

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](#).

Camas Creek fault (Class A) No. 686

Last Review Date: 1993-04-30

Compiled in cooperation with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

citation for this record: Machette, M.N., compiler, 1993, Fault number 686, Camas 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 02:02 PM.

Synopsis	Poorly studied fault that is inferred on the basis of the anomalously linear course of Camas Creek and the linear range front flanked by numerous alluvial fans, which appear to be unfaulted. There is little documentation of displacement of Quaternary deposits, and most of the inferred trace is within Miocene rocks. This structure should be considered suspect and may possibly be of non-tectonic origin.
Name comments	Mentioned by this name in Johns and others (1982 #259), although Birkholz (1967 #560) may have named this fault for Camas Creek. Fault extends from 2 km south of the Smith River southward to Thompson Gulch Guard Station, which is about 2

	<p>km north of Gile Reservoir.</p> <p>Fault ID: Refers to fault 130 (Camas Creek fault) of Johns and others (1982 #259).</p>
County(s) and State(s)	MEAGHER COUNTY, MONTANA
Physiographic province(s)	NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Reliability of location	<p>Poor</p> <p>Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Transferred from 1:500,000-scale map of Johns and others (1982 #259).</p>
Geologic setting	North-trending, down-to-the-east, inferred fault that may control the course of Camas Creek. According to Birkholz (1967 #560), the fault extends along Camas Creek for about 14 km, however Johns and others (1982 #259) show a fault trace that is about 20 km long.
Length (km)	19 km.
Average strike	N2°E
Sense of movement	<p>Normal</p> <p><i>Comments:</i> Johns and others (1982 #259).</p>
Dip Direction	E
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	According to Johns and others (1982 #259), Camas Creek appears to be a subsequent stream flowing along the trace of the fault in easily erodible Miocene deposits. No unequivocal fault scarps are known.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	
Historic earthquake	

Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) <i>Comments:</i> Age assignment is from Johns and others (1982 #259). Birkholz (1967 #560) suggests that movement on this fault began during the Pliocene and continued until post-Wisconsin (Holocene) time, although this assertion is not supported; thus, Johns and others age estimate is use here.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> Inferred low slip rate is based on absence of fault scarps.
Date and Compiler(s)	1993 Michael N. Machette, U.S. Geological Survey, Retired
References	#560 Birkholz, D.O., 1967, Geology of the Camas Creek area, Meagher County, Montana: Butte, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, unpublished M.S. thesis, 68 p., 2 pls. #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.

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