

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 in Dead Camel Mountain (Class A) No. 1674

Last Review Date: 1999-06-22

citation for this record: Adams, K., and Sawyer, T.L., compilers, 1999, Fault number 1674, unnamed fault zone in Dead Camel Mountain, 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 02:25 PM.

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| Synopsis | This short distributed zone has predominately intermontane faults in western Dead Camel Mountains near Lahontan Reservoir and a few short intra basin faults south of Dead Camel Mountains in eastern Churchill Valley. Although the intermontane fault apparently only displace Tertiary bedrock, young movement is suggested by their expression as east-west trending lineaments on Tertiary volcanic bedrock. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping and regional geologic mapping are the sources of data. Trench investigations and detailed studies of scarp morphology have not been conducted. |
| Name comments | Refers to faults mapped by Slemmons (1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet), Bell (1984 #105) and Greene and others (1991 #3487) in Dead Camel Mountains near Lahontan Reservoir. |

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| County(s) and State(s) | CHURCHILL COUNTY, NEVADA LYON COUNTY, NEVADA |
| Physiographic province(s) | BASIN AND RANGE |
| Reliability of location | Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Fault locations are primarily based on 1:250,000-scale map of Bell (1984 #105). Mapping is from photogeologic analysis of 1:40,000-scale low sun-angle aerial photography, supplemented with 1:12,000-scale aerial photography of selected areas, several low-altitude aerial reconnaissance flights, and field reconnaissance of major structural and stratigraphic relationships. Additional fault traces located from 1:250,000-scale photogeologic reconnaissance mapping of Slemmons (1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet). |
| Geologic setting | This short distributed zone has predominately intermontane faults in western Dead Camel Mountains near Lahontan Reservoir and a few short intra basin faults south of Dead Camel Mountains in eastern Churchill Valley (Slemmons, 1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet, Bell, 1984 #105; Greene and others, 1991 #3487). |
| Length (km) | 18 km. |
| Average strike | N78°W |
| Sense of movement | Normal <i>Comments:</i> (Slemmons, 1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet) |
| Dip Direction | N |
| Paleoseismology studies | |
| Geomorphic expression | Although the intermontane fault apparently only displace Tertiary bedrock, young movement is suggested by their expression as east-west trending lineaments on Tertiary volcanic bedrock. Faults in Churchill Valley are expressed as short north- and east-facing scarps on Quaternary basin-fill deposits (Slemmons, 1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet, Bell, 1984 #105). |
| Age of faulted | latest Quaternary; Quaternary; Tertiary. Intrabasin faults displace |

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| surficial deposits | Quaternary deposits (Bell, 1984 #105), apparently as young as latest Quaternary (Slemmons, 1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet), and the intermontane faults displace Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Greene and others, 1991 #3487). |
| Historic earthquake | |
| Most recent prehistoric deformation | undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) <i>Comments:</i> Although timing of most recent event is not well-constrained, Slemmons (1968, unpublished Reno 1? X 2? sheet) reported a late and latest Quaternary time for a single scarp in this group; mapping by Bell (1984 #105) and Greene and others (1991 #3487) suggest an undifferentiated Quaternary time. Age assignment is based on the later two sources. |
| Recurrence interval | |
| Slip-rate category | Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> A low slip rate is inferred from general knowledge of slip rates estimated for other faults in the region. |
| Date and Compiler(s) | 1999 Kenneth Adams, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc. |
| References | #105 Bell, J.W., 1984, Quaternary fault map of Nevada—Reno sheet: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Map 79, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. #3487 Greene, R.C., Stewart, J.H., John, D.A., Hardyman, R.F., Silberling, N.J., and Sorensen, M.L., 1991, Geologic map of the Reno 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2154-A, scale 1:250,000. |

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