in a specified area within a specified time window.

in the form (2) using a Dirac delta function:

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \frac{\sigma}{K_L}\delta(t - t_F) \qquad (4)$$

where the stress drop $\sigma =$

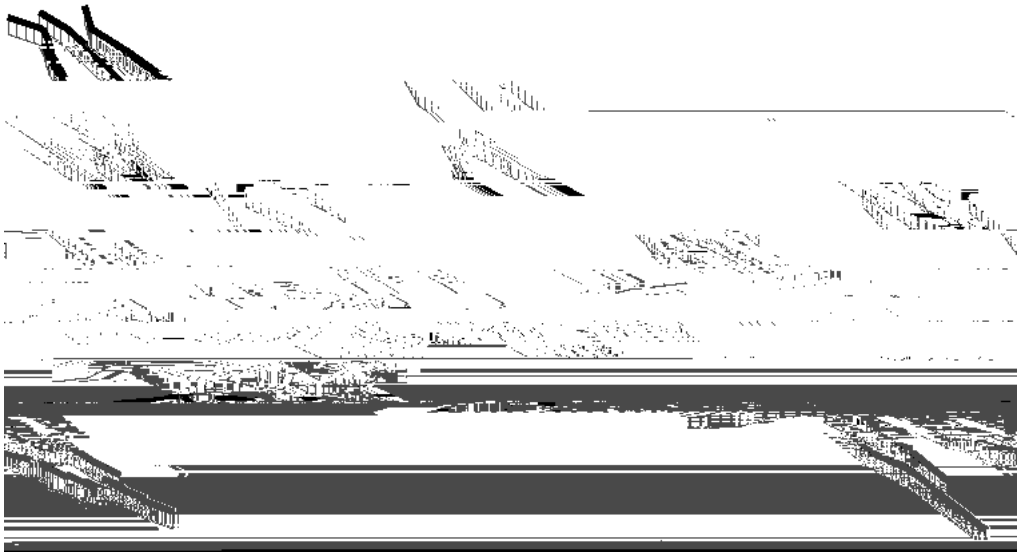

Table 1. (continued).

Fault or Fault System Name	Segment Nos.		Chart Distance (km)		Average Slip Rate (mm/yr)
	Begin	End	Begin	End	
Calico-Hidalgo	537	549	5320.4	5455.5	1 (537) 1.7 (538) 2.6 (539

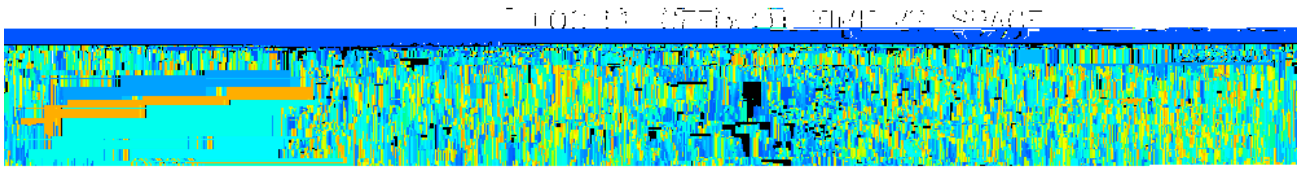

Fig. 2. Plot of Coulomb Failure Function for a time interval of 1000 years for a typical model run for a model of type II, in which all faults cT4tl(TION61.0291 Tf2(y)Tj-5

fornia, Davis, and the University of Indiana (JBR; PBR; AD; GCF).

References

ACES home page, http://quakes.earth.uq.edu.au/ACES/
Earthscope home page, http://www.earthscope.org/
Deng, J. S. and L. R. Sykes, Evolution of the stress field in southern California and triggering of moderate sized earthquaks: A 200-year perspective, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **102**, 9859–9886, 1997.
Freund, L. B., Dynamic Fracture Mechanics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK 1990.
GEM home page, http://geodynamics.jpl.nasa.gov/
Gouyet, J.-F., Physics and Fractal Structures, Springer-V B 1996.
Hashimoto, M., Complexity in the recurrence of large earthquakes in southwest Japan: A simulation with an interacting fault system model, *Earth Planets and Space*, **52**, 249–259, 2001.
Kanninen, M. F. and C. H. Popelar, Adv-2702-270 -1.m0(F)6.1549 -1.1s[(Plan.154li)-232.6(south-)]TJ1.067Eng187d T1e9Ne7d T1e9Y19.9(ork[(9886,)8550(1990.)]TJ