

## ***The 1997 Southern California Seismic Network Bulletin***

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The Pasadena Office of the U.S. Geological Survey, together with the Caltech Seismology Laboratory, operates a network of more than 300 remote seismometers in southern California called the Southern California Seismic Network (SCSN). The SCSN is part of TriNet, a cooperative project between the USGS, Caltech, and the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). TriNet will upgrade the existing network to digital, add new stations, and develop real-time and early-warning capabilities. Signals from the SCSN sites are telemetered to a central processing location at the Caltech Seismology Lab in Pasadena. These signals are continuously monitored by computers that detect and record thousands of earthquakes each year. Phase arrival times for these events are picked by analysts and archived along with digital seismograms. Data acquisition, processing and archiving is achieved using the Caltech/USGS Seismic Processing (CUSP) system (*Dollar, 1989*). These data have been compiled into the SCSN Catalog of Earthquakes, a list beginning in 1932 that currently contains more than 300,000 events. This data set is critical to the evaluation of earthquake hazards in California and to the advancement of geoscience as a whole.

This and previous SCSN Bulletins are intended to serve several purposes, the most important of which is to make Network data more accessible to current and potential users. The Bulletins also document important details of Network operation so that researchers can use the data with a full understanding of the process by which they are collected.

### **SCSN/TriNet: The Seismic System for Southern California**

The SCSN is changing. The SCSN has entered into a partnership with the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) to upgrade and integrate the products of both the SCSN and the State of California's Strong Motion Instrumentation Program. This project, called TriNet, combines the capabilities of older strong motion and seismographic networks. Ground motions of all sizes, from the background noise caused by trucks to the strongest shaking in a great earthquake are recorded on scale by a single network. Records are sent to central computers in either real time or within minutes, processed within minutes and sent on to those who can utilize the information to protect public safety.

TriNet has received funding from many agencies and corporate partners interested in improving the public safety in southern California. Major funding has been received from hazard mitigation

funds allocated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and administered by the California Office of Emergency Services, after the 1994 Northridge earthquake. In addition, the United States Geological Survey and the CDMG have committed their internal funds to support the project, as well as several corporate partners through Caltech, including Pacific Bell, GTE, and Sun Microsystems.

To guide our operations during this upgrade, the SCSN is developing a system specification document for the new network that states the mission and goals of the project. The present timetable calls for complete implementation before 2003. The mission statement and goals from this document are presented below, and comments and discussion are welcome ([jones@gps.caltech.edu](mailto:jones@gps.caltech.edu)).

**Mission Statement:** The Caltech/USGS element of TriNet (SCSN/TriNet), in cooperation with other agencies, will record and analyze earthquake ground motions in southern California, and rapidly disseminate that information, to improve our understanding of earthquakes and their effects, to contribute to the improvement of building codes and structural design, and to facilitate emergency response.

**Goals:** To achieve this mission, SCSN/TriNet is pursuing the following goals.

**A. Seismographic network.** Operate a hardened seismographic network to record earthquake ground motions in southern California.

1. The network must record all ground motions at all frequencies of seismological and engineering interest, from the largest ground motions during major earthquakes to the smaller motions which help characterize the regional earthquake hazard.

2. Continuously record ground motions, functioning through power and communications failures or other disruptions during damaging earthquake sequences.

**B. Interagency cooperation.** Cooperate with other agencies working to mitigate the earthquake hazard in southern California in the recording, analysis and distribution of information, especially the Division of Mines and Geology, the Office of Emergency Services, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Southern California Earthquake Center and the Council of the National Seismic System. Ensure that software systems created under this project will be available to other regional networks working toward similar goals.

**C. Database of earthquake information.**

1. Create a catalog of parameters for all earthquakes of magnitude 1.8 and greater onshore within the SCSN reporting area and magnitude 2.5 and greater offshore which will be used to evaluate the rate of seismicity and provide insight into the structure of the earth.

2. Record high fidelity data on-scale with broad-band sensors with sufficient density to produce maps of site response characteristics and elucidate the earthquake source.

3. Record on-scale, high fidelity data on broad-band sensors and accelerometers with sufficient density to characterize ground motions for all large earthquakes and document the level of shaking buildings endured, providing knowledge society needs to build a resilient infrastructure

4. Record continuous ground motions from all broad-band sensors.

5. Make these data easily accessible to researchers and practitioners.

***D. Rapid distribution of information*** Distribute earthquake information rapidly after a damaging event to save lives and property by facilitating decision-making for mitigating actions such as search and rescue, fire prevention, and deployment of engineers and inspectors for building inspection.

1. Determine and broadcast accurate estimates of earthquake parameters, such as magnitude and location within 1 minute of the termination of an earthquake rupture.

2. Distribute preliminary estimates of the ground shaking (ShakeMap) within 3 minutes of onset for moderate and large events. These estimates will be updated as further information becomes available.

3. Provide data acquisition and processing capability to other agencies that record ground motion instruments installed in critical structures and transmit this information for emergency response.

***E. Pilot early warning system.*** Develop a pilot early-warning system that would allow an alert an earthquake has begun before damaging shaking arrives at distant sites. Conduct social science research on methods for implementing such a system when funds for future SCSN/TriNet enhancements, including sufficient stations, become available.

1. The system will allow us to determine that an earthquake is in progress and estimate resulting ground motions within 5-10 seconds of the arrival of the P wave at stations near the epicenter.

2. Processing systems will be expandable to accommodate the number of stations necessary for implementation of early warning. They will also be resilient to the strong shaking and high data flow rates generated in a major earthquake sequence.

## **Catalog Completeness in Space and Time**

The SCSN has been operational for more than 66 years with varying but generally increasing station density. The minimum magnitude earthquake that can be reliably detected and located depends on station density which has varied geographically and temporally. In this study, we divide the catalog entries into 0.1-wide magnitude bins and determine the most frequent magnitude value,  $M_f$ , which occurs in each bin. Since smaller earthquakes dominate the catalog,  $M_f$  serves as a quick and dirty indicator of the detection threshold. Theoretically the actual magnitude threshold at which the SCSN detection is complete is 0.1 or 0.2 higher than  $M_f$ . We determined the b-value

for earthquakes of magnitude  $M_f$  and larger,  $M_f + 0.1$  and larger, and  $M_f + 0.2$  and larger. For samples containing more than about 100 events, the three b-value determinations are essentially the same, which suggests that  $M_f$  is a reasonable estimate of the completeness level. In the future, we will implement a more sophisticated method of estimating completeness. This method, however, is fast and easy, and it yields some interesting results.

We computed  $M_f$  for one-degree boxes in the coverage area for 10-year time periods starting in 1932. We required at least 50 earthquakes in each box. During the early years, from 1932 to 1971, the threshold in most of the central part of the Network was about M3. By the 1980's, with a much higher station density, a large part of the Network was routinely detecting magnitude M1.2's. Most magnitudes for earthquakes between 1932 and 1944 were only computed to the nearest half unit, i.e. either 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, etc. Thus, we can only estimate completeness to the nearest half-magnitude during that time.

In a few instances, individual earthquake sequences influenced the completeness level. One example is the 1933 Long Beach sequence. Because of the proximity to stations PAS (Pasadena) and MWC (Mt. Wilson), more small aftershocks were located than would have otherwise been the case, which pushed the  $M_f$  value in that bin down to 2.0. During the following decade, when presumably the earthquakes were more evenly distributed over the geographic region,  $M_f$  was 2.5. Another example appears in the 1982 to 1991 time period, when the offshore Oceanside sequence was divided between the 33N, 117W box and the 33N, 118W box. No stations were close to this epicentral region, so few quakes below M2.0 were detected, and the  $M_f$  values were higher than they would have been if only L.A. Basin quakes had contributed to the determination.

To see exactly when major Network detection capabilities occurred, we look at the  $M_f$  values for the "core area" of the Network, from latitude 33 to 36 N and longitude 116 to 119 W, as a function of time (Figure 1). This core region of the SCSN detected M3.0 and larger quakes from 1932 to about 1956, and increased slightly from 1957 through 1971 when, following the San Fernando earthquake, a significant number of additional stations were added. The Network was further improved by changes in the data processing software and the further addition of stations in the early 1980's. This pattern was occasionally disrupted by several large aftershock sequences which either flooded the catalog with small quakes, as in the 1933 Long Beach or 1971 San Fernando sequences, or overloaded the data processing to the point where normally detectable quakes passed through the system unexamined. The latter case can be seen in 1952 for the Kern County sequence and 1992 for the Landers sequence.

Finally, in Figure 2 we compute the  $M_f$  values for the newly recomputed 1955 through 1959 catalog (next article). The figures reflect the slightly smaller magnitudes that we found in the recomputation. Also, because of the shorter time period, more of the boxes had an insufficient number of earthquakes.

## **"Moldy Oldies" - Improvement in Epicenters and Magnitudes**

The SCSN has undertaken a project to improve the quality of epicenters and magnitudes in the older parts of its catalog. Historically, the analysis methods used have divided the catalog into three sections:

**1975 to the present:** These data are, for the most part, thoroughly computerized, although there are still a some backlogs and some problems.

**1960 through 1974:** The picks were made by hand, but have been entered into computer readable form.

**1932 through 1959:** These data were picked by hand and, for the most part, graphically located.

The data in the time period 1932 - 1959 are the subject of this discussion.

Just prior to the 1992 Landers earthquake, the Caltech Seismological Laboratory contracted to a data entry service the task of computerizing the old local earthquake "phase cards" containing information for events recorded from 1932 through 1959. The phase card archive consists of 33 file cabinets full of 5" by 7" index cards, upon which are penciled the raw arrival times, clock corrections, corrected arrival times, and amplitudes that were read off the photographic or visible drum records with the assistance of a ruler and magnifying glass. Included with the index cards are vellum pages containing the compass arcs that were used to graphically locate the local earthquakes. The ASCII files produced by the contractor have been available through the Southern California Earthquake Center Data Center (SCEC\_DC) since 1992. However, they are of limited value to researchers, because of various problems with the transcription of the cards (discussed below), and because there had been no quality control over the individual picks other than notations made on the phase card which could not be translated into the ASCII format.

During the past year we have been reading these events into the CUSP system and attempting to find the best location and magnitude for each event on an interactive basis. A small percentage of the events required no changes, but most have had some problems. The less important problems include illegibility of the original handwriting, various obscure notations, and decimal points that had rubbed off over the years. The most common significant error was an offset of one minute in the origin time listed relative to the phases. Because the location and origin time were determined manually and graphically, this is an understandable mistake. Where our computed origin time differed from the one in the Hileman *et al.* (1973) catalog, we used our computed origin time since we assumed it was more reliable. We did not reread any seismograms. Occasionally phases were also off by one minute. In that case we selected the best phases to be used in the new location determination. The second most common error was the misreading of Pg as the initial P time at the more distant stations. The bulk of earthquakes were in the  $M_L$  3 range, and we found that, for those events, the initial arrival time could be trusted to approximately 100 to 150 km distance from

the epicenter. Beyond that, the P and S observed arrivals were increasingly late with respect to the predicted arrivals. Using a weighting scheme from 1 to 4, 1 carrying the most weight and 4 carrying the least, a weight of 4 was applied to all arrivals that followed this late-arrival pattern, meaning the phase information was archived but not used in the hypocentral solution.

There is probably room for improvement in the station clock correction history. We looked at the clock correction history, as indicated on a separate set of phase cards, for several stations. We were dismayed to see the clocks had often drifted by more than one minute during a one-day or less period. However the manual interpolations performed under these conditions are amazingly accurate. In addition, there appear to have been shorter term random fluctuations, perhaps due to temperature, that were real rather than a result of a reading error. We confirmed this by treating these variations as random noise and interpolating the time correction at the time of the earthquake based on a polynomial curve. The RMS was no better, and in most cases was worse, for the origin time than for the original hand interpolations. We did not read the time corrections ourselves. We did, however, archive the data in such a way that each station has an individual time base which will allow changes at a later date. Most events had an origin time RMS of 0.5 sec. We assigned a weight of 4 to all readings that were off by more than two seconds. Because of the sparseness of seismic stations, the closest station to most earthquakes was greater than 25 km, rendering it impossible to determine the focal depth from most of the arrival time data. Therefore the depth was fixed at a value of 6 km for most events.

The epicenters are shown in the accompanying maps. Figure 3a shows the old graphical locations, and Figure 3b shows the new ones. Two trends are apparent. First, the seismicity appears to be higher in some areas (for example, Imperial Valley) in the relocated catalog. This is because the original catalog assumed a fixed location for many defined events, so they all plot on top of each other on the map. Also, some areas (the San Bernardino area, for example) show a fairly clear increase in the "structure" of the seismicity distribution (such as discrete lineations, etc.), which suggests that the new epicenters are probably more accurate. Improvement was expected but was not necessarily a foregone conclusion. Although least-squares fitting makes better use of the complete set of arrival times for an event, graphical locations can be made on the basis of S minus P times, even if the clock corrections are grossly incorrect. Outside of the SCSN, in northern Mexico and the Parkfield/Coalinga area, for example, there is more scatter in the geographic distribution than there was before. This may be due to the use of additional information sources, such as locations from the University of California Berkeley network, to supplement the graphical methods.

A small but important systematic change emerged in the magnitude computations. Since 1978, we have been computing an  $M_L$  estimate individually for each available Wood-Anderson or well-calibrated synthetic Wood-Anderson amplitude reading, and then using the median of the values.

The median was chosen because it is less sensitive to outliers than the mean. The difference can be significant in the pre-1960 data where there may only be a few readings. Furthermore, we do not know the magnitude determination procedure that was used prior to computerization of the SCSN in 1978. There does not appear to have been a systematic procedure for assigning magnitudes. During that time period a magnitude correction was also computed for each of the vertical Benioff instruments under the erroneous but convenient assumption that it had a Wood-Anderson-like response. These readings, labeled  $M_H$  on the phase cards for "helicorder magnitude", were used when there were less than three real Wood-Anderson readings. During the late 1950's, when few quakes smaller than M3 were even read, this amounts to only a handful of events. Even so, the final magnitudes do not always bear a relationship to the individually recorded  $M_L$ 's or  $M_H$ 's.

A previous study (Hutton and Jones, 1993) found a small systematic difference between  $M_L$ 's calculated with the current technique and the earlier estimates for earthquakes larger than M4.8. The computed magnitudes are systematically 0.07 smaller than the earlier assigned ones. This small difference is extremely important for seismicity rate statistics. Because  $M_L$  4.8+ quakes provide a sparse sample for rate statistics, we were very interested to see whether the events smaller than M4.8 showed the same difference. In fact, they do. For 1,323 events from 1955-1959, the newly computed magnitudes are 0.072 smaller than the ones in the Hileman *et al.* (1973) catalog. If we were to assume a b-value of 1.0, the cataloged seismicity rate for 1955-1959 would be 18% higher than the rate using modern methods.

The reassessment of cataloged earthquakes from 1932-1959 will continue in reverse chronological order, and we will replace segments of the on-line searchable SCSN catalog provided by the SCEC\_DC as each 5-year subset is completed. Following that, we will address the quality control issue for the period 1960 through 1973. There were more stations in the SCSN during that time period, so the existing hypocenters are more reliable. However, the magnitudes have never been checked.

## **The USGS Pasadena Web**

The USGS Pasadena office has a new web server. It is a Sun UltraSparc-II with a 296 MHz CPU, and 256 MB of memory running Solaris 2.6 and a Netscape server. There are three 4.2 GB disks attached to it. One is mounted internally, and contains the system software. A second SCSI controller is attached to an external storage unit with the other two disks in it. The disks are set up to be identical, which provides some redundancy in case of failure.

The machine is set up with a total of four network addresses. The first is for the machine itself. The second is identified with the *scweb-south* web server, and is used for serving the USGS Pasadena home page. The third is set up to be *ncweb-south*, and serves a mirror of the USGS

Menlo Park web pages. The fourth address is not currently active, but can be turned on to serve as a mirror of the main USGS Earthquake Hazard pages. Updates of the mirror copies are performed automatically from Menlo Park.

There are several recent additions to the Web page:

Surfing the Web for Strong Ground Motion Data - a compilation of ground motion data sources

<http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/wald/surf.html>

List of Historical California Earthquakes 1732-present

[http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/eq\\_hist.html](http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/eq_hist.html)

SeismoLinks -a comprehensive compilation of links to earthquake, volcano and geological information

<http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/seismolinks.html>

GeoFact of the Week - -a new "geofactoid" each week

<http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/lisa/geofact.html>

In addition, the "Current CA/NV Earthquakes" page and the "Shake Maps" page have been upgraded also:

<http://www.scec.scedc.org/recenteqs>

<http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/pga.html>

## New Stations

Almost all of the new seismic stations added to the Network in 1997 were digital stations. All new digital and analog stations added through December 31, 1997 are included in Table 1. A list of all currently operating stations may be found at <http://scedc.scec.org/statlist.web>. Figure shows the locations of all the current SCSN analog and digital stations.

**Table 1. New Stations added to SCSN in 1997**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Lat.</u> (North)	<u>Long.</u> (East)	<u>Elev</u> (m)	<u>Date</u> Installed	<u>Instr.</u>
<b>BBA</b>	Burbank Airport	34.19551	-118.35340	unknown	10/15/97	K2
<b>BBB</b>	Bombay Beach	33.21178	-115.43987	unknown	11/24/97	K2
<b>BC3</b>	Big Chuckwalla	33.65480	-115.45310	1080	09/20/97	SQUASH
<b>BTP</b>	Burnt Peak	34.68170	-118.57380	1579	12/01/97	SQUASH
<b>BVH</b>	Beverly Hills	34.07618	-118.39590	69	04/07/97	K2
<b>CAB</b>	Calabasas	34.15573	-118.64093	289	04/07/97	K2
<b>CIU</b>	Catalina Island	33.44577	-118.48300	233	07/02/97	SQUASH



<b>CPP</b>	Cal Poly Pomona	34.06020	-117.80900	235	02/07/97	SQUASH
<b>EDW</b>	Edwards AFB	34.88303	-117.99106	762	02/06/97	SQUASH
<b>ELC</b>	El Centro	32.78140	-115.53560	unknown	11/21/97	K2
<b>FLL</b>	Fillmore	34.39727	-118.91807	133	04/07/97	K2
<b>FPC</b>	Federal Prison Camp	35.08200	-117.58267	883	02/19/97	SQUASH
<b>GRF</b>	Griffith Park Observ.	34.11920	-118.30040	unknown	10/02/97	K2
<b>HEC</b>	Hector	34.82940	-116.33500	959	08/01/97	SQUASH
<b>*HOL</b>	Holcomb Ridge	34.45825	-117.84505	1190	05/15/97	L4C
<b>JFP</b>	Jensen Filtration Plant	34.30870	-118.50260	260	11/24/97	K2
<b>LAX</b>	Los Angeles Airport	33.94382	-118.41390	unknown	12/02/97	K2
<b>LTR</b>	Littlerock	34.52110	-117.99030	unknown	10/02/97	K2
<b>OKV</b>	Oakview	34.39681	-119.29923	156	03/27/97	K2
<b>PHL</b>	Park Hill	35.40770	-120.54562	360	07/23/97	TERRA
<b>PLM</b>	Palomar	33.35370	-116.86270	1660	04/08/97	SQUASH
<b>SCI</b>	San Clemente Island	32.97990	-118.54704	246	09/30/97	SQUASH
<b>SMS</b>	Santa Monica Fire Sta.	34.01467	-118.45617	53	06/18/97	SQUASH
<b>SSW</b>	Salton Sea Wildlife Ref.	33.17660	-115.60240	unknown	10/02/97	K2
<b>SWS</b>	Sam W. Stewart	32.94080	-115.79580	unknown	09/20/97	SQUASH
<b>TAB</b>	Table Mountain	34.38245	-117.68191	2250	02/06/97	SQUASH
<b>TCF</b>	Topanga Canyon	34.08377	-118.59900	233	11/24/97	K2
<b>TOV</b>	Thousand Oaks/Ventura	34.15600	-118.82021	332	10/03/97	SQUASH
<b>USB</b>	UC Santa Barbara	34.41300	-119.84270	12	08/21/97	SQUASH
<b>VCS</b>	Vincent Substation	34.48399	-118.11762	962	09/09/97	SQUASH

Notes: An \* next to a station code indicates an analog site.

### Discontinued Stations

Thirteen stations were discontinued in 1997. The removal dates are shown below in Table 2. A few were moved (and renamed) to nearby locations for a variety of reasons, such as vandalism problems, telemetry problems, etc., and many were removed as they were replaced with digital instruments at a nearby site.

**Table 2. Discontinued Stations  
in the SCSN in 1997**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Station Name</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Terminated</u>
BRG	Borrego Mountain	04/30/97
COY	Coyote Mountain	04/30/97
FIL	Filmore	04/30/97
IND	Indio	04/30/97
LLN	Llano	05/12/97
LOK	Lockwood Valley	05/05/97
MNT	Mint Canyon	05/08/97
PLM	Palomar	04/30/97
PVR	Palos Verdes	04/22/97
SNS	San Onofre	02/24/97
WWR	Whitewater	04/30/97
YAQ	Yaqui Meadows	11/07/97
CALB	Calabasas	07/25/97

### Processing Status of Network Data

The processing status for each month of the catalog since the advent of digital recording is described in Table 3. Events for months marked **P** (preliminary) have been timed but have not yet run the gauntlet of quality checking, addition of helicorder amplitudes and re-archiving necessary to become final (**F** with shading). For months marked **PNK** (pinked), large events (~M3.0) have only been crudely timed on a few stations while smaller events are absent. A period in 1980-1981 has actually been timed and digital seismograms are available, but the "pinked" version is still used for research requiring the best magnitudes or completeness estimates for large. The last three quarters of 1981 and several months in 1993-94, 1996, and 1998 (marked **P**) are nearly finalized needing only magnitude calibrations. We are presently timing and finalizing 1983 data.

**Table 3. Processing Status of Network Data**

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
1932- 1974	PRE-DIGITAL RECORDING - COMPLETE FOR $M \geq 3.0$											
1975	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1976	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1977	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1978	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1979	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1980	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK
1981	PNK	PNK	P	P	P	P	F	F	F	F	F	F
1982	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1983	P	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	PNK	F	F	F	F	F
1984	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1985	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1986	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1987	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1988	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1989	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1990	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1991	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1992	F	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
1993	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P
1994	P	P	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1995	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1996	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P
1997	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1998	P	P										

### Summary of Seismicity

A total of 13,429 earthquakes and 1540 blasts were cataloged for 1997 (Figure 5). Of the cataloged events, 169 were greater than or equal to  $M_L 3.0$  (Appendix A). The largest earthquake within the SCSN network in 1997 had an magnitude of 5.3 and was called the "Calico earthquake". Focal mechanisms for 14 selected events ( $M_L \geq 4.0$ ) are shown in Figure 6.

For the following discussion southern California has been divided into eleven sub-regions (Figure 7). These regions are arbitrary, but useful for discussing characteristics of seismicity in a manageable context. Figure 8 summarizes the activity of each sub-region over the past ten years. A separate discussion section follows for those regions with notable activity. Earthquakes of  $M 3.5$  or greater, or those of any size that were felt, are discussed. The dates mentioned in the text are based on Pacific time, however those in Appendix A are based on GMT, thus the discrepancy in a few dates.

**Imperial Valley- Region 1.** This region experienced the usual swarms and small events both north and south of the California/Mexico border in 1997. In mid-January there was a small swarm at the north end of the Brawley Seismic Zone, which connects the northern end of the Imperial Fault with the southern end of the San Andreas Fault. Another significant swarm occurred in the same area throughout December, which included an M4.1 event on December 31 (Figure 6, #14). This earthquake had a right-lateral strike-slip mechanism, typical of events in the area.

Just south of the border, 13 km (8 mi) south-southeast of Ocotillo, there was an M3.5 earthquake that was felt in El Centro on February 1, and another M3.5 in the same location on February 11. A small swarm also occurred south of the border in August and September.

Northeast of Calexico, near the border, there were three M3.5's on June 23, July 3, and July 5. Then 47 km (29 mi) south-southeast of Calexico, in Baja, there was an M3.8 event on November.

**South San Jacinto- Region 2.** An M3.5 earthquake was felt in the Salton City area, near a secondary strand of the San Jacinto Fault on January 13. Slightly northwest of that near Anza an M3.8, preceded by an M1.5 foreshock 22 seconds earlier, occurred on yet another secondary fault near the San Jacinto Fault on February 6. These were normal-faulting focal mechanisms on a north-striking fault.

The largest event in this region was an M4.9 earthquake 16 km (10 mi) north of Borrego Springs on July 25 that was widely felt. This strike-slip event was located along a branch of the San Jacinto Fault near Clark (Dry) Lake (Figure 6, #10).

**South Elsinore - Region 3.** Both noteworthy events in this region were located near Mount Palomar. The first, on January 13, was an M3.6 just northwest of Mount Palomar near the Agua Caliente Fault (an offshoot of the Elsinore Fault). The second, on July 28, was an M3.4 event that was felt slightly in the Escondido area. This oblique thrust event was also on a secondary fault off the Elsinore Fault.

**San Diego - Region 4.** The first event of the year felt in San Diego was not located in this region. It was an M3.2 event on May 16 in northern Mexico. However, almost all the significant activity in this region was offshore near the southeast tip of San Clemente Island. The bulk of the action occurred on June 19 and 20 with an M4.7 and M4.2 the first day, followed by an M4.6 on the second (Figure 6, #5, #6 & #7). In addition there were several M3.0+ and many M2.0+ aftershocks. The largest two of these were felt in San Diego and Orange Counties.

Again on August 12, this area had an M3.7, followed by an M3.5 on November 25. All these events were probably located on the San Clemente Fault.

**Los Angeles - Region 5.** There was the usual smattering of small but felt events in the Los Angeles metropolitan area in 1997. An M3.3 with two small aftershocks was felt near Inglewood on April 4. It was located near the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone with a focal mechanism

consistent with events on that fault. The following month on May 15, an M3.1 offshore of Manhattan Beach was felt in the South Bay area. The residents of Catalina Island felt an M3.1 on September 2 located 16 km (10 mi) northeast of Avalon, while a small M2.9 that was 18 km (11 mi) offshore of Newport Beach near the Palos Verdes Fault was felt in the Newport Beach area.

**North Elsinore Region 6.** The only significant events in this region were an M3.5 on January 31 near Yorba Linda that was felt widely in Orange County and the Inland Empire, and an M3.0 on March 7 that was felt in the Ontario area.

**San Bernardino/South Mojave - Region 7.** This area had the typical level of moderate activity, in addition to continuing aftershocks from the June 28, 1992 Landers/Big Bear earthquake sequence. Starting in the far southern part of the region, there was an M3.6 and an M3.2 on December 26 and 27, respectively, near Bombay Beach in Imperial Valley just 6 km (4 mi) south of the south end of the San Andreas Fault. On February 27 an M3.8 shook the Little San Bernardino Mountains northeast of the Coachella Valley. It was followed by two aftershocks, an M3.5 and M3.1. All were felt in the area. They were on a secondary splay of the San Andreas (8 km to the east) with compatible strike-slip mechanisms.

The Fontana area, west of San Bernardino, felt an M3.9 earthquake on October 14 and an M3.6 on November 4. Both had a strike-slip mechanism. An M3.2 strike-slip earthquake occurred under Loma Linda just south of San Bernardino on June 10 that was felt in San Bernardino and Riverside. The area just northwest of San Bernardino experienced a flurry of activity in June, July and August, beginning with an M4.2 event on June 28 with a normal focal mechanism (Figure 6, #8). An M3.5 followed in the same location on July 12, an M3.7 on July 26, and then two M3.1 events hit on August 13 and September 2.

On December 5 the Yucaipa area experienced an M4.1 earthquake that was felt in the Inland Empire (Figure 6, #13). This strike-slip event was probably on the north branch of the San Andreas and was considered an aftershock of the Landers/Big Bear sequence since this area had an increase in activity during the mainshock sequence.

**North Mojave - Region 8.** The largest event in this region, and in southern California in 1997, was an M5.3 aftershock of the June 28, 1992 Landers earthquake that occurred on March 18 near Barstow at the south end of the Barstow cluster (Figure 6, #1). It was widely felt in the epicentral area and as far away as Orange County. It was given the name "Calico earthquake" since it was located at 6 km (4 mi) depth on the north end of the Calico Fault. It had a right-lateral strike-slip focal mechanism on a fault striking N30°W, consistent with the orientation of the Calico Fault. The maximum acceleration recorded in the earthquake was 8.2% g at Flash Peak (FLS), 19 km (12 mi) west of the mainshock. Within four hours, there were 11 aftershocks ranging in size from M1.8 to M3.7. This was the 23rd M5.0+ earthquake in the Joshua Tree/Landers/Big Bear sequence. The one previous was on June 16, 1994.

An M4.1 occurred in the Big Bear aftershock zone on September 19 which had a few small aftershocks of its own (Figure 6, #11). It was followed a little more than a week later by an M4.4 in the Landers aftershock zone that was widely felt in Yucca Valley and Palm Springs (Figure 6, #12). An M3.6 aftershock happened on April 21. A resurgence of activity in this area occurred on May 22 and 23 with an M3.6 the first day and an M3.5 and an M3.3 the second. Later in the year on November 5 an M3.8 shook the area yet again.

**South Sierra Nevada - Region 9.** Three distinct areas saw significant activity in this region in 1997. Seismicity in the Coso geothermal area typically occurs in swarms, and 1997 was no exception. The  $M_w$ 5.3 Coso earthquake on November 27 produced several notable aftershocks that were amongst the swarms. On January 4 an M3.8 occurred, and on January 11 an M3.6 occurred as part of a swarm that continued throughout January. A resurgence of activity began in mid-February that included an M3.8 on February 14 and an M3.7 on February 15. It continued into March with an M3.6 on March 8, after which the area quieted down for the remainder of the year.

The Lake Isabella area was another site of earthquake activity. On May 6 an M4.5 strike-slip event located in the Sierra Nevada south of Lake Isabella was felt in Tehachapi and Ridgecrest (Figure 6, #4). This is in the Southern Sierra Seismic Lineation, a common source of microseismicity. Subsequent activity included an M3.5 on August 31, an M3.5 on October 27, and an M3.6 on November 13.

Slightly further south in the Ridgecrest area there were a few notable events mid-year. An M3.9 occurred on May 23 in the same area of the 1995 and 1996 Ridgecrest swarms which included two M5.0+ events. On July 3 an M4.3 earthquake shook the same area (Figure 6, #9).

**Kern County- Region 10.** No significant seismic activity was recorded in this region in 1997.

**Santa Barbara - Region 11.** There was some interesting activity in this region in 1997. On May 18 an M3.1 occurred near Santa Maria, north of Santa Barbara, that was felt in the area. Then in late May and early June there was a swarm, which is not typical for this area. It was located in the Carrizo Plain near the San Andreas Fault and included six earthquakes; the largest was an M2.5. Just offshore south of Santa Barbara in the Santa Barbara Channel an M3.6 was felt on February 21.

Aftershocks of the January 17, 1994 Northridge earthquake continued throughout the year. An M5.1 aftershock occurred on April 26 just 10 km (6 mi) north-northeast of Simi Valley (Figure 6, #2), and an M4.9 followed the next day 8 km (5 mi) west-southwest of Valencia (Figure 6, #3). Both events shook people awake early on Saturday and Sunday mornings. These two events were not on the Northridge mainshock plane, but rather were on a steeply-dipping east-west-striking structure. A week later on May 3 an M3.5 was also felt on the north edge of the aftershock zone.

On September 25 an M3.4 occurred in the San Gabriel Mountains north of Lake View Terrace that was felt in northeast San Fernando Valley. This event was outside the Northridge aftershock zone.

## For Further Information

To order back-publications of the Southern California Seismic Network Bulletins for 1985 - 1996, contact the USGS at: Books and Open-File Reports Section, Branch of Distribution, U.S. Geological Survey, Box 25425, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado, 80225 or call (303) 236-7476. Network Bulletins will be published only in the Seismological Research Letters starting with the 1997 Bulletin. Network Bulletins for 1990 through present can also be seen without figures at [http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/lisa/NETBULLS/netbull\\_list.html](http://www-socal.wr.usgs.gov/lisa/NETBULLS/netbull_list.html).

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# Appendix A

## Significant Southern California Earthquakes

All events of  $M_L \geq 3.0$  for the period January to December 1997. Times are GMT, Q is the overall quality of the location, M is the magnitude, Z is the depth in km, PH is the number of phases picked, RMS is the root mean square of the location error, ID is the unique number assigned to the event by the CUSP system, and F denotes the number of the accompanying focal mechanism in Figure 6. Note that these events have not been finalized, therefore their magnitudes may not be of highest accuracy. In most cases, if the magnitude is incorrect, it is larger than indicated.

	DATE				TIME		LOCATION			Q	M	Z	PH	RMS	ID	F
1997	1	4	14	58	35.11	36	4.05	-117	38.85	A	4.0	1.19	72	0.17	7055262	
1997	1	4	15	25	27.29	36	3.82	-117	38.65	A	3.5	1.44	61	0.17	7055269	
1997	1	9	9	1	54.23	34	22.24	-116	27.75	A	3.1	2.93	106	0.18	7055744	
1997	1	12	0	1	48.31	36	3.48	-117	38.34	A	3.5	0.82	58	0.19	7056116	
1997	1	13	11	29	37.65	33	26.84	-116	54.07	A	3.8	13.38	119	0.24	7056254	
1997	1	13	16	9	34.82	33	16.03	-116	0.57	A	3.9	3.63	67	0.23	7056275	
1997	1	15	16	17	19.38	33	49.14	-117	0.09	A	3.3	12.55	115	0.26	7056485	
1997	1	18	0	11	30.71	34	9.47	-116	25.45	A	3.3	1.27	90	0.20	7056750	
1997	1	18	0	44	8.52	34	21.30	-118	44.40	A	3.0	16.81	61	0.22	7056758	
1997	1	22	2	40	19.83	35	4.73	-118	56.81	A	3.3	10.63	100	0.27	7057163	
1997	1	24	18	27	51.84	34	13.40	-117	25.86	A	3.2	12.72	107	0.21	7057447	
1997	1	30	18	48	21.02	36	4.89	-117	38.05	A	3.2	1.19	49	0.19	7057995	
1997	1	31	12	25	41.01	33	54.74	-117	47.04	A	3.5	8.75	136	0.29	7058066	
1997	2	2	0	19	15.44	32	37.33	-115	55.08	A	3.7	12.47	62	0.39	7058289	
1997	2	2	2	20	20.87	36	11.06	-120	11.23	C	4.0	6.00	29	0.38	7058285	
1997	2	3	11	4	14.39	34	18.01	-118	34.05	A	3.4	2.28	129	0.32	7058393	
1997	2	7	6	59	49.65	33	30.08	-116	33.81	C	3.9	6.00	92	0.27	7058741	
1997	2	12	3	5	1.25	32	37.45	-115	55.14	A	3.6	5.81	32	0.32	7059166	
1997	2	12	12	24	55.08	32	37.63	-115	54.92	A	3.0	6.00	30	0.27	7059203	
1997	2	15	4	22	10.18	36	4.32	-117	38.02	A	3.9	2.74	53	0.21	7059434	
1997	2	15	8	13	47.96	36	5.06	-117	38.21	A	3.7	3.63	58	0.20	7059487	
1997	2	15	14	11	8.48	36	4.93	-117	38.00	A	3.2	3.53	40	0.16	7059538	
1997	2	15	15	14	54.07	34	0.14	-117	34.75	A	3.1	3.00	104	0.20	7059548	
1997	2	21	13	23	25.07	34	23.81	-119	41.84	A	3.5	2.19	85	0.44	7060017	
1997	2	23	3	43	33.17	33	44.29	-116	2.57	A	3.9	7.45	93	0.17	7060200	
1997	2	23	3	44	59.22	33	44.30	-116	2.60	A	3.4	7.20	62	0.18	7060205	
1997	2	23	3	48	51.15	33	44.27	-116	2.47	A	3.3	7.71	79	0.19	7060203	
1997	2	25	5	38	52.96	35	40.67	-118	6.41	A	3.1	2.40	73	0.16	7060397	
1997	2	26	8	55	10.50	34	24.33	-120	45.83	C	3.1	6.00	26	0.33	7060478	
1997	2	26	9	3	3.67	34	26.73	-120	42.76	C	3.3	6.00	36	0.34	7060479	
1997	3	8	15	36	51.88	36	5.52	-117	39.86	A	3.6	1.07	51	0.19	7061511	
1997	3	18	9	47	40.41	34	58.15	-116	49.44	A	3.1	1.12	59	0.20	7062489	
1997	3	18	15	24	47.72	34	58.24	-116	49.11	A	5.3	1.66	181	0.27	7062511	1
1997	3	18	16	19	23.09	34	58.28	-116	49.55	A	3.8	1.01	98	0.21	7062535	
1997	3	18	16	40	14.60	34	58.42	-116	49.21	A	3.4	0.00	59	0.22	7062504	
1997	3	18	21	28	54.17	34	58.15	-116	49.62	A	3.1	0.53	61	0.23	7062564	
1997	3	19	4	45	19.05	34	58.12	-116	49.31	A	3.4	0.01	117	0.25	7062610	
1997	3	20	18	12	36.48	33	48.44	-116	58.34	A	3.1	13.04	102	0.20	7062796	
1997	3	30	8	24	3.34	33	8.57	-118	40.42	B	3.4	9.44	82	0.31	7063780	
1997	4	1	18	3	54.47	33	2.33	-116	30.16	A	3.0	3.10	54	0.35	7063953	
1997	4	3	7	30	42.81	34	26.29	-120	43.33	B	3.0	0.01	25	0.30	7064079	
1997	4	4	9	26	24.55	33	58.97	-118	21.26	A	3.3	4.24	61	0.30	7064227	
1997	4	6	11	41	11.53	33	25.34	-116	57.04	A	3.2	11.65	114	0.23	7064394	
1997	4	21	7	38	47.04	34	58.52	-116	48.74	A	3.6	0.76	83	0.20	9008328	
1997	4	26	10	37	30.67	34	22.15	-118	40.20	A	5.1	16.45	183	0.27	9008753	2
1997	4	26	10	40	29.78	34	22.49	-118	40.24	A	4.0	14.61	142	0.26	3295648	
1997	4	26	10	54	30.79	34	22.55	-118	39.08	A	3.1	15.15	95	0.23	9008746	
1997	4	26	11	8	55.46	34	22.85	-118	38.77	A	3.1	14.00	79	0.26	9008769	
1997	4	26	11	10	4.60	34	22.46	-118	39.04	A	3.0	14.82	84	0.23	9008779	
1997	4	26	11	33	37.85	34	22.51	-118	38.58	A	3.1	14.03	82	0.22	9008757	
1997	4	26	11	55	47.51	34	22.40	-118	39.93	A	3.8	15.20	137	0.30	9008791	
1997	4	26	16	13	42.84	34	21.96	-118	40.97	A	3.4	16.97	113	0.23	9008832	



	DATE				TIME		LOCATION			Q	M	Z	PH	RMS	ID	F
1997	4	27	11	9	28.38	34	22.63	-118	38.95	A	4.8	15.18	174	0.25	9008934	3
1997	4	27	11	31	20.88	34	22.78	-118	38.49	A	3.6	13.83	98	0.22	9008951	
1997	4	27	11	31	21.05	34	23.76	-118	39.32	A	3.4	13.40	176	0.44	9008940	
1997	4	27	11	31	51.22	34	22.34	-118	38.83	A	3.7	14.58	34	0.20	3295658	4
1997	4	27	15	18	34.98	34	22.72	-118	38.06	A	3.4	15.33	111	0.26	9009010	
1997	4	27	18	23	42.26	36	0.86	-118	26.81	C	3.0	6.00	52	0.14	9009038	
1997	4	28	1	20	37.91	34	23.04	-118	38.49	A	3.0	13.66	63	0.22	9009062	5
1997	5	3	12	51	48.00	34	22.31	-118	40.15	A	3.5	15.36	100	0.23	9009589	
1997	5	6	18	53	22.80	34	58.30	-116	48.65	A	3.2	0.96	69	0.19	9009836	
1997	5	6	19	12	53.76	35	27.16	-118	25.88	A	4.5	5.99	151	0.25	9009850	6
1997	5	8	6	59	4.82	35	43.66	-117	37.47	B	3.0	5.98	65	0.16	9009965	
1997	5	11	0	16	28.61	33	58.42	-116	40.30	A	3.8	16.49	130	0.21	9010203	
1997	5	15	13	31	53.20	34	22.32	-116	52.65	A	3.1	4.15	81	0.19	9010627	7
1997	5	15	14	29	2.64	33	52.72	-118	27.62	A	3.1	9.54	88	0.29	9010637	
1997	5	16	10	34	36.94	32	13.70	-116	41.53	D	3.2	6.00	35	0.30	9010708	
1997	5	18	21	45	33.50	34	48.85	-120	18.51	B	3.1	1.35	27	0.26	9010927	8
1997	5	21	14	7	4.06	32	11.53	-115	46.30	D	3.3	6.00	7	0.13	9011161	
1997	5	22	19	25	21.25	32	16.15	-116	39.98	C	3.2	6.00	32	0.30	9011285	
1997	5	23	6	48	32.12	34	58.35	-116	48.57	A	3.6	0.86	98	0.21	9011341	9
1997	5	23	12	22	1.03	34	57.94	-116	49.03	A	3.5	1.74	110	0.23	9011364	
1997	5	23	13	22	1.85	34	58.37	-116	48.44	A	3.3	1.15	83	0.20	9011370	
1997	5	23	14	38	41.69	33	4.19	-116	27.53	A	3.5	13.74	69	0.27	9011379	10
1997	5	24	4	36	13.26	35	47.80	-117	38.25	A	3.9	5.28	96	0.17	9011429	
1997	5	29	0	48	14.95	33	20.83	-116	54.72	A	3.4	6.91	91	0.24	9011839	
1997	6	10	1	2	40.09	35	59.01	-117	40.25	A	3.4	2.43	73	0.17	9012920	11
1997	6	10	9	21	45.49	34	2.89	-117	15.92	A	3.2	15.27	131	0.23	9012932	
1997	6	13	11	16	18.78	32	36.35	-115	52.06	C	3.4	13.69	29	0.22	9013137	
1997	6	20	4	35	40.52	32	40.86	-118	6.54	C	4.8	6.00	127	0.45	9013612	12
1997	6	20	5	38	55.01	32	41.08	-118	8.25	C	4.2	6.00	67	0.49	9013626	
1997	6	20	8	4	13.62	32	37.55	-118	9.04	C	4.5	6.00	120	0.54	9013640	
1997	6	20	11	17	40.96	32	43.25	-118	7.95	C	3.5	6.00	71	0.46	9013656	13
1997	6	23	7	57	27.20	32	44.03	-115	25.92	A	3.5	16.13	39	0.30	9013950	
1997	6	24	4	48	58.01	35	16.56	-118	35.66	A	3.4	5.36	93	0.21	9014038	
1997	6	27	14	6	20.39	33	15.78	-116	0.34	A	3.4	3.34	63	0.23	9014370	14
1997	6	27	20	17	45.85	35	26.54	-118	18.64	B	3.7	5.50	84	0.14	9014396	
1997	6	28	21	45	25.10	34	10.11	-117	20.17	A	4.2	10.03	177	0.26	9014489	
1997	6	30	1	5	31.23	34	58.26	-116	48.77	A	3.4	0.56	71	0.20	9014547	15
1997	6	30	1	28	56.25	34	58.30	-116	48.90	A	3.2	0.91	82	0.21	9014549	
1997	7	1	17	37	52.52	35	47.63	-117	38.17	A	3.1	5.27	49	0.16	9014676	
1997	7	2	13	52	43.54	36	5.75	-117	40.00	A	3.2	1.29	56	0.17	9014794	16
1997	7	3	17	49	37.58	35	47.48	-117	38.26	A	4.3	4.68	94	0.18	9014887	
1997	7	3	19	17	50.97	32	11.59	-115	24.69	D	3.5	6.00	24	0.52	9014900	
1997	7	5	12	42	38.30	32	42.73	-115	24.95	A	3.5	19.80	36	0.29	3296374	17
1997	7	11	6	40	23.02	34	28.50	-118	4.86	A	3.0	9.86	106	0.23	9015828	
1997	7	12	18	5	40.76	34	9.36	-117	19.66	A	3.5	10.28	114	0.25	9015982	
1997	7	13	19	41	6.24	32	5.41	-114	59.84	D	3.0	6.00	15	0.36	9016116	18
1997	7	14	10	20	37.51	32	37.87	-115	54.21	A	3.2	6.02	42	0.36	9016179	
1997	7	14	14	54	35.53	35	46.25	-117	39.43	A	3.0	6.33	50	0.15	9016184	
1997	7	24	4	47	28.48	36	5.87	-117	52.68	A	3.5	2.10	62	0.20	9017255	19
1997	7	24	23	43	32.08	35	48.46	-120	24.29	C	3.4	6.00	22	0.30	9017357	
1997	7	25	7	0	24.48	32	24.59	-115	10.86	C	3.0	6.00	20	0.33	9017368	
1997	7	26	3	14	55.99	33	23.94	-116	21.22	A	4.9	11.90	162	0.27	9017527	20
1997	7	26	10	24	16.90	34	9.53	-117	19.74	A	3.7	9.84	159	0.28	9017623	
1997	7	26	11	53	14.99	33	19.68	-116	23.55	A	3.1	10.48	93	0.24	9017634	
1997	7	26	12	46	39.76	35	45.16	-118	1.07	A	3.4	4.10	100	0.16	9017641	21
1997	7	27	0	6	6.21	34	21.45	-118	41.92	A	3.1	15.21	134	0.27	9017703	
1997	7	27	8	13	31.97	35	36.09	-116	28.63	C	3.3	6.00	32	0.20	9017733	
1997	7	31	8	1	29.15	32	23.62	-115	10.94	C	3.3	6.00	19	0.46	9018191	22
1997	7	31	11	4	44.77	32	23.69	-115	10.29	C	3.1	6.00	20	0.32	9018221	
1997	7	31	11	41	2.93	32	23.28	-115	10.65	C	3.5	6.00	23	0.36	9018227	
1997	7	31	11	43	25.25	32	23.97	-115	11.03	C	3.6	6.00	25	0.36	9018229	

	DATE				TIME		LOCATION			Q	M	Z	PH	RMS	ID	F
1997	8	4	7	3	23.71	34	12.07	-118	33.87	A	3.1	16.94	134	0.30	9018645	
1997	8	9	23	40	54.10	32	17.83	-115	7.24	C	3.1	6.00	17	0.41	9019209	
1997	8	10	1	50	35.92	32	18.38	-115	7.17	C	3.1	6.00	13	0.35	9019211	
1997	8	10	6	2	4.26	32	18.34	-115	7.69	C	3.0	6.00	17	0.33	9019244	
1997	8	10	22	9	53.09	32	18.15	-115	7.61	C	3.4	6.00	14	0.34	9019361	
1997	8	12	12	34	30.08	32	50.10	-118	23.83	C	3.6	17.25	41	0.26	9019599	
1997	8	13	14	43	56.52	34	8.98	-117	19.95	A	3.0	6.25	112	0.16	9019721	
1997	8	13	15	2	2.69	32	17.57	-115	7.56	C	3.0	6.00	16	0.44	9019722	
1997	8	21	1	29	5.21	34	10.89	-118	31.45	A	3.3	6.67	148	0.35	9020807	
1997	8	24	17	43	59.98	35	35.64	-118	21.66	A	3.3	1.67	82	0.20	9021248	
1997	9	1	0	36	21.68	35	27.01	-118	25.97	A	3.5	6.40	96	0.22	9021959	
1997	9	2	13	47	35.89	34	9.01	-117	19.94	A	3.1	8.24	122	0.18	9022103	
1997	9	3	3	46	25.47	33	27.65	-118	11.71	A	3.0	1.50	82	0.33	3296899	
1997	9	6	16	23	49.68	35	51.59	-117	49.85	A	3.1	10.38	48	0.17	9022447	
1997	9	12	16	20	44.91	36	15.12	-120	16.69	C	3.3	6.00	17	0.23	3296928	
1997	9	14	8	31	21.39	34	27.55	-119	0.61	B	3.3	6.06	117	0.40	9023264	
1997	9	17	22	16	9.44	32	34.80	-115	38.78	B	3.3	13.87	20	0.29	9023680	
1997	9	19	22	37	14.47	34	8.46	-116	51.38	A	4.1	10.25	169	0.27	9023927	11
1997	9	25	20	8	7.82	34	23.96	-118	20.97	A	3.4	5.17	136	0.29	9024400	
1997	9	28	15	57	22.95	34	18.08	-116	27.12	A	4.4	7.69	155	0.24	9024626	12
1997	10	4	5	10	46.27	34	29.98	-118	19.36	A	3.1	3.29	107	0.23	9025392	
1997	10	5	23	28	15.55	35	57.27	-120	31.48	C	3.5	8.93	24	0.23	9025566	
1997	10	6	18	29	39.47	35	46.79	-116	38.79	C	3.4	6.00	47	0.23	9025631	
1997	10	6	21	27	32.09	34	15.94	-118	28.34	A	3.0	10.71	96	0.28	9025643	
1997	10	8	3	34	16.39	35	56.22	-120	32.22	C	3.4	6.00	19	0.33	9025787	
1997	10	14	22	31	33.74	34	6.58	-117	25.94	A	3.9	3.05	186	0.34	9026401	
1997	10	15	1	15	23.05	33	44.03	-117	11.11	B	3.3	10.00	2	0.00	9026436	
1997	10	15	3	21	52.55	34	57.78	-116	50.27	A	3.2	2.45	77	0.19	9026438	
1997	10	16	9	37	54.60	34	1.22	-116	44.94	A	3.1	13.33	94	0.18	9026626	
1997	10	16	16	2	29.79	34	13.46	-118	37.22	A	3.0	3.38	111	0.33	9026670	
1997	10	18	20	57	16.13	33	25.11	-118	44.63	A	3.4	10.26	68	0.37	9026968	
1997	10	23	18	58	30.91	34	58.61	-116	57.29	A	3.0	5.46	71	0.20	9027779	
1997	10	26	4	2	40.94	34	15.27	-118	42.37	A	3.1	14.16	115	0.30	9028147	
1997	10	27	16	41	15.08	33	10.56	-116	2.32	A	3.2	11.37	71	0.26	9028384	
1997	10	28	4	6	57.99	35	26.92	-118	25.93	A	3.4	7.26	94	0.19	9028521	
1997	11	4	14	36	21.77	34	6.25	-117	25.82	A	3.6	4.42	153	0.22	9029821	
1997	11	4	22	43	16.44	32	40.48	-118	2.78	C	3.4	6.00	48	0.46	9029878	
1997	11	6	4	33	43.46	34	58.73	-116	57.02	A	3.8	5.19	87	0.17	9030140	
1997	11	7	16	32	26.96	35	44.78	-117	37.30	A	3.0	4.71	51	0.19	9030353	
1997	11	14	6	53	28.90	35	39.45	-118	16.32	A	3.6	11.64	45	0.16	9031252	
1997	11	18	13	48	0.64	32	10.51	-115	22.59	C	3.1	6.00	19	0.39	9031620	
1997	11	26	5	56	28.74	32	42.08	-118	6.92	D	3.5	6.00	25	0.38	9032784	
1997	11	28	14	51	37.98	32	16.42	-115	18.04	C	3.7	6.00	33	0.44	9032954	
1997	12	4	8	30	57.37	33	9.76	-115	39.31	A	3.4	2.40	49	0.32	9033605	
1997	12	5	17	4	38.92	34	5.80	-116	59.74	A	4.1	4.47	171	0.34	9033757	13
1997	12	6	10	34	52.08	36	23.64	-120	15.98	C	3.6	6.00	18	0.28	9033885	
1997	12	9	1	10	12.62	32	20.24	-115	15.81	C	4.0	6.00	30	0.42	9034200	
1997	12	9	14	30	57.78	36	18.95	-120	22.68	C	3.3	6.00	29	0.37	9034226	
1997	12	10	13	25	18.51	32	28.48	-115	23.16	C	3.0	6.00	27	0.32	9034334	
1997	12	12	11	36	15.57	36	6.73	-120	13.03	C	3.4	6.00	26	0.36	9034725	
1997	12	19	7	7	1.29	36	27.36	-117	39.52	C	3.7	6.00	48	0.30	9035535	
1997	12	22	14	45	4.37	32	0.34	-116	21.87	C	3.2	6.00	12	0.13	9035948	
1997	12	26	15	5	32.29	33	19.23	-115	41.34	A	3.7	10.15	74	0.34	9036250	
1997	12	27	16	56	41.47	33	19.10	-115	41.58	A	3.2	3.84	67	0.39	9036406	
1997	12	31	12	22	45.05	33	11.52	-115	36.47	A	4.1	10.21	68	0.36	9036954	14
1997	12	31	13	5	46.28	33	11.55	-115	36.61	A	3.1	5.50	30	0.29	9037000	

Figure 1. The most frequent magnitude,  $M_f$ , for the central area of the SCSN, as a function of time. This reflects the overall sensitivity level of the SCSN since its inception in 1932.

Figure 2. The most frequent magnitude,  $M_f$ , by geographic area, for the recomputed 1955 through 1959 SCSN earthquake catalog.

Figure 3a. Old graphically-derived locations of SCSN earthquake catalog events 1932-1959.

Figure 3b. New locations of SCSN earthquake catalog events 1932-1959 after interactive processing.

Figure 4. Southern California Seismographic Network - January 1997. Filled triangles represent digital stations; filled circles are analog stations.

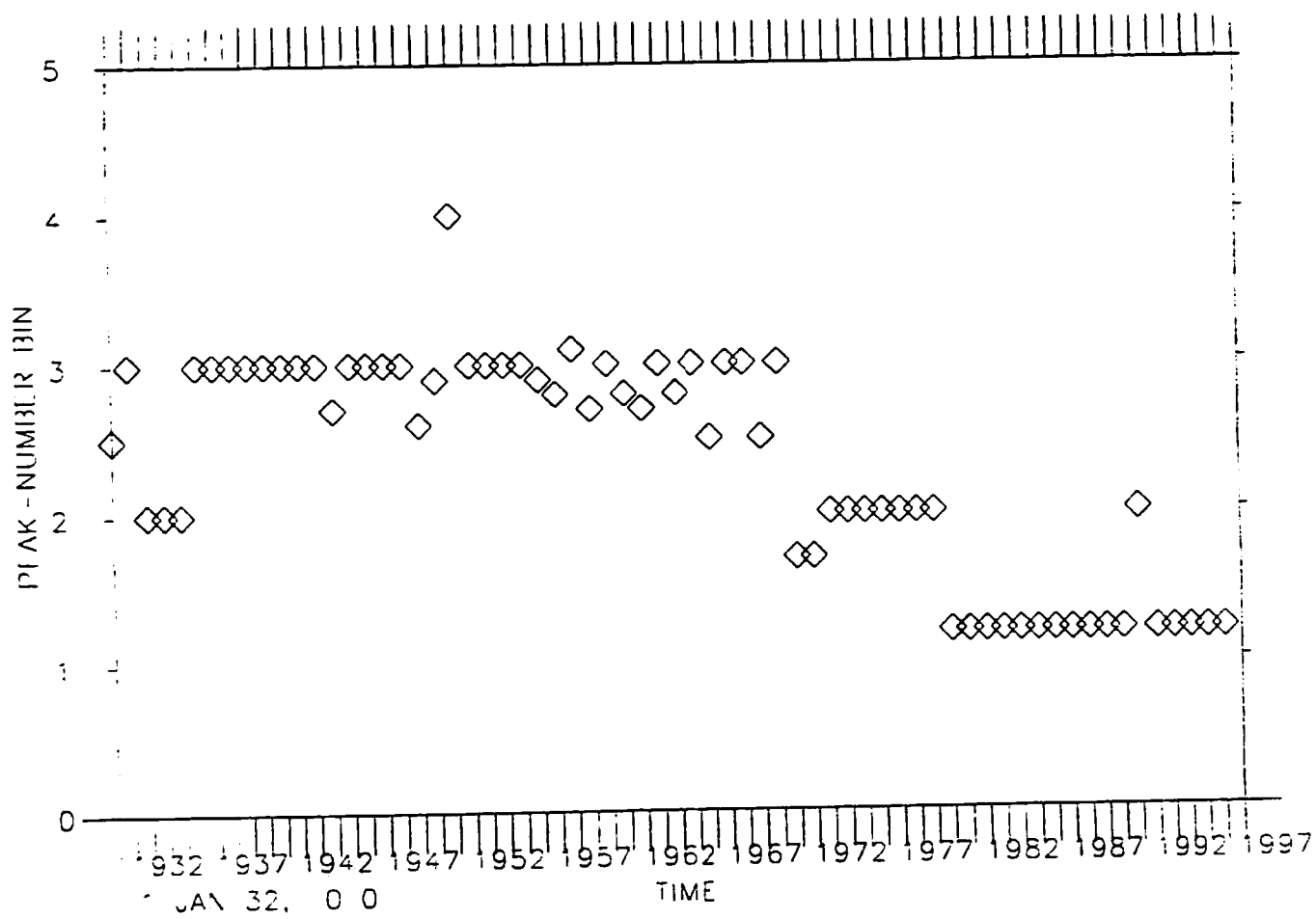
Figure 5. Map of all located earthquakes in southern California for the period of January through December 1997.

Figure 6. Lower hemisphere focal mechanisms for selected events for the period January through December 1997. Event numbers correspond to numbers in FM column of Appendix A.

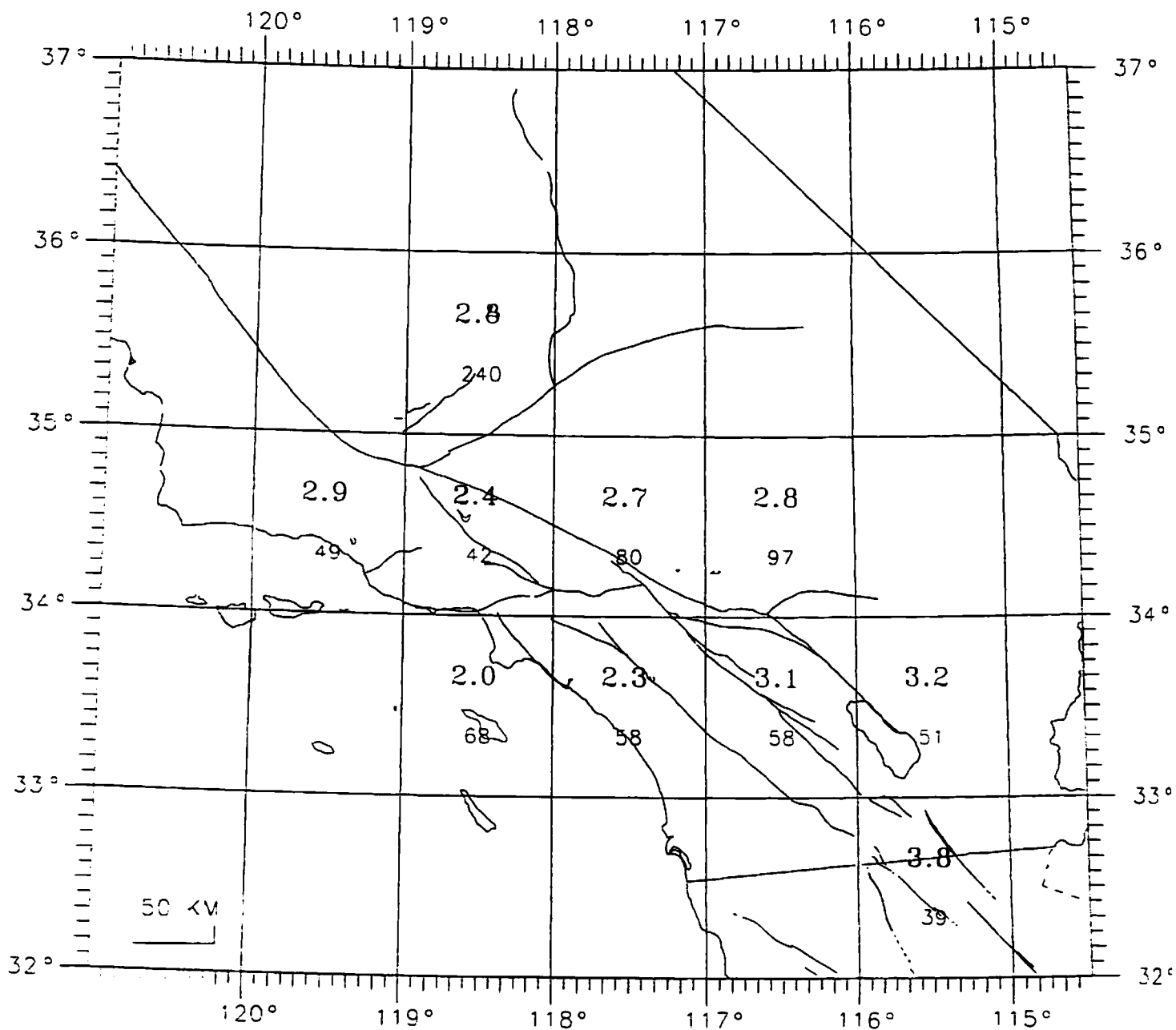
Figure 7. Boundaries of sub-regions used in summary of seismicity. 1-Imperial Valley, 2-South San Jacinto, 3-South Elsinore, 4-San Diego, 5-Los Angeles, 6-North Elsinore, 7-San Bernardino/South Mojave, 8-North Mojave, 9-South Sierra Nevada, 10-Kern County, 11-Santa Barbara.

Figure 8. Cumulative number of events ( $M_L \geq 2.5$ ) in all sub-regions over the ten year period ending December 1997. The boundaries of the sub-regions are shown in Figure 7. Vertical bars represent time and magnitude (scale on right) of large events ( $M_L \geq 4.0$ ). Note that the vertical scales of the plots may not be the same.

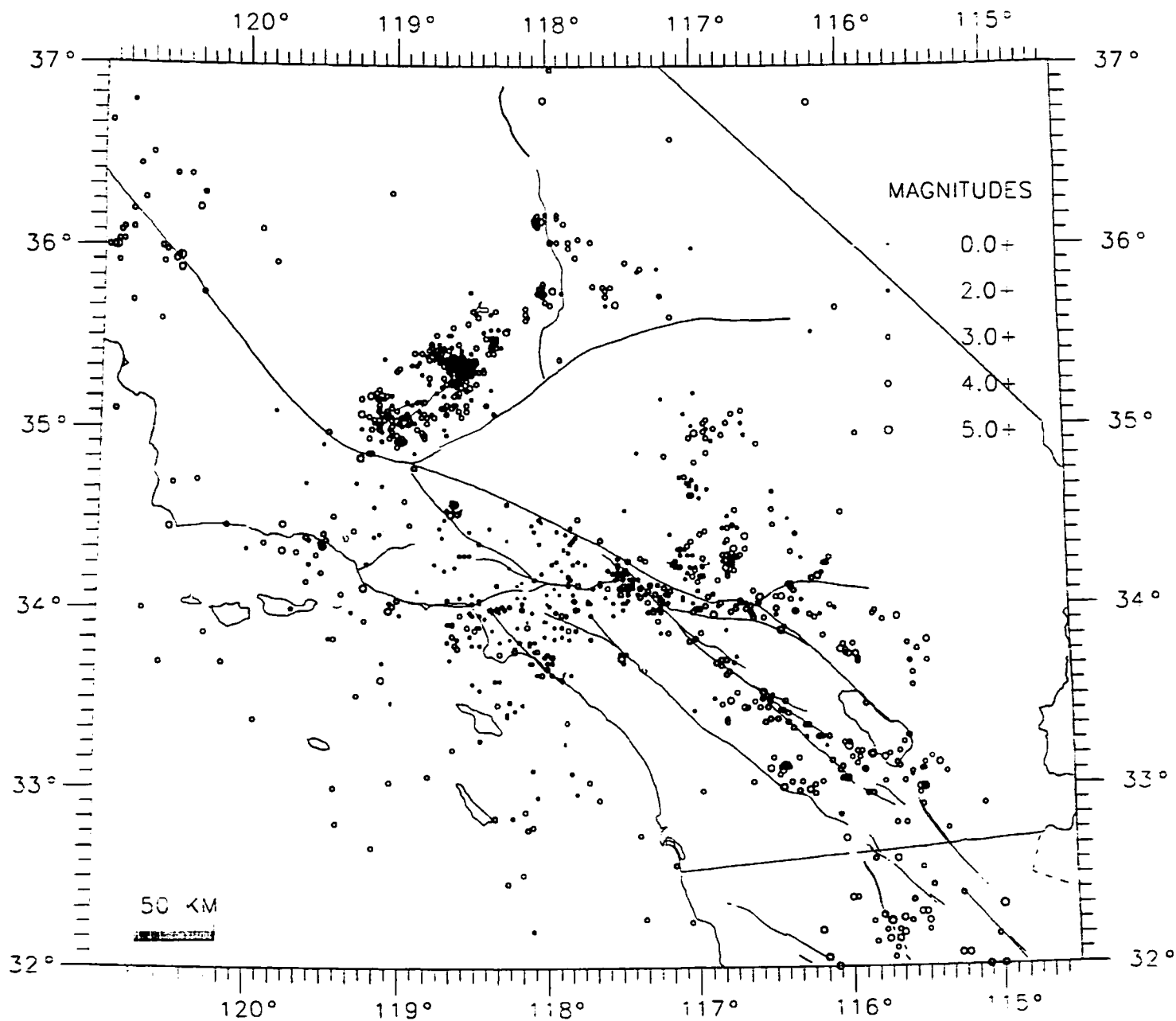
# PEAK-NUMBER MAGNITUDE BIN PER YEAR



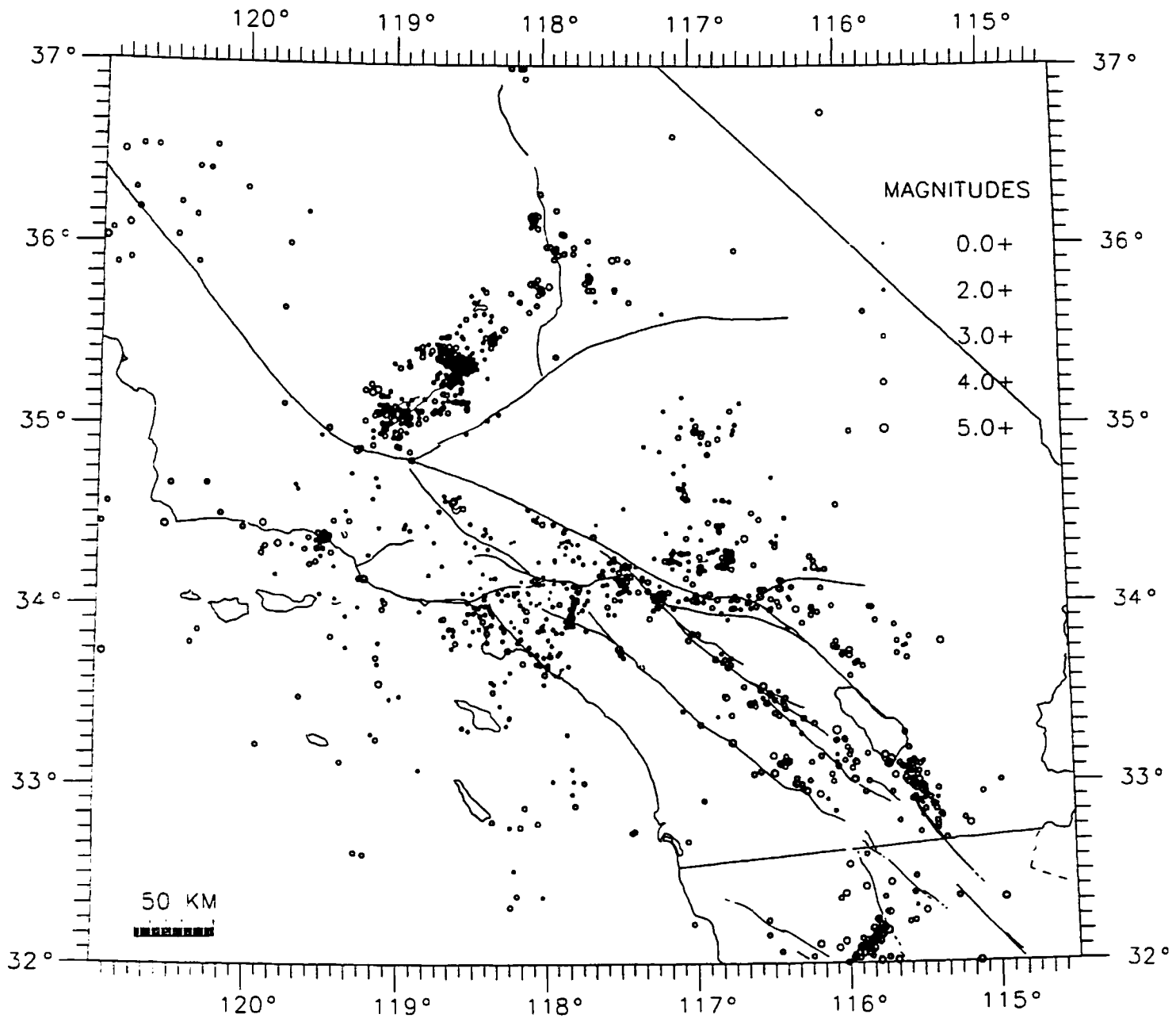
# PEAK-NUMBER BIN FOR RECOMPUTED 1955-59 CATALOG



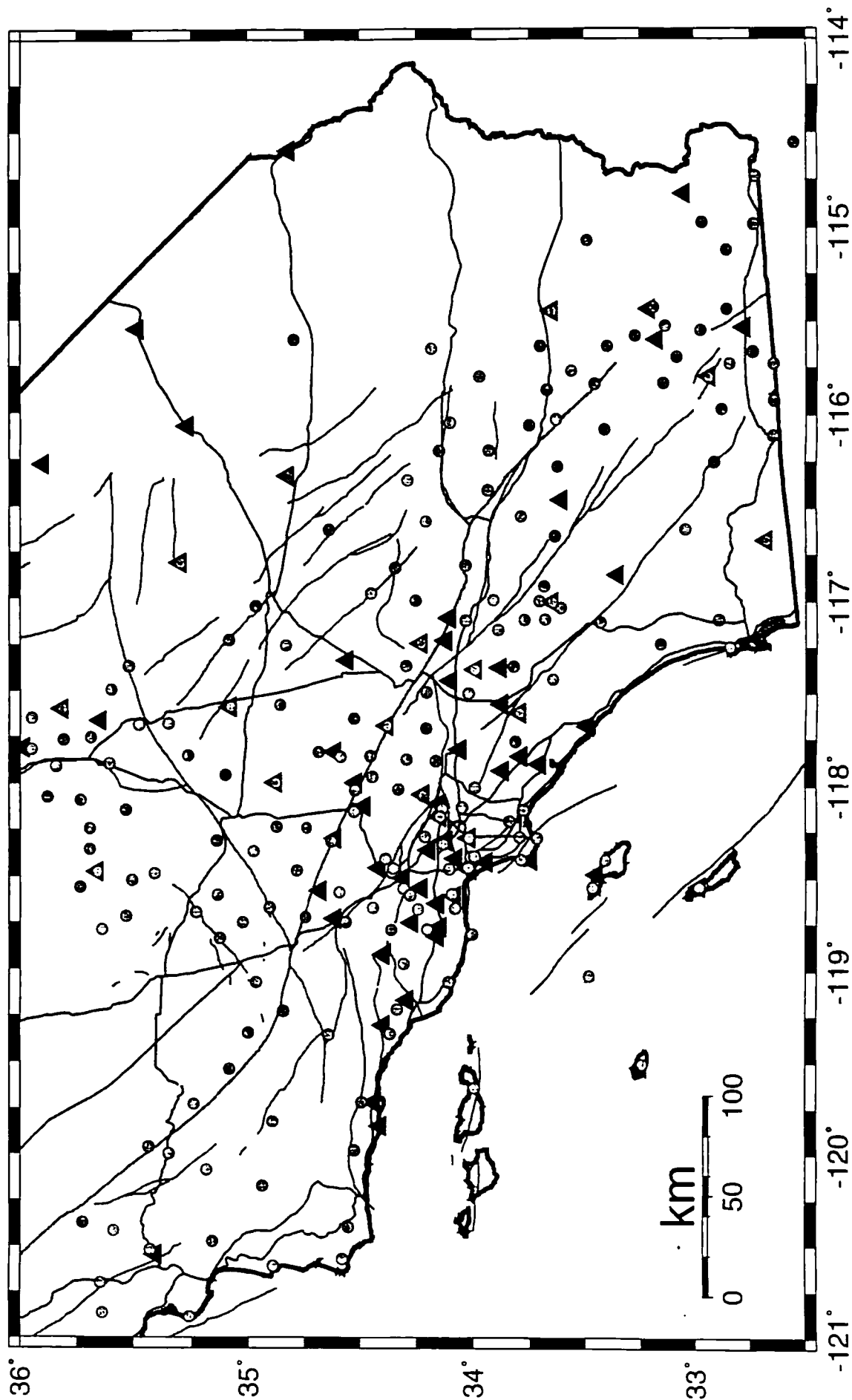
# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CATALOG 1955 - 1959, ORIGINAL EPICENTERS



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CATALOG  
1955 - 1959, RELOCATED EPICENTERS

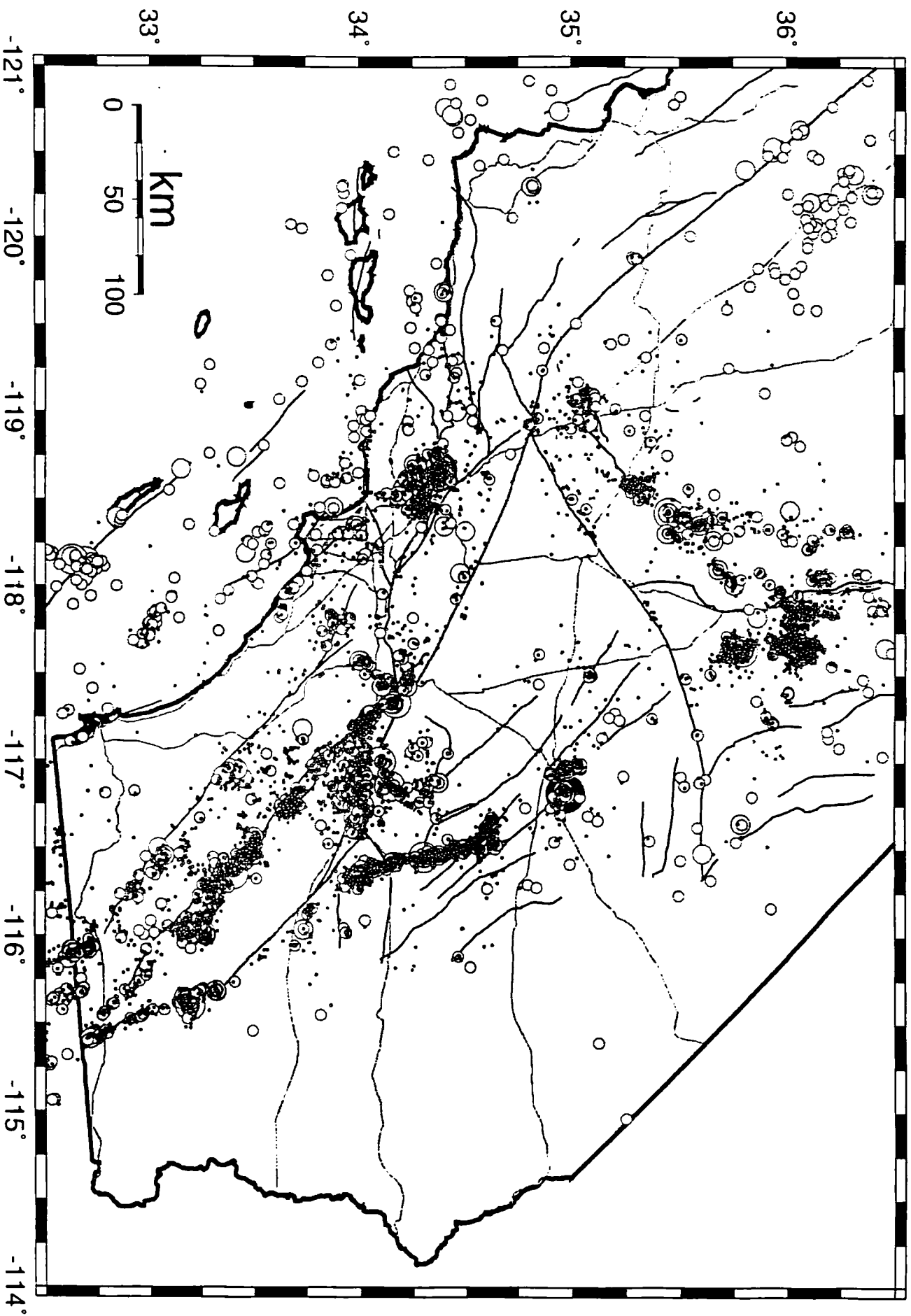


Digital & Analog SCSN Stations - January 1997

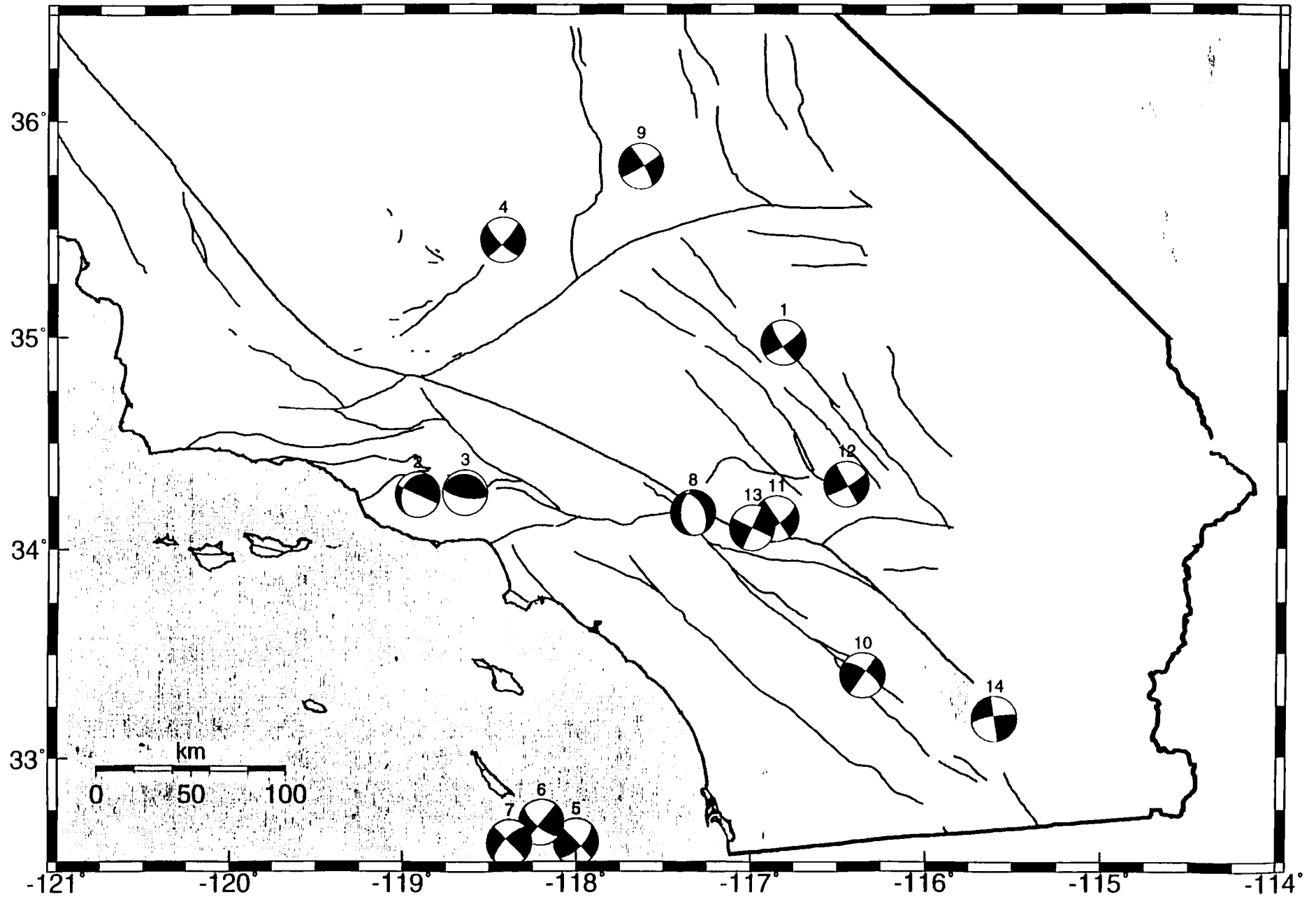




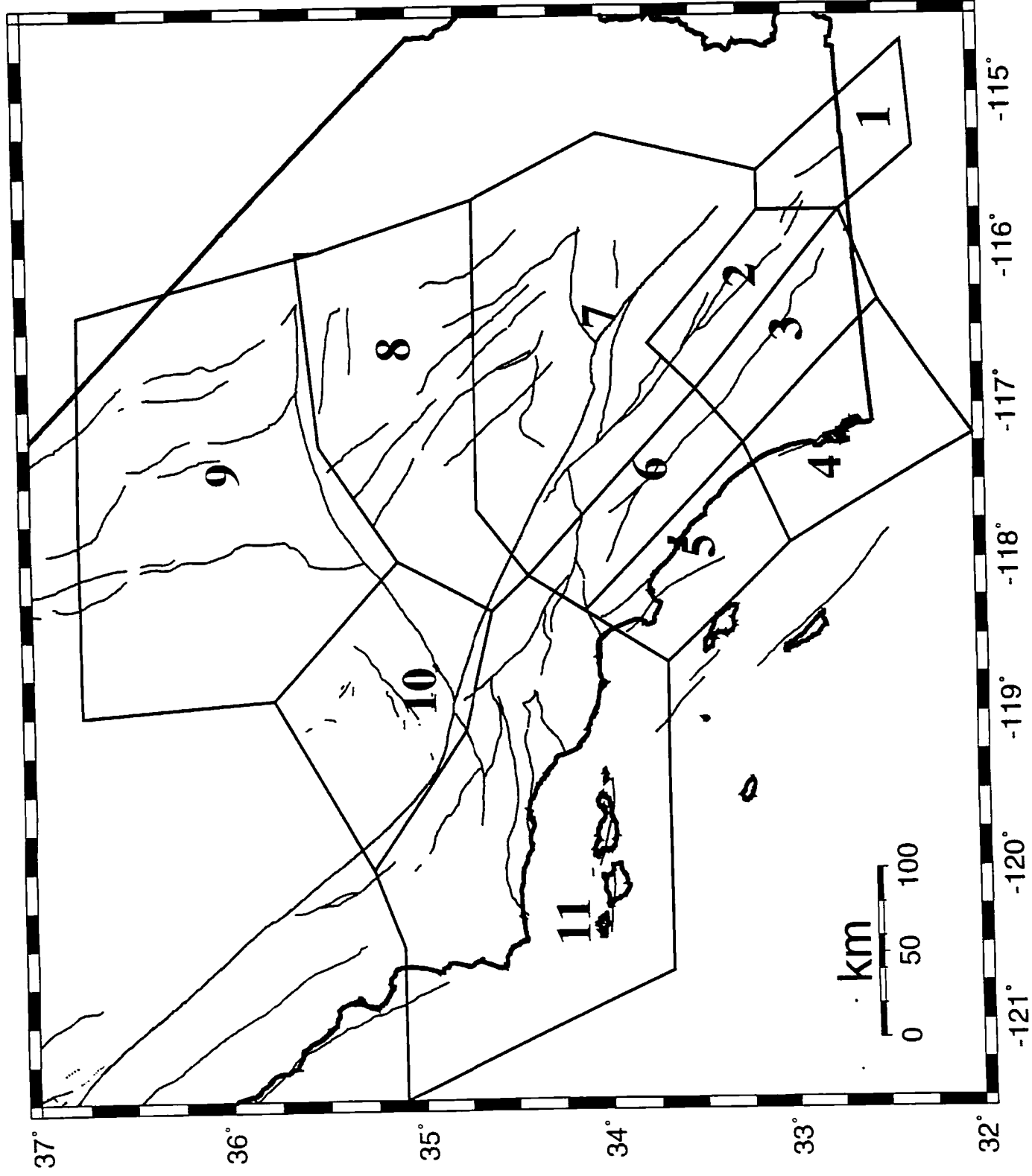
# Southern California Earthquakes 1997



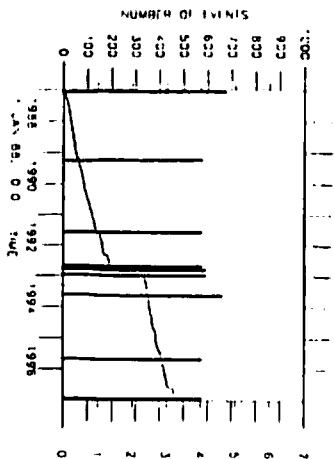
# 1997 Southern California Focal Mechanisms for M4.0+ Earthquakes



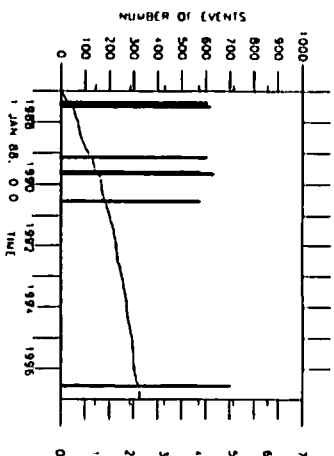
# Seismicity Summary Regions



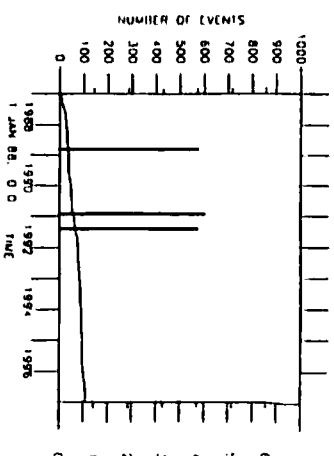
REGION 1 MERRILL VALLEY



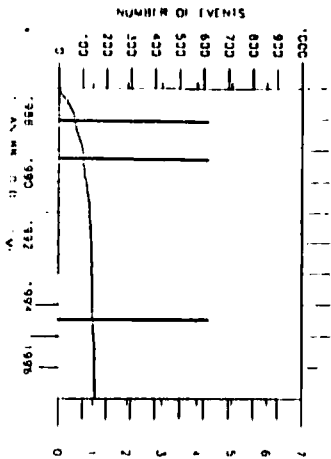
REGION 2 SO. SAN JACINTO



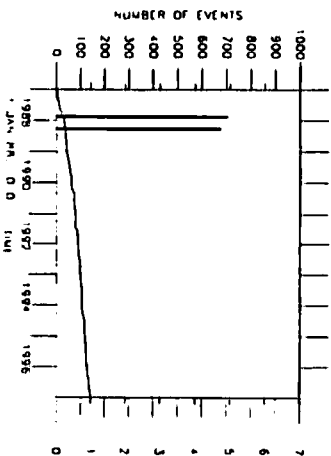
REGION 3 SO. ELSIPORE



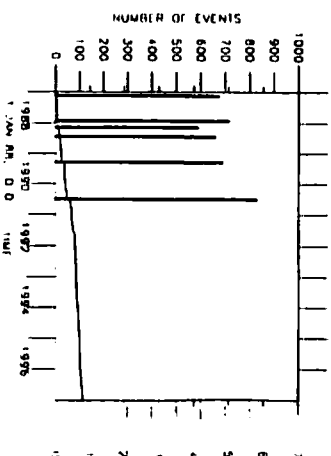
REGION 4 SAN DIEGO



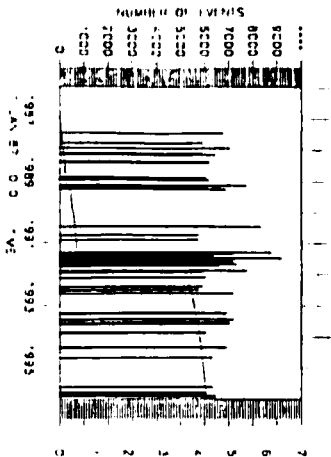
REGION 5 L.A. COAST



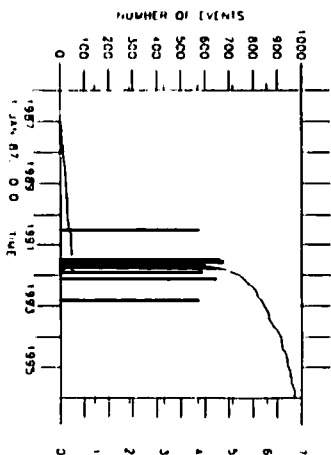
REGION 6 NO. ELISPORE



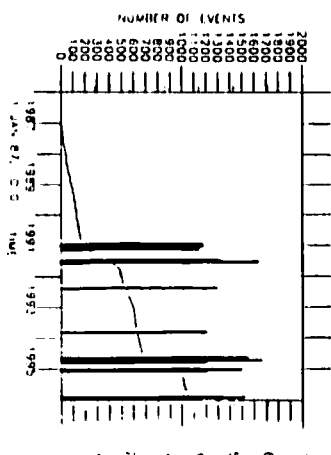
REGION 7 SAN BERNARDINO



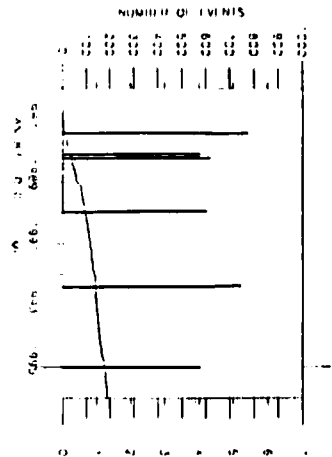
REGION 8 NORTH MOJAVE



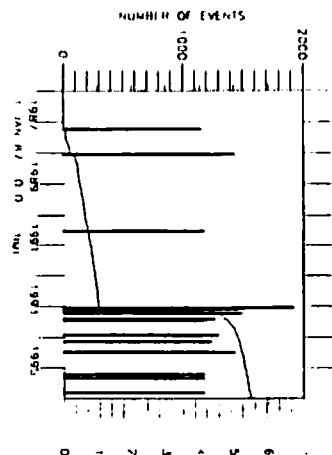
REGION 9 SO. SIERRA NEVADA



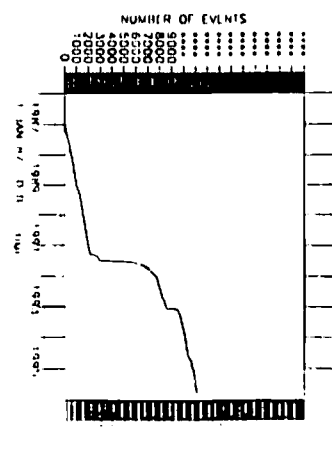
REGION 10 KERN COUNTY



REGION 11 SANTA BARBARA



ALL REGIONS



Reduced @ 7250

15.5.5