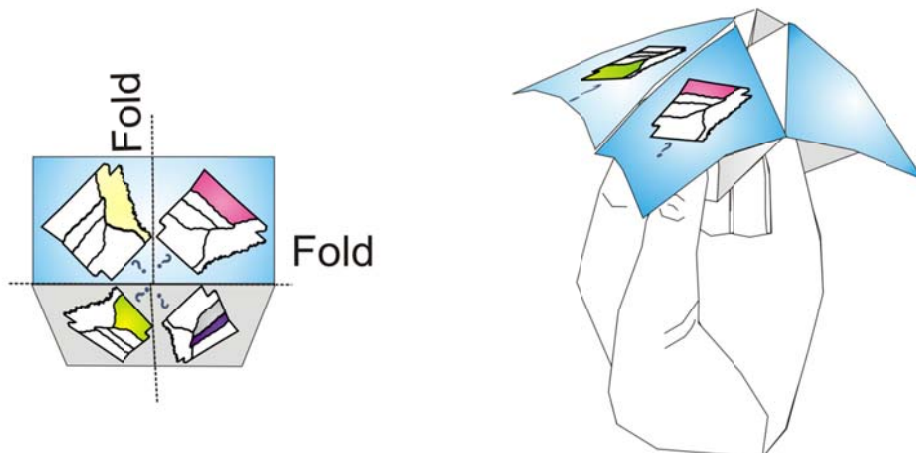
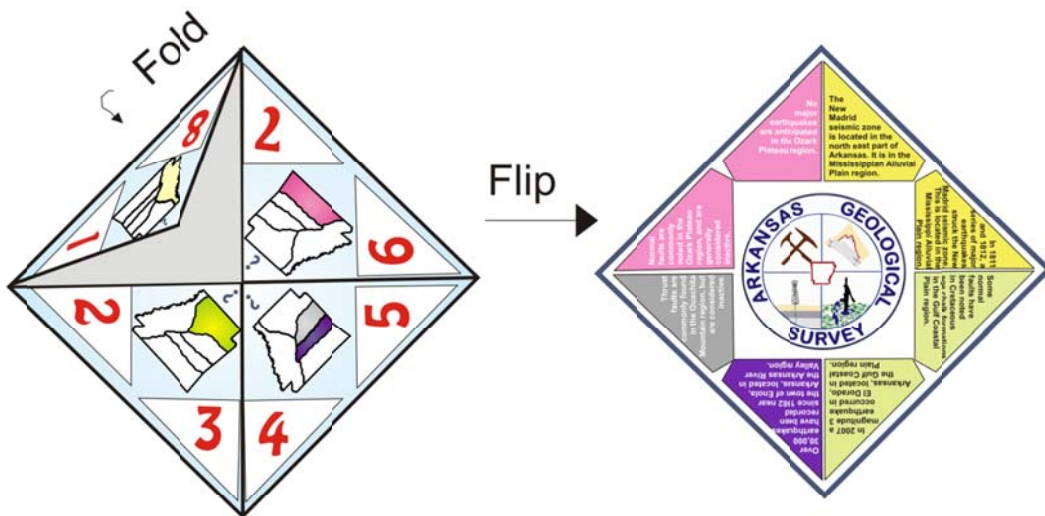


Earthquake Fact-Finder: Activity for kids

Objective: To discover Arkansas earthquake facts. (3rd grade and up).

Folding Directions: Cut out the earthquake fact-finder along the dotted line.

Fold the corners outward along the thick blue line. Fold the corner inwards along the square containing the Arkansas Geological Survey emblem. Fold the final square into fourths. Open carefully so that the images of Arkansas are facing upward and numbers are on the inside.



Instructions: One student holds the fact-finder open and asks a second student to choose a number displayed inside. The first student opens and closes the fact-finder the same number of times to "shuffle" the facts. Next, the second student picks a number and the first student opens the flap to read the earthquake fact hidden beneath. Once the fact is read, close the fact finder. Finally, ask the second student to correctly identify the physiographic region pictured on the outside flaps for which the earthquake fact pertains. Repeat and take turns.

The fact-finder card is a diamond-shaped card with a central circular logo for the Arkansas Geological Survey. The logo features a hammer and pickaxe, a map of Arkansas, and the text "ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY". Surrounding the logo are eight numbered flaps (1-8) with earthquake facts and regional maps. The flaps are arranged in a diamond pattern: 1 (bottom), 2 (left), 3 (right), 4 (top), 5 (left), 6 (right), 7 (top), and 8 (bottom).

Flap 1: In 1811, a series of major earthquakes struck the New Madrid seismic zone. This is located in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain region.

Flap 2: Some normal faults have been noted in Cretaceous age chalk formations in the Gulf Coastal Plain region.

Flap 3: In 2007 a magnitude 3 earthquake occurred in El Dorado, Arkansas, located in the Gulf Coastal Plain region.

Flap 4: Over 30,000 earthquakes have been recorded since 1982 near the town of Enola, Arkansas, located in the Arkansas River Valley region.

Flap 5: Thrust faults are commonly found in the Ouachita Mountain region, but are considered inactive.

Flap 6: Normal faults are commonly noted in the Ozark Plateau region, and are generally considered inactive.

Flap 7: No major earthquakes are anticipated in the Ozark Plateau region.

Flap 8: The New Madrid seismic zone is located in the north east part of Arkansas. It is in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain region.

The regional maps on the outside flaps are:

- Flap 1: Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- Flap 2: Gulf Coastal Plain
- Flap 3: Gulf Coastal Plain
- Flap 4: Arkansas River Valley
- Flap 5: Ouachita Mountains
- Flap 6: Ozark Plateau
- Flap 7: Ozark Plateau
- Flap 8: Mississippi Alluvial Plain