

DISCUSSION

The Pacific Northwest of the United States lies within a seismically active convergent continental margin affected by earthquakes sourced from ruptures of several different fault types. Megathrust earthquakes along the offshore plate interface occur at large distances from the Puget Lowland, where most of the major population centers in Washington are located. Ruptures along more local crustal earthquakes may have the greatest potential to severely impact urban infrastructure and human health (Kirkham and Stephenson, 2000). The Seattle Fault Zone (Johnson and others, 1994, 1999; Blakely and others, 2002; Liberty and Pratt, 2008; Stephenson and others, 2024), a shallow crustal fault structure that extends east-west under the populated Seattle region, has produced significant Holocene earthquakes (Nelson and others, 2003; Kelsey and others, 2008; Black and others, 2023). Evidence of strong earthquakes (such as underwater landslides and associated deposits) may be recorded within the lacustrine sediments of Pacific Northwest lakes (Karlin and others, 2004; Leithold and others, 2019; Brothers and others, 2024).

Underwater landslides and their associated deposits caused by past earthquakes are likely to be well preserved in relatively calm, natural lake environments. The floor of Lake Sammamish, Wash., an approximately 11 kilometer (6.8 mile) long, 2 kilometer (1.2 mile) wide, and 35 meter (114.8 feet) deep lake located in a populated region just east of Seattle, was mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey in November of 2021 to search for evidence of past earthquakes, building off early studies by Prunier (1998). Mapping was conducted using a similar method described in Dartnell and others (2024): a SWATHplus-M 234-kHz interferometric side-scan sonar system was pole-mounted on the U.S. Geological Survey research vessel *Parke Snarely*, and the system collected full-coverage bathymetric and acoustic backscatter data, which were processed to 2-meter spatial resolution (Dartnell and others, 2025a, 2025b). Two maps were created, a colored shaded-relief bathymetric map showing lake floor morphology (sheet 1), and an acoustic-backscatter map showing backscatter intensities (sheet 2). The results may then be utilized together to investigate past earthquake activity.

Some areas nearshore were not mapped owing to insufficient bathymetric data. Other gaps and lines in the colored shaded-relief map are due to data-collection or -processing artifacts.

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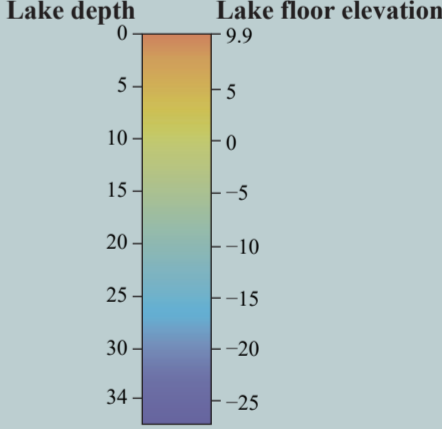
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EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

Lake floor elevation, lake depth, and illumination—Lake floor elevation is in meters relative to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Lake depth is in meters relative to lake surface at the time of mapping (2021). Bright areas are illuminated, facing false sun; dark areas are in shadow, facing away from false sun



Lake floor elevation direction of illumination from false sun—Position of false sun is at 300° azimuth, 45° above horizon [arrow included as an explanation for illustration purposes only; not shown on map]

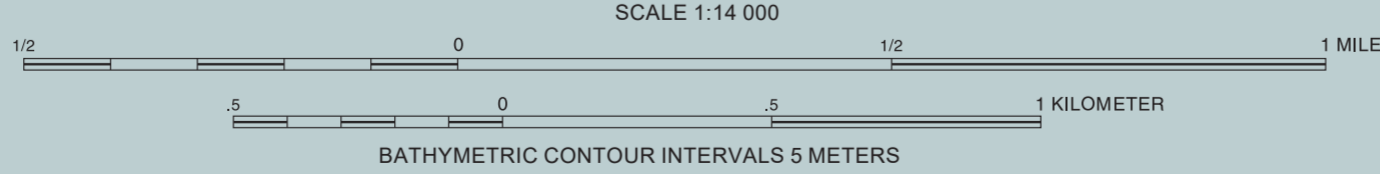
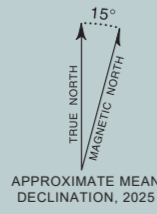
Bathymetric contours—Depth in meters relative to lake surface at time of mapping (2021). Derived and smoothed from 2-meter resolution bathymetric surface

Fault trace—Identity and existence certain, location concealed

Base map image from U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Imagery Program 4-band 8 bit imagery, 2021 (available from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Digital Coast, <https://coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/>) and digital elevation model, 2023 (available from U.S. Geological Survey National Map, <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>)

Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10 north
North American Datum of 1983

NOT INTENDED FOR NAVIGATIONAL USE



Lake Sammamish bathymetric data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2021

Bathymetric data processed by Peter Dartnell, 2021
GIS database and digital cartography by Peter Dartnell
Fault lines from Bowman and Czajkowski (2008)
Edited by Crystal Czerniecki; digital cartographic production by Amy Forrester

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**Colored Shaded-Relief Bathymetry and Acoustic Backscatter
of Lake Sammamish, Washington**

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2025

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