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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.

unnamed fault zone (Class A) No. 1215

Last Review Date: 2000-10-24

citation for this record: **Redsteer, M.H., compiler, 2000, Fault number 1215, unnamed fault zone, 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 02:17 PM.**

Synopsis	The fault zone consists of northeast- and north-south trending, down-to-the-west faults that juxtapose bedrock against Quaternary alluvium. The chronology and amounts of offset are poorly documented for this fault zone. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping is the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	This unnamed set of faults is mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480) on the western flank of a small mountain block that divides the southernmost Newark Valley from Railroad Valley. They are west of a similar group of faults [1216] that lie on the eastern flank of the same small, unnamed mountain block.
County(s) and State(s)	WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic	

Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480). Mapping based on photogeologic analysis of primarily 1:24,000-scale color aerial photography supplemented with 1:60,000-scale black-and-white aerial photography, transferred by inspection to 1:62,500-scale topographic maps and photographically reduced and directly transferred to 1:250,000-scale topographic maps, and subsequent mapping by photogeologic analysis of 1:58,000-nominal-scale color-infrared photography transferred directly to 1:100,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps enlarged to scale of the photographs.
Geologic setting	This fault zone is located in the southeastern end of the Newark Valley, between the White Pine Range to the east and the Pancake Range to the west.
Length (km)	15 km.
Average strike	N22°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	W
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The location of the fault is expressed by the linear morphology of the mountain and ridges adjacent to it. Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480) show the faults as juxtaposing bedrock against Quaternary alluvium, although no fault scarps in surficial materials have been noticed.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary, based on analysis of aerial photography (Dohrenwend and others, 1992 #2480).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

prehistoric deformation	*Comments:* Based on analysis of aerial photography (Dohrenwend and others, 1992 #2480).
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Low slip-rate category is assigned on the basis of poor geomorphic preservation and relative inactivity of similar distributed faults in the Basin and Range province.
Date and Compiler(s)	2000 Margaret Hisa Redsteer, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#2480 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., and Moring, B.C., 1992, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Ely 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2181, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.