





2464-34

Earthquake Tectonics and Hazards on the Continents

17 - 28 June 2013

The Mechanics of Continental Deformation

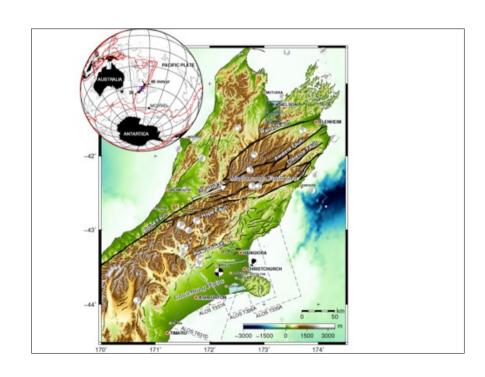
P. England
University of Oxford
UK

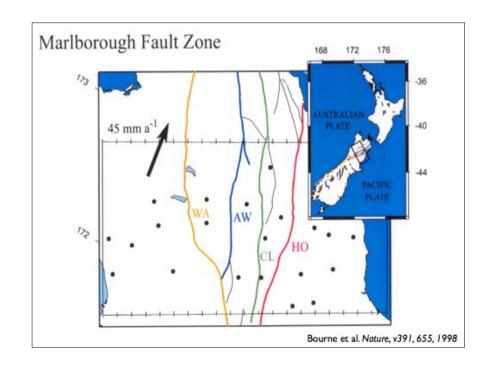
Dynamics of Continental Deformation

Philip England ICTP Trieste, 25 June 2013

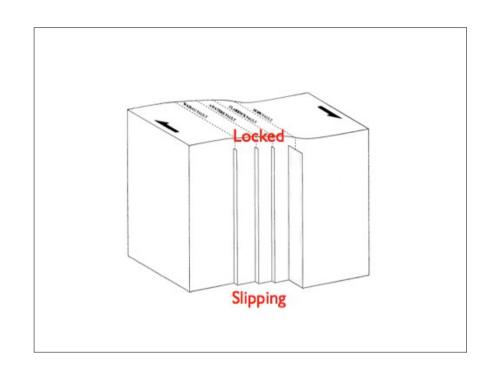


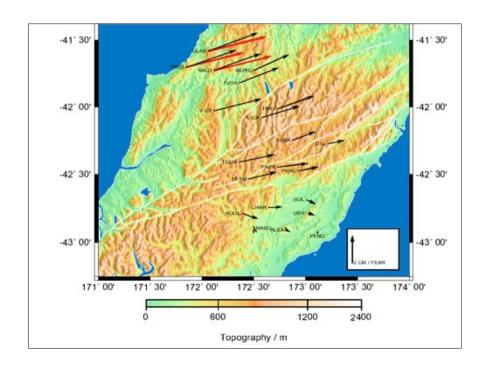
A portion of the Clarence fault, a strikeslip fault in the Marlborough region of the South Island of New Zealand.

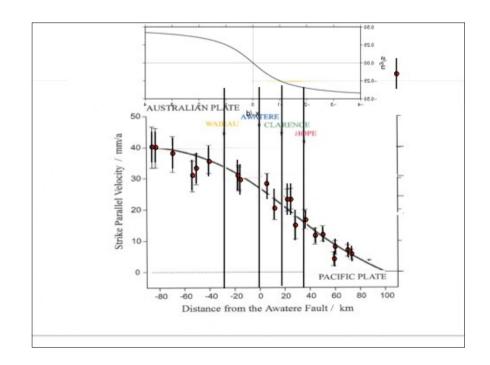


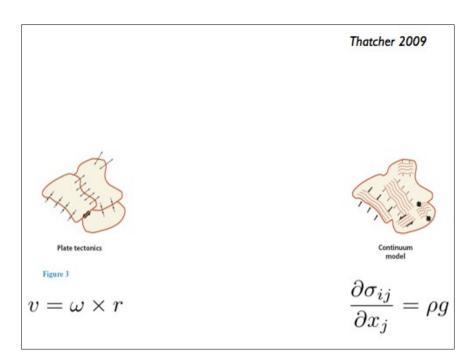


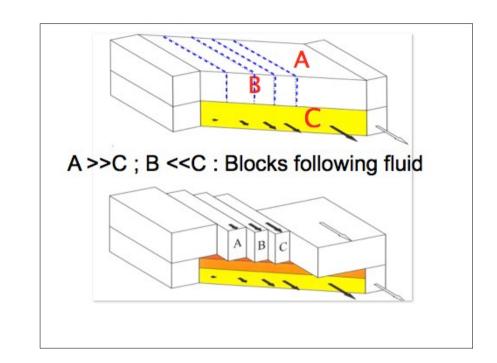


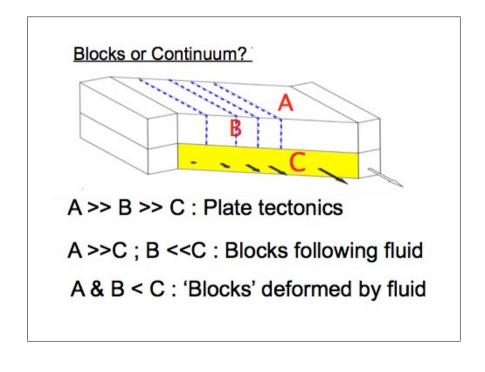


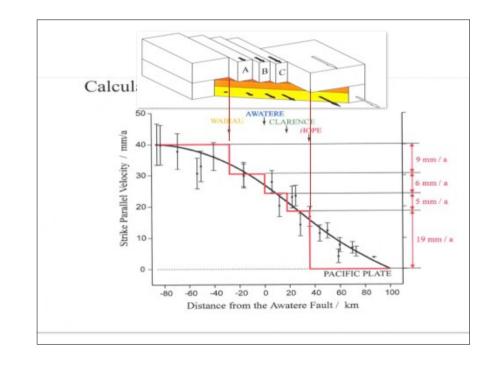


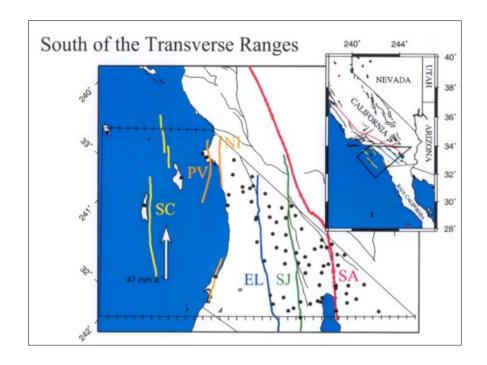


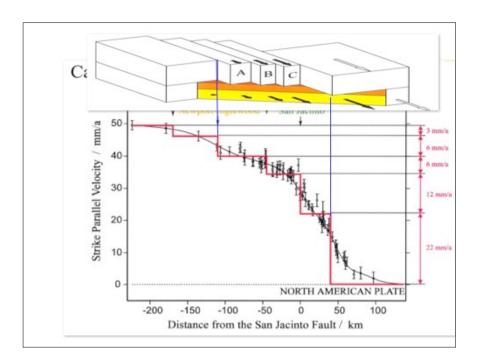


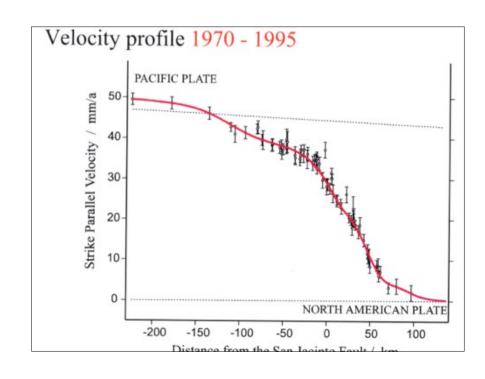


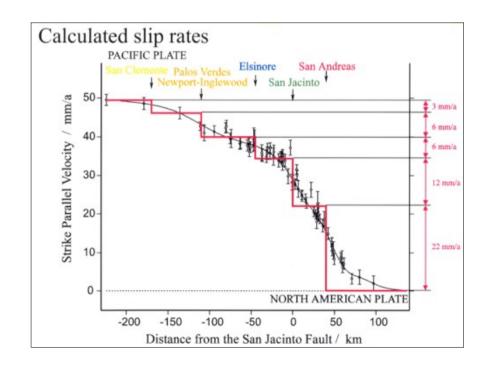












South Ista	nd of New Zealand Slip rates (mm/a)		Southern Califo	Slip rates (mm/a)	
	Calculated	Measured	-	Calculated	Measured
Норе	19	20 - 25 11 - 17 19 ± 5	San Andreas	22	25 ± 5
Clarence	5	1 – 8 4 - 8	San Jacinto	12	12 +7-5
Awatere	6	5-7 5-10 6-7	Elsinore	6	5 ± 2
Wairau	9	4 ± 1 3.7 - 10.7	Palos Verdes, Newport – Inglewood	6	5 - 6
			San Clemente	3	1 - 4

- So, it appears that the motion of blocks might be driven by a fluid medium (ductile lower crust) beneath them...
- What RULES would such a ductile medium obey?
- Newton's Second law of motion

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$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_i} = \rho g$$

Gradients of stress are balanced by gravity.

Accelerations are zero.

