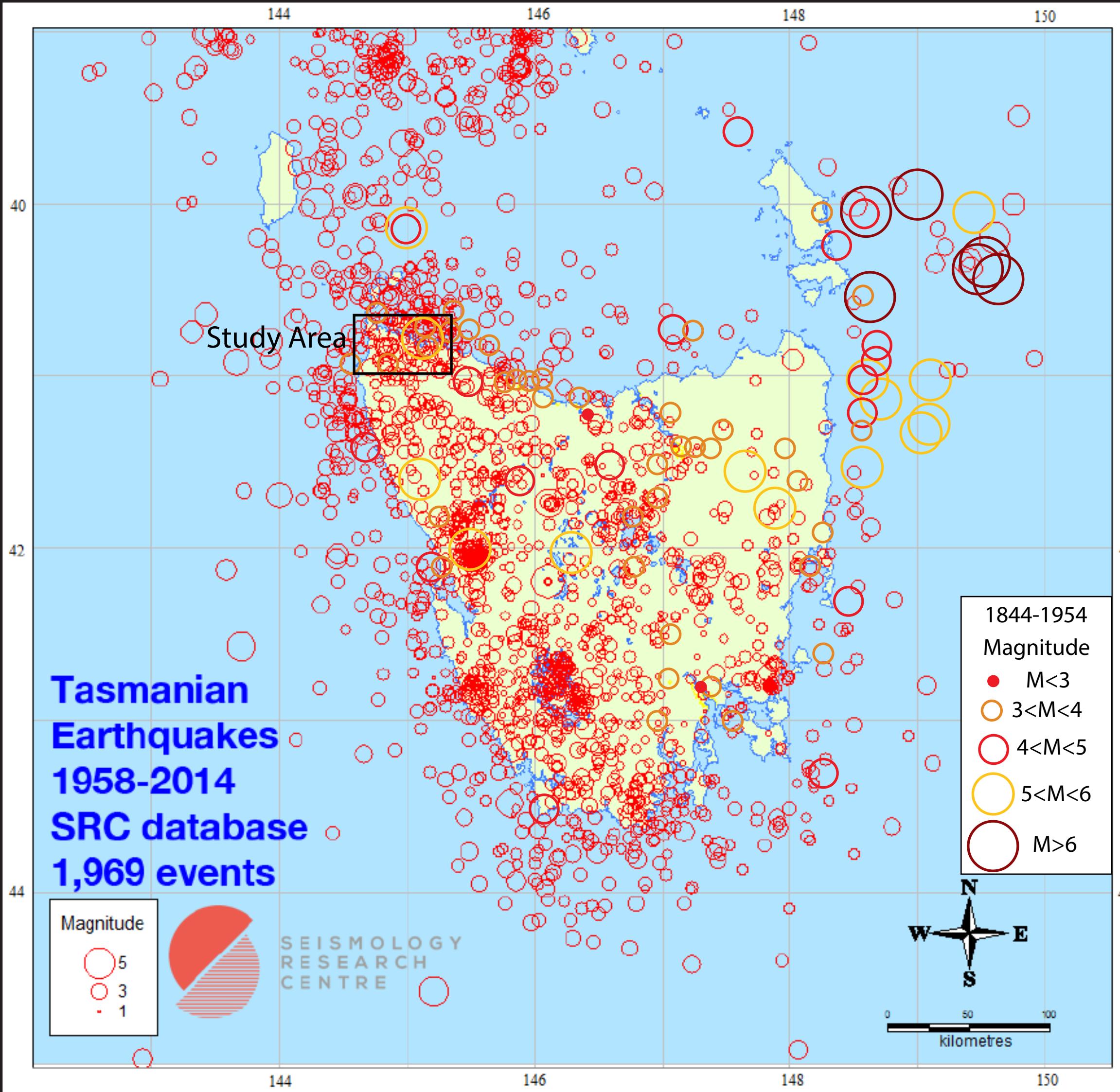
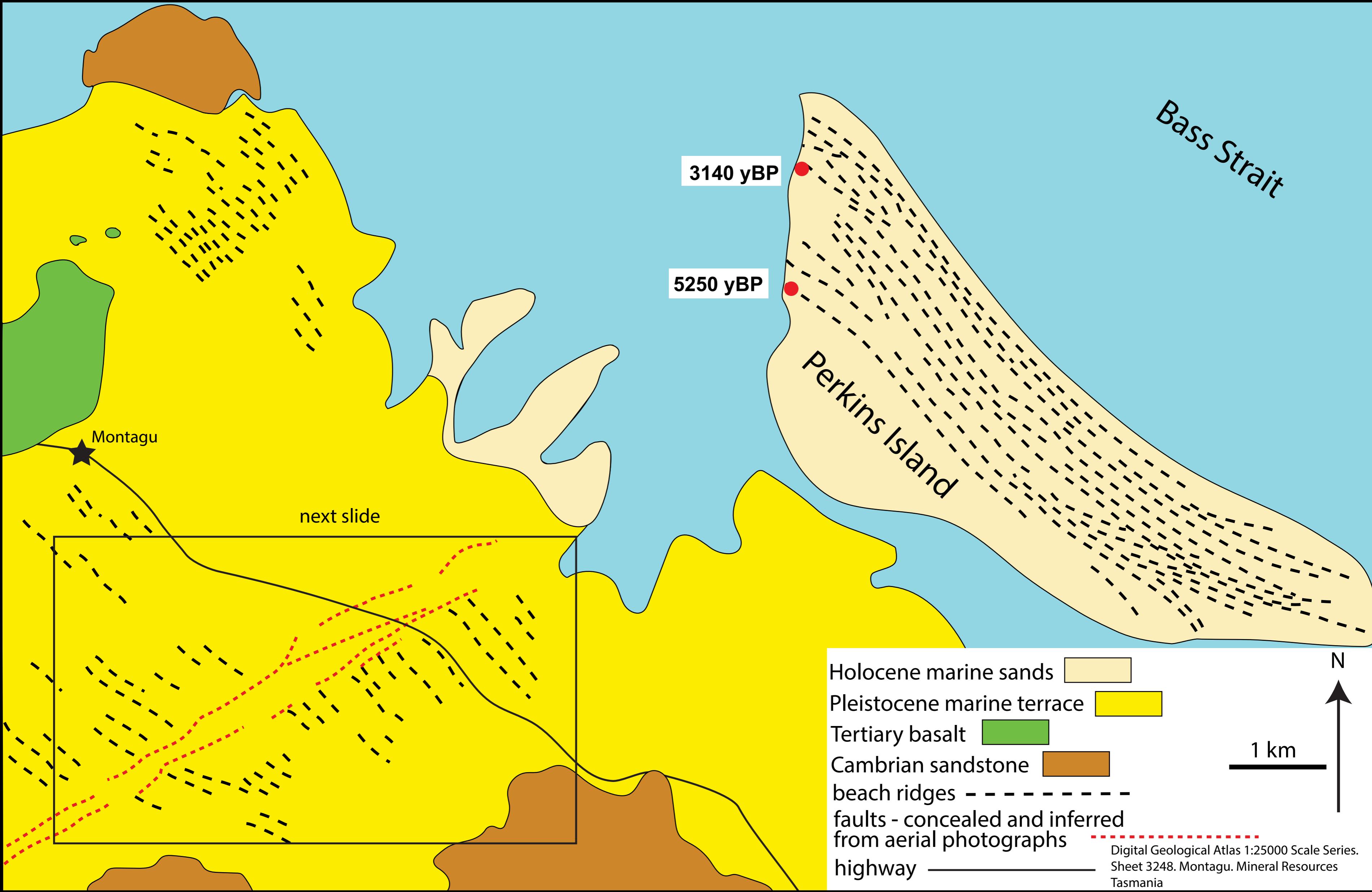


# Active faulting, ground rupture and liquefaction in Tasmania







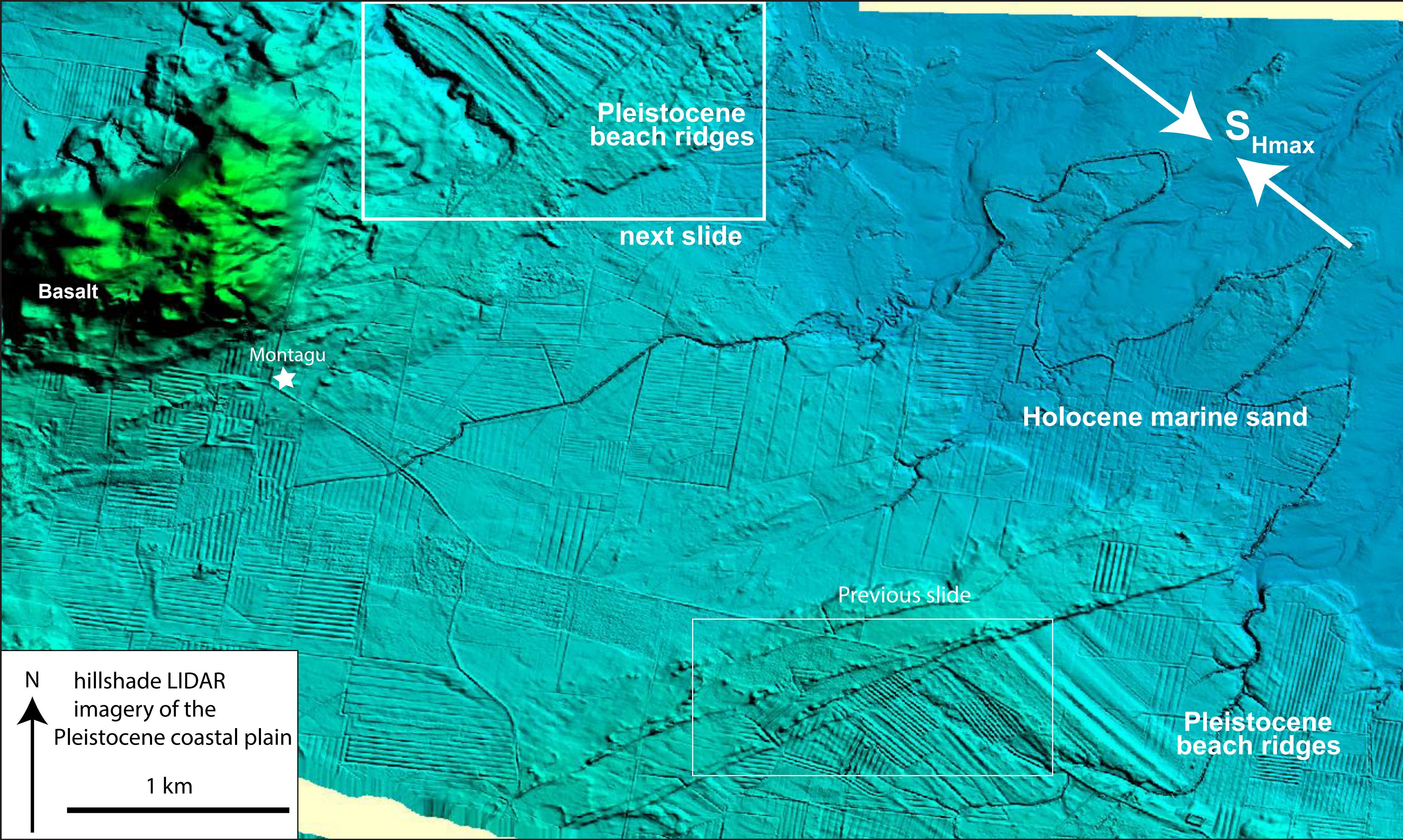


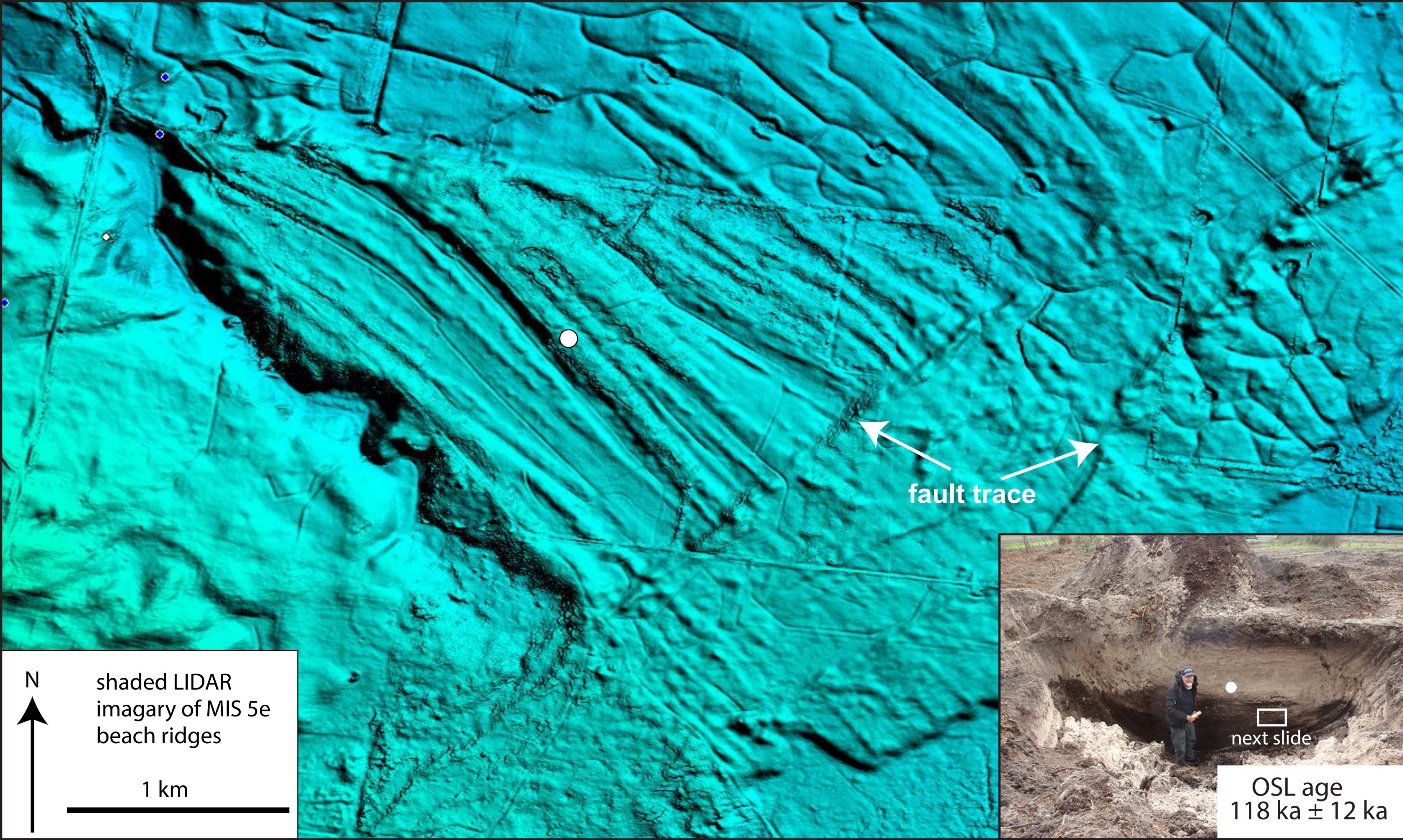


0

1 km

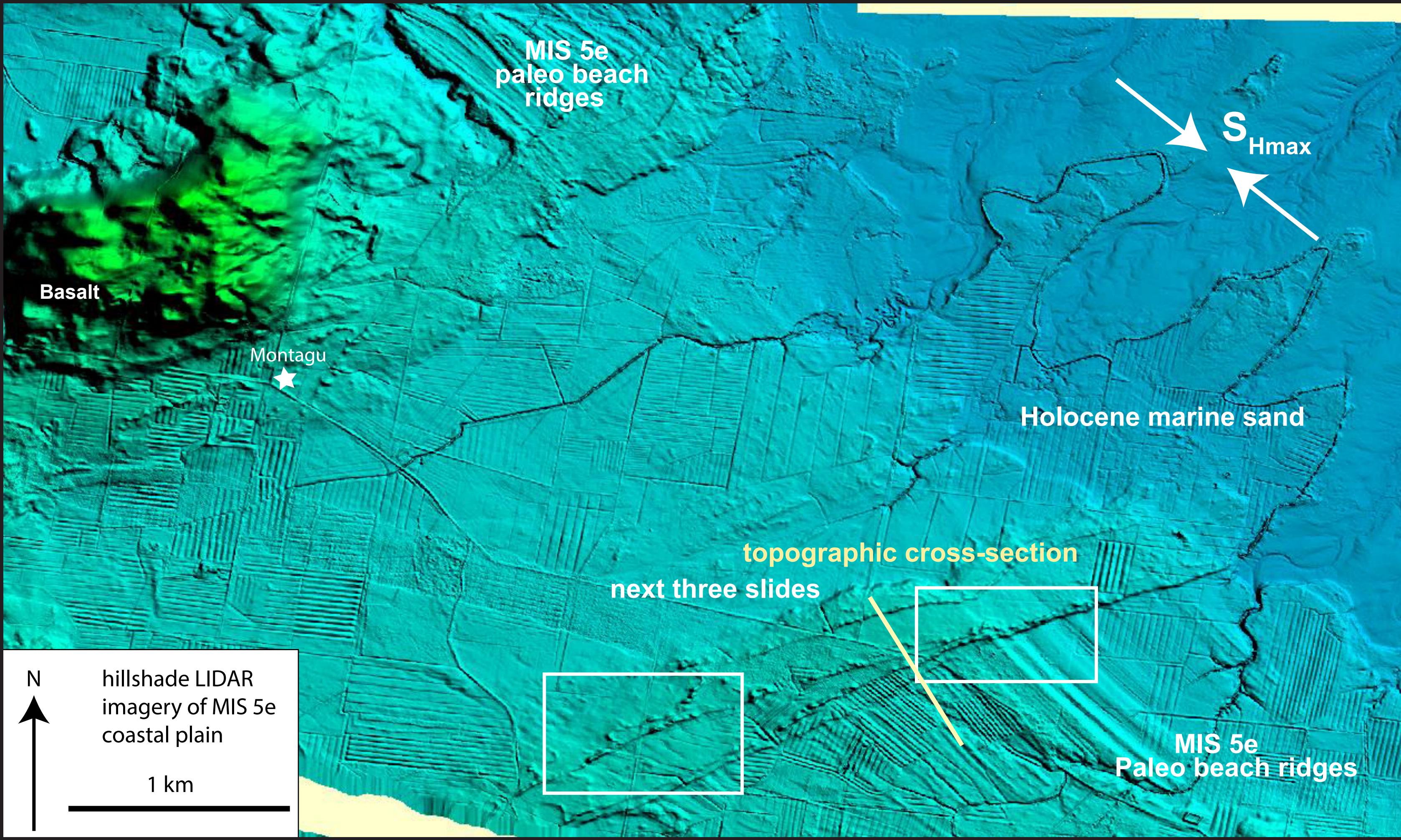
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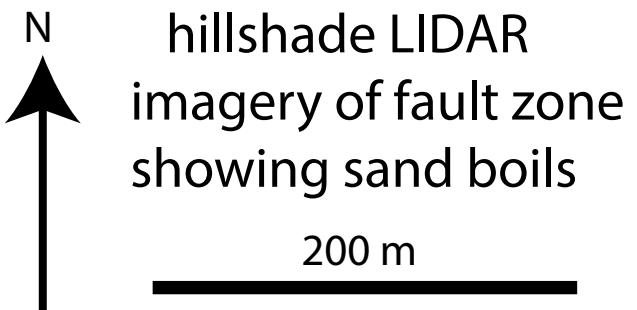




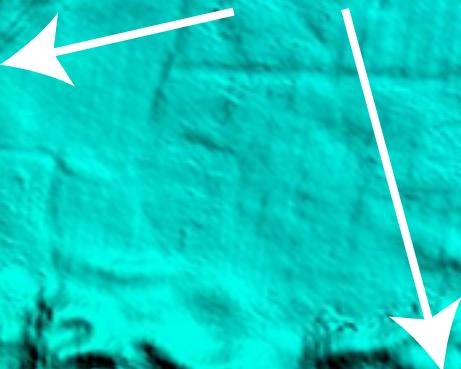
# Compressional structure in MIS 5e beach ridge





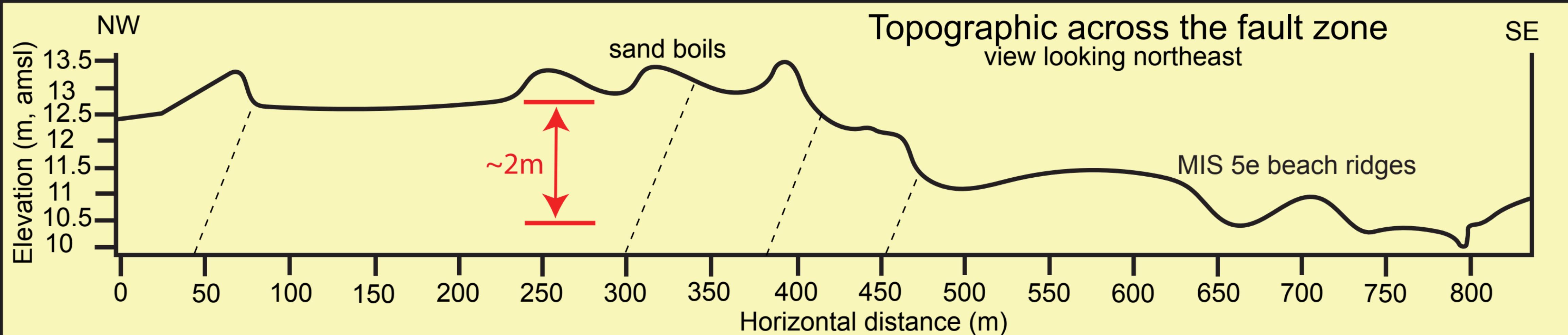


Fault traces

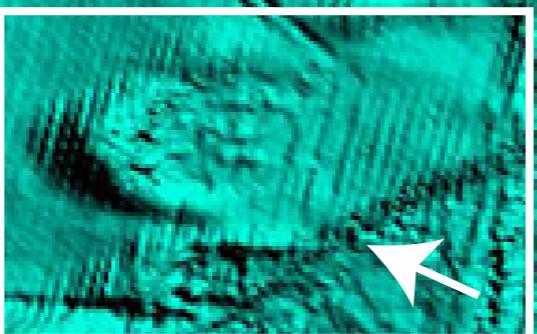


# Topographic across the fault zone

view looking northeast



Next Slide



view in next slide

Location of  
backhoe trench

Drainage reversal



hillshade LIDAR  
imagery of fault zone  
showing sand boils

100 m

# Topography showing fault scarp and sand boil



# Tea Tree forest adjacent to sand boil

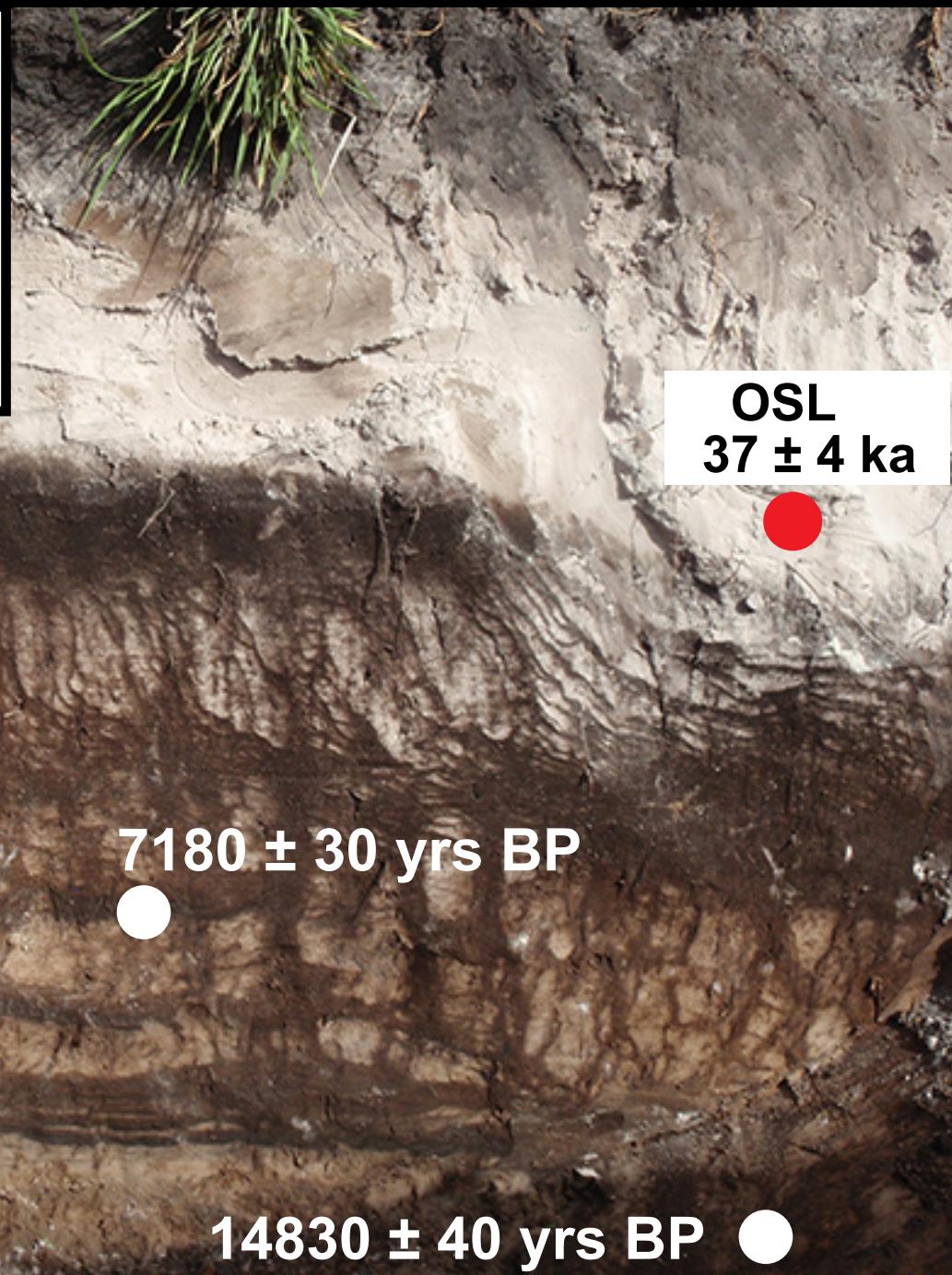


SW trench wall

Flow direction of sand

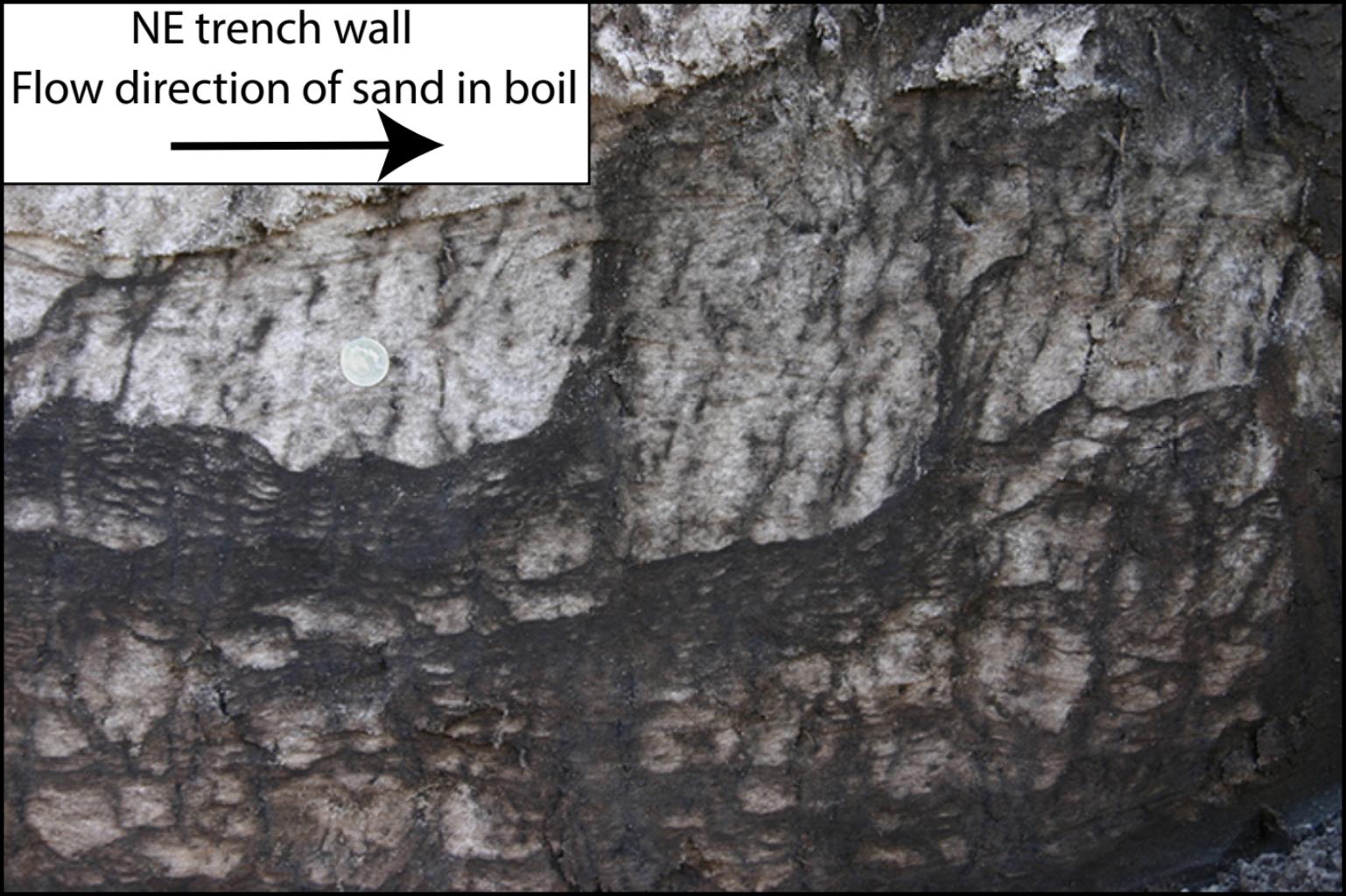


50 cm



NE trench wall

Flow direction of sand in boil



# Conclusions

Faults are latest Pleistocene to mid-Holocene.

Faults are compressional and favorably oriented (NE-SW) in the modern stress field.

Surface rupture and liquefaction occurred during ground shaking, which buried tea tree forest.

Local drainage reversal.

Moment magnitude was >6, possibly >6.5.