

Pre-1906 Earthquake Facts

Northwestern California: A record of a large tsunami in Japan supported by geologic evidence from the Pacific Northwest indicates a magnitude (M) 9 earthquake occurred along the Cascadia Subduction Zone on January 26, 1700.

San Francisco Bay Area: In the last half of the 1800s, damaging earthquakes (magnitude 6 or greater) occurred in the San Francisco Bay area on average every 4 years; this rate slowed down after the 1906 earthquake. One significant earthquake of this period was a M 7 earthquake in 1868 centered in the East Bay, labeled the "Great San Francisco Earthquake" prior to the 1906 earthquake.

Southern California: In 1857, the M 7.9 Fort Tejon earthquake ruptured nearly 200 miles of the central portion of the San Andreas fault. Although this earthquake is considered to be greater than the 1906 earthquake, it caused little damage because southern California's population was small at the time.

M 7.9 San Francisco Earthquake

1906



M 6.8 Santa Barbara Earthquake

1925



M 6.4 Long Beach Earthquake

1933



M 7.0 Imperial Valley Earthquake

1940



M 7.3 Kern County Earthquake

1952



M 6.6 San Fernando/Sylmar Earthquake

1971



M 6.4 Imperial Valley Earthquake

1979



M 6.4 Coalinga Earthquake

1983



M 6.9 Loma Prieta Earthquake

1989



M 7.3 Landers Earthquake

1992



M 6.7 Northridge Earthquake

1994



M 6.5 San Simeon Earthquake

2003



2006

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Scientists cannot predict earthquakes.

Earthquake movies always seem to show a scientist predicting an earthquake just before it happens. Though we have made great advances in our understanding of and preparedness for earthquakes, we have no way of knowing when exactly they will happen. However, by studying the history of earthquakes in specific areas, scientist can give a long-term PROBABILITY of when a sizeable earthquake might occur. In this respect, experts believe that within the San Francisco Bay area, there is a 62% chance of an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater in the next 30 years.

Photo sources: USGS, U.S. Geological Survey, and Southern California Earthquake Center.