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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.

Ice Cream Cone fault (Class A) No. 914

Last Review Date: 1994-11-30

Compiled in cooperation with the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

citation for this record: **Collins, E., compiler, 1994, Fault number 914, Ice Cream Cone 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 03:14 PM.**

Synopsis	This down-to-southwest fault is southwest of the Quitman Mountains and parallel to the Rio Grande. The fault trace is eroded and poorly expressed at the surface. Reconnaissance studies of scarp morphology and mapping of faulted Quaternary deposits are the sources of data. Trench investigations have not been conducted.
Name comments	Named after a nearby geomorphic feature (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852). Fault extends from about 20 km northwest of Indian Hot Springs, southeastward to about 6 km northwest of Indian Hot Springs. **Fault ID:** Referred to as fault 12 by Collins and Raney (1991

	#846).
County(s) and State(s)	HUDSPETH COUNTY, TEXAS
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. *Comments:* Location based on 1:250,000-scale map compiled from aerial photographs and 1:24,000- to 1:65,000-scale maps of Collins and Raney (1991 #846; 1993 #852).
Geologic setting	This down-to-southwest fault is southwest of the Quitman Mountains and east of but parallel to the Rio Grande (Collins and Raney, 1991 #846; 1993 #852).
Length (km)	10 km.
Average strike	N55°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from offset of beds.
Dip	<85° SW *Comments:* Dip measured at surface (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Fault trace is eroded and poorly expressed on piedmont and terrace deposits graded to the Rio Grande; much of fault's length is covered (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary alluvium and Tertiary basin-fill deposits. Youngest faulted deposits are believed to be middle-upper Pleistocene alluvium (Collins and Raney, 1991 #846; 1993 #852).
Historic earthquake	

Most recent prehistoric deformation	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) *Comments:* Age of youngest faulted deposits as estimated from calcic soil development (Collins and Raney, 1991 #846; 1993 #852).
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Average slip rate since middle-late Pleistocene is less than0.2 mm/yr based on 13 m of throw on middle-late Pleistocene deposits (Collins and Raney, 1993 #852).
Date and Compiler(s)	1994 E.W. Collins, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin
References	#846 Collins, E.W., and Raney, J.A., 1991, Tertiary and Quaternary structure and paleotectonics of the Hueco basin, trans-Pecos Texas and Chihuahua, Mexico: The University of Texas at Austin, [Texas] Bureau of Economic Geology Geological Circular 91-2, 44 p. #852 Collins, E.W., and Raney, J.A., 1993, Late Cenozoic faults of the region surrounding the Eagle Flat study area, northwestern trans-Pecos Texas: Technical report to Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority, under Contract IAC(92-93)-0910, 74 p.