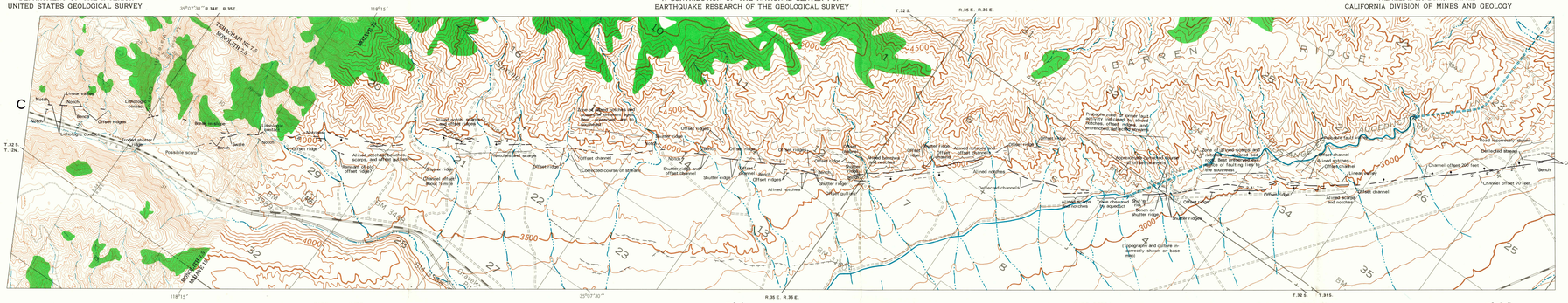
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

MISCELLANEOUS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS
MAP I-741 (SHEET 2 OF 3)



EXPLANATION

Fault traces

Heavy line, youngest trace at any location along the fault, as determined by degree of preservation of fault features and by relation to other faults; includes older traces at any location along the fault. Absolute age of the youngest trace may differ greatly from place to place. Solid line, obvious topographic or photogeologic evidence of recent movement shows fault features such as fresh scarps, linear valleys, and offset channels; long dashed where position of trace uncertain because of erosion of fault features; short dashed line, less obvious evidence of recent movement, but only likely a fault trace; queried where existence of fault questionable; dotted line, possible location of fault trace across Koehn Lake, but surface expression is lacking. Ball on relatively downthrown side of scarps along breaks on which movement has been predominantly horizontal; where both sides of fault are marked by scarps along breaks on which movement has been predominantly vertical

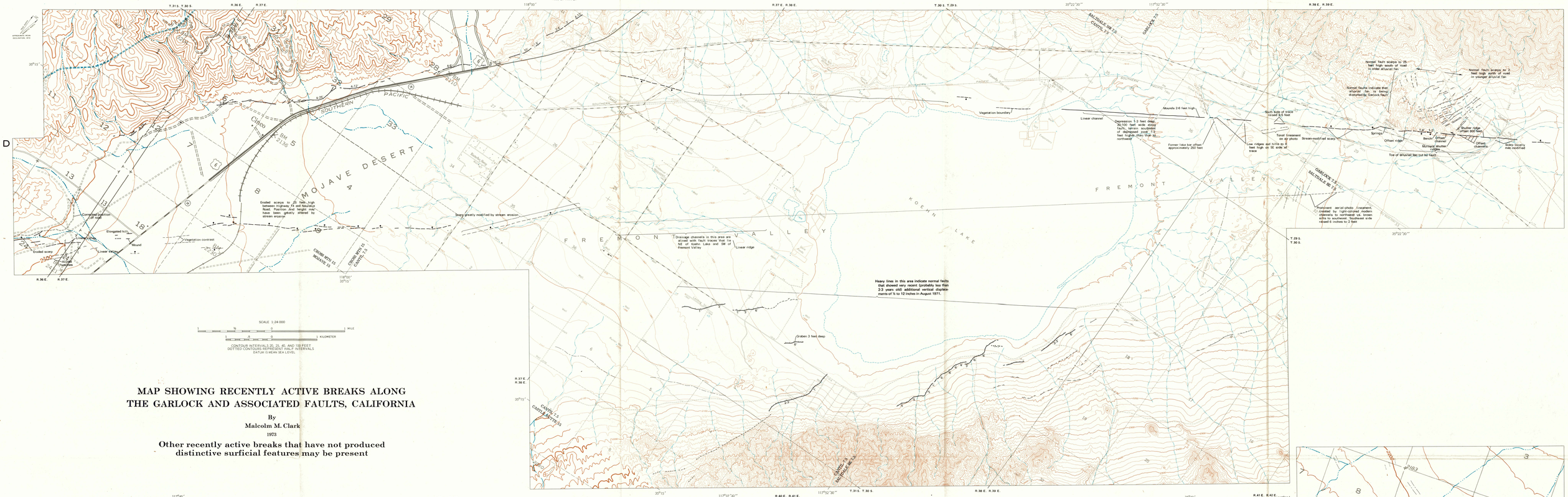
Shoreline or nearshore bar of former lake

Traces along the fault traces indicate clear examples of various types of fault features. Although not shown on these traces, but are present all along the mapped fault lines, generally as scarps, the number of zones of scarps, the height of the scarps, and the amount of the phenomena and degree of preservation of the features vary.

Traces also give estimates of the heights of scarps and amount of offset of channels this appear to preserve seismic displacements; that is, neither the height of the scarps nor the position of the channels has been greatly changed by erosion since they were displaced. Scarps are generally higher than 3 feet and channels are offset three or more times the Brown Mountain fault, which are right lateral.

Field investigation in May and June 1969 by M.M. Clark, assisted by J.D. Finlayson

ACCESS TO THE GARLOCK FAULT EAST OF SEARLES LAKE QUADRANGLE IS RESTRICTED AND CONTROLLED BY THE U.S. NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER, CHINA LAKE, AND BY FORT IRWIN MILITARY RESERVATION



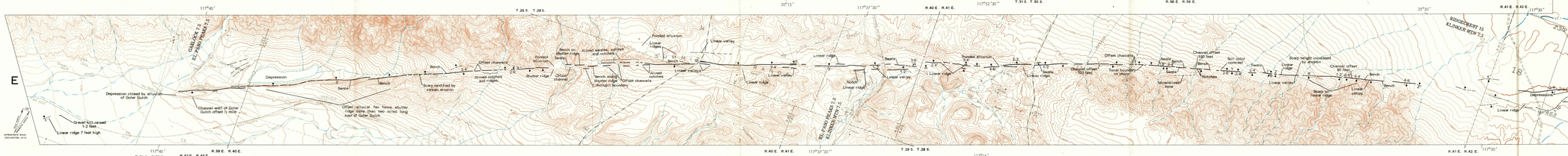
SCALE 1:24 000

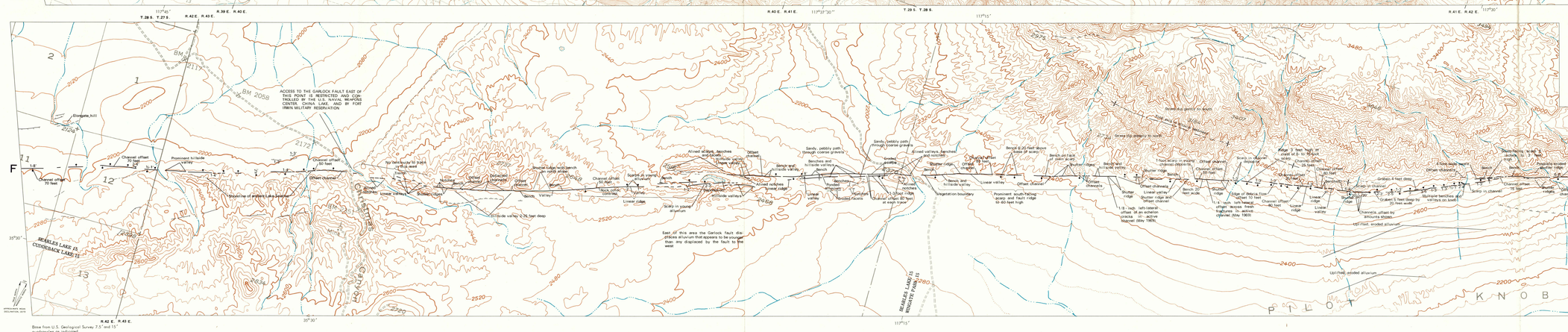
CONTOUR INTERVALS 20, 25, 40, AND 100 FEET
DOTTED CONTOURS REPRESENT HALF INTERVALS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

MAP SHOWING RECENTLY ACTIVE BREAKS ALONG THE GARLOCK AND ASSOCIATED FAULTS, CALIFORNIA

By
Malcolm M. Clark
1973

Other recently active breaks that have not produced distinctive surficial features may be present





Base from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' and 15' quadrangles as indicated

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