

Young Faults

Kodachrome Slides

by

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San Andreas fault, California

Slide No.

- SA-1 Curve in sidewalk resulting from right-lateral creep on San Andreas fault, Hollister, California. View east.
- SA-2 Fence on Strain ranch, Point Reyes Peninsula, offset by movement on San Andreas fault in 1906. Tape is alined with segment of fence in distance (west of fault).
- SA-3 Fence between Crystal Springs and San Andreas reservoirs offset 9 feet by San Andreas fault during earthquake of 1906. Stream channels adjacent to fence are offset several tens of feet, indicating repeated movement on same strand of fault.
- SA-4 Stream offset by San Andreas fault, central California.
- SA-5 Offset of several streams by San Andreas fault, Choice Valley area. View east.
- SA-6 View along San Andreas fault and offset stream. Stream enters fault zone from lower right, then flows along the fault to turn in the distance. Right-lateral offset about 126 m.
- SA-7 Stream channel offset by San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain, California.
- SA-8 Channel beheaded by strike-slip of approximately 11 m in 1857. Green patch at left is beheaded channel formerly alined with channel at right. View east.
- SA-9 View southeast along stream channel offset and entrenched along San Andreas fault.
- SA-10 Stream offset along San Andreas fault. View northeast in Carrizo Plain, California.
- SA-11 Deflection of streams along San Andreas fault, Panorama Hills, California. En echelon fractures partly control drainage.

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- SA-12 Same stream as SA-6. Right-lateral offset of stream channel by San Andreas fault. Stream flows away from observer. Offset about 126 m. Carrizo Plain, California.
- SA-13 Sag pond along San Andreas fault. Slack Canyon area, central California.
- SA-14 Sag pond along San Andreas fault, Orchard Peak quadrangle.
- SA-15 Offset concrete drain at winery south of Hollister, California. Fault creep offsets drain and foundation of winery building.
- SA-16 Trough and sag block along San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain, California.
- SA-17 Sag pond along San Andreas fault. South end of Carrizo Plain, California. View northwest.
- SA-18 View southeast along San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain, California. (Photo by P. D. Snavely)
- SA-19 View southeast along San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain, California. (Photo by P. D. Snavely)
- SA-20 View southwest across San Andreas fault, showing multiple strands of fault. (Photo by P. D. Snavely)
- SA-21 View southeast along Panorama Hills and San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain area, California.
- SA-22 Trough along San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain, California. Graben-like trough is bounded by faults.
- SA-23 San Andreas fault near Palmdale, California. Fault extends from lower left to upper right. Roadcut on Highway 14 shows complex folding and faulting in block on north side of fault (see SA-24).
- SA-24 Complex folding and faulting in Pliocene-Pleistocene sediments on north side of San Andreas fault, roadcut along Highway 14, Palmdale, California.
- SA-25 View southeast along San Andreas reservoir, San Francisco Peninsula. Reservoir lies in San Andreas fault zone.
- SA-26 View southeast along San Andreas valley for which San Andreas fault was named. San Francisco Peninsula.

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- SA-27 Crystal Springs reservoir along San Andreas fault, San Francisco Peninsula. 1906 trace of fault lies along right side of the lake. Note linear shoreline. View southeast.
- SA-28 San Andreas fault, San Francisco Peninsula. View northwest towards Daly City and Pacific Ocean.
- SA-29 San Andreas fault looking southeast toward notch in skyline. San Gabriel Mountains to the right. Note alluviation resulting from partial ponding to right of fault in stream valley in middle distance.
- SA-30 Daly City, California. View southeast along San Andreas fault. In foreground 1906 trace passed through large gulch. Eleven houses near the cliff were torn down because of damage from landslide cracks.
- SA-31 View southeast along San Andreas fault, San Francisco Peninsula. San Andreas and Crystal Springs reservoir.
- SA-32 En echelon fractures formed during earthquake of 1966 along San Andreas fault near Cholame, California.
- SA-33 En echelon fractures formed at the base of an old scarplet during the Borrego Mountain earthquake of 1968. The epicenter was approximately 70 km from this point, but triggered creep on the San Andreas fault just east of the Salton Sea.
- SA-34 San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain area, California. Fault trends left to right. Main gulch offset about 20 m. Earlier displacement beheaded channels, the lower reaches of which now appear to right of the road. Streamflow is away (west) from observer.
- SA-35 San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain area, California. Stream in foreground flows left to right (east to west) and is offset by slip on fault.
- SA-36 San Andreas fault, Carrizo Plain area, California. View southeast.

Basin and Range province

- BR-1 Scarp produced at Fairview Peak, Nevada, during earthquake of December 1954. Fault displayed oblique slip. View southwest.

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- BR-2 Scarp produced at Fairview Peak, Nevada, during earthquake of December 1954. Fault displayed oblique slip. View west.
- BR-3 Scarp produced at Fairview Peak, Nevada, during earthquake of December 1954. Fault displayed oblique slip. View southwest.
- BR-4 Scarp in Dixie Valley produced during earthquake of December 1954.
- BR-5 Scarp produced in Pleasant Valley, Nevada, during earthquake of October 1915. View south at south end of Tobin Range.
- BR-6 Scarp produced in Pleasant Valley, Nevada, during earthquake of October 1915. West flank of Tobin Range.
- BR-7 Scarp produced in Pleasant Valley, Nevada, during earthquake of October 1915. Note triangular facets of spurs, characteristic of faults. Facets generally slope between 28°-35°, a stable slope for this type of material.
- BR-8 Scarp produced during the earthquake of October 1915. Red and white on the road are foot intervals. West flank of Tobin Range, Nevada.
- BR-9 Scarp produced during earthquake of 1915, Pleasant Valley, Nevada. Note oblique slip. Strike-slip component shown by offset of fence.
- BR-10 Scarp in fan near Lone Pine, California, produced in 1872 and earlier earthquakes.
- BR-11 Scarp in fan near Lone Pine, California, produced in 1872 and earlier earthquakes.
- BR-12 Scarp in fan near Lone Pine, California, produced in 1872 and earlier earthquakes.
- BR-13 Young fault in Owens Valley fault system cuts cinder cone. View south. Red Mountain and Sierra Nevada Mountains in distance. Location in Poverty Hills approximately 6 mi. south of Big Pine, California.
- BR-14 Trace of fault on which strike-slip occurred in 1872 earthquake in Owens Valley, California. View north from near Lone Pine.

Garlock fault

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- G-1 View west along Garlock fault. Note that stream channel sloping from the right is diverted left laterally toward observer by shutter ridge. Shows left-lateral movement on fault. Christmas Canyon area, Mojave Desert region, California.
- G-2 View west along Garlock fault. Fault passes through ridge where group stands. Stream flowing from the right has been offset left laterally. Christmas Canyon area, Mojave Desert region, California.
- G-3 Scarp on Garlock fault at point where shutter ridge, on which people sit, is moving relatively to the left, progressively exposing fresh scarp. Christmas Canyon area, Mojave Desert region, California.
- G-4 Stream offset by left-lateral movement on Garlock fault. Christmas Canyon area, Mojave Desert region, California.

Chili

- C-1 Atacama fault in Atacama Desert near Antofagasta, Chile. View north.
- C-2 Atacama fault in Atacama Desert near Antofagasta, Chile. View north.
- C-3 Atacama fault in Atacama Desert near Antofagasta, Chile. View north.

Turkey

- T-1 North Anatolia fault, western Turkey. Mole tracks and en echelon surface breaks formed during Mudurnu Valley earthquake of 1967.
- T-2 North Anatolia fault, western Turkey. Row of brush offset approximately 2.5 m by right-lateral slip on fault during Mudurnu Valley earthquake of 1967. Fault trends left to right. Man stands on the fault.
- T-3 North Anatolia fault, western Turkey. Vertical component of displacement during earthquake of 1967. Most displacement was right lateral.

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- T-4 North Anatolia fault, eastern Turkey. En echelon fractures produced in earthquake of August 19, 1966, Varto area. Tape along fault trend. Fractures are left-stepping, indicative of right-lateral slip.
- T-5 North Anatolia fault, western Turkey. Concrete wall is displaced by right-lateral creep on fault. Area is east of Gerede. V. V. Belousov of USSR facing camera.

Montana

- M-1 Scarp produced during earthquake of August 17, 1959, Hebgen Lake, Montana.