Jump to Navigation

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 east of Ruidosa (Class A) No. 921

Last Review Date: 1994-01-31

Compiled in cooperation with the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

citation for this record: **Collins, E., compiler, 1994, Fault number 921, unnamed fault east of Ruidosa, 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 03:13 PM.**

Synopsis	This fault was shown on a regional map by Henry and others (1985 #866). As of 1999, it had only been investigated by aerial photographic studies. This unnamed down-to-the west fault is within the Presidio Basin, a Neogene basin that may be part of the southern Rio Grande rift.
Name comments	Fault extends from about 3 km east of Ruidosa, southeastward to about 15 km southeast of Ruidosa.
County(s) and	PRESIDIO COUNTY, TEXAS

State(s)	PRESIDIO COUNTY, TEXAS
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. *Comments:* Identified on 1:24,000-scale photos by E.W. Collins in 1994 and compiled on 1:250,000-scale base map. Also mapped on 1:24,000-scale photos and shown on regional 1:500,000-scale map by Henry and others (1985 #866).
Geologic setting	Down-to-the-west fault within the Presidio Basin, a Neogene basin that may be part of the southern Rio Grande rift (Henry and others, 1985 #866).
Length (km)	14 km.
Average strike	N19°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Scarp on Quaternary piedmont-slope deposits. The scarp was identified on aerial photographs and has not been studied in the field.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary. Results of reconnaissance field studies by E.W. Collins and J.A. Raney a few kilometers to the west and north of the fault indicate that the fault probably cuts upper to middle Pleistocene deposits.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma) *Comments:* Not studied in detail. Aerial photographic interpretations and reconnaissance field studies in accessible areas

	west of the scarp indicate that the faulted deposits are probably no older than middle Pleistocene (Collins and Raney, unpublished data). However, until further investigations are conducted, the fault is considered to be Quaternary.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr *Comments:* Inferred low slip rate based on general knowledge of slip rate estimates for other faults in the region.
Date and Compiler(s)	1994 E.W. Collins, Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin
References	#866 Henry, C.D., Gluck, J.K., and Bockoven, N.T., 1985, Tectonic map of the Basin and Range province of Texas and adjacent Mexico: The University of Texas at Austin, [Texas] Bureau of Economic Geology Miscellaneous Map 36, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000.