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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 faults north of Deeth (Class A) No. 1569

Last Review Date: 1998-10-13

citation for this record: **Sawyer, T.L., and Oswald, J.A., compilers, 1998, Fault number 1569, unnamed faults north of Deeth, 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.**

Synopsis	Group of short, discontinuous, intrabasin normal faults in southern Marys River valley; the faults lie west of large embayment formed by the southern Snake Mountains and northern East Humboldt Range and may be related to the west-dipping Ruby Mountains fault zone [1573]. Fault forms scarps and lineaments on Pleistocene and possibly Holocene alluvium. Reconnaissance photogeologic mapping of fault related features is the source of data. Trench investigations and studies of scarp morphology have not been conducted along the fault.
Name comments	Refers to faults mapped by Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) and Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290).
County(s) and	ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

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 *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale Quaternary fault maps of Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) and Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290). Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) 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. Mapping by Slemmons (1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) is from analysis of 1:60,000-scale AMS photography transferred to mylar overlay on a 1:250,000-scale topographic map using proportional dividers.
Geologic setting	Group of short, discontinuous, intrabasin normal faults in southern Marys River valley (Slemmons, 1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet; Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
Length (km)	14 km.
Average strike	N°37E
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement is inferred from geologic setting.
Dip Direction	NW; SE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault forms scarps and lineaments on alluvium (Slemmons, 1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet; Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	The fault forms scarps and lineaments on Pleistocene (Dohrenwend and others, 1991 #290) and possibly Holocene (Slemmons, 1964, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) alluvium.
Historic earthquake	

Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* The timing of most recent event is not well constrained and the two map sources differ. Slemmons (1966, unpublished Wells 1? X 2? sheet) shows the central scarps as being Holocene in age. Dohrenwend and others (1991 #290) do not map those scarps, and furthermore suggest the other scarps in this group are Pleistocene in age. The assigned age category is based on the sole published source.
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.