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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.

Buckskin Valley faults (Class B) No. 2499

Last Review Date: 1999-10-01

Compiled in cooperation with the Utah Geological Survey

citation for this record: **Black, B.D., and Hecker, S., compilers, 1999, Fault number 2499, Buckskin Valley faults, 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 02:55 PM.**

Synopsis	Poorly understood middle to late Pleistocene fault-like scarps near Buckskin Wash in southwestern Utah. Scarps are dissected and subdued and may actually be erosional, fault-line features. For this reason, they may be of pre-Quaternary age, and thus we consider them to be Class B features.
Name comments	**Fault ID:** Refers to fault number 9-30 in Hecker (1993 #642).
County(s) and State(s)	IRON COUNTY, UTAH
Physiographic	

Physiographic province(s)	COLORADO PLATEAUS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. *Comments:* Mapped by Anderson and Bucknam (1979 #518) and Anderson and others (1990 #4565). Fault traces from 1:250,000-scale mapping of Anderson and Bucknam (1979 #518).
Geologic setting	Several short northeast-trending normal faults along Buckskin Wash on the west side of Buckskin Valley. The valley is east of the northern end of Parowan Valley and in the Southern High Plateaus. This physiographic area is includes seven distinct lava-capped plateaus defined by external bounding cliffs and internal alluvium-filled valleys following fault lines or narrow grabens.
Length (km)	4 km.
Average strike	N36°E
Sense of movement	Normal
Dip Direction	SE
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Faults cut piedmont slope alluvium of middle Pleistocene age. Scarps are dissected and subdued and may actually be erosional, fault-line features. For this reason, they may be of pre-Quaternary age, and thus we consider them to be Class B features.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Middle Pleistocene piedmont-slope alluvium.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) *Comments:*
Recurrence interval	
Slip rate	

Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
Date and Compiler(s)	1999 Bill D. Black, Utah Geological Survey Suzanne Hecker, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#4565 Anderson, J.J., Rowley, R.D., Machette, M.N., Decatur, S.H., and Mehnert, H.H., 1990, Geologic map of the Nevershine Hollow area, eastern Black Mountains, southern Tushar Mountains, and northern Markagunt Plateau, Beaver and Iron Counties, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1999, scale 1:50,000. #518 Anderson, R.E., and Bucknam, R.C., 1979, Map of fault scarps in unconsolidated sediments, Richfield 1° x 2° quadrangle, Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-1236, 15 p. pamphlet, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. #642 Hecker, S., 1993, Quaternary tectonics of Utah with emphasis on earthquake-hazard characterization: Utah Geological Survey Bulletin 127, 157 p., 6 pls., scale 1:500,000.