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 southeast of Ruidosa (Class A) No. 922

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 922, unnamed fault southeast 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	North part of fault is about 12 km southeast of Ruidosa. Fault extends southeastward to a point about 18 km southeast of Ruidosa.
County(s) and	

County(s) and 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. 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)	8 km.
Average strike	N29°W
Sense of movement	Normal *Comments:* Not studied in detail; sense of movement inferred from topography.
Dip Direction	SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Fault is marked by two closely spaced scarps on Quaternary piedmont-slope deposits. The scarps were identified on aerial photographs and have not been studied in the field. Results of aerial photograph study by E.W. Collins suggests that the easternmost scarp is higher than the western scarp.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Quaternary. Results of reconnaissance field studies by E.W. Collins and J.A. Raney a few kilometers west of the fault indicate that the fault probably cuts deposits at least as young as upper to middle Pleistocene.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

deformation	*Comments:* Not studied in detail. Interpretations of aerial photographs 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.