U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BULLETIN 1991
PLATE 2

EXPLANATION

0.9 m, 25° — **Fault scarp**—Tick on downslope side; maximum relief across scarp less than about 10 m; value in meters is maximum relief across fault scarp; value in degrees is maximum scarp slope angle

Linear fault-related feature—Most are trenches, aligned notches, low scarps, aligned drainages, and vegetation lineaments

Subtle and (or) discontinuous fault-related feature—Many are vegetation and tonal-contrast (as interpreted from aerial photographs) lineaments

Q_{1B}/Q_{1C} **Age of faulted surface**—Left symbol is oldest unfaulted surface; right symbol is youngest faulted surface; symbol alone shows youngest faulted surface, queried where uncertain

Geomorphic surfaces

Q_{1A} No desert varnish on surface cobbles and active bar-and-channel topography. Historic in age (0–200 years old)

Q_{1B} No to light desert varnish and inactive but well-defined bar and channel topography. Late Holocene age (about 200–2,000 years old)

Q_{1C} Medium to dark desert varnish and subdued bar-and-swale topography. Holocene age (about 2,000–10,000 years old)

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:62,500
Stovepipe Wells and Chloride Cliff, 1952

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1991

SCALE 1:62 500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP LOCATION

Geologic mapping by G.E. Brogan, 1969–79.
Field checked by C.L. Terhune in 1986 and by K.S. Kellogg and others in 1989.

LINEAR FEATURES OF THE DEATH VALLEY BUTTES AND BEATTY JUNCTION SECTIONS, FURNACE CREEK FAULT ZONE, CALIFORNIA

By

George E. Brogan, Karl S. Kellogg, D. Burton Slemmons, and Christina L. Terhune

1991