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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 south of Horse Corral Pass (Class A) No. 1426

Last Review Date: 1998-06-28

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1426, unnamed fault south of Horse Corral Pass, 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 02:05 PM.**

Synopsis	This short seemingly isolated, down-to-the-west normal fault bounds front of low hills at the northern end of the Wilson Creek Range. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of this fault is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	Refers to a short fault mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) on the east side of Lake Valley, south of Horse Corral Pass.
County(s) and State(s)	LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of	Good

location	Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale maps of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) 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	This short seemingly isolated, down-to-the-west normal fault bounds front of low hills at the northern end of the Wilson Creek Range.
Length (km)	2 km.
Average strike	N17°E
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	W
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault is marked by a fault scarp juxtaposing Quaternary alluvium against bedrock (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary and Tertiary
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Although timing of most recent prehistorical event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) suggested a Quaternary time based on a reconnaissance photogeologic study.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate	Less than 0.2 mm/yr

category	*Comments:* 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.