



EXPLANATION

Cretaceous-Cenozoic fault
 Mapped faults plotted to scale, showing dip, dashed where uncertain; isolated fault exposures plotted as strike and dip symbols; localities where strike unknown shown by dot

East Coast Magnetic Anomaly, inferred to mark the western boundary of oceanic crust

Oceanic fracture zone

Boundary of Appalachian highland

Strike and dip of preferred focal plane of selected earthquakes and composite groups of earthquakes; dip of reverse fault shown to be active by modern earthquake focal mechanisms

Fault that offsets early Mesozoic rocks

Early Mesozoic sedimentary basin, exposed in the Piedmont, buried and only approximately delineated beneath Cretaceous and Cenozoic rocks of the Coastal Plain

Inner margin of Coastal Plain sedimentary rocks

Eastern margin of continental crust

Compilation Sources

- Isolated Cretaceous-Cenozoic faults from Prowell, 1981.
- Stafford and Brandevine fault zones from Nixon and Newell, 1977, and Selders and Nixon, 1980.
- Relat fault zone from Prowell and O'Connor, 1978.
- Monocline in Virginia Coastal Plain from Newell, written communication, 1979.
- Duke fault from Behrendt and others, 1981a.
- Coastal Plain boundary and exposed early Mesozoic basins and faults from King and Belkman, 1974; buried basins from Popenco and Zeltz, 1977, Daniels and Zeltz, 1978 and 1981, and Klitgord and Behrendt, 1979.
- Marginal basins, East-Coast Magnetic Anomaly, and oceanic fracture zones from Klitgord and Behrendt, 1979.
- Focal mechanisms and 1886 instrumental from Tarr and Rhea, 1981; Tarr, written communication, 1977; James and Moore, 1976; Sbar and others, 1975; Aggarwal and Sykes, 1978; and Hollinger, 1977.
- Appalachian highland and its boundaries interpreted from Godson, 1981.

CRETACEOUS-CENOZOIC REVERSE FAULTS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AND THEIR GEOLOGIC SETTING

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey editorial standards and stratigraphic nomenclature.