

# 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 west of Calico Mountains (Class A) No. 1526

Last Review Date: 1999-01-27

*citation for this record:* Adams, K., and Sawyer, T.L., compilers, 1999, Fault number 1526, unnamed fault west of Calico Mountains, 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 02:50 PM.

<b>Synopsis</b>	This north-striking fault bounds west side of the southern Calico Mountains and extends from near Antelope Pass north to southwest of Capitol Peak. The fault is expressed as an abrupt and well-defined west-facing escarpment and juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the fault is the source of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
<b>Name comments</b>	Refers to a fault on west side of the southern Calico Mountains mapped by Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284).
<b>County(s) and State(s)</b>	HUMBOLDT COUNTY, NEVADA
<b>Physiographic</b>	

<b>Topographic province(s)</b>	BASIN AND RANGE
<b>Reliability of location</b>	<p>Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Fault location is based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284) which was produced by 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.</p>
<b>Geologic setting</b>	This north-striking fault bounds west side of the southern Calico Mountains and extends from near Antelope Pass north to southwest of Capitol Peak (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284).
<b>Length (km)</b>	11 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N14°W
<b>Sense of movement</b>	<p>Normal</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.</p>
<b>Dip Direction</b>	W
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	The fault is expressed as an abrupt and well-defined west-facing escarpment and juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock (Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284).
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	Quaternary and Tertiary. The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against Tertiary bedrock (Willden, 1964 #3002; Dohrenwend and Moring, 1991 #284).
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric deformation</b>	<p>undifferentiated Quaternary (&lt;1.6 Ma)</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Although timing of most recent event is not well constrained, a Quaternary time is suggested based on reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of Dohrenwend and Moring (1991 #284).</p>

<b>Recurrence interval</b>	
<b>Slip-rate category</b>	Less than 0.2 mm/yr  <i>Comments: A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.</i>
<b>Date and Compiler(s)</b>	1999 Kenneth Adams, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
<b>References</b>	#284 Dohrenwend, J.C., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the McDermitt 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2177, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.  #3002 Willden, R., 1964, Geology and mineral deposits of Humboldt County, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 59, 154 p., scale 1:250,000.

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