

Liquefaction in Whakatane: Ground truthing Geotechnical Testing with Paleo-liquefaction Investigations



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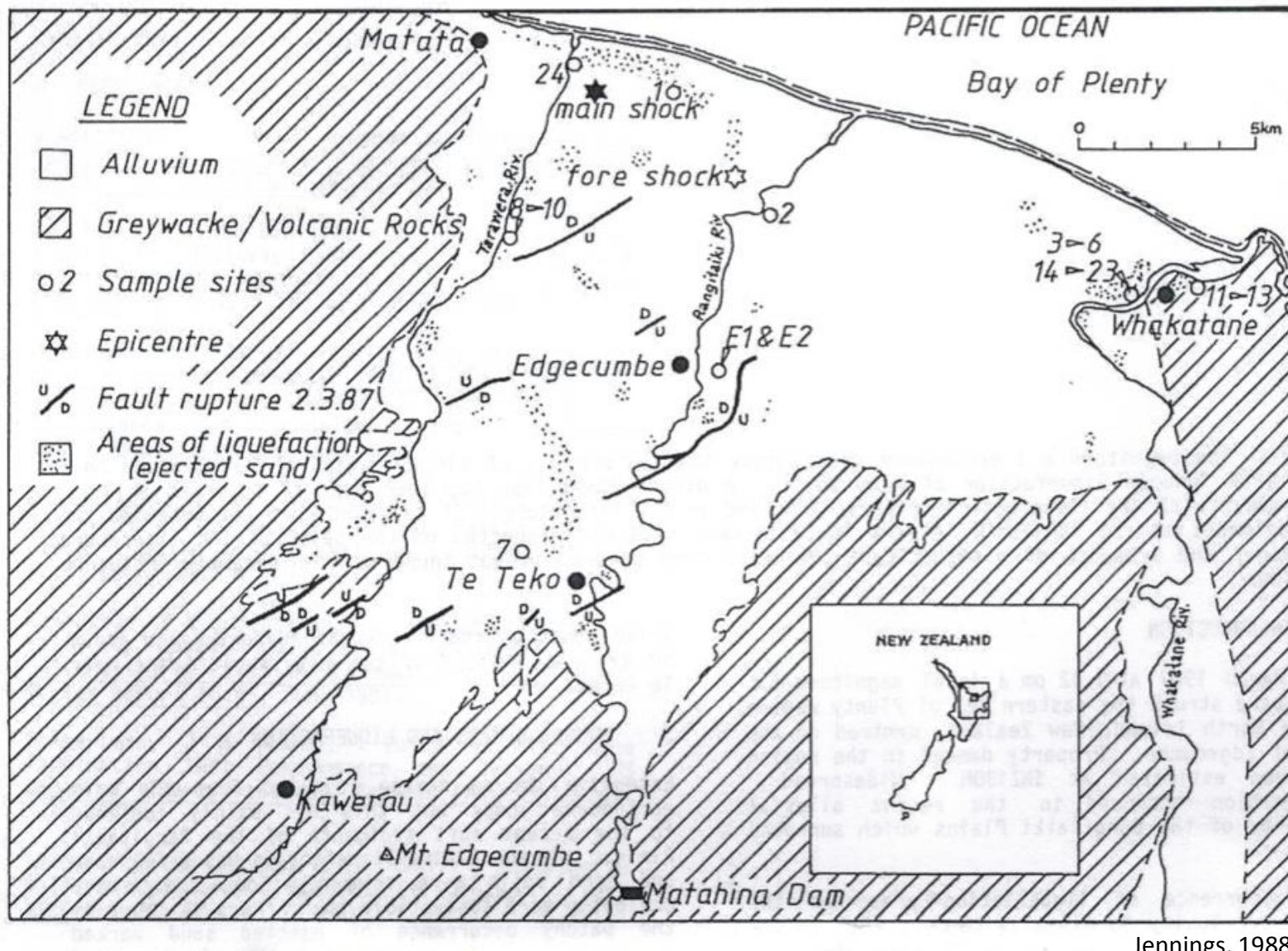
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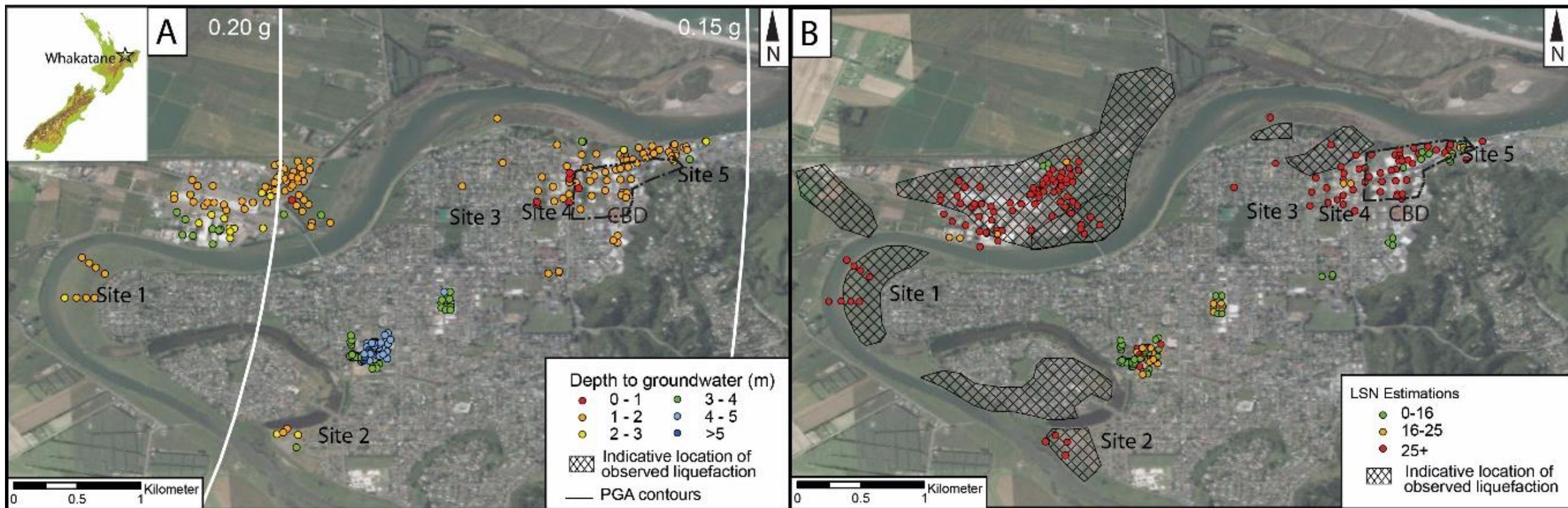
The 1987 Edgecumbe earthquake



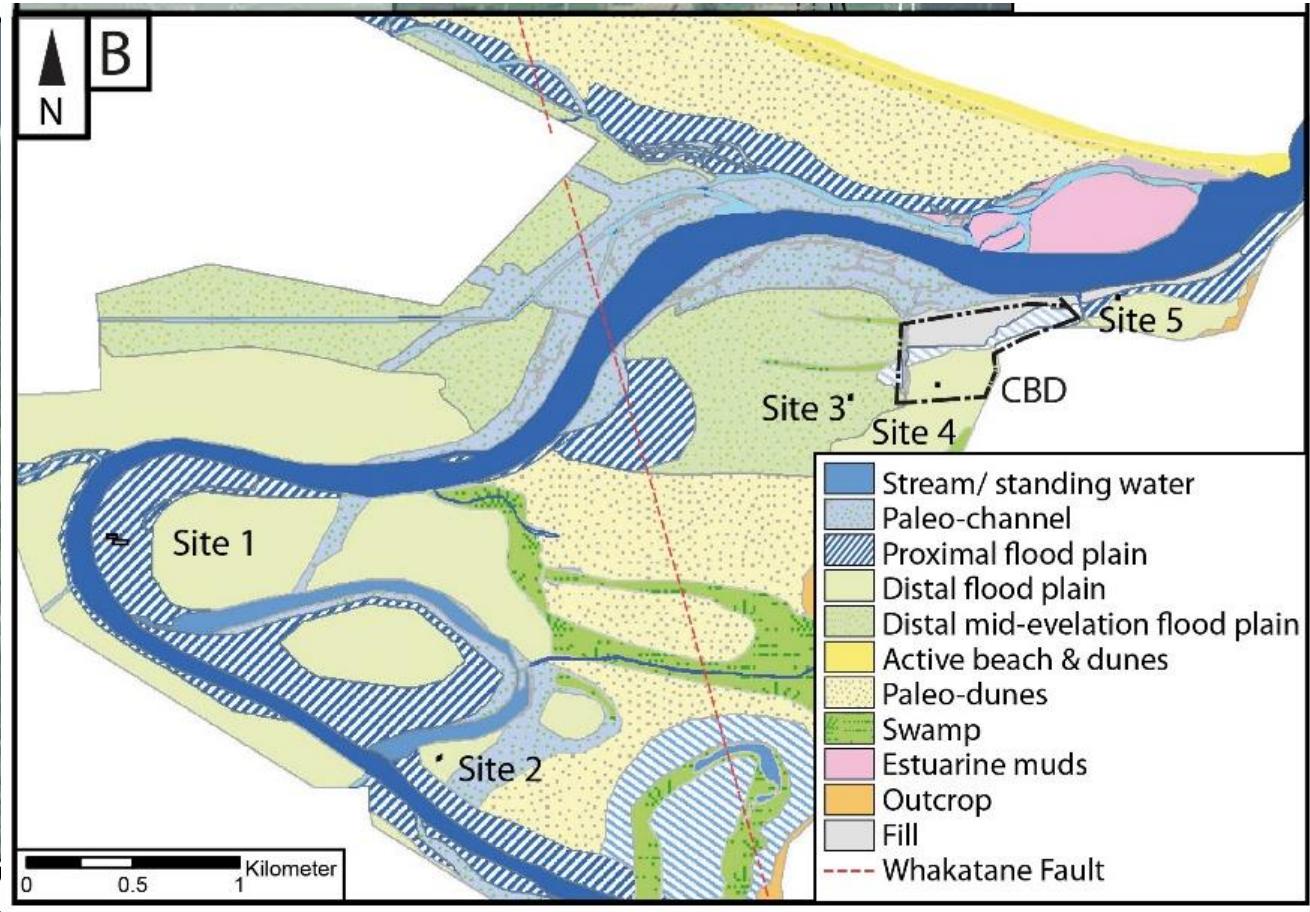
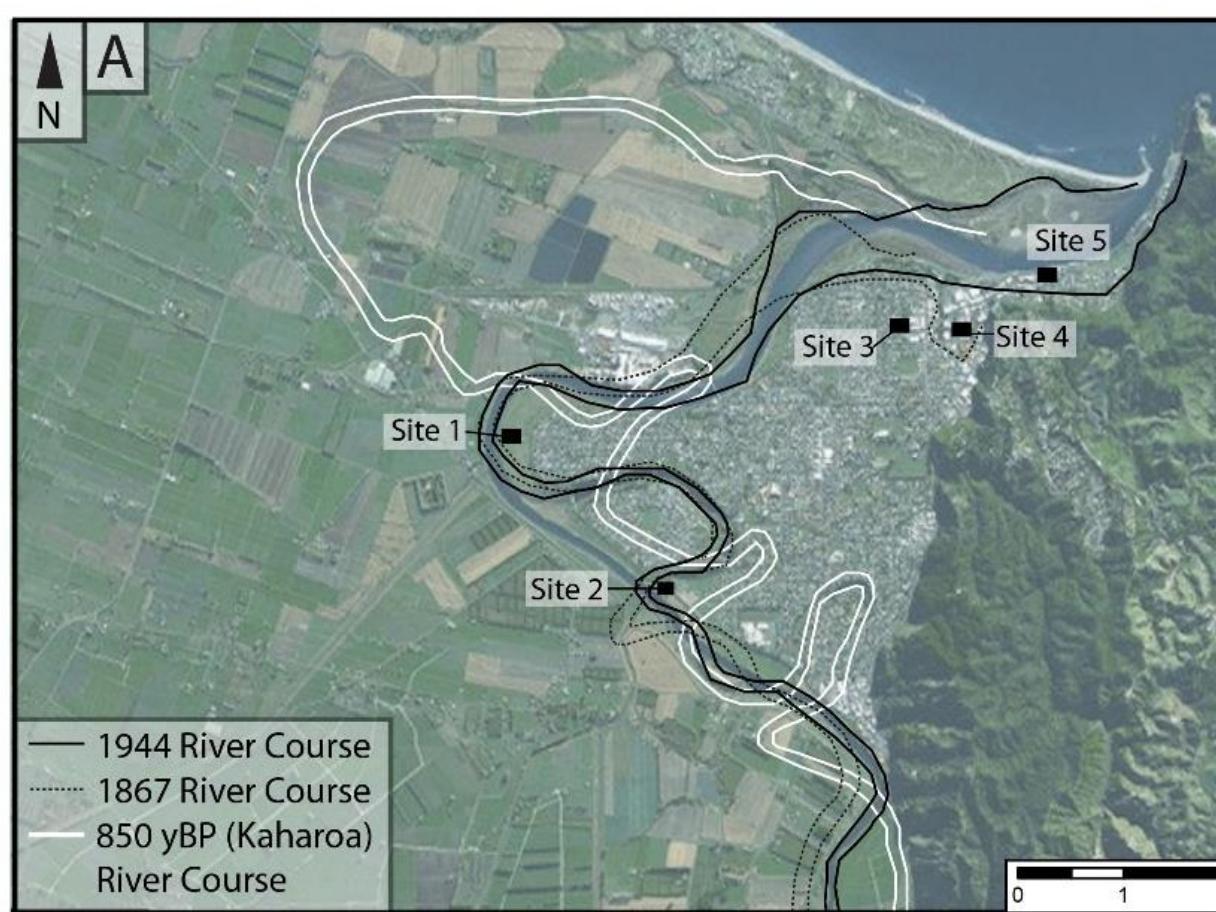
- MM 9; M_L 6.1, M_W 6.5, M_S 6.6
- Localised liquefaction and lateral spreading across the Rangitaki Plains in the Bay of Plenty
- Severe damage to infrastructure and lifelines, including \$NZ 10 million worth of damage to flood control and drainage schemes

Figure 1 : Map of Epicentre Locations, Fault Traces and Areas of Liquefaction

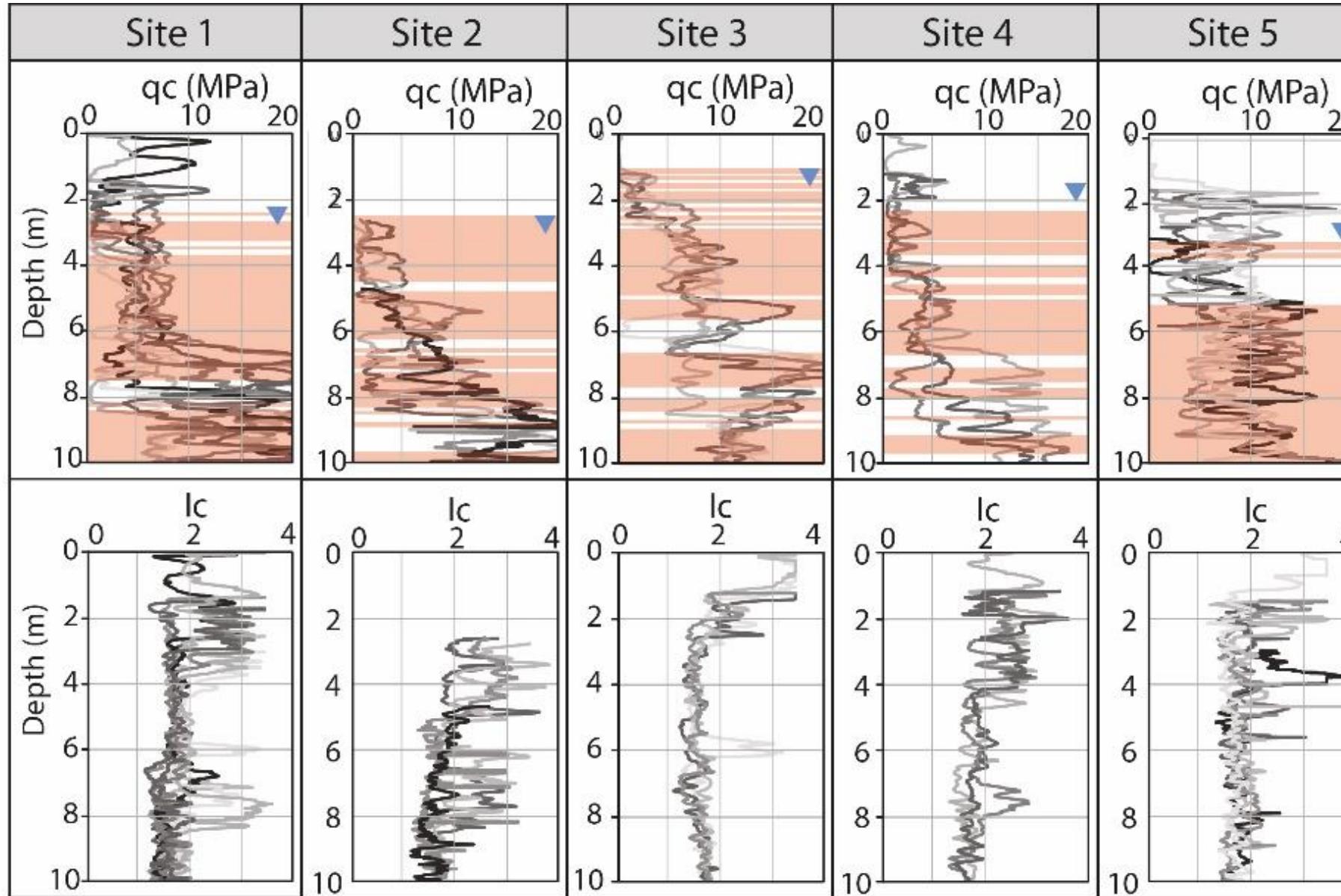
Predicted and observed liquefaction in Whakatane



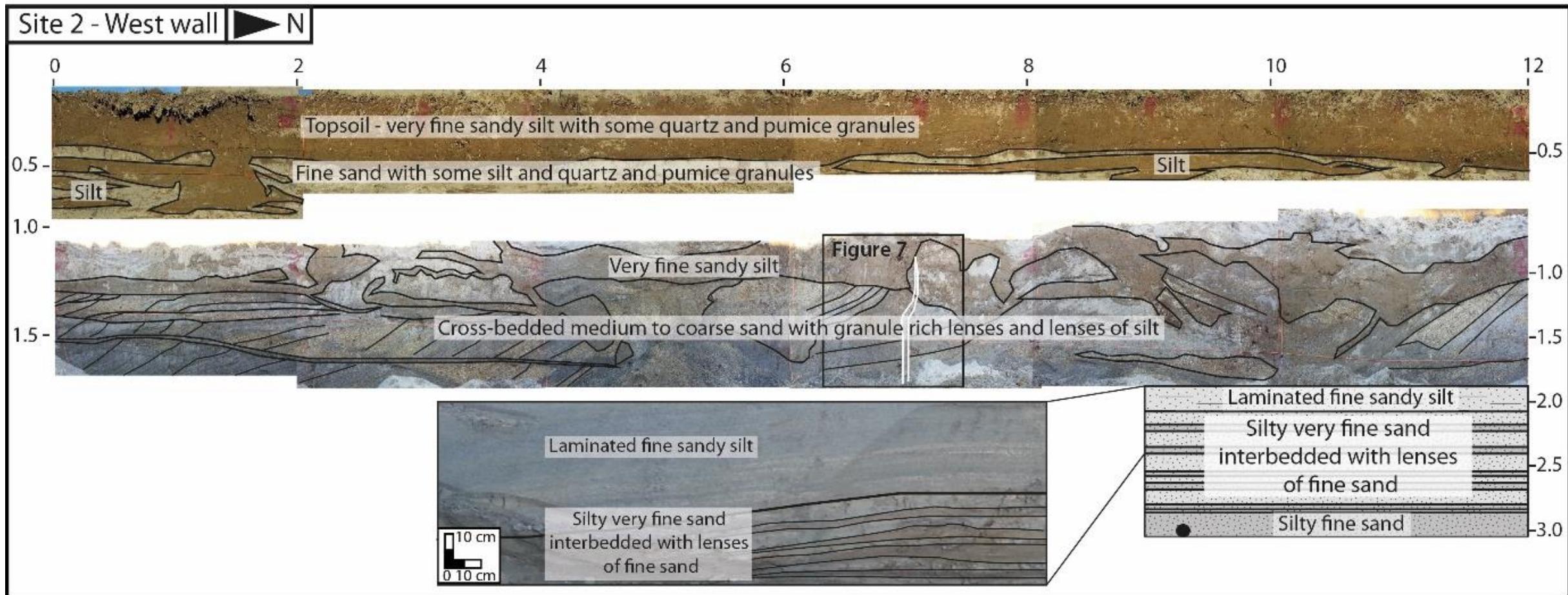
Geomorphic setting of Whakatane



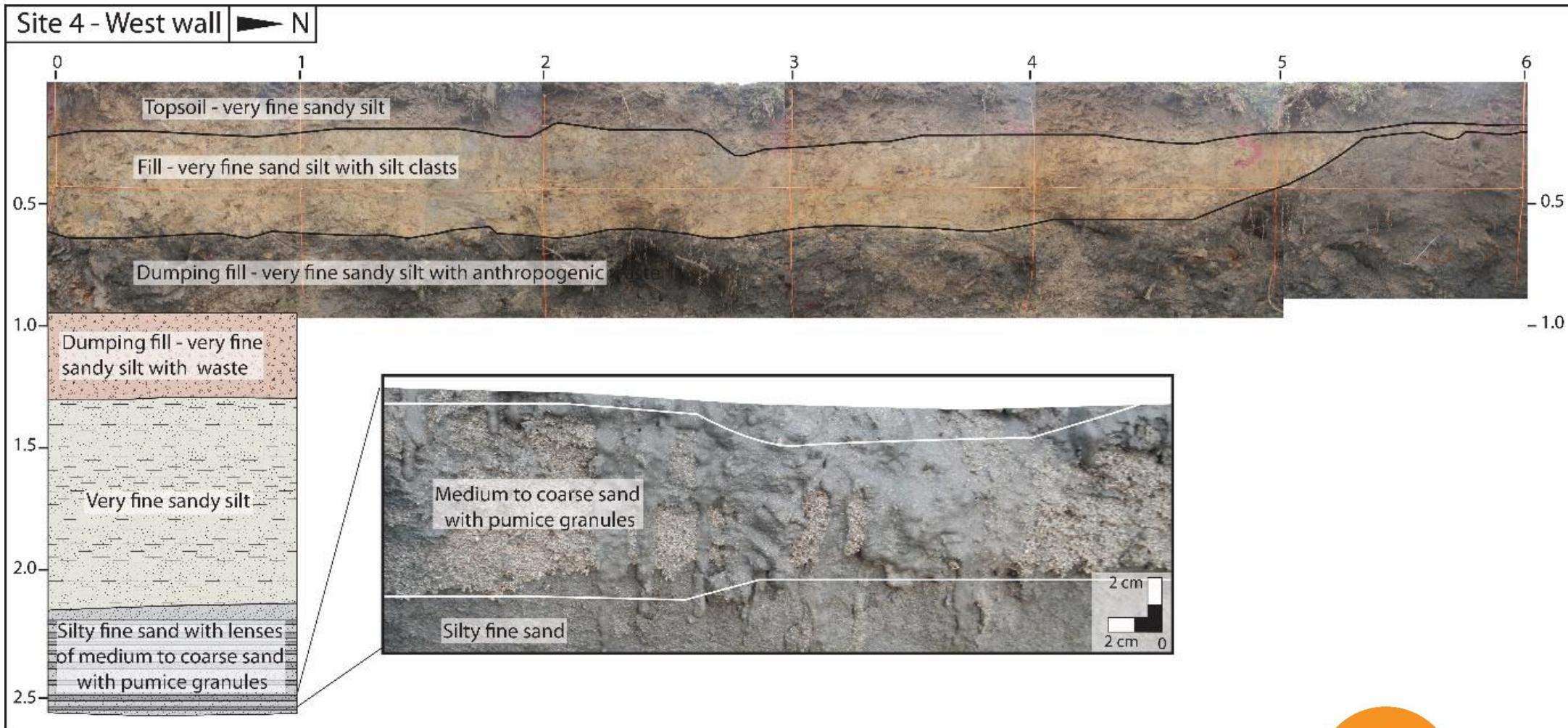
Sub-surface characteristics of liquefaction and non-liquefaction sites



Trenching at liquefaction sites in Whakatane

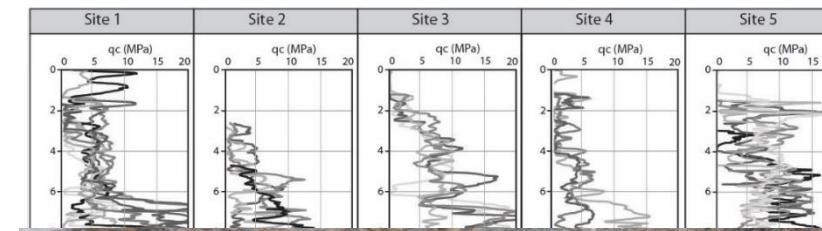


Trenching at non-liquefaction sites in Whakatane

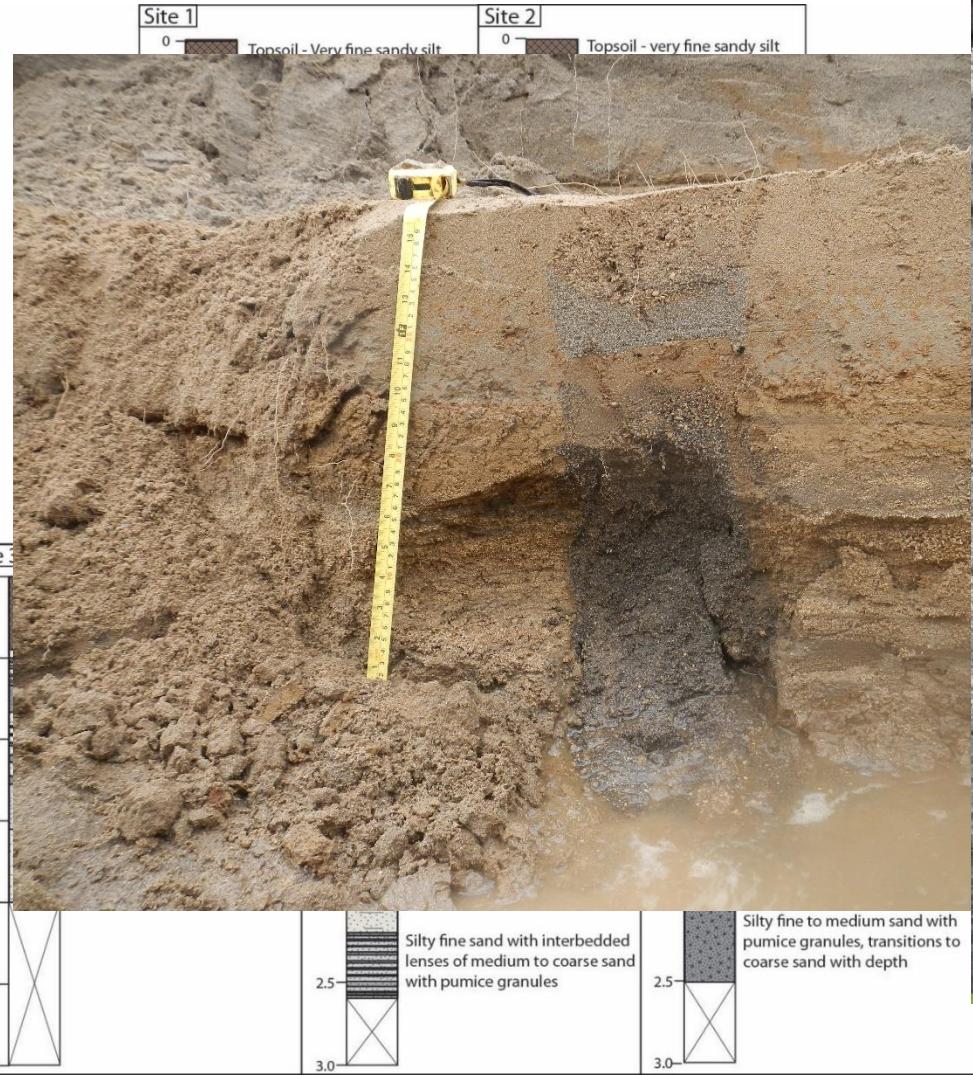


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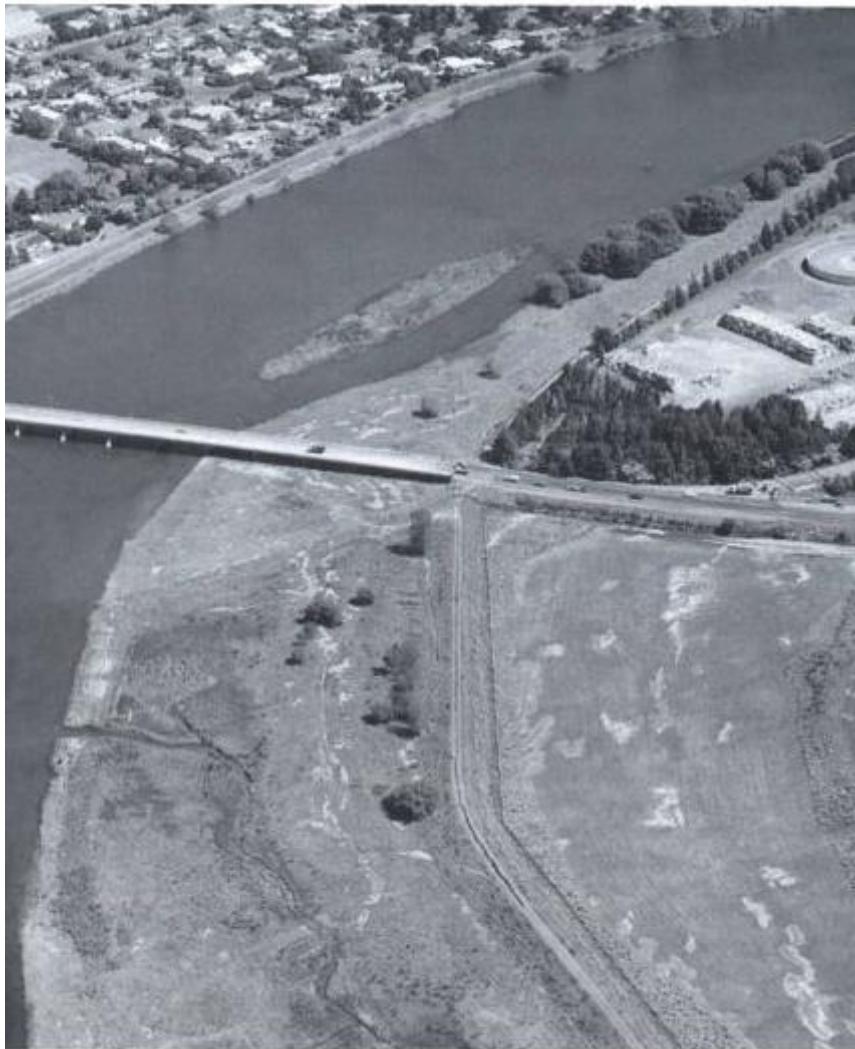
Variability in the subsurface sediments



- Potentially liquefiable sediment at Sites 1&2 composed of fine sand and silt



Project Outcomes, Further work, and Conclusions



- Current methods show inconsistencies between predicted and observed liquefaction
 - Potential applications of paleo-liquefaction
- **Project Outcomes**
 - Characterize the liquefaction susceptibility of Whakatane
 - Assist in the assessment of earthquake prone buildings
 - Inform future land-use development decisions
- **Further work**
 - Grainsize analysis of samples from trenches
 - Detailed geotechnical and laboratory characterization of subsurface sediments
 - Examine influence of pumice granules