

## 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>.

## Soup Creek fault (Class A) No. 675

**Last Review Date: 1993-04-20** 

## Compiled in cooperation with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

citation for this record: Machette, M.N., compiler, 1993, Fault number 675, Soup 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	Poorly studied, range-bounding, normal fault inferred to be at		
	base of Big Belt Mountains. Included here because it may be part		
	of an en echelon system that is comprised of the Hilger [674],		
	Soup Creek, and Canyon Ferry [671] faults. This fault may have		
	had earlier Pleistocene displacement as similarly suggested for the		
	Hilger fault.		
Namo	Johns and others (1982 #259) use this name, which is a small		
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comments	creek near the middle of the fault, and cite Schaffer (1971 #529)		
	as their sole reference. Limits of fault are poorly known; as shown		
	on Johns and others (1982 #259), fault extends from about Beaver		
	Creek (near Nelson) southwest through York to the Canyon Ferry		

	fault [671]. However, south of York Creek, the fault's location is poorly known; therefore we only the fault south to York Creek.	
	<b>Fault ID:</b> Refers to fault 124 (Soup Creek fault) of Johns and others (1982 #259).	
County(s) and State(s)	LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA	
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS	
Reliability of location	Poor Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.	
	Comments: Transferred from Johns and others (1982 #259) 1:500,000 scale map to 1:250,000 sheet; then adjusted to fit topography. Trace of fault south of York Canyon to junction with Canyon Ferry fault [671] is conjectural and thus not shown.	
Geologic setting	Range-bounding, down-to-the-southwest, high-angle(?) normal fault that bounds southwestern flank of Middleman Mountain in northern part of Big Belt Mountains. Schaffer (1971 #529) reported about 300 m of unknown age offset on this fault.	
Length (km)	13 km.	
Average strike	N31°W	
Sense of movement	Normal	
Dip Direction	SW	
Paleoseismology studies		
Geomorphic expression	No known scarps; fault is probably inferred on basis of aligned faceted spurs on bedrock of Big Belt Mountains. Johns and others (1982 #259) indicate a low confidence in the fault's existence.	
Age of faulted surficial deposits		
Historic earthquake		
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)	

prehistoric deformation	Comments: Considered to be a Quaternary structure by Johns and others (1982 #259). Bartholomew and Stickney (1987 #9) found no evidence of late Quaternary movement.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr  Comments: Inferred low slip rate is based on the absence of fault scarps.
Date and Compiler(s)	1993 Michael N. Machette, U.S. Geological Survey, Retired
References	#9 Bartholomew, M.J., and Stickney, M.C., 1987, Late Quaternary faulting in southwestern Montana: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 19, p. 258-259.  #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.  #529 Schaffer, W.L., 1971, Geology of the Hogback Mountain area, northern Big Belt Mountains, Montana: Albuquerque,
	University of New Mexico, unpublished M.S. thesis, 66 p., 2 pls., scale 1:24,000.

## Questions or comments?

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