

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>.

Lower Duck Creek fault (Class A) No. 672

Last Review Date: 1993-04-16

Compiled in cooperation with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

citation for this record: Machette, M.N., compiler, 1993, Fault number 672, Lower Duck Creek fault, 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 02:04 PM.

Synopsis	Suspected fault scarp was identified from aerial photographs and is coincident with geologic contact between Quaternary units as mapped by Nelson (1963 #521). Fault origin for scarp is not confirmed.		
Name	Named by Johns and others (1982 #259) because of a possible		
comments	fault scarp between Duck Creek and Gurnett Creek, on the east		
	side of Canyon Ferry Lake. We use Johns and others (1982 #259)		
	trace, which extends from near the latitude of Confederate Gulch		
	southeastward to about 2 km north of Gurnett Creek. They		
	reported a length of 10.5 km, which is at about 3 km longer than		
	the trace shown on their map.		

	Fault ID: Corresponds to fault 127 (Lower Duck Creek fault) of	
	Johns and others (1982 #259).	
County(s) and State(s)	BROADWATER COUNTY, MONTANA	
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS	
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.	
	Comments: Shown on Johns and others (1982 #259) map at 1:500,000 scale, but trace is from coincident geologic contact shown on 1:62,500 map of Nelson (1963 #521).	
Geologic setting	Reported as suspected fault with down-to-the-southwest movement. Lies along distal piedmont that flanks western side of Big Belt Mountains. Subparallel to but west of the southern part of Canyon Ferry fault [671b].	
Length (km)	7 km.	
Average strike	N43°W	
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Inferred from geologic setting.	
Dip Direction	SW	
Paleoseismology studies		
Geomorphic expression	Escarpment and linear tone contrast detected from aerial photos (Johns and others, 1982 #259); however, the compiler believes that the feature could be geologic (fluvial?) contact related to former margin of Missouri River.	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Fault(?) separates Quaternary younger alluvium and Quaternary mantle deposits according to map of Nelson (1963 #521).	
Historic earthquake		
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)	

prehistoric deformation	Comments: Johns and others (1982 #259) indicate possible Quaternary movement, but also speculate that the scarp may not be tectonic. If this really is a fault, movement may be as young as late Quaternary based on low topographic position of faulted(?) alluvium in valley.		
Recurrence interval			
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr Comments: Inferred low slip rate based on obscure scarps.		
	1993 Michael N. Machette, U.S. Geological Survey, Retired		
References	#259 Johns, W.M., Straw, W.T., Bergantino, R.N., Dresser, H.W., Hendrix, T.E., McClernan, H.G., Palmquist, J.C., and Schmidt, C.J., 1982, Neotectonic features of southern Montana east of 112°30' west longitude: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Open-File Report 91, 79 p., 2 sheets. #521 Nelson, W.H., 1963, Geology of the Duck Creek Pass quadrangle Montana, <i>in</i> Contributions to general geology 1960: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1121, p. J1-J56, 1 pl., scale 1:62,500.		

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