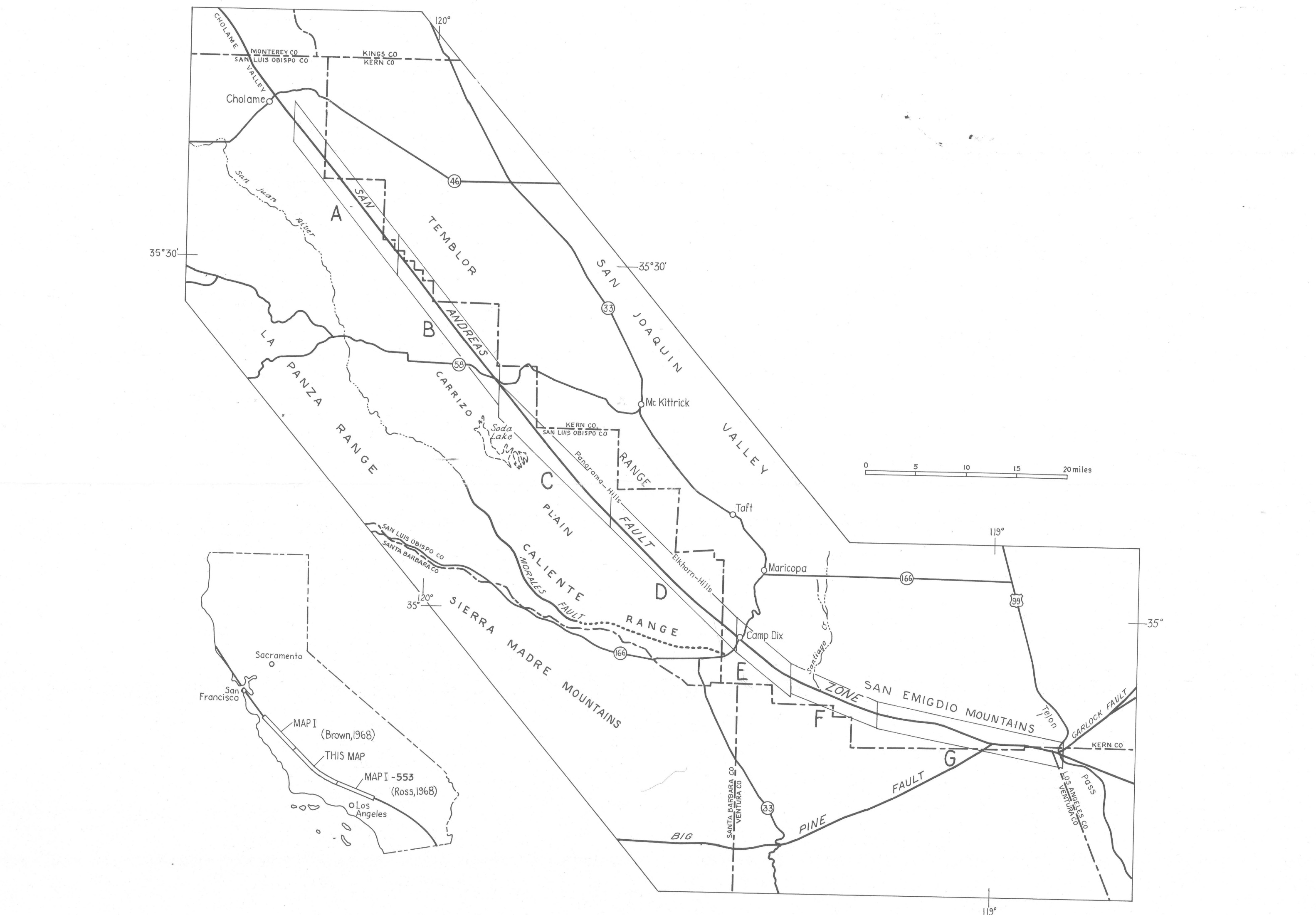


MAP SHOWING
RECENTLY ACTIVE BREAKS ALONG THE SAN ANDREAS AND RELATED FAULTS BETWEEN
CHOLAME VALLEY AND TEJON PASS, CALIFORNIA

Other unrecognized recently active breaks that do not everywhere produce
distinctive surficial features may be present

by

J. G. VEDDER and ROBERT E. WALLACE



U. S. Geological Survey
This map is preliminary and has
not been filed for publication.
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standards and nomenclature.

DESCRIPTION OF THIS FIELD MAP

This map is one of a set that shows the lines of inferred recent movement on the San Andreas Fault. It was compiled primarily to provide information for those concerned with land use and development on or near the fault. The mapped line was based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault. The map is based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT AND OTHER FAULTS

The San Andreas Fault zone is a major structural break in the earth's crust that can be traced at the surface for more than 600 miles from the head of the Gulf of California in northern Mexico southward through western California. It extends from the Colorado Desert in the north to the Gulf of California in the south. The fault zone is composed of several faults, including the San Andreas Fault, the Cholame Fault, the Tejon Fault, and the San Gabriel Fault. The San Andreas Fault is the most prominent of these faults, and it is the one that is most commonly referred to when the term "San Andreas Fault" is used.

LOCATION OF THIS FAULT

The fault zone shown on this map were located by geodetic investigation and by interpretation of aerial and ground photographs. The map shows the fault zone as it appears on the ground, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault. The map is based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

A combination of visual inspection and projection was used to transfer these from the photographs to the topographic base maps. The map shows the fault zone as it appears on the ground, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault. The map is based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

DESCRIPTIONS OF RECENTLY ACTIVE FAULT BREAKS

Recent movement along the San Andreas Fault in 1957 within the area of this study was indicated by several features. The most prominent of these features was the 1957 horizontal displacement across the fault which has been as much as 30 feet. This displacement was measured by a survey of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

It is noteworthy that the main trace is a nearly continuous line, or pair of lines, which extends for more than 600 miles from the head of the Gulf of California in northern Mexico southward through western California. The fault zone is composed of several faults, including the San Andreas Fault, the Cholame Fault, the Tejon Fault, and the San Gabriel Fault. The San Andreas Fault is the most prominent of these faults, and it is the one that is most commonly referred to when the term "San Andreas Fault" is used.

Major fault features that probably resulted from the great earthquake of 1907 are preserved as a number of places along the Cholame Fault, the Tejon Fault, and the San Gabriel Fault. The map shows the fault zone as it appears on the ground, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault. The map is based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

For about 40 miles northwest of New Pitt, the fault zone is partially covered and the fracture pattern is obscured by these conditions that have resulted from the continued flow of the Cholame Fault from the head of the Gulf of California in northern Mexico southward through western California. The map shows the fault zone as it appears on the ground, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RECENT FAULTING

Recently active fault breaks can generally be recognized by topographic features or by evidence in the form of recent movement. The most prominent of these features is the 1957 horizontal displacement across the fault which has been as much as 30 feet. This displacement was measured by a survey of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

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Surface features due to faulting are geologically temporary and ephemeral. They are subject to change by the action of wind, water, and other factors. The map shows the fault zone as it appears on the ground, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault. The map is based on a study of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

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The fact that there is no evidence of movement since 1907 on any part of this study map seems surprising since movement further west is widespread relatively rapid rates of horizontal creep. Recent movement is evident in the form of recent movement. The most prominent of these features is the 1957 horizontal displacement across the fault which has been as much as 30 feet. This displacement was measured by a survey of the San Andreas Fault system, and it is not intended to be a definitive statement of the location of the fault.

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Displacement on the San Andreas rift zone and related structures in Cholame Valley and vicinity (California). In *Cholame Valley and vicinity*, by J. G. Vedder and R. E. Wallace, U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1065, 1968, p. 1-10.

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Wallace, R. E., 1962, Notes on stress tensors effect by the San Andreas fault, southern Coast Range, California. In *Cholame Valley and vicinity*, by J. G. Vedder and R. E. Wallace, U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1065, 1968, p. 1-10.

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