

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 southwest of Wilkins (Class A) No. 1580

Last Review Date: 1998-10-06

citation for this record: Oswald, J.A., and Sawyer, T.L., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1580, unnamed fault southwest of Wilkins, 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	This short, down-to-the-east, normal fault bounds east front of unnamed low hills 5 km southwest of Wilkins. The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock along the locally abrupt and well-defined range front. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of fault related features is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been conducted along the fault.
	Refers to a fault mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) bounding east front of unnamed low hills 5 km southwest of Wilkins.
County(s) and State(s)	ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA
Dhysiographic	

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 (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	This very short, down-to-the-east, normal fault bounds east front of unnamed low hills 5 km southwest of Wilkins (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).				
Length (km)	3 km.				
Average strike	N23°W				
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography.				
Dip Direction	NE				
Paleoseismology studies					
Geomorphic expression					
surficial					
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) suspected a Quaternary time based on reconnaissance photogeologic studies.				

Recurrence interval					
Slip-rate	Less than 0.2 mm/yr				
category					
	Comments: A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of				
	slip rates estimated for other faults in the region.				
Date and	1998				
Compiler(s)	John A. Oswald, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.				
	Thomas L. Sawyer, 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,				
	map of young (Quaternary and late Tertiary) faults in Nevada, in				
	Report 96-2, 1 pl., scale 1:1,000,000.				
	#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				

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