**Mapping from Ridgecrest to Current Schema**

1. intid -> OBJECTID
2. origid -> Station\_ID
3. observer -> Creator
4. obs\_affiliation -> Notes
5. team\_id -> ?
6. team -> ?
7. obs\_position -> ?
8. obs\_date -> CreationDate
9. origin -> Feature\_Origin
10. source -> ?
11. citation -> ?
12. description -> Notes
13. fault\_az\_min -> ?
14. fault\_az\_pref -> Local\_Fault\_Azimuth\_Degrees
15. fault\_az\_max -> ?
16. fault\_dip\_min -> ?
17. fault\_dip\_pref -> Local\_Fault\_Dip
18. fault\_dip\_max ->
19. local\_frac\_az\_min ->
20. local\_frac\_az\_pref ->
21. local\_frac\_az\_max ->
22. rup\_width\_min -> Rupture\_Width\_Min\_m
23. rupture\_width\_pref -> Rupture\_Width\_m
24. rup\_width\_max -> Rupture\_Width\_Max\_m
25. fault\_expression -> Rupture\_Expression
26. scarp\_facing\_direction -> Scarp\_Facing\_Direction
27. striations\_observed ->
28. gouge\_observed ->
29. sense -> Slip\_Sense
30. observed\_feature ->
31. feature\_type ->
32. vector\_length\_min -> Net\_Slip\_Min\_cm
33. vector\_length\_pref -> Net\_Slip\_Preferred\_cm
34. vector\_length\_max -> Net\_Slip\_Max\_cm
35. vect\_plunge\_min ->
36. vect\_plunge\_pref -> Plunge
37. vect\_plunge\_max ->
38. vect\_az\_min ->
39. vect\_az\_pref -> VM\_Slip\_Azimuth
40. vect\_az\_max ->
41. aperture\_min ->
42. aperture\_pref ->
43. aperture\_max ->
44. horiz\_offset\_min -> Horizontal\_Separation\_Min\_cm
45. horiz\_offset\_pref -> Horizontal\_Separation\_cm
46. horiz\_offset\_max -> Horizontal\_Separation\_Max\_cm
47. horiz\_slip\_type -> Fault\_Slip\_Measurement\_Type
48. horiz\_az\_min ->
49. horiz\_az\_pref -> Slip\_Azimuth
50. horiz\_az\_max ->
51. vert\_offset\_min -> Vertical\_Separation\_Min\_cm
52. vert\_offset\_pref -> Vertical\_Separation\_cm
53. vert\_offset\_max -> Vertical\_Separation\_Max\_cm
54. vert\_slip\_type ->
55. heave\_type ->
56. heave\_min -> Heave\_min\_cm
57. heave\_pref -> Heave\_cm
58. heave\_max -> Heave\_max\_cm
59. latitude ->
60. longitude ->
61. orig\_lat ->
62. orig\_lon ->
63. note -> Vector\_Offset\_Feature\_Notes

**Notes:**

* In the context of earthquake seismology, azimuth refers to the direction from an earthquake's epicenter (the point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's origin) to a seismic station that records the event. It is measured as an angle clockwise from the North.
* Minimum azimuth: smallest possible angle measured in this way
* Slip azimuth refers to the direction of movement (slip) of one side of a fault relative to the other during an earthquake, measured as an angle from north
* Rupture width refers to the dimension of the fault that slips during the earthquake, measured perpendicular to the fault line (or the direction of slip). It represents the width of the fault surface that experiences movement during the earthquake, essentially how far the fault breaks vertically in a dip-slip earthquake or down into the earth in a strike-slip earthquake.
* A fault scarp is a step-like landform created when an earthquake causes the ground to shift vertically along a fault line, with one side of the fault uplifted or dropped relative to the other. Essentially, it's the visible "cliff" or "step" at the Earth's surface where the fault rupture occurred.