

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Big Pine, Fish Springs, 1984; Tinemaha Reservoir, 1987; Universal Transverse Mercator projection.

SCALE 1:24,000

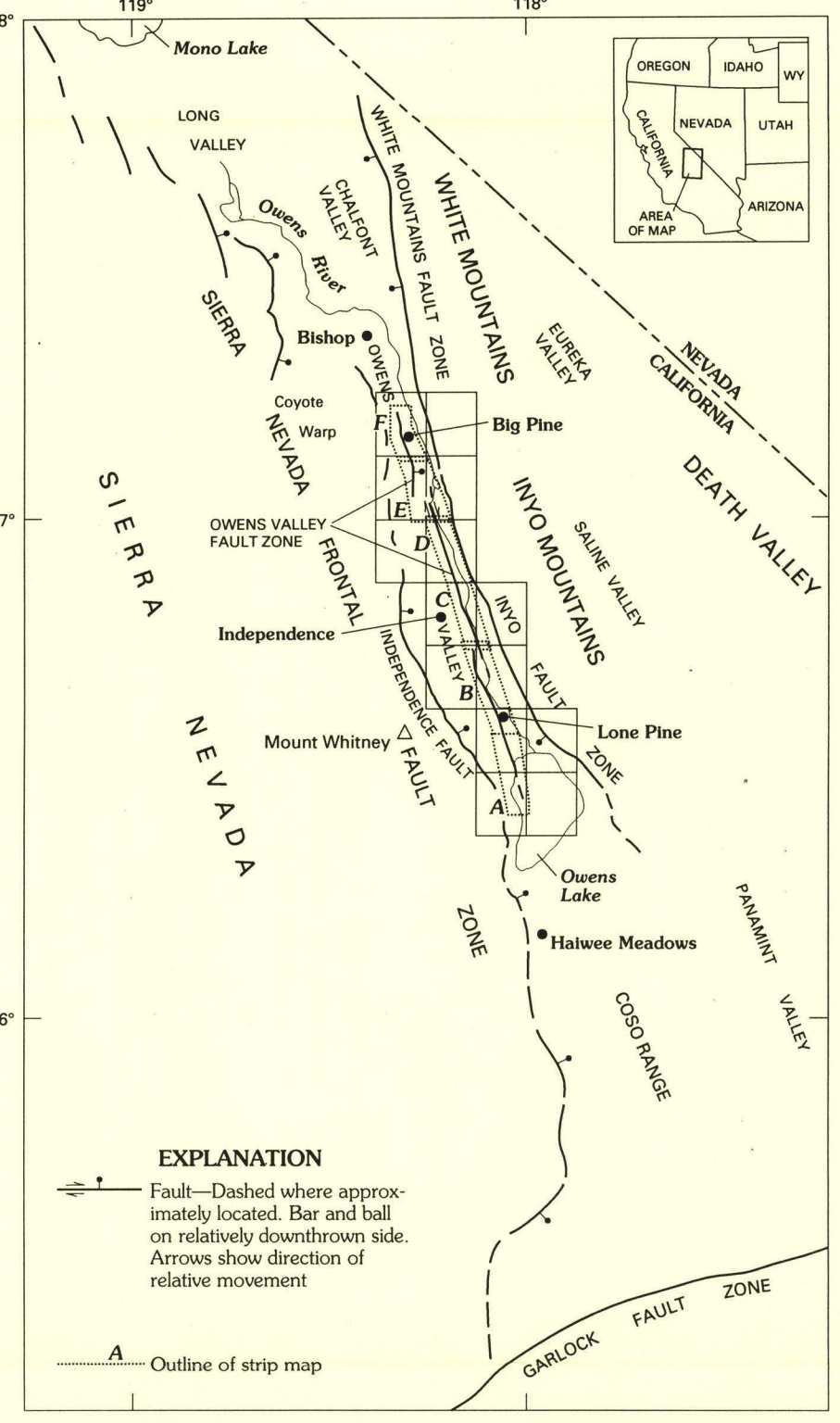
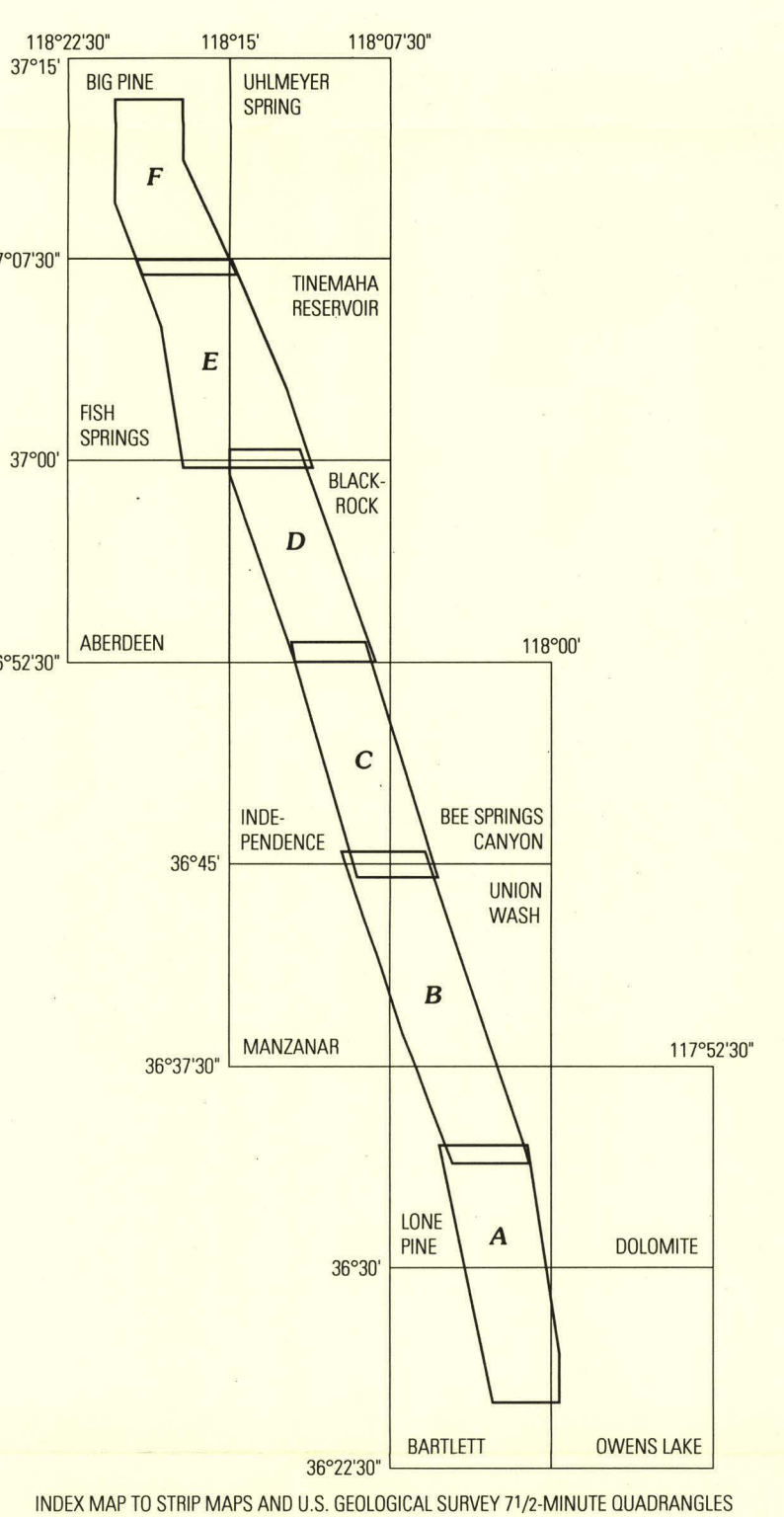
CONTOUR INTERVALS 10 AND 20 METERS  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVALS 2 AND 5 METERS  
NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Blackrock, 1982; Fish Springs, 1984; Aberdeen, 1986; Tinemaha Reservoir, 1987; Universal Transverse Mercator projection.

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVALS 20 METERS AND 40 FEET  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVALS 2.5, 5, AND 10 METERS AND 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985

BEANLAND—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BULLETIN 1982  
Beanland, Sarah, and Clark, Malcolm M., 1984.  
The Owens Valley fault zone, eastern California.  
U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1982.



**EXPLANATION**

3  
4

**Faults**—Heavy line, 1872 surface rupture; lighter line, Quaternary fault trace without apparent movement in 1872. 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**

**Spring**

**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.

(RL) 2.7 (V) -1

Plate 3. Note: Sites are numbered from south to north beginning on plates 1 and 2 with strips A-D; they continue here on strips E and F. 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. Simmons, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada); 1:24,000-scale, U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977 CAM-177 color series; 1:60,000-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, NORTH PART

By  
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1994