

## **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>.

## Clifton faults (Class A) No. 939

**Last Review Date: 1995-12-13** 

## Compiled in cooperation with the Arizona Geological Survey

citation for this record: Pearthree, P.A., compiler, 1995, Fault number 939, Clifton faults, 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 03:11 PM.

Synopsis	These two NW-trending, en echelon normal faults clearly cut upper Cenozoic basin-fill deposits and alluvial-fan remnants of probable upper Pliocene to lower Quaternary age. The total length of the faults is about 40 km. Scarps on Pliocene-Quaternary fan remnants are as high as 10-15 m, but no evidence of late Quaternary fault activity has been discovered.
comments	Mapped by several workers, but named and inferred to have Quaternary activity by Menges and Pearthree (1983 #2073). Also referred to as the Ward Canyon and Maverick Hill fault zones by Machette and others (1986 #1033).
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State(s)	GREENLEE COUNTY, ARIZONA
Physiographic province(s)	BASIN AND RANGE
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.
	Comments: Faults mapped using 1:130,000-scale aerial photos, transferred to 1:250,000-scale topographic base.
Geologic setting	These faults are at the northeastern margin of a northwest-trending structural basin and probably part of range-bounding fault system that has substantial total displacement. The sedimentary basin is probably quite shallow, however, with less than about 300 m of basin-fill sediment. Faults displace the highest-level basin-fill deposits, and poorly preserved relict alluvial-fan surfaces are displaced by about 10 to 15 m.
Length (km)	14 km.
Average strike	N49°W
Sense of movement	Normal  Comments: A steeply dipping normal fault is exposed near Clifton, in Ward Canyon.
Dip Direction	SW  Comments: Faults are thought to dip steeply.
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	Faulting has generated high, fairly gentle scarps on upper Cenozoic basin-fill deposits and alluvial-fan deposits of probable upper Pliocene to lower Quaternary age. These scarps are as much as 15-20 m high and have maximum slope angles of 10? to 12?.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Pliocene to early Quaternary
Historic	

earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)  Comments: Quaternary fault activity is not certain, but early Quaternary activity is likely based on displacement of high fan remnants. No clear evidence of late Quaternary faulting has been documented.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr  Comments: A low slip rate is inferred based on 10-15 m of offset of lower Pleistocene(?) fan deposits.
Date and Compiler(s)	1995 Philip A. Pearthree, Arizona Geological Survey
References	#1033 Machette, M.N., Personius, S.F., Menges, C.M., and Pearthree, P.A., 1986, Map showing Quaternary and Pliocene faults in the Silver City 1° x 2° quadrangle and the Douglas 1° x 2° quadrangle, southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1465-C, 12 p. pamphlet, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.  #2073 Menges, C.M., and Pearthree, P.A., 1983, Map of neotectonic (latest Pliocene-Quaternary) deformation in Arizona: Arizona Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-22, 48 p., scale 1:500,000.

## Questions or comments?

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**Hazards** 

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