

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 <u>interactive fault map</u>.

unnamed fault east of Pognip Ridge (Class A) No. 1218

Last Review Date: 2000-10-24

citation for this record: Redsteer, M.H., compiler, 2000, Fault number 1218, unnamed fault east of Pognip Ridge, 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	This fault is defined by the linear series of scarps and/or
	prominent topographic lineaments on Tertiary rock on the east
	side of Pognip Ridge. Although the fault forms a zone that
	extends approximately 15 km from the northern end of McEllen
	Canyon, south to Cathedral Canyon, only the northernmost part is
	included herein. Most of the fault consists of prominent
	topographic lineaments on Tertiary rock with unproven
	Quaternary displacement. The only fault included is one of the
	northeast flank of Pognip Ridge that juxtaposes bedrock against
	Quaternary alluvium. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping is
	the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of
	scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name	Refers to a short unnamed fault mapped by Dohrenwend and

comments	others (1992 #2480) on the eastern side of Pognip Ridge.
County(s) and State(s)	WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
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 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 unnamed fault is located within the White Pine Range.
Length (km)	2 km.
Average strike	N51°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	SE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	This fault is comprised of well-defined series of lineations expressed topographically by the steep linear front on the east side of Pognip Ridge. Most of lineaments are on Tertiary rock with unproven Quaternary displacement. The only fault included is one of the northeast flank of Pognip Ridge that juxtaposes bedrock against Quaternary alluvium.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Tertiary and Quaternary. Only the part of the fault on of the northeast flank of Pognip Ridge that juxtaposes bedrock against Quaternary alluvium is shown on the map.

Historic earthquake	
prehistoric	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) Comments: Dohrenwend and others (1992 #2480) considered the last fault movement to be of Quaternary age.
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, lack of fault scarps, 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.

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