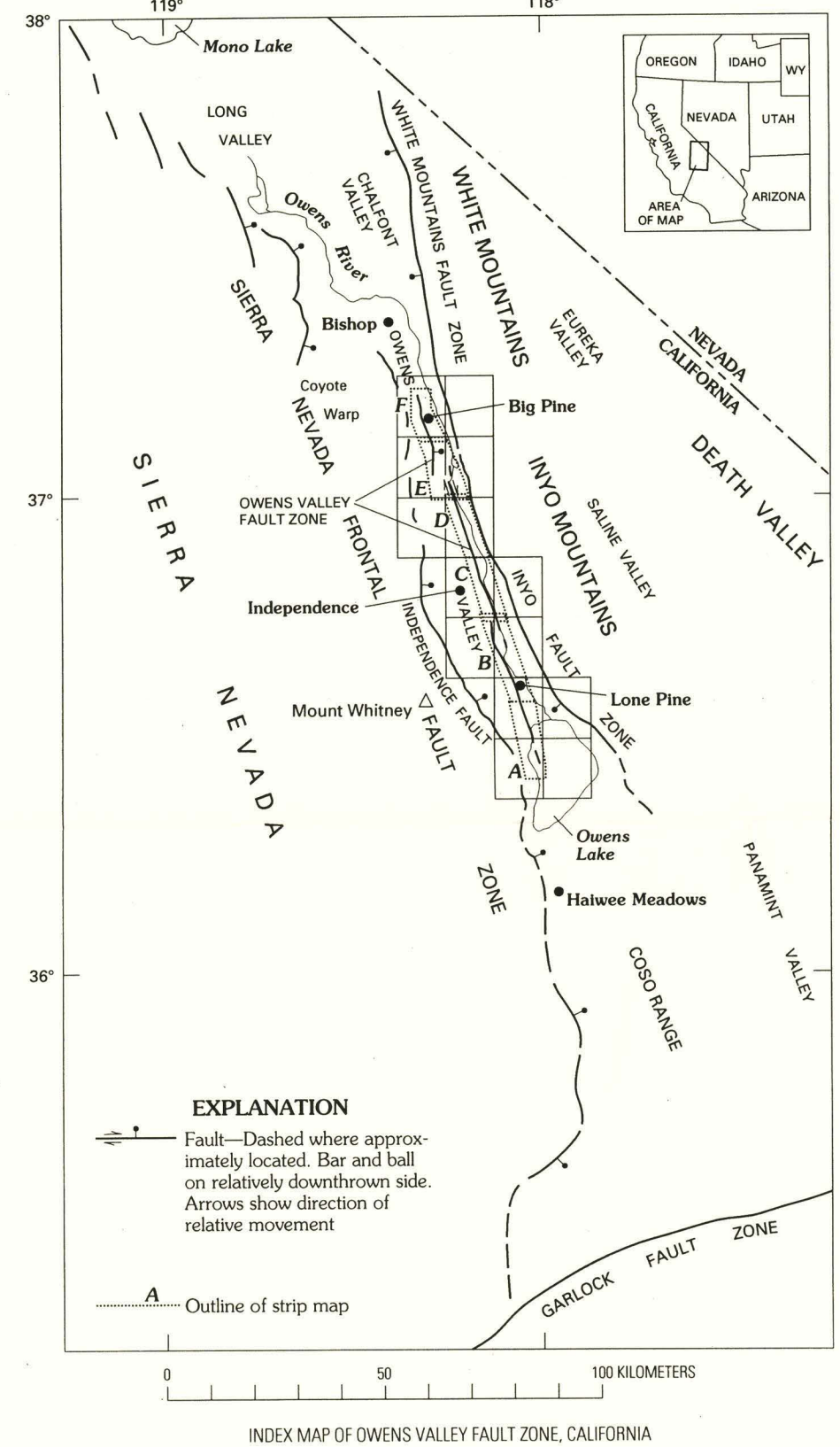
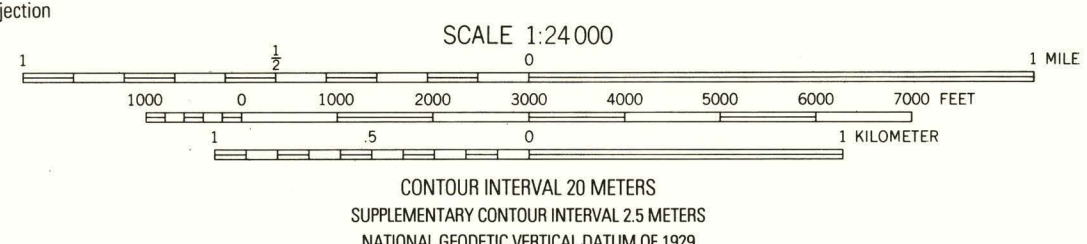
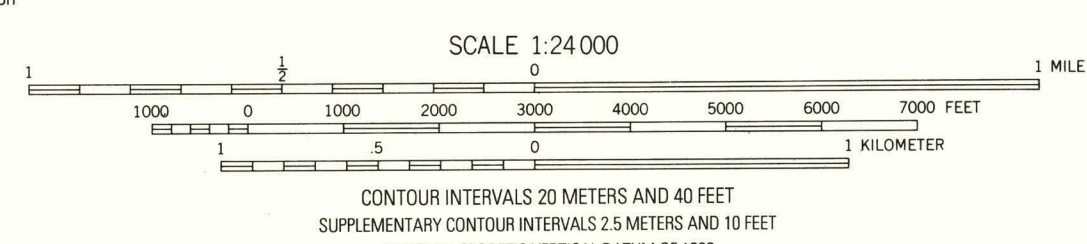




Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Blackrock, 1962; Tinemaha Reservoir, 1967; Universal Transverse Mercator projection

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, See Spring Canyon, Blackrock, Independence, Manzanar, Union Wash, 1982; Universal Transverse Mercator projection

ANDERSON—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BOSTON, VA—1994
Revised by Sarah and Malcolm M. Clark, 1994,
The Owens Valley fault zone, eastern California,
U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1982.



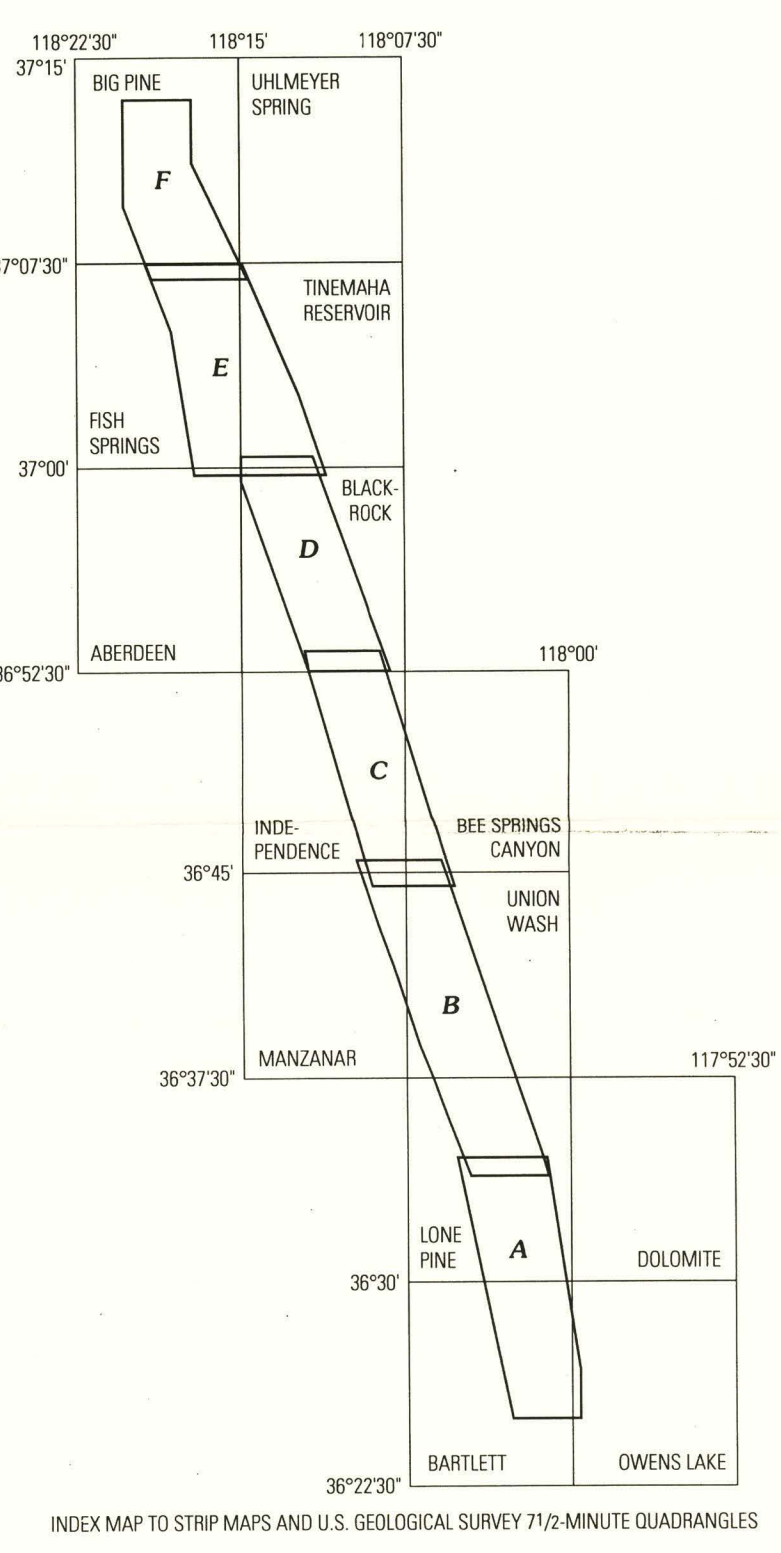
- EXPLANATION**
- Fault—Heavy line, 1872 surface rupture, dashed where trace is intermittent or identification is uncertain; hachures on relatively downthrown side, longer along unusually high scarps. Numerals, height of scarp in meters. Some lines are schematic and represent echelon, multiple, or complex traces
 - Boundary of tectonic sag or depression—May be a fault having dominantly vertical slip. Ticks on relatively downthrown side
 - Trench along fault—Ticks on relatively downthrown side
 - Tectonic uplift or bulge
 - Sandblow
 - Displacement evidence—Circled number, site described in table 3; plain number, displacement in meters. Evidence and interpretation summarized on this map; see table 3 for additional descriptions of sites. RL, right lateral; V, vertical; ~, approximate

Plate 2. Note: Sites are numbered from south to north beginning on plate 1 with strip A, they continue here on strips C and D. See table 3 on plate 4 for more detailed descriptions of sites.

This strip map was produced during 3 months of field work in 1985 that included walking the entire fault zone. Vertical aerial photographs at various scales were used extensively in the field and during compilation. 1:12,000-scale, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 1968 OV series (flown with low sun angle, specifically for fault studies by D.B. Slemmons, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada); 1:24,000-scale, U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977 CANI-77 color series; 1:50,000-scale, U.S. Forest Service 1973 HAP-2 series; and 1:130,000-scale, U.S. Geological Survey 1967 USAF 744V and 1968 USAF 374V series.

Most fault traces are plotted within 20 to 30 m of the correct position where contour lines of the base map show fault zone topography. At some places, however, fault traces may be as much as 50 m from the correct position.

People who use these strip maps for studies of specific sites should independently verify the position of the mapped faults and confirm their fault origin.



RUPTURES OF 1872, OTHER QUATERNARY FAULT TRACES, AND OTHER DISPLACEMENT FEATURES ALONG THE OWENS VALLEY FAULT ZONE, CALIFORNIA, MIDDLE PART

By
Sarah Beanland and Malcolm M. Clark
1994