

# 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 north of Eagles Nest (Class A) No. 2074

Last Review Date: 2016-01-05

### Compiled in cooperation with the New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources

*citation for this record:* Machette, M.N., and Jochems, A.P., compilers, 2016, Fault number 2074, unnamed fault north of Eagles Nest, 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 02:22 PM.

<b>Synopsis</b>	Little is known about this short Quaternary fault except that it is inferred to offset Pliocene-Quaternary sediment of the Camp Rice Formation. No detailed studies have been conducted of the fault or its surface expression.
<b>Name comments</b>	This fault is shown by Seager (1995 #975) about 8 km north-northwest of Eagle Nest, a small ridge west of the West Potrillo Mountains.
<b>County(s) and</b>	MUNA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

<b>State(s)</b>	LUNA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO
<b>Physiographic province(s)</b>	BASIN AND RANGE
<b>Reliability of location</b>	Good Compiled at 1:24,000 scale.  <i>Comments:</i> Mapped using generalized trace of the fault from 1:125,000-scale map of Seager (1995 #975) combined with 1:24000-scale mapping by accurate placement using photogrammetric interpretation of aerial photographs.
<b>Geologic setting</b>	This north-south trending fault is inferred to offset Pliocene-Quaternary sediment of the Camp Rice Formation (Seager, 1995 #975), which forms an extensive bench locally covered by young eolian sand.
<b>Length (km)</b>	4 km.
<b>Average strike</b>	N12°W
<b>Sense of movement</b>	Normal  <i>Comments:</i> Suspected to be normal from sense of movement on other similarly oriented Quaternary faults in the region.
<b>Dip Direction</b>	Unknown
<b>Paleoseismology studies</b>	
<b>Geomorphic expression</b>	No information is available about the surficial expression of the fault; however, it must form at least a subtle scarp beneath eolian sand as indicated by Seager's (1995 #975) mapping.
<b>Age of faulted surficial deposits</b>	The fault offsets basin-floor deposits of the Camp Rice Formation (undifferentiated), which is of Quaternary and possible Pliocene age according to mapping by Seager (1995 #975). However, deposits of middle or late Quaternary age may be offset in the shallow subsurface.
<b>Historic earthquake</b>	
<b>Most recent prehistoric</b>	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

<b>deformation</b>	<i>Comments:</i>
<b>Recurrence interval</b>	
<b>Slip-rate category</b>	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> A low long-term slip rate is inferred from the small apparent offset associated with the Quaternary (?) surface of the Camp Rice Formation and from rates of more conspicuous Quaternary faults in the region.
<b>Date and Compiler(s)</b>	2016 Michael N. Machette, U.S. Geological Survey, Retired Andrew P. Jochems, New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources
<b>References</b>	#975 Seager, W.R., 1995, Geology of southwest quarter of Las Cruces and northwest El Paso 1° x 2° sheets, New Mexico: New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Geologic Map 60, 5 sheets, scale 1:125,000.

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