Paleoseismology of a Newly Discovered Scarp in the Yakima Fold-and-Thrust Belt, Kittitas County, Washington

Possible slickenlines on fault (see table 2 and fig. 2)

Spatial density of basalt vesicles within blocks decreases upward.

Highly vesicular blocks weather out of unit along base of through-going fracture.

Cobbles and pebbles in fault blocky, vesicular. Mapped as part of Grande Ronde Formation and possibly of eroded unit 3.

Pebbles of the Boylston Mountains, perpendicular to the mapped anticline (fig. 1).

Truncated the soil and generated another wedge of colluvium.

Wedge None apparent NA Colluvium deposited between faults

Figure 8. Photograph showing gently southwest-plunging topography shape Type Distinctness

Good Distinctive prismatic soil formed on colluvial units

Trend, plunge, and pitch of striations measured on unit 1fx. This gently north-dipping plane is the inferred A

Splay fracture of fracture to fault 2h 2h and F2

Large number of slickenlines on fault F1 2s

Good Weathered top of unit

Deposited as colluvium following earthquake that predates development of unit former BC-horizon (dominant clast type is unit 1fx). This gently north-dipping plane is the inferred A

Fracture extends from trench floor to base of unit (see coordinates (observation point is below trench profile).

Matrix None Subangular

Fine Weak Very hard Abrupt

Soil-horizon features Lower contacts Postdeposition deformation

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Notes indicated on log (figure 2)

Sharp contact between units

Deposited as colluvium following earthquake that predates development of unit former BC-horizon (dominant clast type is unit 1fx. This gently north-dipping plane is the inferred A

Photograph showing gently southwest-plunging topography