

**Maps of Linear Features  
and a Preliminary Lineament Interpretation  
of Western, South Dakota**

**by**

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**This report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for  
conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards.**

## Illustrations

Figure 1.--Summary of directional analysis of linear features.

Plate 1.--Linear features map.

Plate 2.--Contour map of linear feature concentration of 306-319  
(N54W - N41W) interval.

Plate 3.--Contour map of linear feature concentration of 330-332  
(N30W - N28W) interval.

Plate 4.--Contour map of linear feature concentration of 47-53  
(N47E - N53E) interval.

Plate 5.--Contour map of linear feature concentration of 55-60  
(N55E - N60E) and 64-81 (N64E - N81E) intervals.

Plate 6.--Interpretive map of lineaments.

## Discussion

This report presents a preliminary lineament analysis of a 25,000 sq. km. area in central western South Dakota and the data used in this analysis. The analysis presented is very preliminary at this time and requires much more work before any firm conclusions can be drawn. Plate 1 shows the location of the study area and the linear features mapped from enhanced Landsat images. The procedures and terminology used in this report and particularly with regard to the appendices are discussed in detail by Sawatzky and Raines (in press). The term linear feature is used to mean a rectilinear or curvilinear feature on an image or photograph that is selected and mapped by a skilled photo-geologic interpreter (Sawatzky and Raines, in press). Lineament is used in this report to refer to an interpreted, linear geologic entity that is defined by linear concentrations of linear features. This is a new definition not used as yet by others. Therefore, the lines on Plate 1 are linear features, Plates 2 through 5 show selected examples of linear-feature concentration maps from which lineaments are interpreted, and the lines on Plate 6 are the lineaments that are defined from the analysis of Plates 2 through 5.

Plate 1 shows the linear features map produced from my analysis of Landsat scene E-1081-17065 (12 Oct 71). The digitized data for this Landsat scene were processed to enhance linear features, and the enhanced images were interpreted at a scale of 1:800,000. A total of 888 linear features were observed with a total ground length of 4164 km. These data were then statistically analyzed using the procedures

discussed in Sawatzky and Raines (in press). The statistics shown in Appendices 1 and 2 are summarized in figure 1. Six intervals are defined as being statistically significant at a 90 percent significant value (fig. 1). The subdivision of the northeast to east-west intervals into several intervals probably is not geologically significant. This conclusion is supported by the linear features concentration maps shown in Plates 2 through 5. These maps were produced by computer-contouring the spatial concentration of linear features in statistically defined directional intervals. The spatial concentration is the length of selected linear features per unit cell; the unit cell is 3.5 km on a side on the ground. From comparison of these maps, it is apparent that the various subdivisions of the northeast to east-west intervals are spatially related and form curving, long linear patterns; thus the northeast subdivisions are parts of one pattern.

From the analysis of Plates 1 through 5, the lineaments shown in Plate 6 are defined. The lineaments shown as solid lines seem to be well defined, and the lineaments shown as dashed lines are suggested but poorly defined by the data. When this map was completed I found that George Shurr had independently analyzed lineaments of the same area in South Dakota (Shurr, 1977). Shurr (oral commun., 1977) stated that this interpretation was in agreement with his interpretation of major lineaments in this part of South Dakota.

The geologic significance of the northeast to east-west trending lineaments is discussed by Shurr (in press); he concludes that these lineaments are probably basement zones of instability that have

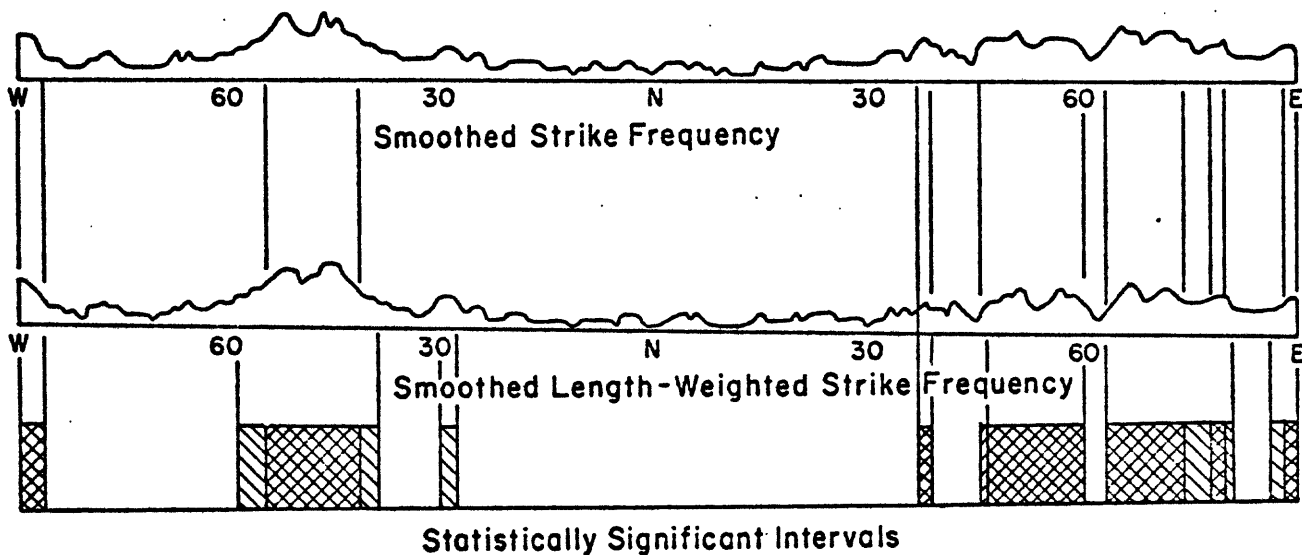


Figure 1.—Summary of directional analysis of linear features. Ruled lines that are up to the right denote the statistically significant intervals from the strike frequency analysis; those that are up to the left denote the statistically significant intervals from the length-weighted strike frequency analysis.

influenced the sea-floor topography in the Cretaceous seas and thus the environment of deposition and related facies deposited.

The northwest-trending lineaments are more poorly understood at this time. However, these lineaments may also be coincident with Cretaceous facies boundaries (Shurr, oral commun., 1977) or somehow related to the Black Hills structure.

I would like to acknowledge Richard F. Bretz, South Dakota Geological Survey, and George W. Shurr, U.S. Geological Survey, for much useful discussion and assistance in this work.

### References

- Sawatzky, D. L., and Raines, G. L., in press, Geologic uses of linear-features maps derived from small-scale images: Proceedings of Third Basement Tectonics Symposium, Durango, Colo., 1978.
- Shurr, G. W., 1977, Landsat lineaments in western South Dakota: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 77-249.
- Shurr, G. W., in press, Upper Cretaceous paleotectonic activity on lineaments in western South Dakota: Proceedings of Third Basement Tectonics Symposium, Durango, Colo., 1978.

## Appendix 1: Strike Frequency Statistical Data



## S. Dakota lineaments

IC LEVELS (F FREQUENCY AT 2 PER LEVEL.

NO. OF DATA = 888

[illegible][illegible]

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TABLE OF AZIMUTH VS FREQUENCY FOR PRECEDING STRIKE FREQUENCY PLOT

AZIM PRNG FREQ	AZIM BRNG FREQ	AZIM PRNG FREQ	AZIM BRNG FREQ
271 -19	316 -44	1	46
272 -18	317 -43	2	46
273 -17	318 -42	3	47
274 -16	319 -41	4	47
275 -15	320 -40	5	48
276 -14	321 -39	6	48
277 -13	322 -38	7	49
278 -12	323 -37	8	49
279 -11	324 -36	9	50
280 -10	325 -35	10	50
281 -9	326 -34	11	51
282 -8	327 -33	12	51
283 -7	328 -32	13	52
284 -6	329 -31	14	52
285 -5	330 -30	15	53
286 -4	331 -29	16	53
287 -3	332 -28	17	54
288 -2	333 -27	18	54
289 -1	334 -26	19	55
290	335 -25	20	55
291	336 -24	21	56
292	337 -23	22	56
293	338 -22	23	57
294	339 -21	24	57
295	340 -20	25	58
296	341 -19	26	58
297	342 -18	27	59
298	343 -17	28	59
299	344 -16	29	60
300	345 -15	30	60
301	346 -14	31	61
302	347 -13	32	61
303	348 -12	33	62
304	349 -11	34	62
305	350 -10	35	63
306	351 -9	36	63
307	352 -8	37	64
308	353 -7	38	64
309	354 -6	39	65
310	355 -5	40	65
311	356 -4	41	66
312	357 -3	42	66
313	358 -2	43	67
314	359 -1	44	67
315	360 0	45	68





# 5. Lakota lineaments

## FREQUENCY PROBABILITY DATA

NO. OF DATA = 608 EVENT PROB. = 0.017 PROB. LIMIT = 0.950

FREQUENCY MEAN = 14.8

EMP. REL. FREQ. PROB.	REL. FREQ. PROB.	SIGNIF. VALUE	0	.2	.4	.6	.8	1.0
9 1.5 0.035	94.2							
10 1.6 0.052	73.6							
11 1.7 0.070	59.2							
12 1.9 0.086	41.5							
13 2.0 0.098	21.3							
14 2.1 0.104	0.0							
15 2.2 0.102	-0.0							
16 2.3 0.095	19.9							
17 2.4 0.082	16.3							
18 2.5 0.068	54.4							
19 2.6 0.053	67.6							
20 2.8 0.039	77.8							
21 2.9 0.028	85.4							

Appendix 2: Length-weighted Strike Frequency Statistical Data

## NL. OF DATA = 20490

0.3

[illegible][illegible]

TABLE OF AZIMUTH VS FREQUENCY FOR PRECEDING STRIKE FREQUENCY PLOT

AZIM	EPAG	FREQ	AZIM	PRNG	FREQ	AZIM	PRNG	FREQ	AZIM	BRNG	FREQ
271	-59	67	316	-44	212	1	1	0	46	46	81
272	-56	271	317	-43	276	2	2	40	47	47	181
273	-57	301	318	-42	249	3	3	140	48	48	210
274	-16	24	319	-41	95	4	4	0	49	49	90
275	-55	111	320	-40	193	5	5	135	50	50	276
276	-54	160	321	-39	137	6	6	44	51	51	193
277	-53	72	322	-38	99	7	7	42	52	52	157
278	-52	60	323	-37	122	8	8	17	53	53	129
279	-51	8	324	-36	86	9	9	24	54	54	109
280	-50	50	325	-35	89	10	10	16	55	55	127
281	-49	41	326	-34	56	11	11	46	56	56	230
282	-48	119	327	-33	92	12	12	0	57	57	164
283	-47	47	328	-32	21	13	13	0	58	58	226
284	-46	192	329	-31	77	14	14	80	59	59	207
285	-45	58	330	-30	131	15	15	49	60	60	162
286	-44	32	331	-29	228	16	16	106	61	61	74
287	-43	19	332	-28	223	17	17	0	62	62	74
288	-42	106	333	-27	60	18	18	25	63	63	53
289	-41	24	334	-26	71	19	19	90	64	64	175
290	-40	30	335	-25	144	20	20	46	65	65	192
291	-39	12	336	-24	112	21	21	80	66	66	231
292	-38	100	337	-23	49	22	22	39	67	67	310
293	-37	24	338	-22	0	23	23	98	68	68	162
294	-36	169	339	-21	96	24	24	85	69	69	136
295	-35	15	340	-20	71	25	25	39	70	70	138
296	-34	120	341	-19	62	26	26	99	71	71	219
297	-33	86	342	-18	114	27	27	30	72	72	210
298	-32	87	343	-17	44	28	28	58	73	73	149
299	-31	116	344	-16	28	29	29	23	74	74	201
300	-30	180	345	-15	93	30	30	42	75	75	153
301	-29	40	346	-14	52	31	31	26	76	76	145
302	-28	133	347	-13	31	32	32	85	77	77	179
303	-27	264	348	-12	26	33	33	70	78	78	121
304	-26	82	349	-11	41	34	34	159	79	79	262
305	-25	180	350	-10	0	35	35	49	80	80	174
306	-24	294	351	-9	109	36	36	110	81	81	159
307	-23	218	352	-8	28	37	37	39	82	82	49
308	-22	274	353	-7	30	38	38	184	83	83	154
309	-21	342	354	-6	47	39	39	193	84	84	120
310	-20	205	355	-5	13	40	40	6	85	85	96
311	-19	303	356	-4	20	41	41	126	86	86	97
312	-18	185	357	-3	174	42	42	160	87	87	146
313	-17	293	358	-2	47	43	43	133	88	88	112
314	-16	263	359	-1	0	44	44	24	89	89	159
315	-15	453	360	0	51	45	45	85	90	90	294



REF ID: A620490

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TABLE OF AZIMUTH VS FREQUENCY FOR PRECEDING STRIKE FREQUENCY PLOT

AZIM BRNG FREQ	AZIM ERNG FREQ	AZIM ERNG FREQ	AZIM BRNG FREQ
271 -19 632	315 -44 941	1 1 99	46 46 347
272 -18 639	317 -43 717	2 2 168	47 47 472
273 -17 596	318 -42 620	3 3 168	48 48 481
274 -16 536	319 -41 537	4 4 275	49 49 570
275 -15 235	320 -40 425	5 5 179	50 50 559
276 -14 283	321 -39 429	6 6 221	51 51 626
277 -13 232	322 -38 358	7 7 103	52 52 479
278 -12 140	323 -37 307	8 8 83	53 53 395
279 -11 119	324 -36 297	9 9 57	54 54 365
280 -10 99	325 -35 213	10 10 66	55 55 466
281 -9 210	326 -34 239	11 11 62	56 56 521
282 -8 207	327 -33 171	12 12 46	57 57 620
283 -7 351	328 -32 190	13 13 80	58 58 597
284 -6 297	329 -31 220	14 14 129	59 59 595
285 -5 282	330 -30 436	15 15 235	60 60 443
286 -4 109	331 -29 522	16 16 155	61 61 310
287 -3 157	332 -28 511	17 17 131	62 62 201
288 -2 149	333 -27 356	18 18 115	63 63 302
289 -1 160	334 -26 275	19 19 161	64 64 420
290 -0 66	335 -25 327	20 20 216	65 65 598
291 -19 142	336 -24 305	21 21 165	66 66 763
292 -18 136	337 -23 161	22 22 217	67 67 723
293 -17 293	338 -22 115	23 23 222	68 68 638
294 -16 208	339 -21 167	24 24 222	69 69 436
295 -15 304	340 -20 229	25 25 223	70 70 553
296 -14 221	341 -19 247	26 26 168	71 71 627
297 -13 293	342 -18 220	27 27 187	72 72 638
298 -12 291	343 -17 186	28 28 111	73 73 560
299 -11 385	344 -16 155	29 29 129	74 74 503
300 -10 338	345 -15 173	30 30 97	75 75 459
301 -9 351	346 -14 176	31 31 159	76 76 437
302 -8 442	347 -13 109	32 32 181	77 77 405
303 -7 434	348 -12 98	33 33 314	78 78 562
304 -6 520	349 -11 67	34 34 278	79 79 557
305 -5 556	350 -10 150	35 35 326	80 80 595
306 -4 692	351 -9 137	36 36 203	81 81 362
307 -3 746	352 -8 175	37 37 340	82 82 362
308 -2 634	353 -7 113	38 38 415	83 83 323
309 -1 821	354 -6 103	39 39 383	84 84 370
310 -0 850	355 -5 85	40 40 325	85 85 313
311 -49 693	356 -4 212	41 41 292	86 86 339
312 -48 781	357 -3 241	42 42 419	87 87 315
313 -47 741	358 -2 221	43 43 317	88 88 417
314 -46 1009	359 -1 98	44 44 242	89 89 565
315 -45 928	360 0 51	45 45 190	90 90 520

271-274  
302-321  
330-332  
38-39  
42  
47-53  
55-60  
64-81  
88-90

## FREQUENCY PROBABILITIES DATA

NO. OF DATA = 20490      FREQUENCY PROB. = 0.017      PERCENT. LIMIT = 0.950

FREQUENCY HEAD = 341.5

