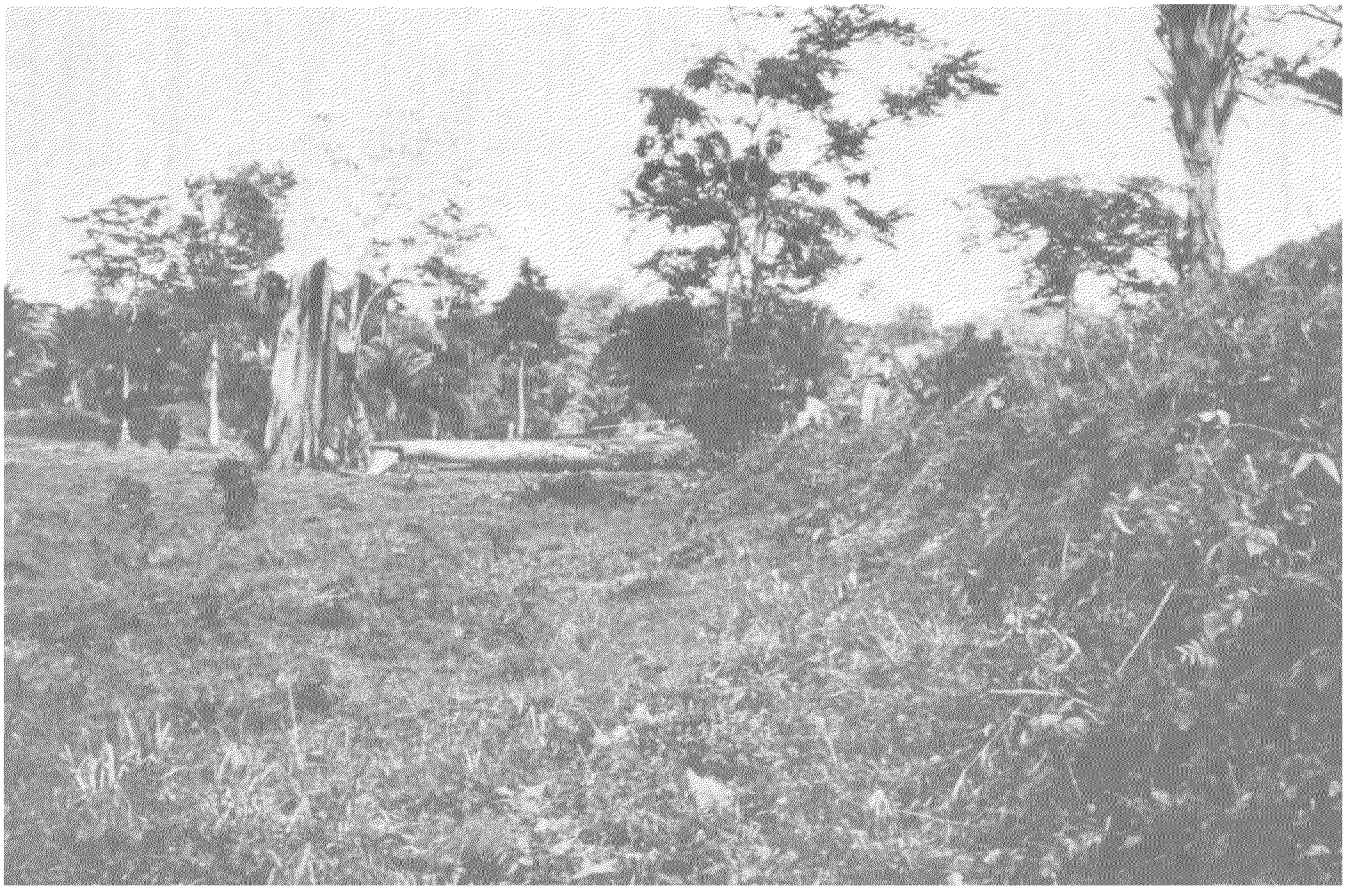

FIGURE 27.—View looking east along fault trace at the most easterly locality visited on the ground (station 1, table 7). Fault trace trends along base of 5-m-high scarp in foreground and through the fallen tree in the distance, which has a base diameter of more than 5 m. The tree was split and toppled by fault movement of about 72-cm sinistral displacement and 37-cm displacement down to the north. The north-facing steep scarp was probably formed by many repeated earlier movements along this same trace

to about 2 m. Along part of its length the fault coincided with moderately inclined slopes that may be degraded fault scarps.

A second fault, nearly parallel to the first, could be followed for about 1 km. This fault intersected and displaced a high garden wall, passing about 4 m from a house without damaging it. The wall, made of brick with a reinforced concrete beam at midheight, was displaced vertically 13 cm, down on the east; slight right-lateral separation was noted. Over most of its length, this rupture was near the base of a moderately inclined east-facing slope that may be a degraded fault scarp.

A third fault in this general area could be traced for 1.7 km. Its principal displacement was also vertical, down to the east. The vertical displacement measured at a severed garden wall was 12 cm; no strike-slip was noted. The fault passed through a group of concrete-block houses (Husid and others, this report), where its course was marked by vertically displaced roofs and foundations (fig. 31), broken windows, and severely damaged interior and exterior walls (fig. 32). Aerial photographs taken in 1966 before construction of the houses show an east-facing break in slope, probably a degraded fault scarp, that the 1976 rupture followed in part.

VILLA LINDA-CASTAÑAS ZONE

A zone of faults (zone B, fig. 29) trending N. 20° E. extends more than 8 km from Colonia Villa Linda (loc. 4, fig. 29) to Colonia Castañas (loc. 5, fig. 29). Individual faults in the zone range in length from perhaps 100 m to 3 km and commonly strike between N. 18° E. and N. 31° E. One of the faults (near loc. 6, fig. 29) was examined briefly from the air and on the ground. It vertically dis-