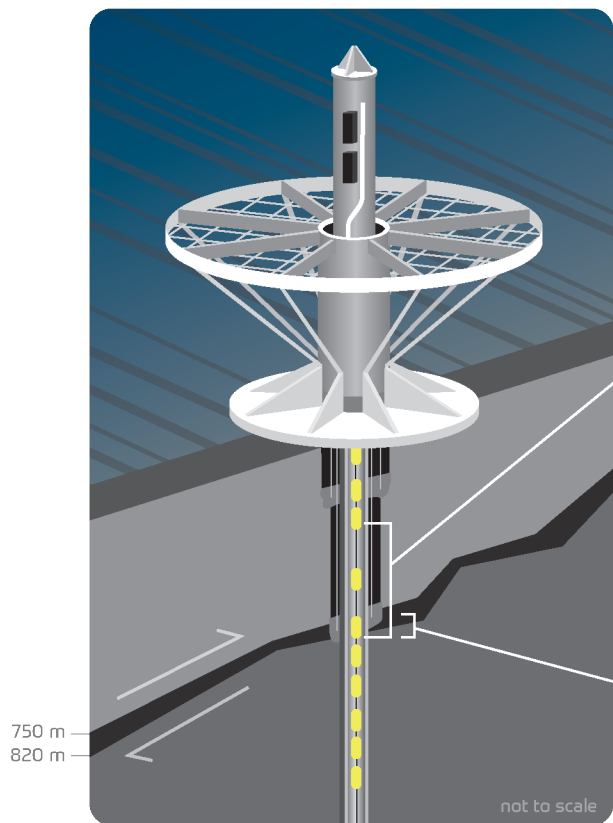
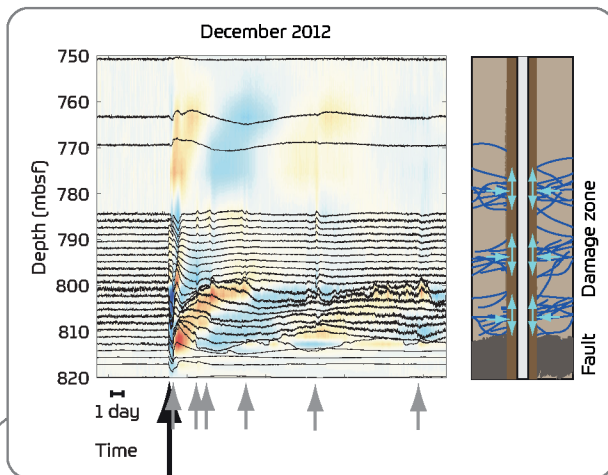


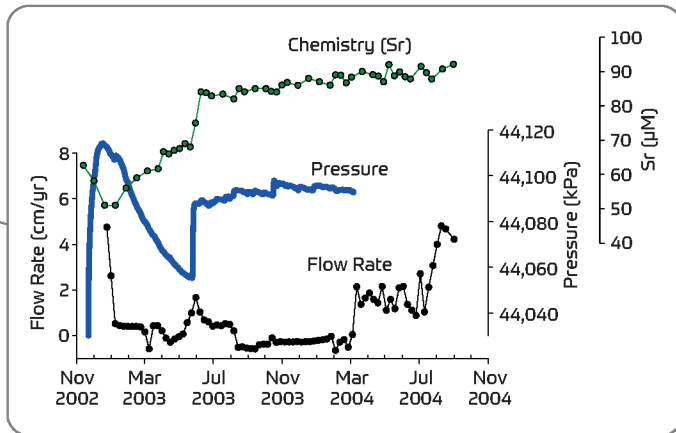
(a) Subseafloor Observatory



(b) Borehole Temperature



(c) Pressure, Fluid Flow Rate, and Strontium Chemistry



Subseafloor observatories installed by scientific ocean drilling (e.g., panel a) permit characterization of in situ conditions and their temporal changes before, during, and after slip events. Observatories have noted changes in borehole (b) temperature and (c) formation pressure, fluid flow rate, and strontium chemistry during earthquakes and other slip events. Sources: Fulton and Brodsky (2016), <https://doi.org/10.1130/G38034.1>; Solomon et al. (2009), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2009.03.022>