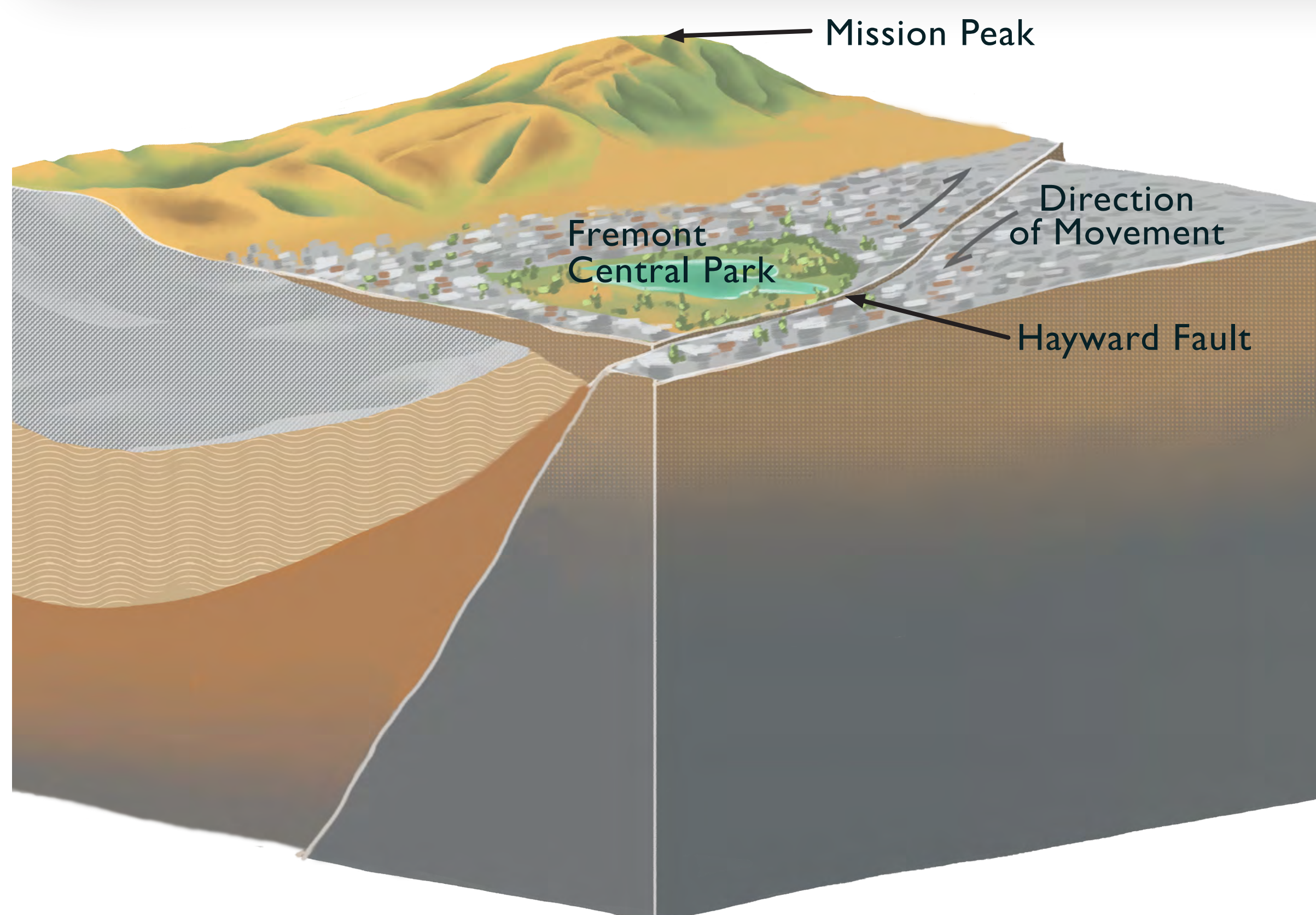
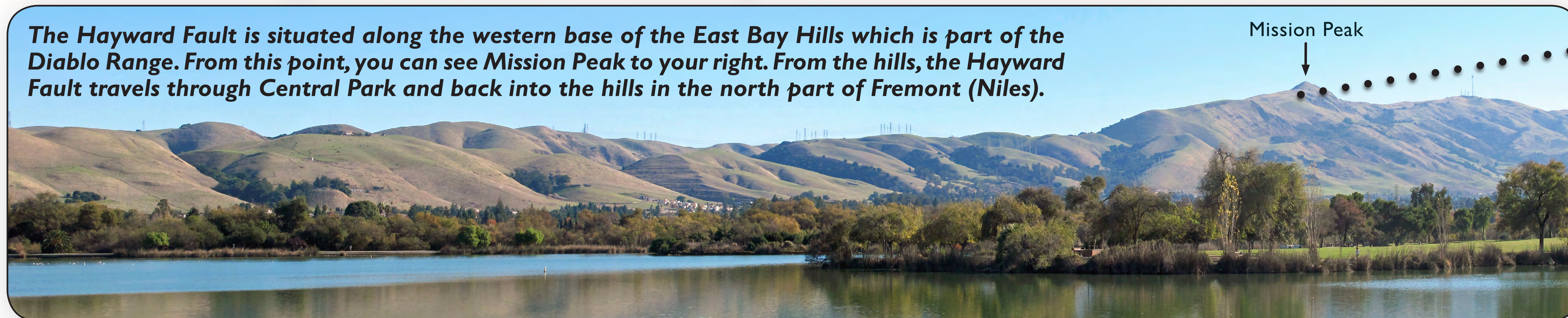


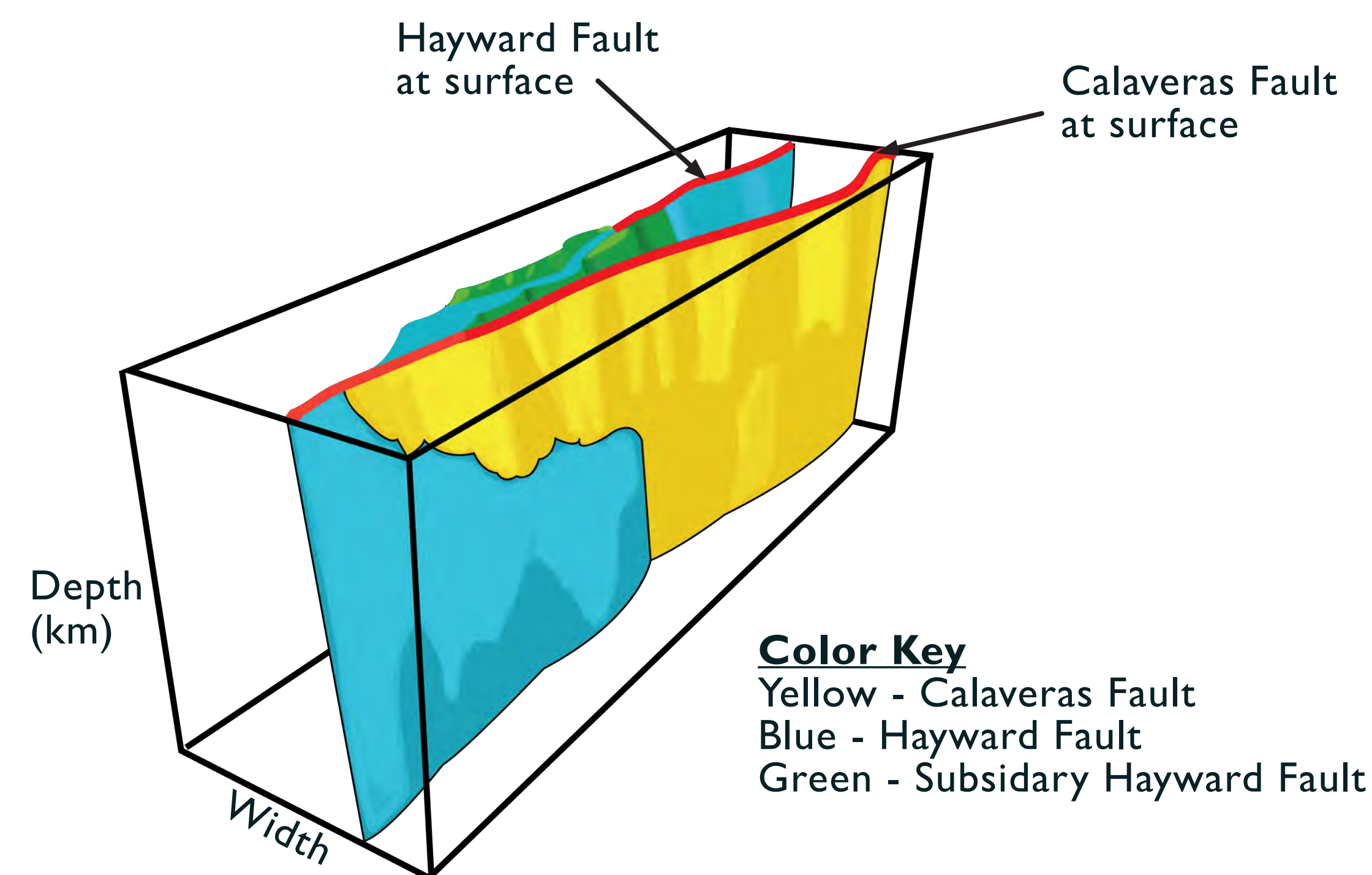
# Earthquake Walk at Central Park

## Creating the East Bay Hills

The Hayward Fault is situated along the western base of the East Bay Hills which is part of the Diablo Range. From this point, you can see Mission Peak to your right. From the hills, the Hayward Fault travels through Central Park and back into the hills in the north part of Fremont (Niles).

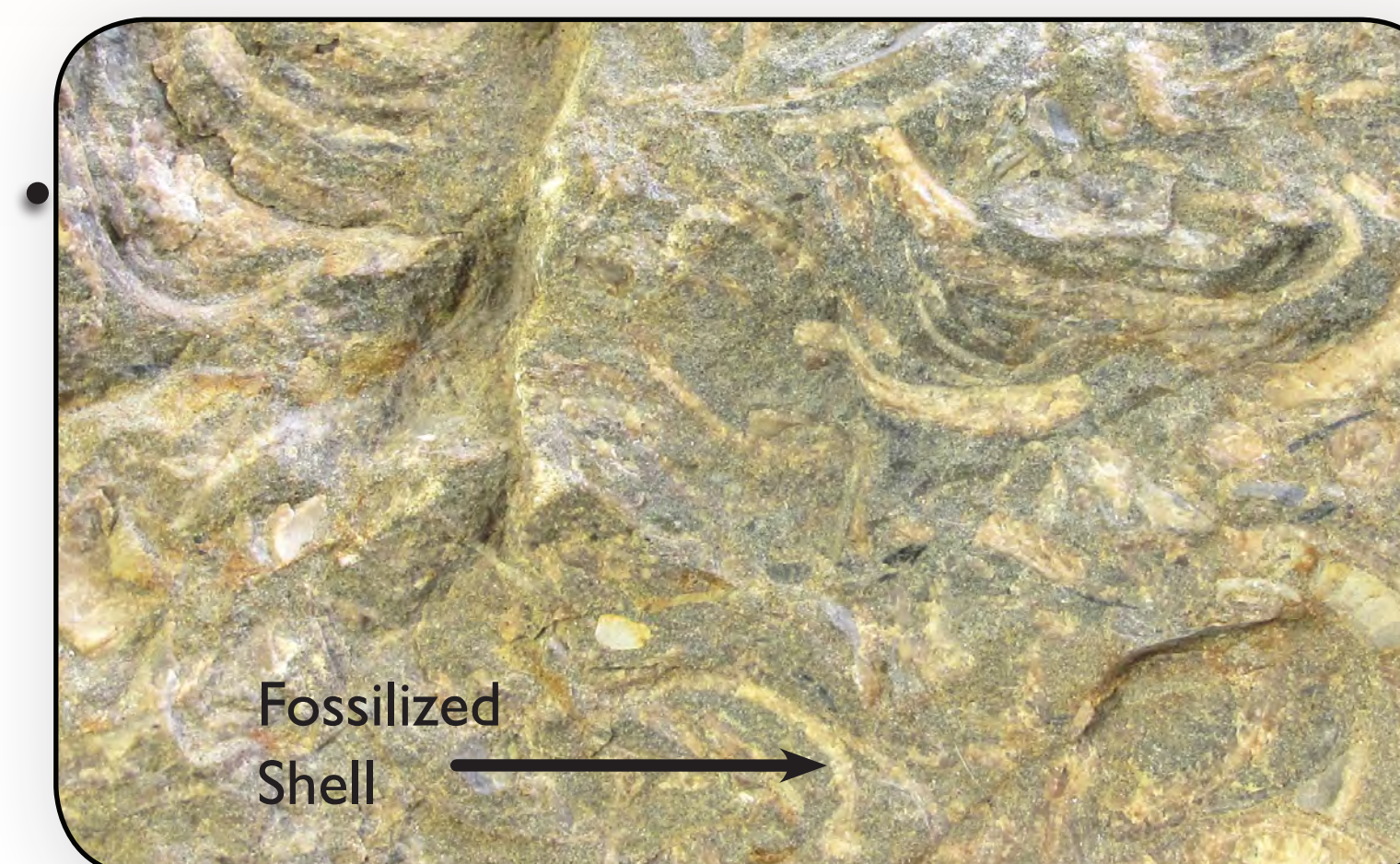


The Hayward Fault is a strike-slip fault on the surface but changes to a low angle thrust fault as it descends under the Easy Bay Hills. This creates an uplift of the East Bay hills in the Fremont area exposing the rocks of the Briones Formation.

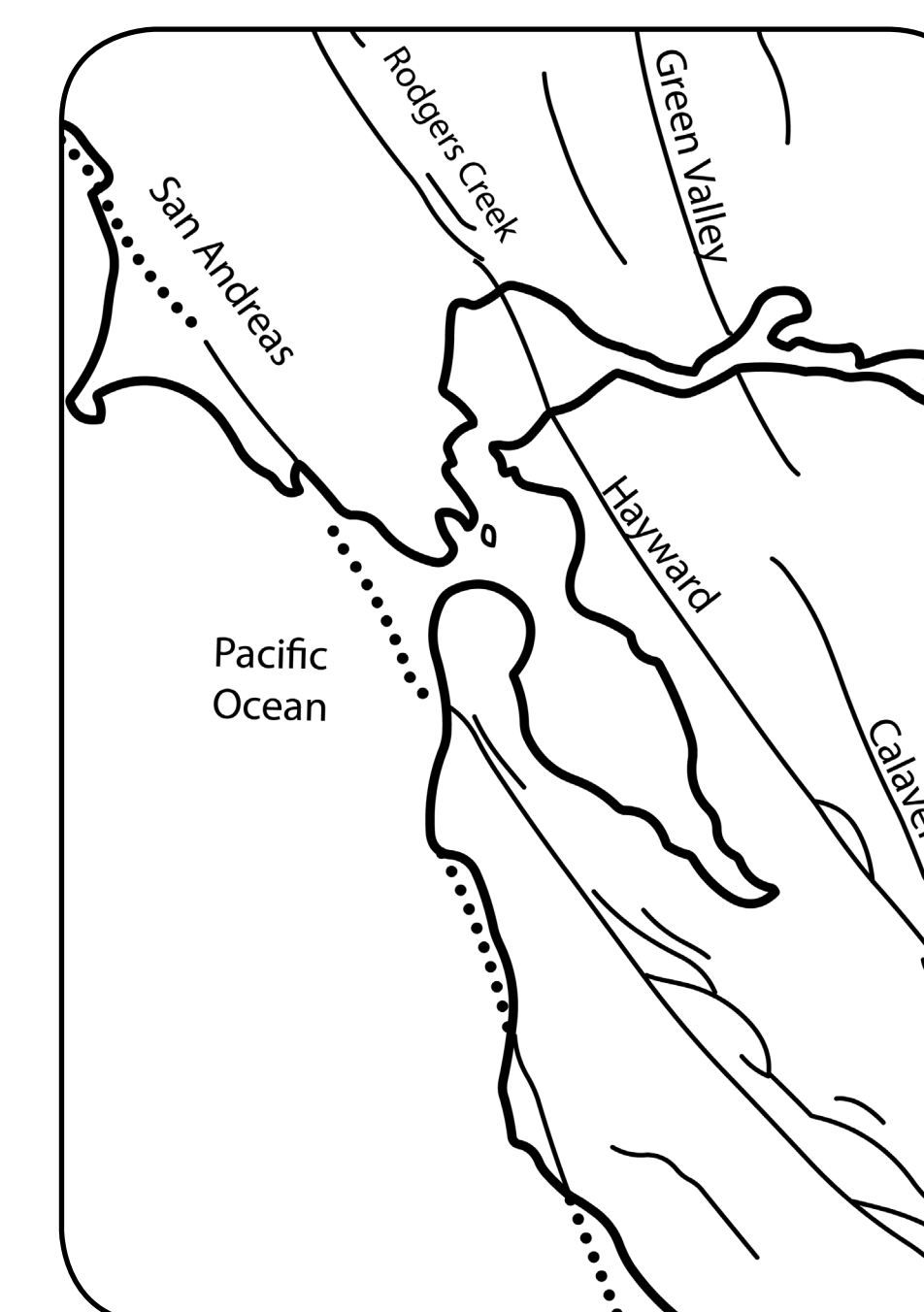


At depth the Hayward Fault merges into the southern part of Calaveras Fault and dips toward the east, uplifting the East Bay hills. Notice that the Hayward Fault has subsidiary faults or offshoots of the main fault.

### Sandstone with Fossils



Rocks of the Briones Formation are the most prominent rocks seen on exposed faces near Mission Peak and were deposited under marine conditions. They are composed of sandstone and many layers contain fossilized clams from the late Miocene Age (5-11 million years ago). Notice the fossilization of shells in the rock.



### Regional Connections

The Hayward Fault connects to the north with the Rogers Creek Fault under the San Pablo Bay and continues to San Jose region where it connects with the Calaveras Fault about 4 km into the earth.

### 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.

