Images from South American Workshop on Paleoseismology, July 1997 coordinated through FUNVISIS, Franck Audemard and ILP Task Group II-5.

1- andesmap.gif. Northern termination of the Andes and the Boconó fault, simplified from Beltrán (1993).Elevated areas in pink, showing that Boconó fault in Mérida Andes is in a restraining bend. The Oca-Ancón fault to north is parallel to plate boundary but carries much less slip rate than does the Boconó fault.

2- BCNO1.jpg. Mosaic of vertical aerial photographs showing a series of glacial moraines, presumably of the last glacial age (isotope stage 2). The moraines are systematically offset right-laterally.

3- BCNO2.jpg. Right-lateral offset (ca. 80-110 m) of left-lateral moraine and incising stream, forming a shutter ridge. Photo by Daniela Pantosti, Istituto Nazionale di Geologia e Volcanologia.

4- BCNO3.jpg. Faulted ridge of a lateral moraine. The Boconó fault cuts through the lowest part of the ridge behind the house. Two strands of subsidiary normal faults offset the moraine slope. Prepared by Michael Machette, USGS.

5- BCN06.jpg. Mosaic of vertical aerial photographs showing the northern and southern strand of the Boconó fault in the west of Lake Mucubaji in the lower right corner.

6- BCN04.jpg. West of Lake Mucubaji, the southern strand of the fault offsets glacial moraines. The fault runs right above the road. The lower end of a lateral moraine that comes down diagonally from the upper left corner of the photograph is offset right-laterally. Prepared by Daniela Pantosti, Istituto Nazionale di Geologia e Volcanologia.

7- BCNO5.jpg. A sag pond and offset ridge of lateral moraine. The road and the pressure ridge are identical in photo 4. Trench photos and maps prepared by Koji Okumura, Hiroshima National University.

8- BCNO9.jpg. The trench site viewed from north. The trench was excavated across the sag pond and shutter ridge, on which the participants are making hot discussion on where to dig.

9- Bcntopol.gif. Detailed topographic map of the trench site prepared through EDM survey. Trench location is outlined in yellow.

10- BCNgeol.gif. Preliminary geologic map of the trench site . Trench crossed two active traces of the fault, which has a pronounced left-stepping *en echelon* pattern associated with dextral strike-slip motion. Shutter ridges and peat-laden sag ponds are common along this reach of the fault. Patterns: 1, trench; 2 active alluvial channel deposits; 3, sag ponds (peats); 4, fan and older channel alluvium; 5, bedrock; 6, fault showing slip direction. Contour interval is 0.5 m. Triangle shows EDM base station for surveying (arbitrary elevation of 100.00 m).

11- BCN11.jpg. Clear high-angle fault was exposed in the middle of the trench. The soft dark sediments in the sag were too soft to be stable with vertical wall of American-style trench. Japanese technology of inclined wall trenching did a good job for the east wall, although that made logging a little complicated.

12- BCNlogs1.gif. Logs of both trench walls.  A. rooted loose brown soil, black at the base to the north especially in correspondence with the sag pond.  UNITS SOUTH OF FAULT ZONE  B: B1: organic sand and clay, locally soil infiltrated;  B2. organic silty clay, oxidized at the contact with A;  C: scarp-derived colluvium, angular centimetric fragments mainly from O in a sandy to silty matrix, intensely sheared in the fault zone;  K1. poorly sorted angular gravel in sandy ocraceus matrix, alluvial channel?  K2. oxidized silty clay with local lenses of gravel;  K3. Matrix-rich, angular gravel, oxidized;  H1. gray clay with sparse bedrock fragments;  H2. gray pebbly sandy gravel; N. plastic gray-green clay with sparse bedrock fragments (same as H1-H2?), organics infiltrated along the fault planes;  O. metamorphic bedrock. UNITS NORTH OF FAULT ZONE  B: T1 and T2. Clay-rich dark brown peat;  T3. pebbly peat mottled with brown clay in the fault zone;  M. dark brown peat mixed with fragments from bedrock,  K1-K2, and H1-H2; G1. coarse gravel in organic sandy matrix;  G2. Poorly-sorted brown gravel in granular sandy matrix;  F1. green angular poorly sorted gravel with a 5-10 cm-thick silty layer on top;  F2. green silty clay. Black triangles locate the samples collected for radiocarbon dating, rectangle locates sampling for thermoluminescence.  Colored dotted lines locates possible event horizons.