

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 fault west of Stag Mountain (Class A) No. 1563

Last Review Date: 1998-10-14

citation for this record: Sawyer, T.L., and Oswald, J.A., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1563, unnamed fault west of Stag Mountain, 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 02:35 PM.

This group of short predominantly down-to-the-west, and piedmont normal faults bounds the west side of S Mountain. The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium sedrock along locally abrupt, well-defined range-fron forms scarps and (or) lineaments on Quaternary alluving Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of fault related is the source of data. Trench investigations and studie morphology have not been conducted along the fault.	
	Refers to faults mapped by Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) bounding the west side of Stag Mountain; Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) mapped one short fault in this zone.
Country(a) and	

State(s)	ELKO 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 map of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290); 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 group of short predominantly down-to-the-west, range front and piedmont normal faults bounds the west side of Stag Mountain (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).	
Length (km)	14 km.	
Average strike	N7°W	
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from topography based on mapping of Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) and Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet).	
Dip Direction	W	
Paleoseismology studies		
Geomorphic expression	The fault juxtaposes Quaternary alluvium against bedrock along locally well-defined range-front scarps, and forms scarps and/or lineaments on Quaternary alluvium (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary. The fault displaces alluvium interpreted from photogeologic mapping to be Quaternary in age (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290; 1996 #2846).	
Historic earthquake		
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)	

prehistoric deformation	Comments: Although timing of the most recent event is not well constrained, Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290; 1996 #2846) suggested a Quaternary time based on reconnaissance photogeologic studies.		
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. John A. Oswald, Piedmont Geosciences, Inc.		
References	#290 Dohrenwend, J.C., McKittrick, M.A., and Moring, B.C., 1991, Reconnaissance photogeologic map of young faults in the Wells 1° by 2° quadrangle, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2184, 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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