



**EXPLANATION FOR MAP**

Tl	Landslides (Tertiary)
Ts	Sedimentary rocks (Triassic)
Ps	Sedimentary rocks (Permian)
Pkt	Kaibab Limestone and Toroweap Formation
Pr	Redbeds
Pp	Pakoon Formation—Queried where uncertain
IPs	Sedimentary rocks (Pennsylvanian)—Queried where uncertain
Ms	Sedimentary rocks (Mississippian)—Queried where uncertain
Ds	Sedimentary rocks (Devonian)—Queried where uncertain
Os	Sedimentary rocks (Ordovician)
Cs	Sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)
pCc	Crystalline rocks (Precambrian)

— Contact—Queried where extent of faulting at contact is uncertain  
 --- Trace of bedding—Added to some units to show structural form  
 -|> Fault—Dotted where concealed; bar and ball on downthrown side; bars show direction of strike-slip displacement; arrow shows dip direction and value  
 -|> Low-angle normal fault—Hachures on upper plate  
 -|> Thrust fault—Sawteeth on upper plate; arrow shows dip direction and value  
 -|> Anticline  
 -|> Syncline  
 -|> Overturned syncline  
 -|> Concealed overturned anticline  
 65 |> Strike and dip of bedding  
 65 |> Strike and dip of overturned bedding  
 ⊕ Horizontal bedding  
 + Vertical bedding  
 L Locality referred to in text  
 ← Ephemeral stream

**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, 2A, 2B, and 3 are of data from north-striking faults. Sinistral and normal-sinistral slip are typical of the Carp Road fault (plot 1), the East Mormon fault (plot 2A), and the Peach Spring fault (plot 3). Plot 2A summarizes measurements along the main strands of the East Mormon fault, whereas plot 2B summarizes data for minor faults in the hanging-wall block of the East Mormon fault. Plots 4A (main strands) and 4B (minor faults) summarize data for the Davidson Peak fault east of its junction with the East Mormon fault. Poles to bedding (open circles) that plunge westward represent beds that are upright, whereas those that plunge eastward represent overturned beds. All overturned beds are restricted to a narrow zone directly above the most northerly striking fault (plot 4A) that shows horizontal dextral striations, and the overturning is clearly related to such slip. That fault also has a recumbent drag fold in its footwall (see fold-limb data in fig. 19 and associated descriptions in text for details). The faulting, east tilting, overturning, and drag folding all resulted from extension, as did the kinematically related minor faulting summarized in plot 4B. Plots 5A (main strands) and 5B (all faults) summarize data from the western part of the Davidson Peak fault. Plot 6 represents faults in overturned Permian strata directly south of the Davidson Peak fault. These data include internally incompatible slip indicated by similarly oriented faults having opposed sense of slip. The generally south trending striae on moderately to gently dipping faults probably represent late-stage brittle fracture and slip related to the structural crowding that produced the overturning of strata. The complex fault-slip data in plot 7 seem to represent a mixture of faulting represented by plots 5B and 6.

**GEOLOGIC MAP AND STEREOGRAPHIC PLOTS, EAST MORMON MOUNTAINS, NEVADA**

By  
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