U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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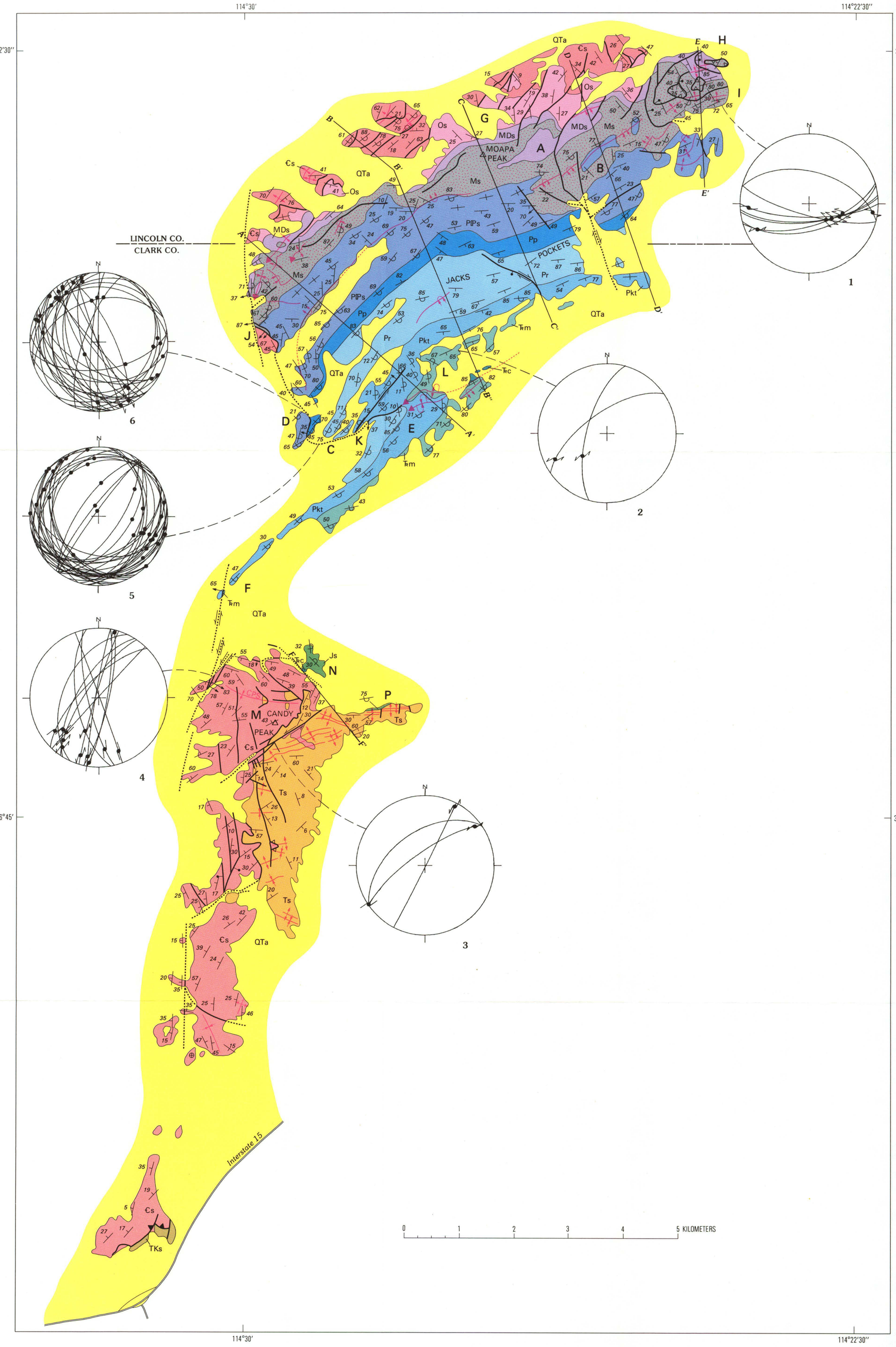
PLATE 4




## EXPLANATION FOR MAP

- QTa — Alluvium (Quaternary and Tertiary)
- Ts — Sedimentary rocks (Tertiary)
- TKs — Sedimentary rocks (Tertiary and Cretaceous)
- Js — Sedimentary rocks (Jurassic)
- Sedimentary rocks (Triassic)
  - Trc — Chinle Formation
  - Trm — Moenkopi Formation
- Sedimentary rocks (Lower Permian)
  - Pkt — Kaibab Limestone and Toroweap Formation
  - Pr — Redbeds
  - Pp — Pakoon Formation
- PIPs — Sedimentary rocks (Permian and Pennsylvanian)
- Ms — Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian)
- MDs — Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian and Devonian)
- Os — Sedimentary rocks (Ordovician)
- €s — Sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)

- **Contact**
- **Fault**—Dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side; barbs show direction of strike-slip displacement; arrow shows dip direction and value
- **Thrust fault**—Dotted where concealed; sawteeth on upper plate
- **Low-angle normal fault**—Sawteeth on upper plate
- **Anticline**—Showing direction of plunge
- **Syncline**—Showing direction of plunge
- **Synformal anticline**—Showing direction of plunge
- **Antiformal syncline**—Showing direction of plunge
- **Overturned anticline**—Dotted where concealed
- **Overturned syncline**
- **Monocline**
- **Strike and dip of bedding**
- **Strike and dip of overturned bedding**
- **Horizontal bedding**
- **Vertical bedding**
- P — **Locality referred to in text**
- CPS — **Candy Peak syncline**
- *A*——*A′* **Line of cross section shown in figures 6 (*A–A′* through *E–E′*) and 11 (*F–F′*)**—These cross sections include stratigraphic and structural details not shown on this map

## REFERENCE

Axen, G.J., Wernicke, B.P., Skelly, M.F., and Taylor, W.J. (1990), Mesozoic and Cenozoic tectonics in the Sevier thrust belt of the Virgin River Valley area, southern Nevada, in Wernicke, Brian, ed., Basin and Range extensional tectonics near the latitude of Las Vegas, Nevada: Geological Society of America Memoir 176, p. 123–153.

## EXPLANATION FOR STEREOGRAPHIC PLOTS

Lines show faults, and dots show striae. Arrows attached to dots indicate sense of slip; the more complete the arrow the more certain the slip-sense determination. N shows geographic north. Plots are lower hemisphere Schmidt projections. Plots 1, 2, 3, and 4 show fault-slip data from four separate areas of predominantly sinistral and normal-sinistral slip on northeast-striking faults. Plots 5 and 6 show data from small-displacement faults and microfaults and associated striae (slip sense mostly not determined) from footwall (plot 5) and hanging-wall (plot 6) positions relative to a major transverse fault that is mostly buried between the two sample localities. The small-scale structures generally dip less than 20° and have striae with azimuths in the northwest and southeast quadrants. Although the displacement sense was not determined on most of these surfaces, geologic relationships consistently show top-to-the-southeast relative offset. This faulting represents distributed shear that is interpreted to be about parallel to the buried major fault and to the gently dipping axial surface of the major map-scale fold between localities K and L. These low-angle faults and associated(?) fold are apparently coextensive with the more steeply dipping transverse fault zone and associated drag folds directly east and north of locality J. The entire zone is interpreted to have formed in a single deformational episode during the late stage of formation of the homocline.

Geology modified and generalized from Axen and others (1990)

# GENERALIZED GEOLOGY AND STEROGRAPHIC PLOTS, SOUTHERN MORMON MOUNTAINS-CANDY PEAK AREAS, NEVADA

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