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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 near West Camas Creek (Class A) No. 615

Last Review Date: 1993-03-17

Compiled in cooperation with the Idaho Geological Survey

citation for this record: **Haller, K.M., compiler, 1993, Fault number 615, unnamed fault near West Camas Creek, 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 03:02 PM.**

Synopsis	Fault is poorly understood, no known studies have been completed at time of this compilation. Sole source of data is Witkind (1975 #320).
Name comments	Fault as shown by Witkind (1975 #320) extends from north of Long Creek southeast along north side of West Camas Creek to west of Button Butte. **Fault ID:** Refers to number 100 ("unnamed fault along northeast side of West Camas Creek") in Witkind (1975 #320).

County(s) and State(s)	CLARK COUNTY, IDAHO
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of location	Poor Compiled at 1:500,000 scale. *Comments:* Location of fault based on 1:500,000-scale map of Witkind (1975 #320).
Geologic setting	High-angle, down-to-souhwest, normal fault along northeast side of West Camas Creek in the Bitterroot Range.
Length (km)	27 km.
Average strike	N64°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* (Witkind, 1975 #320)
Dip Direction	SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Witkind (1975 #320) suggests fault is probably Quaternary structure in data file but shows structure on map as late Cenozoic. Fault is inferred to be Quaternary here. Fault shown on map of Breckenridge and others (2003 #5878) as Tertiary.
Recurrence	

interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Low slip rate is assigned based on the lack of evidence to indicate otherwise. Wong and others (2000 #4484) grouped this fault with fault numbers 617 and 618 and assigned a slip rate of 0.03 mm/yr (with an assigned probablilty of activity of 0.7) for their probabilistic seismic hazard analyses of the region; however, no new field investigations were initiated for this study. These numbers are assigned based on analogy with the nearby Deadman fault [606].
Date and Compiler(s)	1993 Kathleen M. Haller, U.S. Geological Survey
References	#5878 Breckenridge, R.M., Lewis, R.S., Adema, G.W., and Weisz, D.W., 2003, Miocene and younger faults in Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey Map 8, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. #320 Witkind, I.J., 1975, Preliminary map showing known and suspected active faults in Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 75-278, 71 p. pamphlet, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. #4484 Wong, I., Olig, S., and Dober, M., 2000, Preliminary probabilistic seismic hazard analyses—Island Park, Grassy Lake, Jackson Lake, Palisades, and Ririe Dams: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation Technical Memorandum D8330-2000-17.