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Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States

As of January 12, 2017, the USGS maintains a limited number of metadata fields that characterize the Quaternary faults and folds of the United States. For the most up-to-date information, please refer to the interactive fault map.

Cockeyed Ridge-Papoose Lake fault (Class A) No. 1053

Last Review Date: 1998-02-04

citation for this record: **Anderson, R.E., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1053, Cockeyed Ridge-Papoose Lake fault, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, https://earthquakes.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults, accessed 12/14/2020 02:19 PM.**

Synopsis	Fault is one of several that forms a localized north-northwest structural grain in the Halfpint Range area. Its Quaternary history is not well known or well established. It is based on photogeologic interpretation of weakly expressed scarps or lineaments. Reliable estimates of recurrence and slip rate are not possible.
Name comments	Name applied by Piety (1995 #915) to discontinuous faults with varied displacement direction located directly east of the Nevada Test Site along the east margin of the northern Halfpint Range (along the northeastern side of Cockeyed Ridge and along the eastern sides of unnamed ridges west of Papoose Lake). **Fault ID:** Referred to as CRPL by Piety (1995 #915).

County(s) and State(s)	NYE COUNTY, NEVADA LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Traces compiled by Reheis (1992 #1604) at 1:100,000 from aerial photos at 1:60,000 and 1:80,000.
Geologic setting	The fault appears to be part of a system of north-northwest-striking faults in and near the Halfpint Range. Part of the fault cuts bedrock along the east margin of Cockeyed Ridge (Cornwall, 1972 #1482). That part is down to the east whereas its extension to the north-northwest into Emigrant Valley is down to the west (Reheis, 1992 #1604). The fault is parallel to the trend of the Halfpint Range and its internal faults, which are also both down to the east and down to the west.
Length (km)	21 km.
Average strike	N14°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Shown as a normal fault by Cornwall (1972 #1482).
Dip Direction	E; W
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Most of fault trace is shown by Reheis (1992 #1604) as weakly expressed lineaments or scarps on surfaces of Quaternary deposits. A short trace (about 1.5 km) along the east side of Cockeyed Ridge is shown (Reheis, 1992 #1604) as a fault that is in Tertiary deposits, and Cornwall (1972 #1482) shows most of the fault in bedrock, but no descriptions of bedrock scarps are available.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary
Historic	

earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Although timing of most recent event is not well constrained, a Quaternary time is suspected based on photogeologic mapping by Reheis (1992 #1604).
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* No reliable estimate can be made; low value is inferred from knowledge of slip rates on other Pleistocene faults in the Basin and Range.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 R. Ernest Anderson, U.S. Geological Survey, Emeritus
References	#1482 Cornwall, H.R., 1972, Geology and mineral deposits of southern Nye County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 77, 49 p., 1 pl., scale 1:250,000. #915 Piety, L.A., 1995, Compilation of known and suspected Quaternary faults within 100 km of Yucca Mountain, Nevada and California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-112, 404 p., 2 pls., scale 1:250,000. #1604 Reheis, M.C., 1992, Aerial photographic interpretation of lineaments and faults in late Cenozoic deposits in the Cactus Flat and Pahute Mesa 1:100,000 quadrangles and the western parts of the Timpahute Range, Pahranagat Range, Indian Springs, and Las Vegas 1:100,000 quadrangles, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 92-193, 14 p., 3 pls., scale 1:100,000.