

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 faults north of Manzone Well (Class A) No. 1384

Last Review Date: 1998-07-11

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1384, unnamed faults north of Manzone Well, 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 02:14 PM.

Synopsis	Small group of range-bounding normal faults along the east and west flank of an unnamed ridge north of Manzone Well. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of the faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	The faults were mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). The group consists of several subparallel short fault traces within the Horse Range about 10 km east of Curren.
County(s) and State(s)	NYE COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE

Reliability of location	<p>Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Location based on 1:250,000-scale map of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287); mapped 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, then reduced and compiled at 1:250,000.</p>
Geologic setting	Small group of range-bounding normal faults along the east and west flank of an unnamed ridge (i.e., horst) north of Manzone Well.
Length (km)	7 km.
Average strike	N4°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	W; E
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault is expressed by scarps juxtaposing Quaternary deposits against bedrock and by lineaments and a scarp on Quaternary deposits and/or on erosional surfaces (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Dohrenwend and others (991 #287) suggest that a possible late Pleistocene deposit is offset.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	<p>undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> The timing of most recent prehistorical event is not well constrained. Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287; 1996 #2846) indicate a Quaternary and (or) late Tertiary time for the eastern fault traces based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study. Possible late Quaternary (10 to 130 k.y.) offset is indicated for the western fault trace. We assign the most conservative age category due to the indicated uncertainty in the reconnaissance</p>

	photogeologic study of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287).
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)	1998 Thomas L. Sawyer, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.
References	#287 Dohrenwend, J.C., Schell, B.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Lund 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2180, 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 Report 96-2, 1 pl., scale 1:1,000,000.

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