

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Faults—Faults are numbered (i.e., 900), named, and referenced in the text and accompanying table. Lateral continuity of faulting is shown by the following line symbols:

- Continuous or nearly continuous trace.
- Discontinuous trace, or
- Concealed or inferred from geologic information.

Sense and style of movement—Sense and style of movement shown by the following symbol:

- Normal (dip-slip) fault, bar and ball on down thrown side

Age—Age categories of fault movement are depicted on this black and white map by symbols. No faults characterized by historic surface faulting are known in the mapped area.

- ① Holocene and latest Pleistocene (<15 ka).
- ② Late Quaternary (<130 ka).
- ③ Late and middle Quaternary (<750 ka), or
- ④ Quaternary (<1.6 Ma).

Slip rate—Ranges of slip rates, depicted by line thickness, are used on the map to differentiate rates of activity.

- <1.0 to 0.2 mm/yr—Moderately active extensional and intraplate faults (only one fault [900] on this map).
- <0.2 mm/yr—Lesser active extensional and intraplate faults (all but one fault on this map).

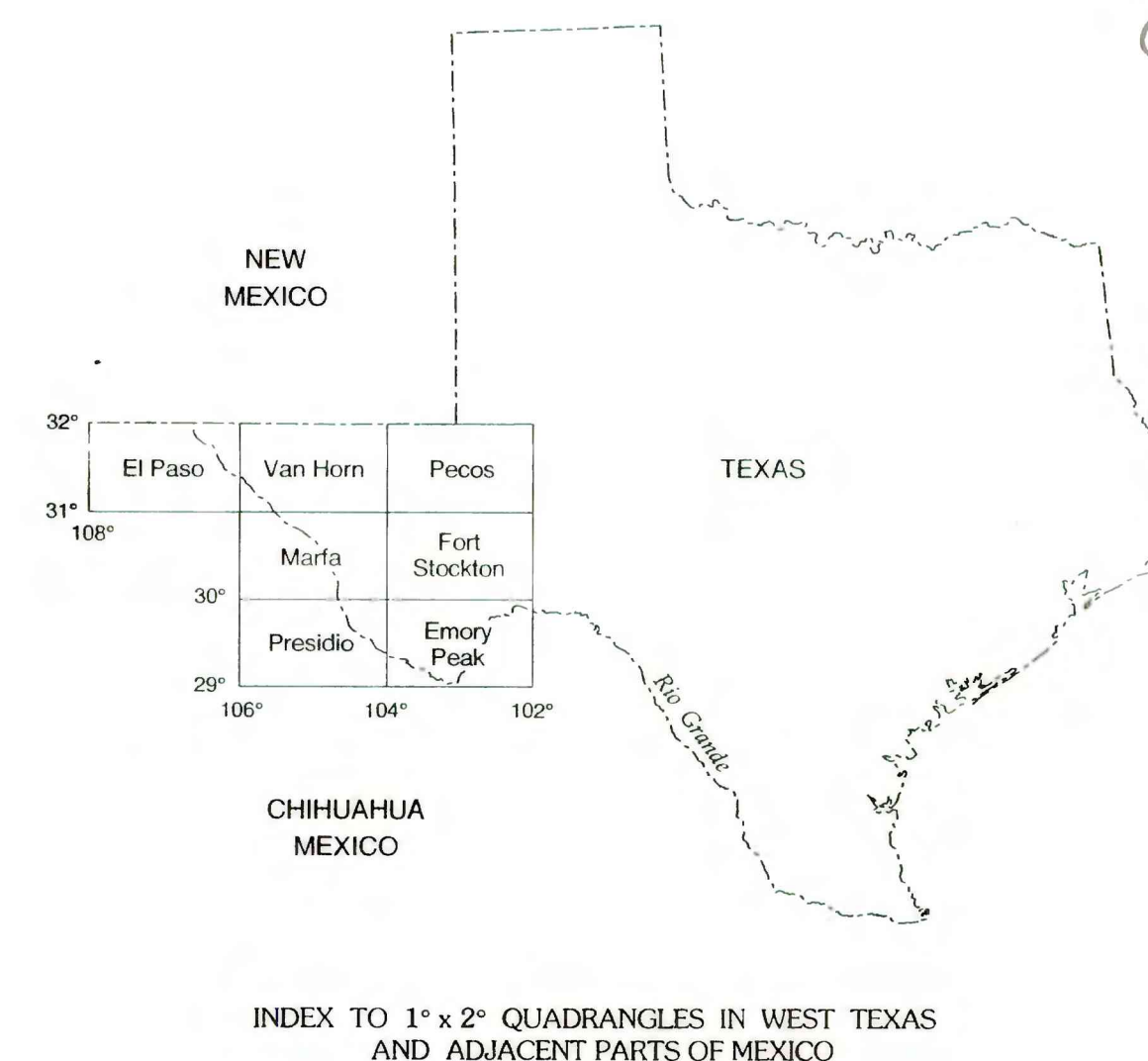
Boundary between fault sections

Location of trenching study

Historical earthquakes—Instrumentally determined epicenter (location) of the two largest historic earthquakes are shown by large star, along with the date and magnitude of the earthquake. M, unspecified Richter magnitude; M_s , surface-wave magnitude; M_w , moment magnitude.

QUATERNARY FAULTS IN WEST TEXAS AND ADJACENT PARTS OF MEXICO
(Abbreviations: Mtn., Mountain; Mtns., Mountains; MRE, most recent surface-faulting event)

Fault no.	Name of fault	MRE	Slip rate (mm/yr)	Length (km)	Azimuth (average)	Fault type, down direction
900	East Franklin Mtns.	<15 ka	0.2-1.0	44.5	002°	Normal, E
901	Hueco (zone)	<750 ka	<0.2 (f)	74.0	354°	Normal, E and W
902	Campo Grande	<130 ka	<0.2	44.0	305°	Normal, SW
903	Acala	<750 ka	<0.2	7.5	308°	Normal, SW
904	Arroyo Diablo	<750 ka	<0.2	14.0	322°	Normal, SW
905	Amargosa	<15 ka	<0.2	67.5	315°	Normal, NE
906	Caballo	-----	-----	42.0	326°	Normal, SW
906a	Unnamed (northern) section	<750 ka	<0.2	19.5	321°	Normal, SW
906b	Unnamed (southern) section	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	22.5	326°	Normal, SW
907	Unnamed	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	9.0	327°	Normal, SW
908	East Flat Top Mtn.	<130 ka	<0.2 (f)	21.0	351°	Normal, E
909	North Sierra Diablo	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	4.3	276°	Normal, N
910	East Sierra Diablo	<130 ka	<0.2	32.5	359°	Normal, E
911	West Delaware Mtns. (zone)	<130 ka	<0.2 (f)	24.5	326°	Normal, SW
912	East Baylor Mtn.-Carrizo Mtn.	<750 ka	<0.2	40.5	030°	Normal, SE
913	West Eagle Mtns.-Red Hills	<750 ka	<0.2	24.0	312°	Normal, SW
914	Ice Cream Cone	<750 ka	<0.2	9.5	301°	Normal, SW
915	West Indio Mtns.	<130 ka	<0.2	21.5	332°	Normal, SW
916	East Eagle Mtns.	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	0.7	349°	Normal, E
917	Unnamed	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	5.5	295°	Normal, NE
918	West Lobo Valley (zone)	-----	-----	59.0	338°	Normal, E
918a	Fay section	<750 ka	<0.2	3.5	328°	Normal, E
918b	Neal section	<130 ka	<0.2	18.5	013°	Normal, E and SE
918c	Mayfield section	<130 ka	<0.2	20.0	310°	Normal, NE
918d	Sierra Vieja section	<130 ka	<0.2	22.0	346°	Normal, E
919	West Wyle Mtns.	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	18.8	328°	Normal, SW and W
920	Unnamed	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	3.3	350°	Normal, W
921	Unnamed	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	13.5	339°	Normal, SW
922	Unnamed	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	7.5	328°	Normal, SW
923	Dugout Wells	<1.6 Ma	<0.2 (f)	21.0	343°	Normal, NE



MAP OF QUATERNARY FAULTS IN WEST TEXAS AND ADJACENT PARTS OF MEXICO

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Base from SW 1/4 of Texas State Map, compiled by U.S. Geological Survey in 1982 at 1:500,000 scale, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, Lambert conformal conic projection based on parallels of 33° and 45°.

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American stratigraphic code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Faults compiled from literature and author's original mapping, 1995

29° 104° 105° 106° 103°