



Scale 1:500,000

EXPLANATION

- Neogene normal fault—Ball and bar on downthrown side
- Neogene strike-slip fault—Arrows show relative movement on fault
- Neogene low-angle normal fault, or detachment fault—Hachures on downthrown side
- Pre-Tertiary thrust fault—Sawtooth on upthrown side. Dashed where inferred
- Structural boundary of Miocene caldera—Hachures toward center of caldera
- Late Pleistocene and Holocene faults
- Areas that may have structurally enhanced hydraulic conductivity—See text for details
- Regional springs (24°C–35°C, D'Agnese and others, 1997)
- Calderas (Eaton and others, 1996)
- Boundary of Death Valley regional flow system
- Boundary of Nevada Test site
- Roads

Earthquake epicenters and magnitude (M)—From Rogers and others (1987) and Harrison and Rogers (1985). M is defined variably as M_L or as the weighted average of M_L, M_s, and M_a, where M_L = local magnitude, M_s = surface magnitude, and M_a = coda amplitude magnitude

- M=3
- 2-M=3
- 1-M=2
- M=1

MAP LOCATION

MAP B. STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK, EARTHQUAKE EPICENTERS, AND POTENTIAL ZONES OF ENHANCED HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY

HYDROSTRUCTURAL MAPS OF THE DEATH VALLEY REGIONAL FLOW SYSTEM, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA

By
C.J. Potter, D.S. Sweetkind, R.P. Dickerson, and M.L. Killgore
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Neogene and pre-Tertiary faults modified from Workman and others (in press). Late Pleistocene and Holocene faults from Perry (1966).
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Form 2386, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225
888-586-5555
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