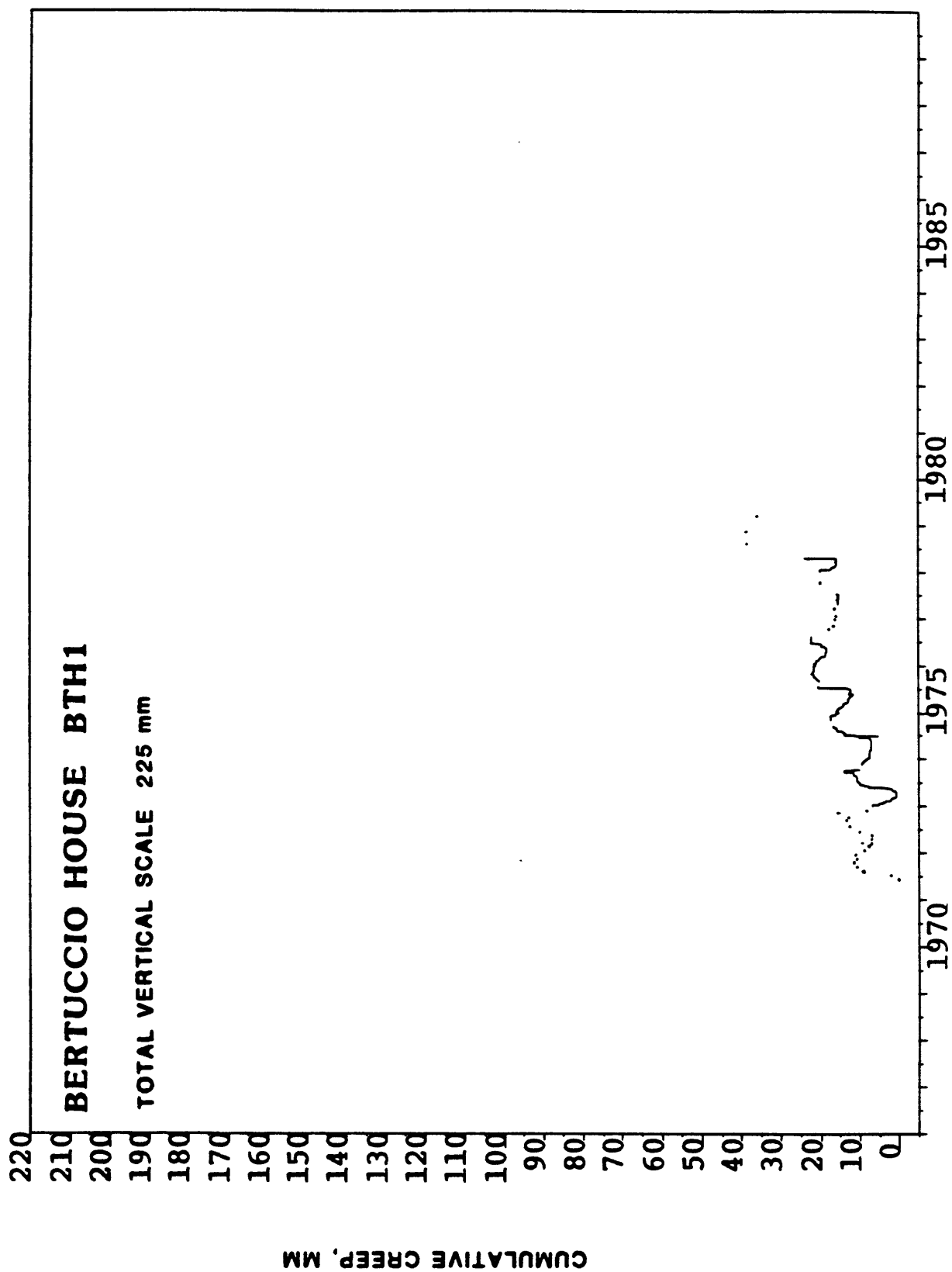


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION BTM1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971												
1972	17	8.75	16	7.48	15	7.08	18	7.01	17	6.78	16	10.11
1973	10	5.79	7	3.11	8	0.74			22	2.74	5	12.80
1974	17	7.38	19	7.14					11	11.54	15	9.45
1975												
1976	20	21.21	27	14.00	20	11.94	10	12.21	20	15.61	27	17.18
1977	20	16.18							11	20.37	18	21.79
1978	10	21.58	19	16.00	13	15.56	13	16.19	17	22.14	3	16.66
1979			7	35.58	19	23.70			9	38.41	16	17.96
1980											16	38.47
1981												
1982												
1983												
1984												
1985												
1986												
1987												
1988												

By 6/8/79, landowner had covered over instrument and constructed a duck pen on site.

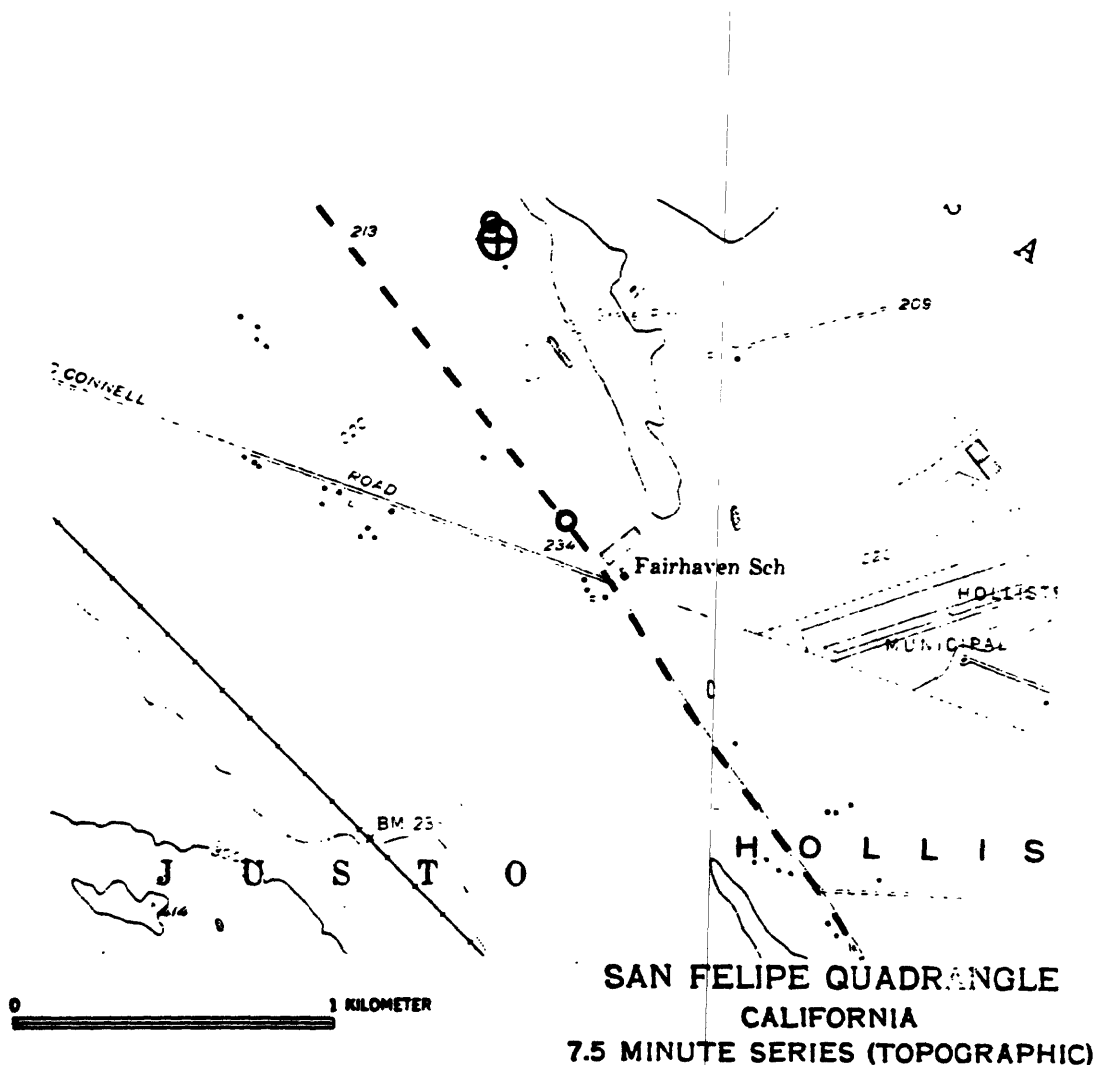


STATION BTB1

Latitude 36° 54.1'
Longitude 121° 25.6'

Position 114.1 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Bertuccio Farm (Barn) creepmeters were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 5.9 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a sloping surface in alluvium near the base of a prominent southwest-facing scarp. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 4 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of right- and left-lateral drift at moderate rates. The average long-term creep rate was about 11 mm/yr, with a strong seasonal variation. Some minor left-lateral events occurred during periods of heavy rainfall. The instruments were destroyed in summer, 1982, by earthmoving equipment.

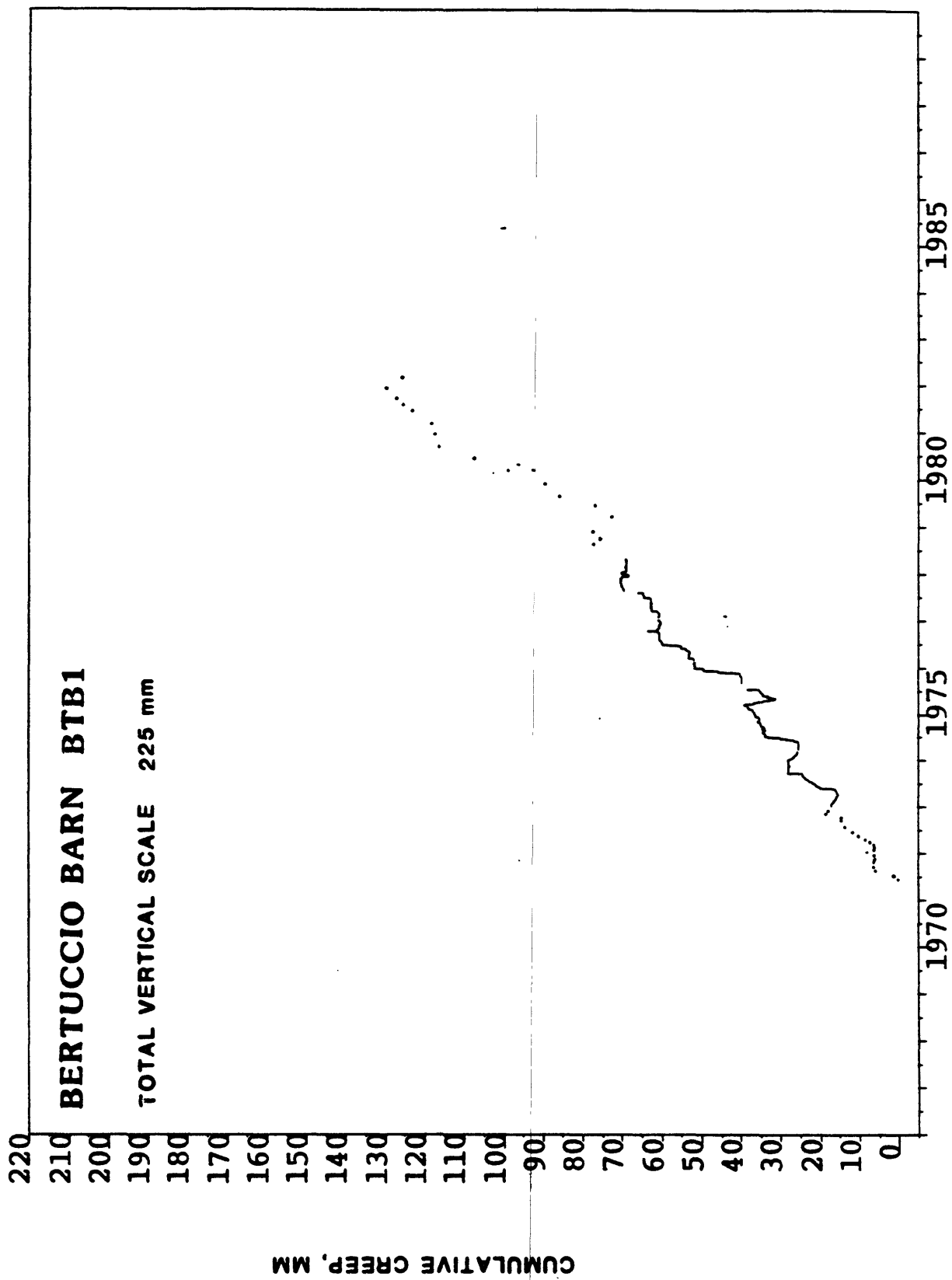


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION BTB1

YEAR	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970																								
1971																								
1972	17	6.14	18	6.17	15	6.15	18	8.42	17	9.94	16	11.46	27	13.59	10	5.71	14	6.02	14	6.14	16	6.14	16	6.14
1973	10	16.99	7	16.49	8	15.88			22	16.33			10	21.91			6	14.33	5	14.44	28	17.71		
1974	17	26.74			19	25.41					5	26.60			20	34.17	11	24.54			15	27.70		
1975			27	38.22															28	35.67	27	35.00		
1976	20	51.75							20	33.58	10	34.07			11	39.74			24	40.14	18	45.25		
1977	20	50.70			19	62.34	13	62.62			25	59.32			17	60.59			5	61.20	3	60.42	16	60.45
1978	10	69.25					19	66.14			15	63.00	13	64.47	11	69.59			3	70.00	16	70.29		
1979															9	77.30	15	75.46			16	76.99		
1980											6	76.79			9	85.79					15	89.63		
1981			27	98.90							4	107.55					3	116.38					4	117.41
1982			22	125.50							2	123.21	20	125.79			9	127.10					1	129.49
1983																								
1984																								
1985																								
1986																								
1987																								

6/2/82 - Found instrument had been destroyed by earthmoving equipment.

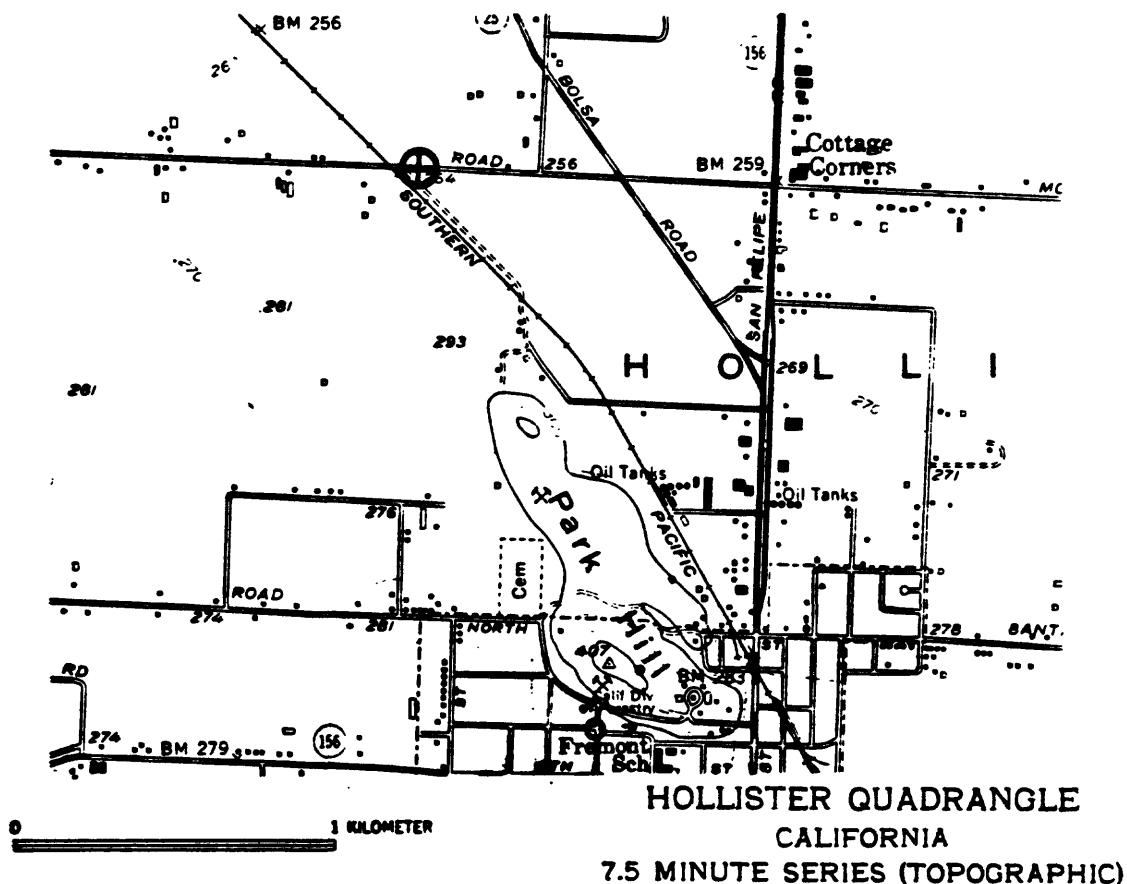


STATION WRT1

Latitude 36° 52.2'
Longitude 121° 24.8'

Position 117.7 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Wright Road creepmeters were installed during June, 1971, on the Calaveras fault at a site 2.3 km northwest of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below a nearly flat surface in alluvium beneath the pavement and adjacent north shoulder of Wright Road. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 8.8 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of zero to slight right-lateral slip. The long-term average creep rate was about 9.3 mm/yr. The instruments were destroyed in July, 1983, during construction of an agricultural pipeline.

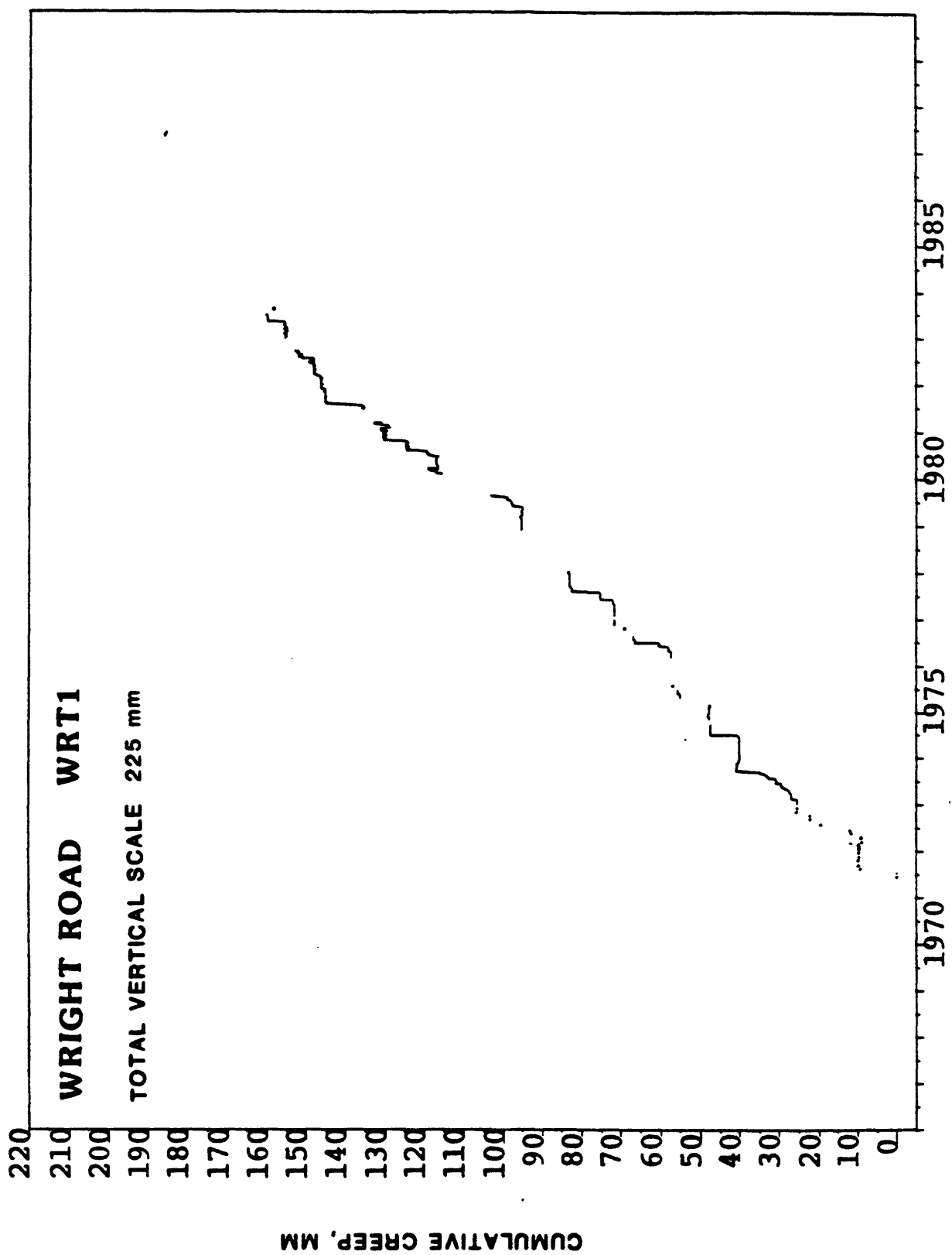


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION WRT1

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER			
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM		
1966																										
1967																										
1968																										
1969																										
1970																										
1971																										
1972	18	9.81	16	9.58	15	9.06	17	9.09	18	11.65	16	11.89	27	19.41	10	9.45	14	9.64	14	9.63	17	9.69	16	9.67		
1973	10	25.20	7	25.43	8	26.84			22	29.36			10	30.84			6	22.17	5	22.22	28	25.28				
1974	17	40.01			19	39.97					5	40.11	1	46.17	20	47.39	12	35.09			15	40.66				
1975			5	47.55					20	55.79			15	55.86					28	47.66			2	47.90		
1976			26	55.86			21	55.86							17	65.83			6	67.48	3	70.29	16	70.57		
1977	20	70.43			19	70.43	13	70.50			15	76.51	18	77.07	11	81.17			3	81.88	16	82.02				
1978	10	81.88					19	82.09							9	93.12	15	93.43			16	93.97				
1979					7	93.69					6	98.78			9	108.39	5	112.21	22	112.49	15	112.63				
1980	16	112.35	27	115.32	27	115.60					4	115.74					3	123.52					8	130.31		
1981					6	132.57			8	134.27	2	134.27														
1982			22	145.44							2	145.30	31	147.42	6	144.31	9	144.45			30	145.44				
1983	20	154.20	26	153.92	28	153.63					29	158.16	29	158.44	Instrument removed										15	154.15
1984																										
1985																										
1986																										
1987																										
1988																										

+Instrument was removed 7/15/75 and replaced 2/26/76. Cumulative total as of 7/15/75 was used as beginning cumulative total for new instrument. Due to a correction in the 7/15/75 reading, values after that date differ slightly from those of earlier catalogs. On 7/30/83, instrument was removed to make way for agricultural pipeline.

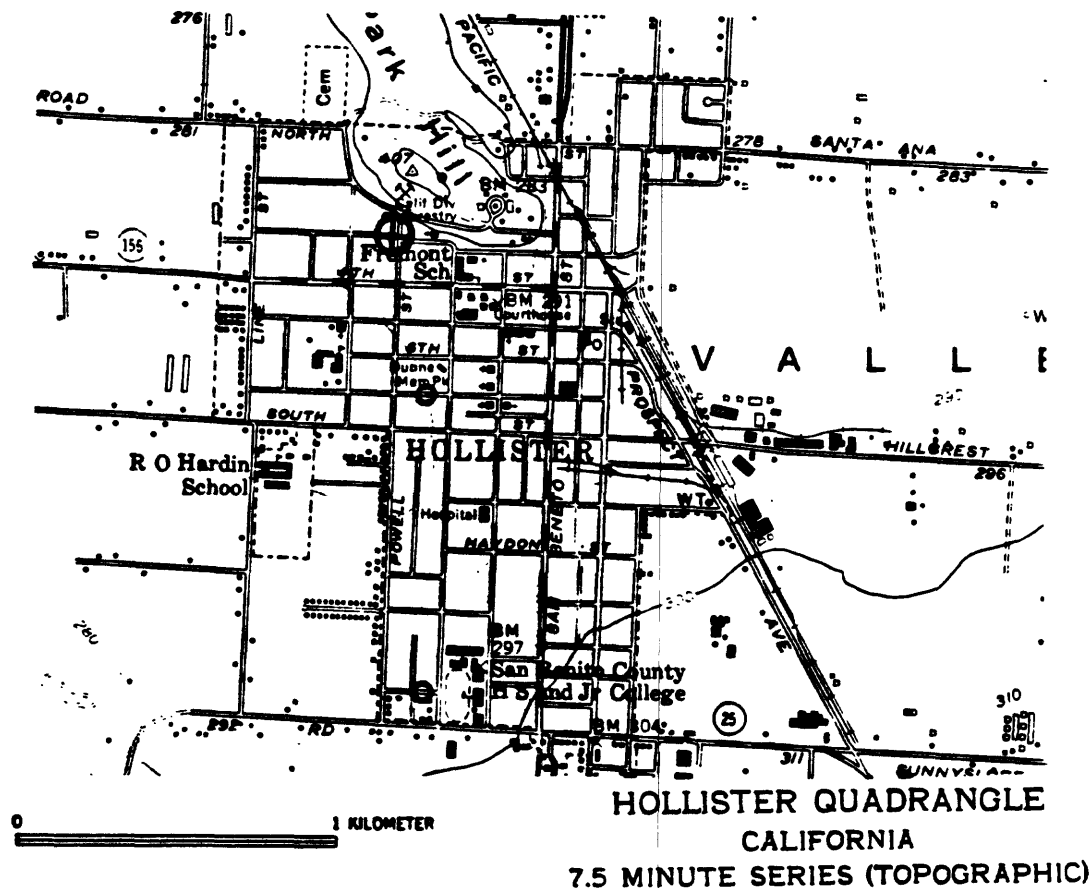


STATION HLC1

Latitude 36° 51.4'
Longitude 121° 24.3'

Position 119.5 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

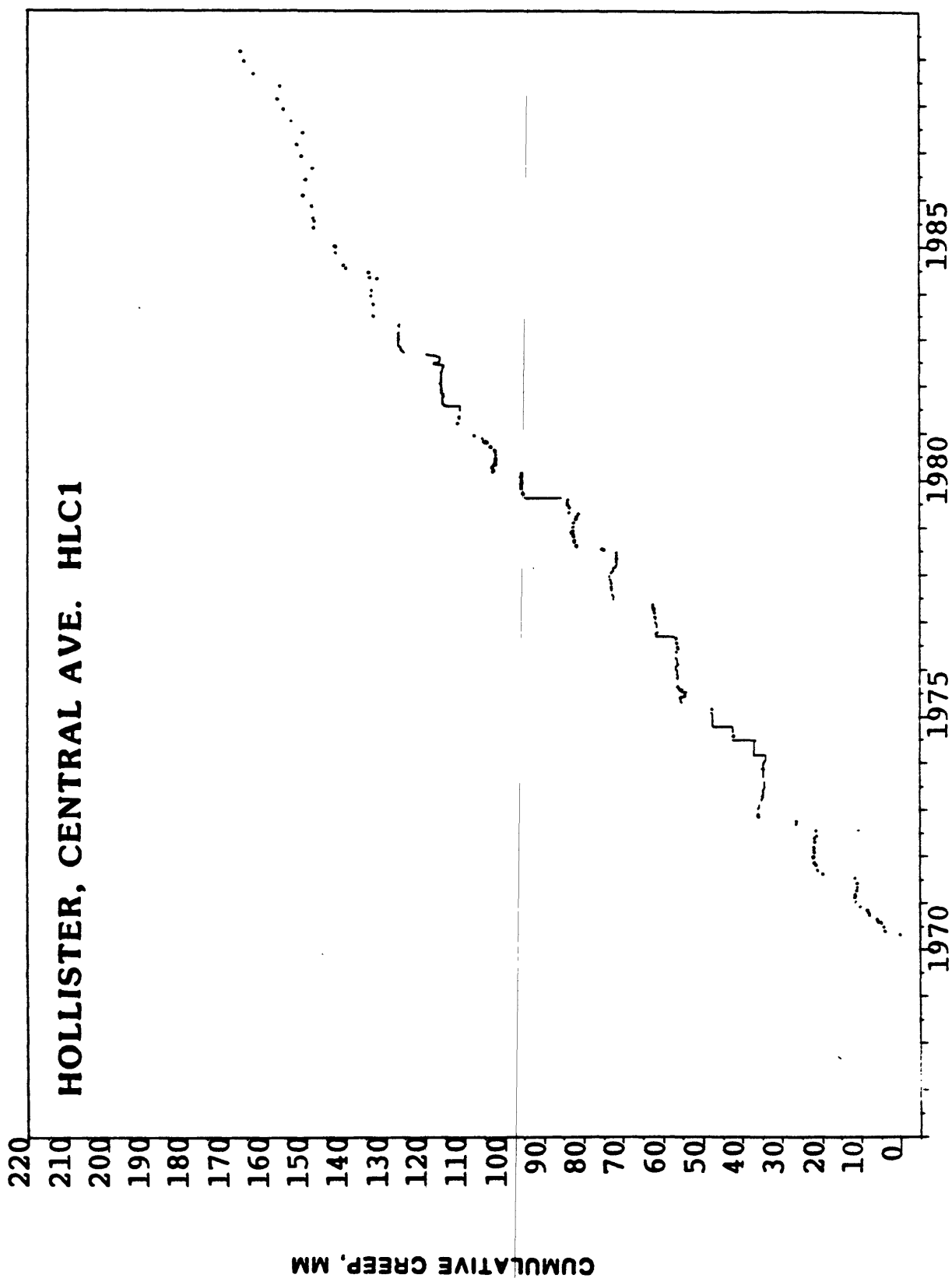
The Hollister Central Avenue creepmeters were installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault at a site 0.5 km northwest of the center of Hollister. The installation consists of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface beneath the pavement and adjacent north curb of Central Avenue. Creep activity at this site is composed of distinct events of up to 11.0 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of slight right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate is about 8.7 mm/yr.



CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION HLC1

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		
YEAR	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM		
1966																								
1967																								
1968																								
1969																								
1970							28	0.00	26	4.04	30	4.09	30	4.95			2	5.85	1	7.63	5	8.28	3	9.83
1971	6	11.28	10	11.28	4	11.18	7	10.81	6	10.87	9	10.81	12	11.21	10	19.68	14	20.76	14	21.32	17	21.72	16	21.80
1972	18	21.77	16	21.72	15	21.64	17	21.51	18	21.32	16	21.25	27	21.26			6	26.18	5	26.35	27	35.89		
1973	10	35.74	6	35.48	8	34.98			22	34.58			10	34.28			12	34.76			16	34.63		
1974	17	34.21			19	36.94					5	36.70	22	42.36	20	42.36			28	47.42			2	45.37
1975	21	47.82	27	47.69			12	55.17	19	55.31					19	56.03			24	56.19				
1976	21	56.60					22	56.55	12	56.41					18	56.82			2	61.53	3	61.46	16	61.42
1977	20	61.76			19	62.04	13	62.11			15	72.38	18	72.55	11	72.80					16	73.07		
1978	10	73.14					19	72.01							9	81.97	15	82.35			16	82.80		
1979					7	81.69					6	83.67			9	94.34					15	95.60		
1980			27	102.71							4	101.94	12	102.01	2	102.15	3	102.43	19	104.04	2	105.29	4	107.58
1981							25	111.35			2	111.13					10	115.37			30	115.94		
1982			22	115.79			24	115.20			2	114.89					8	125.24						
1983					28	126.68					29	133.10					29	133.08			29	133.55		
1984	12	133.55					25	132.05	4	134.07	6	134.27	6	140.28					31	142.84				
1985	30	143.15							16	148.25			11	148.18							1	148.86		
1986	27	151.10							22	150.29					13	148.82					20	151.44		
1987			19	152.35					28	150.91					24	153.77					23	155.93		
1988			11	157.42					18	156.84					18	163.07					29	165.89		

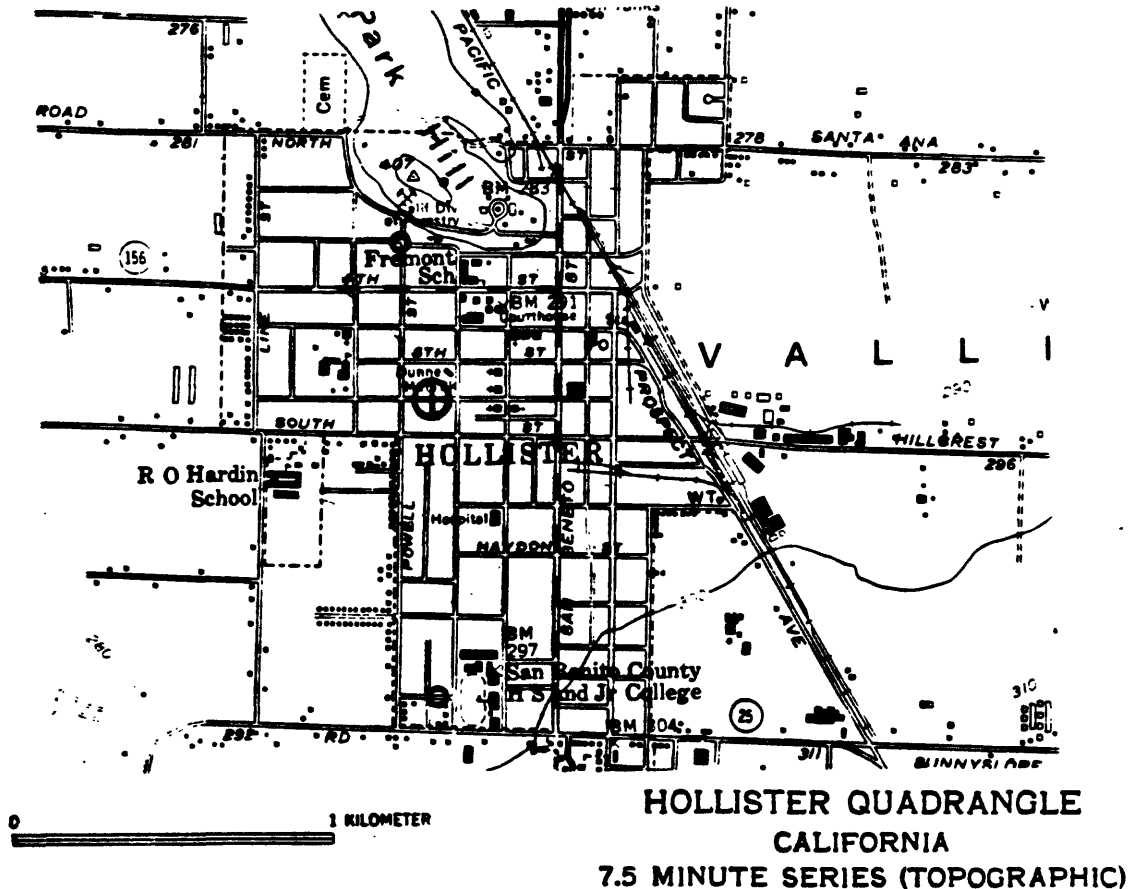


STATION HLS1

Latitude 36° 51.1'
Longitude 121° 24.2'

Position 120.0 km
12-meter rods, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hollister Seventh Street creepmeters were installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault near the center of the City of Hollister. The installation consisted of a pair of crossed rods buried a few centimeters below the surface beneath the pavement and adjacent north curb of Seventh Street. Creep activity at this site was composed of distinct events of up to 5.6 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right- and left-lateral drift. The average long-term creep rate was about 7 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. The instruments were destroyed in July, 1987, during construction of a storm drain along Seventh Street.

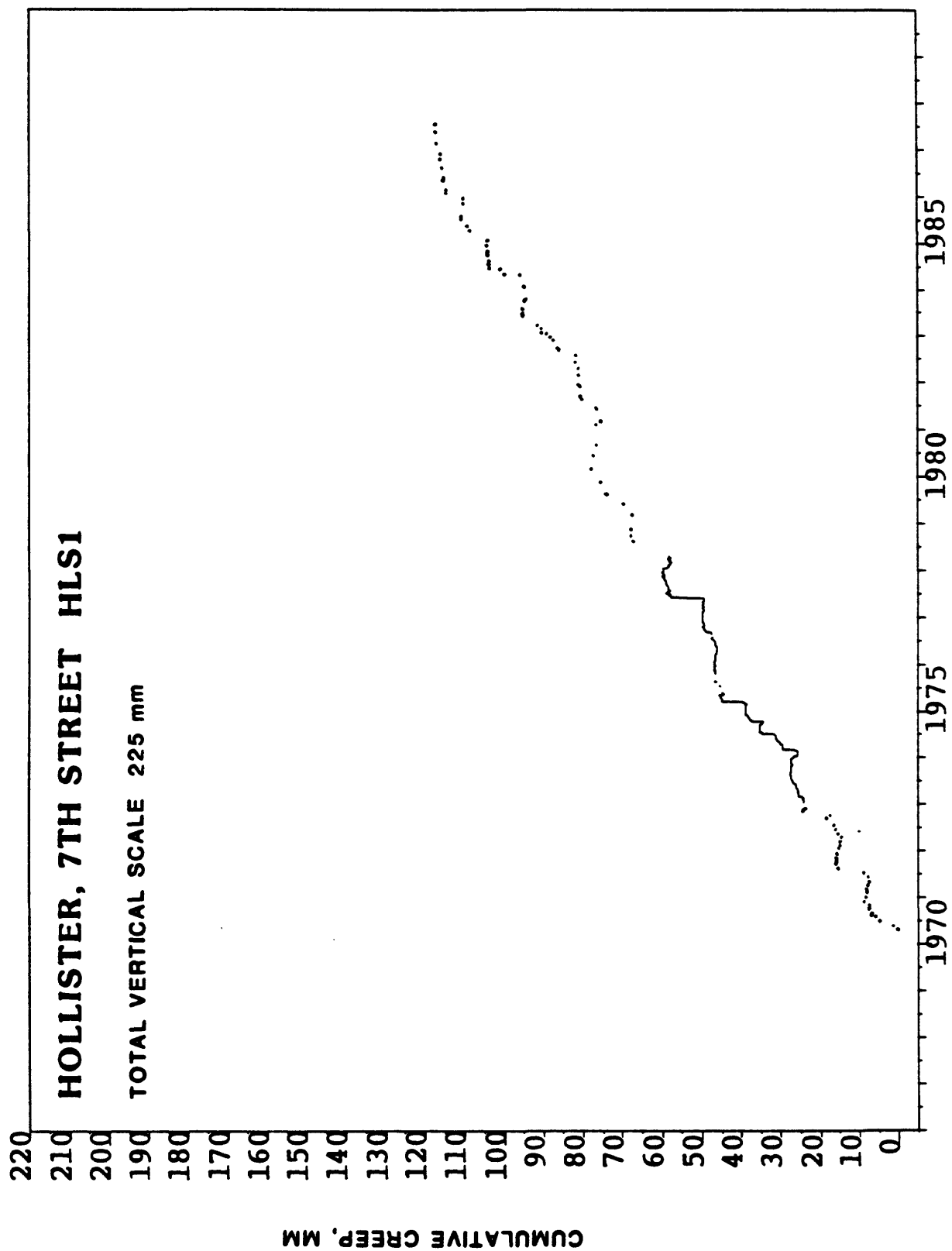


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION H.S.1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970												
1971	6	8.48	5	8.19	16	0.00	26	1.46	30	4.94	30	5.90
1972	18	14.93	15	14.66	7	7.62	5	7.48	9	7.83	12	8.63
1973	10	23.91	6	24.15	17	14.50	19	15.32	16	16.03	26	16.33
1974	15	25.72					22	26.01			10	27.05
1975	21	38.90	27	38.96					5	30.99		
1976	21	46.51					19	44.42			9	45.24
1977	20	49.50					21	46.23			18	58.02
1978	10	59.01					13	49.51			15	57.09
1979							19	58.05				
1980											6	69.41
1981											4	77.19
1982											2	76.03
1983	13	89.01	26	90.38	28	91.38	24	81.09			2	81.54
1984	12	94.39					25	95.72	4	99.50	12	95.14
1985	26	104.00					6	108.52	16	109.26	6	100.54
1986	27	114.41	15	114.55					3	115.13		
1987									2	117.03		
1988												

7/87 - Instrument destroyed during construction of storm drain in street.

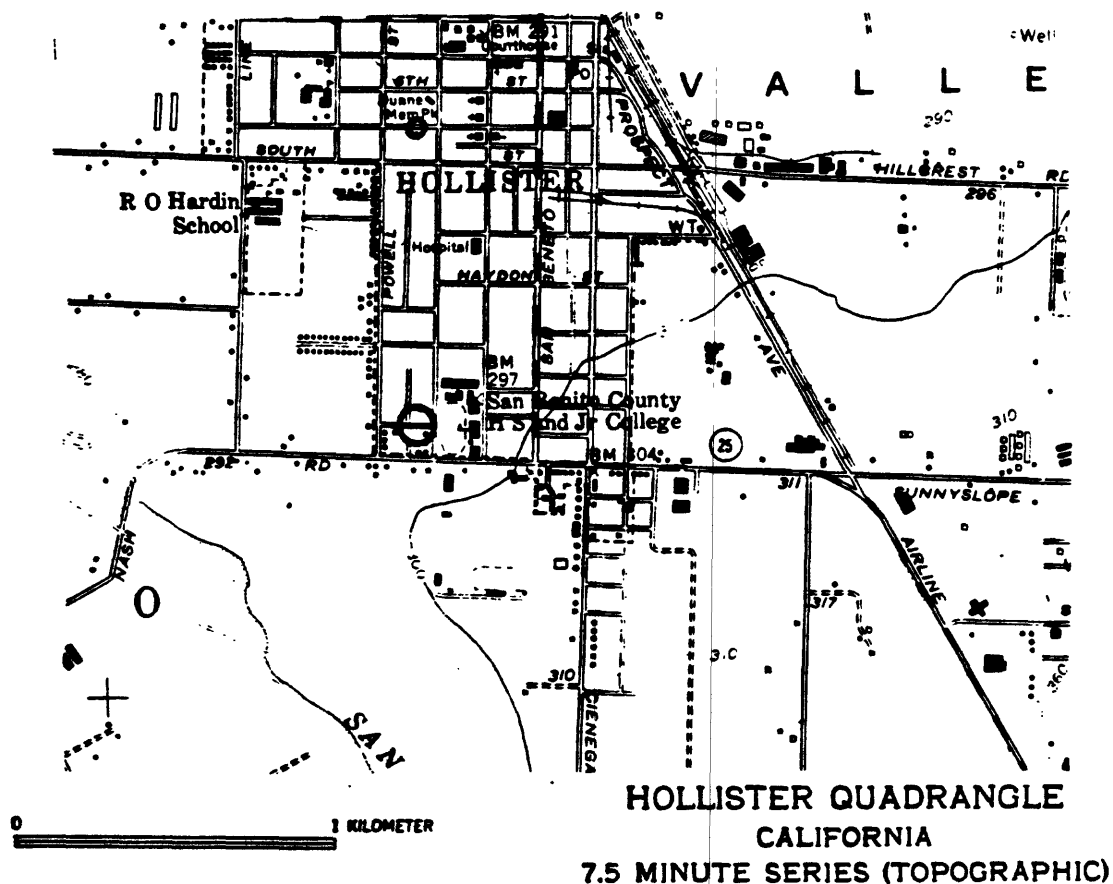


STATION HLD1

Latitude 36° 50.5'
Longitude 121° 24.2'

Position 121.0 km
12-meter rod, $\phi=45^\circ$

The Hollister D Street creepmeter was installed during April, 1970, on the Calaveras fault at a site 1.0 km southeast of the center of Hollister. The installation consists of a single rod buried a few centimeters below the surface of the pavement of D Street. Creep activity at this site is composed of minor events of up to 1.9 mm in amplitude, superimposed on a background of gradual right-lateral slip. The average long-term creep rate is about 2.1 mm/yr, with a slight seasonal variation. Judging from results of surveys of an adjacent alignment array, the creepmeter may span only about 30% of the slip-zone width.

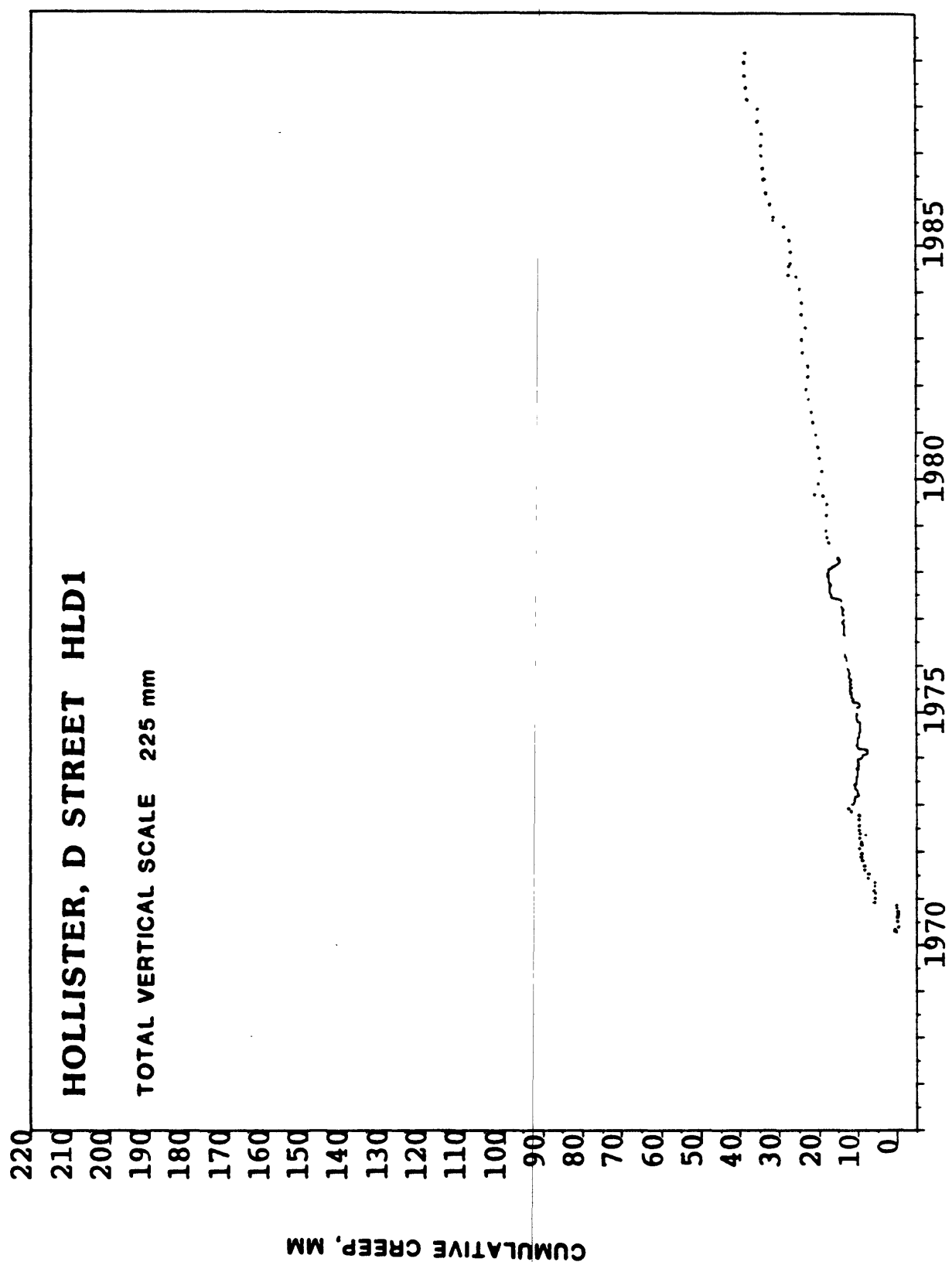


CUMULATIVE CREEP CALCULATED FROM FIELD READINGS

STATION HLD1

YEAR	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM	DAY	MM
1966												
1967												
1968												
1969												
1970				9 0.00	26 -0.21*	30 -0.28*	30 -0.28*		2 -0.23*	1 -0.17*	5 0.04	3 5.40
1971	6 5.64	10 5.64	4 5.71	7 5.68	5 5.87	9 7.27	12 7.52	10 8.38	14 8.52	14 8.67	17 8.86	16 8.96
1972	18 9.36	16 9.12	15 9.05	17 9.36	18 9.43	16 9.52	26 9.80		6 9.74	5 9.57	28 12.17	
1973	10 11.10	6 10.63	8 9.96		22 10.51		10 10.18		12 9.81		16 9.76	
1974	17 8.56		20 10.27			5 9.83		20 9.42		29 10.18		
1975	22 9.94	27 9.40	27 10.96		19 11.88			19 11.94		24 12.19		
1976	21 12.43	4 12.43		22 13.14	12 13.25	24 13.21		18 13.23		2 13.58	3 13.45	16 13.53
1977	20 13.63		19 13.84	13 14.10		15 18.16	18 17.01	11 16.96		3 17.07	16 17.25	
1978	10 16.90			19 15.37				9 17.39	16 18.12			
1979			7 17.56			6 17.82		9 18.26			15 19.80	
1980		27 19.09				4 19.61			3 20.04			4 20.51
1981			11 21.27			2 21.64			10 22.43		30 23.04	
1982		22 22.42				2 22.51			1 24.00			15 24.15
1983			28 23.06			29 24.12			29 24.08			
1984	12 24.61			25 25.58	4 27.10		6 27.15			31 27.08		
1985	30 27.36				16 28.51		10 31.47				1 31.94	
1986	27 33.13				22 33.75			13 34.10			20 34.33	
1987		19 34.33			28 34.43			24 35.13			23 35.14	
1988		11 37.95			18 38.25			18 38.43			29 38.43	

*Negative numbers indicate cumulative left-lateral movement.



**Addendum: Coseismic Steps Recorded on Creepmeters
during the October 17, 1989, Loma Prieta Magnitude 7.1 Earthquake**

Within the 10-minute interval during which the magnitude 7.1 Loma Prieta earthquake occurred northeast of Santa Cruz on October 17, 1989 (00:04 GMT, October 18, 1989), coseismic steps were recorded on USGS creepmeters on the Calaveras fault near Hollister and for more than 200 km southeast along the San Andreas fault from San Juan Bautista to Parkfield. Listed below are amplitudes of the coseismic steps recorded by those creepmeters that transmit data samples every 10 minutes via satellite telemetry. Data from stations not on telemetry or that showed no response are not listed. See Figures 2, 3, and 4 (pp. 5, 6, 7) for creepmeter locations.

Calaveras Fault		Amplitude of Coseismic Step, mm (right-lateral unless otherwise noted)
XSH1	Shore Road	5.04
San Andreas Fault		
XSJ2	San Juan Bautista	5.18
XHR2	Harris Ranch	4.25
CWN1	Cienega Winery	1.05
CWC3	Cienega Central	6.80
XFL1	Frank Lewis	-0.35 (left lateral)
XMR1	Melendy Ranch	2.60
XSC1	Slack Canyon	0.20
XMM1	Middle Mountain	0.63
XMD1	Middle Ridge	0.98
XVA1	Varian Ranch	2.86
XPk1	Parkfield	1.50
XTA1	Taylor	0.14
WKR1	Work Ranch	0.78
CRR1	Carr Ranch	0.03
XGH1	Gold Hill	0.06
TWR1	Twisselman Ranch	0.78
XHSW	Hearst Southwest	0.09

No unusual preseismic creep was observed before October 17, 1989, at any of the USGS creepmeters in the Hollister-San Juan Bautista area closest to the epicenter. A slight acceleration in creep in the days after the Loma Prieta earthquake was observed at XHR2 (Harris Ranch) in the Cienega Valley, but did not exceed a few millimeters of movement.

No substantial impact of the Loma Prieta earthquake on the creeping section of the San Andreas fault south of the epicenter had become apparent by November 15, 1989.