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>.

Diamond Springs fault (Class A) No. 682

Last Review Date: 1993-04-27

Compiled in cooperation with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

citation for this record: Machette, M.N., compiler, 1993, Fault number 682, Diamond Springs fault, 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 02:02 PM.

Synopsis	Poorly studied, down-to-the-east, normal fault that bounds pre- Tertiary bedrock at northwestern corner of Helena Valley. Trend is nearly perpendicular to the northern section Helena Valley fault [678a].
Name	Mapped and named by Stickney (1987 #251) for local drainage
comments	(Diamond Springs Gulch). Fault extends from Diamond Springs
	Gulch southward about 1 km.
	Fault ID: Refers to fault 23. Diamond Springs fault, of Stickney
	and Bartholomew (1987 #85); Diamond Springs scarp of Stickney
	and Bartholomew (1987 #242).

County(s) and State(s)	LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.
	<i>Comments:</i> From digital map of Stickney and Bartholomew (written commun. 1992 #556).
Geologic setting	One-km-long, down-to-the-east, normal fault that forms scarp on Quaternary deposits and bounds pre-Tertiary bedrock at the northwestern corner of Helena valley.
Length (km)	1 km.
Average strike	N6°E
Sense of	Normal
movement	Comments: Stickney (1987 #251).
Dip Direction	E
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Scarp on piedmont is dissected by streams that have terraces of Holocene to late Pleistocene age. No scarp heights or amounts of offset are mentioned by Stickney (1987 #251) or Stickney and Bartholomew (1987 #85).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Stickney (1987 #251) showed the fault cutting Holocene and middle Pleistocene alluvium, but the depicted displacement of Holocene alluvium is a drafting error (Stickney, oral commun. 1993).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	late Quaternary (<130 ka) <i>Comments:</i> Stickney and Bartholomew (1987 #85; 1987 #242) show the fault as having late Pleistocene movement, but

Recurrence	
interval	
Slip-rate	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
category	
	Comments: Low slip rate inferred from absence of scarps on
	Holocene and upper Quaternary deposits.
Date and	1993
Compiler(s)	Michael N. Machette, U.S. Geological Survey, Retired
References	#251 Stickney, M.C., 1987, Quaternary geologic map of the
	Helena valley, Montana: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
	Geologic Map 46, 1 pl., scale 1:50,000.
	#242 Stickney, M.C., and Bartholomew, M.J., 1987, Preliminary
	Bureau of Mines and Geology Open File Peport 186, 1 pl. scale
	1.500 000
	1.500,000.
	#85 Stickney, M.C., and Bartholomew, M.J., 1987, Seismicity and
	late Quaternary faulting of the northern Basin and Range
	province, Montana and Idaho: Bulletin of the Seismological
	Society of America, v. 77, p. 1602-1625.
	#556 Stickney, M.C., and Bartholomew, M.J., 1992 written
	commun., Preliminary map of late Quaternary faults in western
	Montana (digital data): Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
	(digital version of MBMG Open-File Report 186), 1 pl., scale
	1:500,000.

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