

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 faults near Humdinger Spring (Class A) No. 1332

Last Review Date: 1998-07-19

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1332, unnamed faults near Humdinger Spring, 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 02:15 PM.

Synopsis	Two of these three short faults bound northeast front of the Cedar Mountains near Cedar Springs and the third fault crosses Tertiary bedrock and high-level piedmont-slope surfaces in southern Ione Valley east of Humdinger Spring. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the fault is the source of data.
	Refers to three possibly Quaternary faults mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1996 #2846); two in southern Ione Valley east of Humdinger Spring and a third along northeast front of the Cedar Mountains from about 2 km north of Dicalite Summit.
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province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.
	Comments: Location based on unpublished map of the Tonopah 1?x2? sheet by J.C. Dohrenwend published at 1:100,000-scale by of Dohrenwend and others (1996 #2846) from 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	Two of these three short faults bound northeast front of the Cedar Mountains near Cedar Springs and the third fault crosses Tertiary bedrock and high-level piedmont-slope surfaces in southern Ione Valley east of Humdinger Spring.
Length (km)	9 km.
Average strike	N27°W
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography along suspected range-front faults.
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	These faults are mapped as poorly defined lineaments on possible Quaternary erosion surfaces on Tertiary bedrock and (or) on Quaternary deposits.
surficial	Quaternary to pre-Quaternary. Scarps have been on possible Quaternary erosion surfaces on Tertiary bedrock and (or) on Quaternary deposits (Dohrenwend and others, 1996 #2846).
Historic earthquake	
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

	indicated a possible Quaternary or late Tertiary time based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr Comments: No age or displacement data are reported that could constrain the slip rate. The late Quaternary characteristics of this fault (overall geomorphic expression, continuity of scarps, age of faulted deposits, etc.) support a low slip rate. Accordingly, the less than 0.2 mm/yr slip-rate category has been assigned to this fault.
Date and Compiler(s)	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#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.

Questions or comments?

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