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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 east of Atlanta Peak (Class A) No. 1428

Last Review Date: 1998-06-28

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., compiler, 1998, Fault number 1428, unnamed fault east of Atlanta Peak, 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, down-to-the-east normal fault bounds low hills and crosses upper piedmont slope along northeast sides of Rosencrans and Altanta peaks in the Wilson Creek Range. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of these faults is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been completed.
Name comments	Refers to fault mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287). The fault extends along east front of the northern Wilson Creek Range from Rosencrans Creek to east of Atlanta Peak.
County(s) and State(s)	LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE

Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:100,000 scale. *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale maps of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287); mapping 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.
Geologic setting	This short, down-to-the-east normal fault bounds low hills and crosses upper piedmont slope along northeast sides of Rosencrans and Altanta Peaks in the Wilson Creek Range.
Length (km)	7 km.
Average strike	N29°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	NE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Fault is expressed by scarps, locally abrupt and well defined, that juxtapose Quaternary deposits against bedrock (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #287).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary; Dohrenwend and others (1991 #287) mapped Quaternary deposits faulted against bedrock.
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 category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *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.