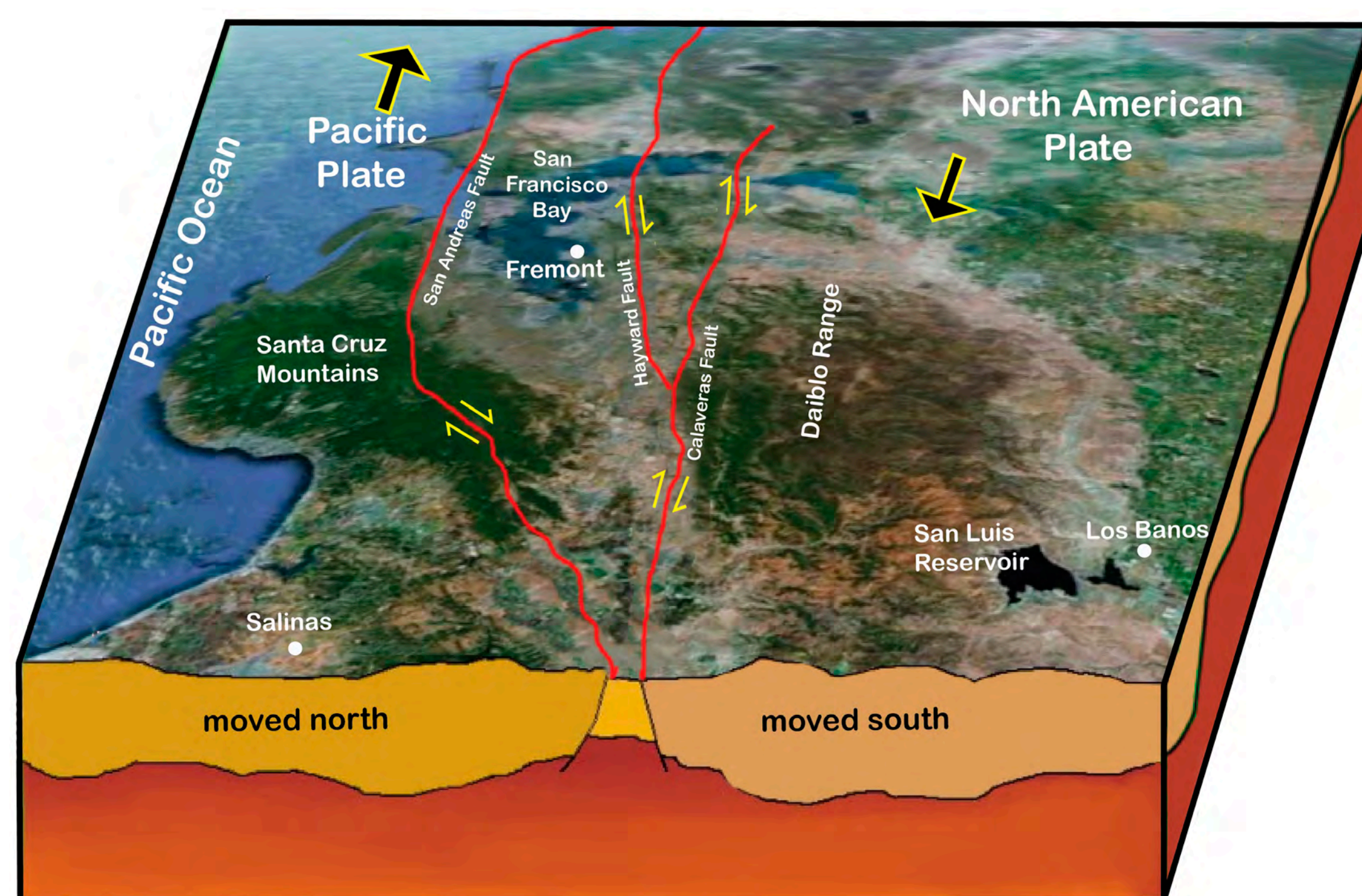


# Earthquake Walk at Central Park

## Compression Knoll



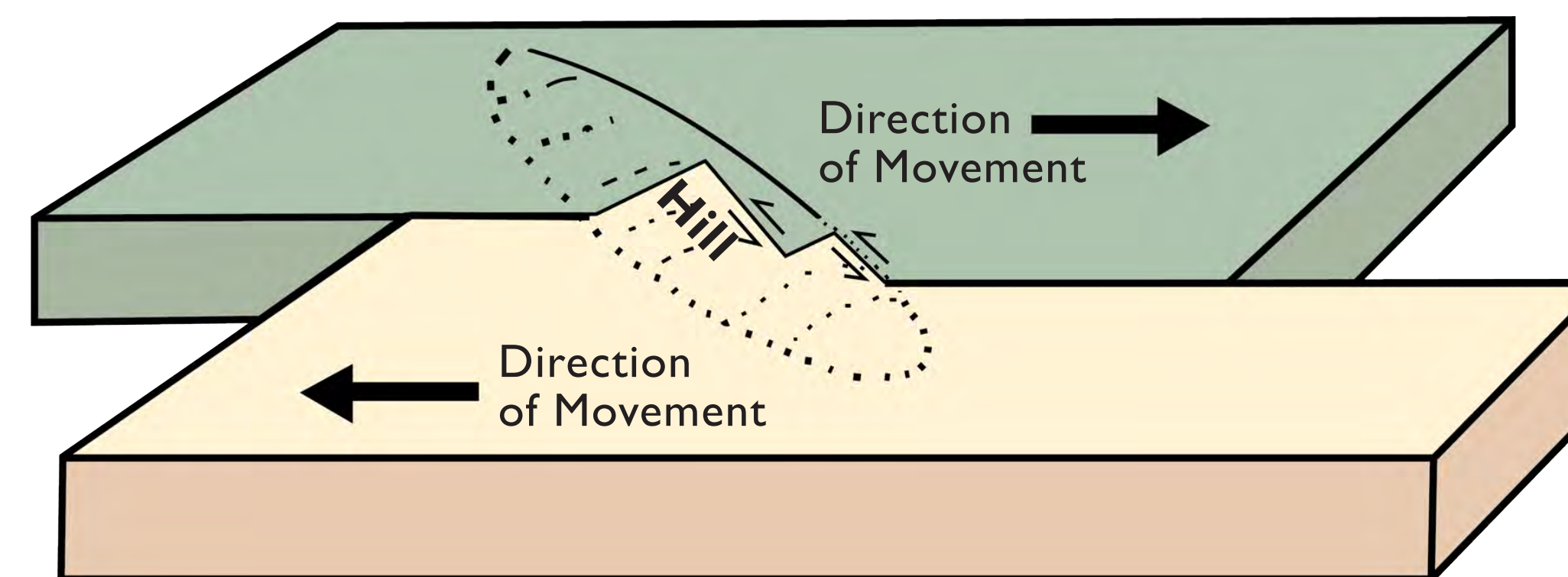
### What's Shaking the Hayward Fault?

Central Park has many features that define the Hayward Fault. A fault is a break in the Earth's crust. When a fault moves rapidly it is called an earthquake. However, some faults "creep" or move slowly over time. The Hayward Fault creeps at about 3-10 millimeters per year, depending on location.

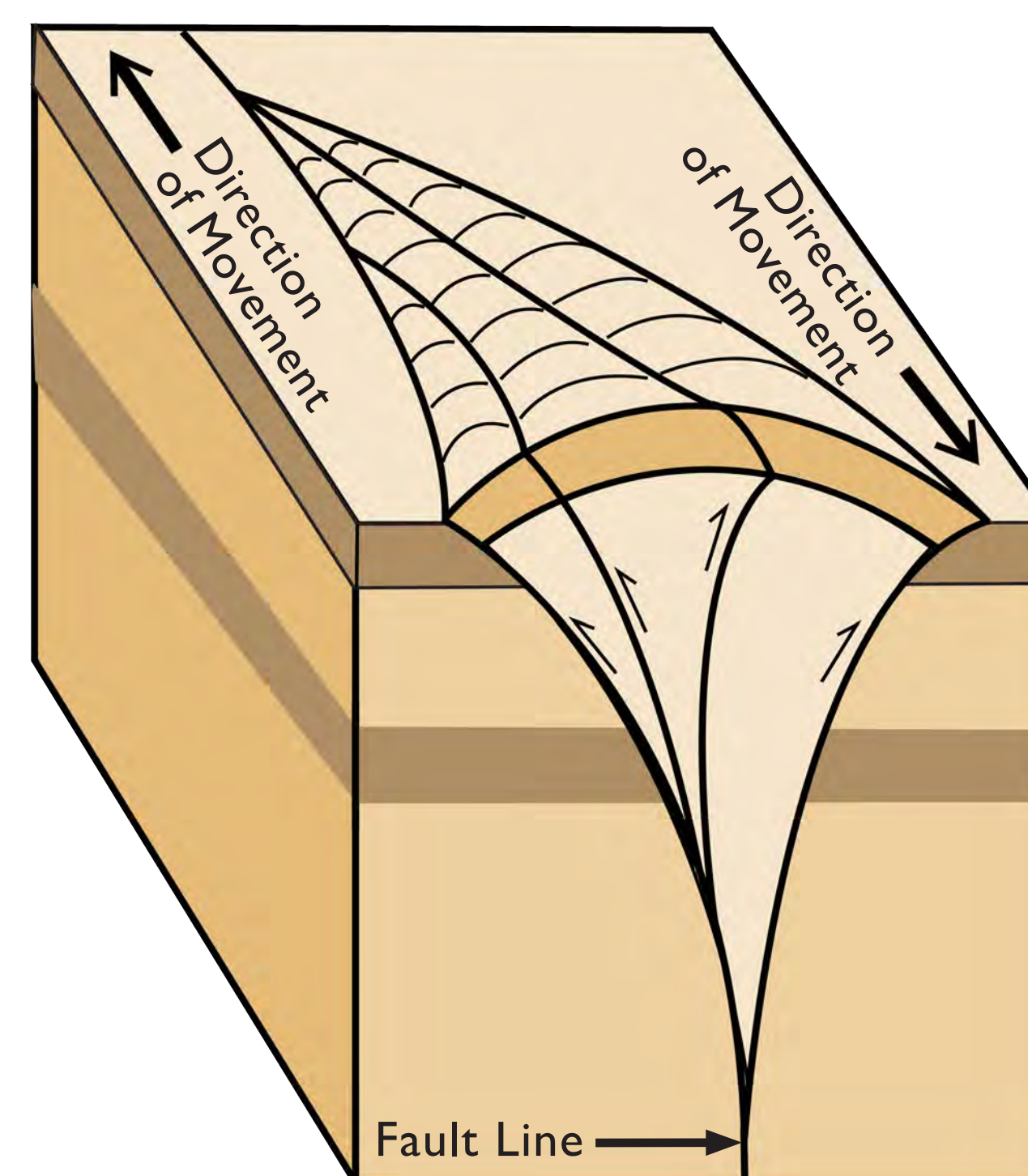
The Hayward Fault is part of the San Andreas Fault System which is the boundary between the North American and Pacific Plates. It is a nearly-vertical strike-slip fault, but then dips eastward with depth.

Over time the Hayward Fault has not only moved horizontally, but is responsible for the uplift that created the East Bay hills.

### How Are Compression Knolls Formed?



Strike-Slip Fault Creating Small Hill



Flower Structure

Central Park has a rolling topography of knolls and depressions. Knolls, such as the one located here, are caused when movement of strike-slip faults push the earth into a small hill. The pressure causes a movement upward called a positive flower structure.



This was the former City Hall building, built at this location on a compression ridge created by motion from the Hayward Fault. The Loma Prieta Earthquake in 1989 created devastating and irreparable cracks throughout the concrete structure. It was considered a safety hazard and deemed uninhabitable, and was demolished in 2004.

### Self-Guided Walk for Earthquake Education

The Self-Guided Earthquake Walk Tour will take you on a journey into earthquake territory. Visit the stations shown on the map below to see fractures, uplifts, and learn about the changing landscape of Central Park caused by tectonic plate movement.

