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>.

Mirror Plateau faults, older section (Class A) No. 749b

Last Review Date: 1998-03-27

citation for this record: Pierce, K.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 749b, Mirror Plateau faults, older section, 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 01:59 PM.

Synopsis	General: This group of Quaternary faults form of anastomosing
- J F	band on and near the Mirror Plateau (fig. 3 and Plate 1, Love,
	1961 #3801). The plateau is underlain by Eocene volcanic rocks,
	partly covered with 0.63-Ma Lava Creek Tuff (U.S. Geological
	Survey, 1972 #639). The faults are parallel to and 7-11 km
	outboard of the structural margin of the 0.63-Ma Yellowstone
	caldera (Christiansen, 2001 #1784), which is the leading edge of
	the Yellowstone hotspot (Pierce and Morgan, 1992 #539). The
	faults have strong geomorphic expression and commonly appear
	to have dammed or offset stream drainages (Love, 1961 #3801).
	In the Mirror Plateau area, younger faults [749a] that we classify
	as <15 ka (post-glacial) have generally been mapped as solid
	across Pinedale till, whereas older faults [749b] classified as <750
	have generally been mapped as dashed across Pinedale till. The
	Pinedale till on U.S. Geological Survey maps (1972 #639)

	includes Pinedale "rubble veneer" mapped at 1:62,500 scale (Pierce, 1974 #2217; Pierce, 1974 #2238), and which is so thin that nearly all the escarpments are on bedrock rather than on glacial deposits.
	Sections: This fault has 2 sections. Faults on Mirror Plateau with evidence of <15 ka movement are collectively described as the younger section [749a] and those with evidence of <750 ka movement are collectively described as the older section [749b].
Name comments	General: Referred to as the Mirror Plateau faults by Love (p. 1751, 1961 #3801). These faults are mostly on the Mirror Plateau and extend to the southeast.
	Section: This informally named section includes older faults on Mirror Plateau that locally offset 0.63-Ma Lava Creek Tuff, but which do not show evidence of post glacial (<15 ka) movement. These faults are on the Mirror Plateau, and extend 7 km to the southeast.
County(s) and State(s)	PARK COUNTY, WYOMING
Physiographic province(s)	MIDDLE ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:125,000 scale.
	<i>Comments:</i> Originally studied by Love (1961 #3801). First mapped by USGS at 1:62,000 scale as bedrock geology quadrangles by Prostka and others (1975 #2259; 1975 #2260; 1975 #3802) and surficial geology quadrangles by Pierce (1974 #2217; 1974 #2238) and Richmond and Waldrop (1972 #2261). Later recompiled at 1:125,000 scale on Yellowstone Park Maps (U.S. Geological Survey, 1972 #639; U.S. Geological Survey, 1972 #1057). Fault traces recompiled at 1:125,000-scale on map with topographic base.
Geologic setting	These faults are parallel to and 7-11 km outboard of the northeast of the margin the 0.63-Ma Yellowstone caldera (Christiansen, 2001 #1784), which is on the leading edge of the Yellowstone hotspot (Pierce and Morgan, 1992 #539). They form of an anastomosing band on and near the Mirror Plateau (fig. 3 and Plate 1, Love, 1961 #3801), where the bedrock is Eocene volcanic rock partly covered with 0.63 Ma Lava Creek Tuff (U.S.

	Geological Survey, 1972 #639). P-wave and gravity studies suggest hydrothermal or partially molten material is at depth beneath this area (Smith and Braile, 1993 #2271).
Length (km)	This section is 23 km of a total fault length of 23 km.
Average strike	N43°W (for section) versus N39°W (for whole fault)
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	NE; SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Scarps recognizable on aerial photographs, but generally less sharply defined than those for faults in the younger section [749a]. Scarps mostly or entirely on bedrock.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Lava Creek Tuff (0.63 Ma) commonly offset along parts of faults.
Historic earthquake	
prehistoric	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) <i>Comments:</i> Commonly along fault length, the 0.63 Ma Lava Creek Tuff is offset. Younger deposits may be offset, especially where closely associated with the Younger Mirror Plateau faults section [749a]. The compiler considers that an age of 130 ka is probable for most of these faults, but conservatively places these faults in the middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) category.
Recurrence interval	<i>Comments:</i> Limits on recurrence are <600 ka to possibly <100 ka. The 0.63 Ma Lava Creek Tuff is commonly offset along the length of the fault. Younger deposits may be offset, thus a recurrence interval of 100 k.y. or less seems likely.
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> Net vertical offset of perhaps 5 m has occurred on individual faults in the group in the past 100,000 yrs, which would suggest a long-term slip rate of only 0.05 mm/yr, thus, the

	low slip-rate category inferred by compiler.
Date and	1998
Compiler (s)	Kenneth L. Pierce, U.S. Geological Survey, Emeritus
References	#1784 Christiansen, R.L., 2001, The Quaternary and Pliocene Yellowstone Plateau volcanic field of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 729-G, 145 p., 3 pls., scale 1:125,000.
	#3801 Love, J.D., 1961, Reconnaissance study of Quaternary faults in and south of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 72, p. 1749-1764.
	#2217 Pierce, K.L., 1974, Surficial geologic map of the Abiather Peak and parts of adjacent quadrangles, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming and Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-646, scale 1:62,500.
	#2238 Pierce, K.L., 1974, Surficial geologic map of the Tower Junction quadrangle and part of the Mount Wallace quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming and Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-647, scale 1:62,500.
	#539 Pierce, K.L., and Morgan, L.A., 1992, The track of the Yellowstone hot spot—Volcanism, faulting, and uplift, <i>in</i> Link, P.K., Kuntz, M.A., and Platt, L.B., eds., Regional geology of eastern Idaho and western Wyoming: Geological Society of America Memoir 179, p. 1-53, 1 pl.
	#2260 Prostka, H.J., Blank, H.R., Jr., Christiansen, R.L., and Ruppel, E.T., 1975, Geologic map of the Tower Junction quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming and Montana: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-1247, scale 1:62,500.
	#3802 Prostka, H.J., Ruppel, E.T., and Christiansen, R.L., 1975, Geologic map of the Abiathar Peak quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-1244, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500.
	#2259 Prostka, H.J., Smedes, H.W., and Christiansen, R.L., 1975, Geologic map of the Pelican Cone quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park and vicinity, Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey

Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-1243.
#2261 Richmond, G.M., and Waldrop, H.A., 1972, Surficial geologic map of the Pelican Cone quadrangle, Yellowstone National Park and adjoining area, Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-638, scale 1:62,500.
#2271 Smith, R.B., and Braile, L.W., 1993, Topographic signature, space-time evolution, and physical properties of the Yellowstone-Snake River plain volcanic system—the Yellowstone hotspot, <i>in</i> Snoke, A.W., Steidtmann, J.R., and Roberts, S.M., eds., Geology of Wyoming: Geological Survey of Wyoming, Memoir No. 5, p. 694-754.
#1057 U.S. Geological Survey, 1972, Surficial geologic map of Yellowstone National Park: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-710, 1 sheet, scale 1:125,000.
#639 U.S. Geological Survey, 1972, Geologic map of Yellowstone National Park: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-711, 1 sheet, scale 1:125,000.

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