

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 zone in southwestern Jarbridge Mountains (Class A) No. 1567

Last Review Date: 1998-10-13

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., and Oswald, J.A., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1567, unnamed fault zone in southwestern Jarbridge 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 02:36 PM.

Synopsis	Discontinuous group of parallel, range-front faults that bound west side of southwestern foothills of the Jarbridge Mountains. The fault zone extends from east of Stag Mountain northward to south of Copper Basin. The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock along locally abrupt, well-defined range-front. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of fault related features is the source of data.
	Refers to faults mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) in the southwestern foothills of the Jarbridge Mountains from Copper Basin south to about 8 km southeast of Stag Mountain.
County(s) and State(s)	ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic	BASIN AND RANGE

province(s)	COLUMBIA PLATEAU	
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.	
	Comments: Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290); 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	Discontinuous group of parallel, range-front normal faults that bound west side of southwestern foothills of the Jarbridge Mountains. The fault zone extends from east of Stag Mountain northward to south of Copper Basin (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).	
Length (km)	34 km.	
Average strike	N8°W	
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.	
Dip Direction	W; E	
Paleoseismology studies		
Geomorphic expression	The range-front faults bound the locally abrupt, well-defined from of the foothills and juxtapose Quaternary alluvium against bedrock (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary. The fault displaces alluvium interpreted from photogeologic mapping to be Quaternary in age (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).	
Historic earthquake		
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) Comments: Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290; 1996 #2846) suggested a Quaternary time based on reconnaissance	

	photogeologic studies.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr Comments: A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. John A. Oswald, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#290 Dohrenwend, J.C., McKittrick, M.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Wells 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2184, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.
	#2846 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., Menges, C.M., Moring, B.C., and McKittrick, M.A., 1996, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young (Quaternary and late Tertiary) faults in Nevada, <i>in</i> Singer, D.A., ed., Analysis of Nevada's metal-bearing mineral resources: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Open-File Report 96-2, 1 pl., scale 1:1,000,000.

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