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Quaternary Faults								
Fault Maps - Interactive	Compiled in co	operation with the	- Colorado	Geologica	l Survey			
Fault Maps - Static				Ceciogica	louivey			

citation for this record: Widmann, B.L., compiler, 1997, Fault number 2267, Unnamed fault near Pine Mountain, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults, accessed 12/19/2011 04:55 PM.

Synopsis This fault lies on the southwest margin of the Uncompandre Uplift. Evidence for Quaternary movement on this fault was cited in Witkind (1976 #2792) based on personal communication with Fred Cater. Based on the timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompandre Plateau began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift. Williams (1964 #2789) mapped Quaternary deposits as abutting the fault. Cater (1970 #2672) mapped the fault as being concealed by Quaternary deposits. The fault has been classified as a Quaternary fault (Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.

Name comments This northwest-trending fault begins northeast of the Granite Creek fault zone [2265]on the northeast flank of The Palisade, northeast of the town of Gateway, and extends southeast to the northwest side of Uncompahgre Butte. The fault forms part of the south margin of the Ute Creek graben, which lies on the southwest flank of the Uncompandere Uplift.

Fault ID Comments:

Fault 80 in Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792), fault 351 in Witkind (1976 #2792), and fault number Q17 of Widman and others (1998 #3441).

County(s) and MESA COUNTY, COLORADO

State(s)

AMS sheet(s) Moab

Physiographic COLORADO PLATEAUS

province(s)

Reliability of Good location Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.

Comments: The fault was mapped at a scale of 1:24,000 by Cater (1955 #2670), 1:62,500 by Cater (1970 #2672) and 1:250,000 by Williams (1964 #2789). The trace used herein is from Williams (1964 #2789) and Cater (1970 #2672).

Geologic setting This fault forms the south margin of the Ute Creek graben, which lies on the southwest flank of the Uncompahgre Uplift. The Uncompahgre Uplift is a northwest-trending, east-tilted fault block. This fault is high angle and down to the northeast. Although Witkind (1976 #2792) showed the fault as down to the southwest, all other references indicated the fault is down to the northeast (Williams, 1964 #2789; Cater, 1966 #2671; Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953). Throw on the fault opposes local topography. The fault lies in a tectonically weakened area above the ancestral Uncompangre fault zone (Stone, 1977 #2749).

Length (km) 30 km.

Average strike N52°W

Sense of Normal

movement

Comments: Cater (1970 #2672), Heyman (1983 #2697) and Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792) showed this fault as normal

Dip 81° NE

Comments: Cater (1970 #2672) showed a dip of 81° NE for this fault on his cross section.

Paleoseismology studies

Geomorphic Geomorphic indicators of youthful faulting have not been reported.

expression

Age of faulted Cater (1955 #2670) documented a maximum throw of about 260 m on this fault, but did not map Quaternary surficial deposits as being offset by the fault. Williams (1964 #2789) mapped Quaternary deposits as both concealing the deposits fault and as abutting the fault. Cater (1970 #2672) mapped the fault as concealed by Quaternary deposits. The Salt Wash Sandstone Member of the Jurassic Morrison Formation is the youngest deposit offset by this fault according to Cater (1970 #2672). The fault lies primarily in Precambrian and lower Mesozoic bedrock with about 20 percent of the fault extending into or beneath Quaternary deposits.

Historic

earthquake

Most recent Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)

prehistoric

deformation Comments: Offset of Quaternary deposits is inconclusive since Williams (1964 #2789) showed Quaternary deposits as abutting against the fault, whereas Cater (1970 #2672) mapped the fault as concealed by Quaternary deposits. However, faults associated with the Uncompangre Uplift are often considered to have experienced Quaternary movement. Evidence for Quaternary movement on this fautl was cited in Witkind (1976 #2792) based on personal communication with Fred Cater. Based on the timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompangre Plateau began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift. There is no other published evidence that Quaternary deposits are offset by this structure. This fault has been classified as a Quaternary fault (e.g. Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.

Recurrence

interval

Slip-rate Less than 0.2 mm/yr

category

Comments: Widmann and others (1998 #3441) placed this structure within the <0.2 mm/vr slip-rate category based on calculations of an overall uplift rate of 0.4 m/1000 yr since 1.8 Ma for the Uncompangre Uplift (Perry, 1989 #2731)

Date and 1997

Compiler(s) Beth L. Widmann, Colorado Geological Survey

References #2670 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1955, Geology of the Pine Mountain quadrangle, Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic quadrangle Map GQ-60.

> #2671 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1966, Age of the Uncompangre Uplift and Unaweep Canyon, west-central Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 550-C, 86-92 p.

#2672 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1970, Geology of the salt anticline region in southwestern Colorado, with a section on stratigraphy by F.W. Cater and L.C. Craig: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 637, 80 p.

#1953 Colman, S.M., 1985, Map showing tectonic features of late Cenozoic origin in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-1566, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.

#2697 Heyman, O.G., 1983, Distribution and structural geometry of faults and folds along the northwestern Uncompahgre Uplift, western Colorado and eastern Utah, in Averett, W., ed., Northern Paradox Basin --Uncompangre Uplift: Grand Junction Geological Society, p. 45-57.

#312 Howard, K.A., Aaron, J.M., Brabb, E.E., Brock, M.R., Gower, H.D., Hunt, S.J., Milton, D.J., Muehlberger, W.R., Nakata, J.K., Plafker, G., Prowell, D.C., Wallace, R.E., and Witkind, I.J., 1978, Preliminary map of young faults in the United States as a guide to possible fault activity: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-916, 2 sheets, scale 1:5,000,000.

#792 Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1981, Earthquake potential in Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Bulletin 43, 171 p., 3 pls.

#2731 Perry, T.W.V., 1989, Tectonic inference and computer simulation in stream longitudinal profile evolution, Unaweep Canyon and vicinity, Colorado and Utah: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 21,

no. 6, p. 269.

#2749 Stone, D.S., 1977, Tectonic history of the Uncompany Uplift, in Veal, H.K., ed., Exploration Frontiers of the central and southern Rockies: Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, 1977 Field Conference Guidebook, p. 23-30.

#3441 Widmann, B.L., Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1998, Preliminary Quaternary fault and fold map and database of Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-8, 331 p., 1 pl., scale 1:500,000.

#2789 Williams, P.L., 1964, Geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Moab quadrangle, Colorado and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-360.

#2792 Witkind, I.J., 1976, Preliminary map showing known and suspected active faults in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 76-154.

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U.S. Department of the Page URL: http://eart	ne Interior U.S. Geolog hquake.usgs.gov/hazaro	<mark>gical Survey</mark> ds/qfaults/			USA.gov

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Complete Report for Unnamed faults east of Atkinson Mesa (Class A) No. 2269

Brief Report ||Partial Report

Compiled in cooperation with the Colorado Geological Survey

citation for this record: Widmann, B.L., compiler, 1997, Fault number 2269, Unnamed faults east of Atkinson Mesa, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults, accessed 12/19/2011 04:53 PM.

Synopsis This group of faults is on the southeast margin of the Uncompahgre Uplift. Evidence for Quaternary movement on these faults was cited in Witkind (1976 #2792) based on a personal communication with Fred Cater. Based on the timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompahgre Plateau began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift. The fault has been classified as a Quaternary fault (Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953; Lettis and others, 1996 #4453), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.

Name comments This group of faults is made up of a series of nine northwest- to west- trending faults that extend along the southwest flank of the Uncompany Uplift from Moon Mesa on the west to Round Mountain. The faults then change trend to east and continue to the west side of Tabeguache Creek.

Fault ID Comments:

Fault 81 in Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792), fault 352 in Witkind (1976 #2792), and fault number Q19 of Widman and others (1998 #3441).
 County(s) and MESA COUNTY, COLORADO

State(s) MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO

AMS sheet(s) Moab

Physiographic COLORADO PLATEAUS

province(s)

Reliability of Good location Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.

Comments: The fault was mapped at a scale of1:250,000 by Williams (1964 #2789). The northwest end of the fault was mapped at a scale of1:62,500 by Cater (1970 #2672). The trace used herein is from Williams (1964 #2789).

Geologic setting This fault is on the southeast flank of the Uncompany Uplift. The Uncompany Uplift is a northwest-trending, east-tilted fault block. This fault is a high-angle normal fault that is down to the south and southwest. The fault lies in a tectonically weakened area above the ancestral Uncompany fault zone (Stone, 1977 #2731).

Length (km) 41 km.

Comments:

This group of fault have a cumulative length of 48.8 km.

Average strike N63°W Sense of Normal

movement	Comments: Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792) and Witkind (1976 #2792) listed this as a normal fault.
Dip	
Paleoseismology	
Geomorphic	Geomorphic indicators of youthful faulting have not been reported.
expression	Williams (4064 #9700) managed these foults as sense led by Quaternamy deposite. The youngest deposite that he
Age of faulted surficial	mapped as offset by the fault are the Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone and Burro Canyon Formation. The fault lies
<u>deposits</u>	primarily in Precambrian to lower Mesozoic bedrock with only about 5 percent of the fault extending beneath Quaternary deposits.
Historic earthquake	
Most recent	Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)
prehistoric deformation	Comments: Despite a lack of evidence for offset in Quaternary deposits, faults associated with the Uncompander
	Uplift are often considered to have experienced Quaternary movement. Evidence for Quaternary movement on
	timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompanyer Plateau
	began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift.
	evidence for Quaternary movement, this fault has been classified as a Quaternary fault (e.g. Howard and others,
	1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.
Recurrence	
interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
	Comments: Widmann and others (1998 #3441) placed this structure within the <0.2 mm/yr slip-rate category
	based on calculations of an overall uplift rate of 0.4 m/1000 yr since 1.8 Ma for the Uncompangre Uplift (Perry, 1989 #2731).
Date and	1997 Beth L. Widmann, Colorado Geological Survey
<u>References</u>	#2671 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1966, Age of the Uncompangre Uplift and Unaweep Canyon, west-central Colorado: U.S.
	Geological Survey Professional Paper 550-C, 86-92 p.
	#2672 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1970, Geology of the salt anticline region in southwestern Colorado, with a section on stratigraphy by F.W. Cater and L.C. Craig: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 637, 80 p.
	#1953 Colman, S.M., 1985, Map showing tectonic features of late Cenozoic origin in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-1566, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.
	#312 Howard, K.A., Aaron, J.M., Brabb, E.E., Brock, M.R., Gower, H.D., Hunt, S.J., Milton, D.J., Muehlberger, W.R., Nakata, J.K., Plafker, G., Prowell, D.C., Wallace, R.E., and Witkind, I.J., 1978, Preliminary map of young faults in the United States as a guide to possible fault activity: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-916, 2 sheets, scale 1:5,000,000.
	#792 Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1981, Earthquake potential in Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Bulletin 43, 171 p., 3 pls.
	#4453 Lettis, W., Noller, J., Wong, I., Ake, J., Vetter, U., and LaForge, R., 1996, Draft report, Seismotectonic evaluation of Colorado River storage project-Crystal, Morrow Point, Blue Mesa dams, Smith Fork project-Crawford dam, west-central Colorado: Technical report to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado, 177 p.
	#2731 Perry, T.W.V., 1989, Tectonic inference and computer simulation in stream longitudinal profile evolution, Unaweep Canyon and vicinity, Colorado and Utah: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 21, no. 6, p. 269.
	#2749 Stone, D.S., 1977, Tectonic history of the Uncompahgre Uplift, in Veal, H.K., ed., Exploration Frontiers of the central and southern Rockies: Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, 1977 Field Conference Guidebook, p. 23-30.
	#3441 Widmann, B.L., Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1998, Preliminary Quaternary fault and fold map and database of Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-8, 331 p., 1 pl., scale 1:500,000.

#2789 Williams, P.L., 1964, Geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Moab quadrangle, Colorado and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-360.

#2792 Witkind, I.J., 1976, Preliminary map showing known and suspected active faults in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 76-154.

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Seismic Design Maps for Engineers	Complete Repo	ort for Unname	d faults o	f Pinto Me	esa (Class /	A) No. 22	77	

Brief Report ||Partial Report

Compiled in cooperation with the Colorado Geological Survey

citation for this record: Widmann, B.L., compiler, 1997, Fault number 2277, Unnamed faults of Pinto Mesa, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, http://earthquakes.usgs.gov/regional/qfaults, accessed 12/19/2011 04:54 PM.

Synopsis This fault is on the southwest margin of the Uncompandre Uplift. Evidence for Quaternary movement on this fault was cited in Witkind (1976 #2792) based on personal communication with Fred Cater. Based on the timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompandre Plateau began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift. Despite the lack of evidence of faulted Quaternary deposits along this unnamed fault, it has been classified as a Quaternary fault (Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953; Lettis and others, 1996 #4453), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.

Name comments This fault consists of five northwest-trending strands on the southwest flank of the Uncompany Uplift. The fault extends from the southwest flank of Pinon Mountain, past Tabequache Creek to Pinto Mesa, and continues southeast to Cottonwood Creek.

Fault ID Comments:

Fault 83 in Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792), fault 353 in Witkind (1976 #2792), and fault number Q27of Widman and others (1998 #3441).
County(s) and MONTROSE COUNTY, COLORADO

State(s) AMS sheet(s) Moab

Physiographic COLORADO PLATEAUS

province(s)

Reliability of Good

location Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.

Comments:

Comments: The fault was mapped at a scale of 1:250,000 by Williams (1964 #2789) and Lettis and others (1996 #4453). The trace used herein is from Lettis and others (1996 #4453).

Geologic setting This fault is on the southwest flank of the Uncompany Uplift. The Uncompany Uplift is a northwest-trending, east-tilted fault block. This fault is a high-angle, down to the southwest.

Length (km) 20 km.

This fault includes numerous strands that have a cumulative length of 26.7 km.

Average strike N43°W

Sense of movement

Comments: Kirkham and Rogers (1981 #792) and Witkind (1976 #2792) showed this as a normal fault.

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Dip	
Paleoseismology	
Geomorphic	Geomorphic indicators of youthful faulting have not been reported.
<u>expression</u> Age of faulted	The youngest deposits offset by the fault are the Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone and Burro Canyon Formation;
<u>surficial</u> <u>deposits</u>	Quaternary deposits conceal the fault (williams, 1964 $\#2789$). The fault lies primarily in Jurassic and Cretaceous bedrock with less than 5 percent of the fault extending beneath Quaternary deposits.
<u>Historic</u> earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric	Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)
deformation	<i>Comments:</i> Despite a lack of evidence for offset in Quaternary deposits, faults associated with the Uncompahgre Uplift are often considered to be Quaternary. Evidence for Quaternary movement as cited in Witkind (1976 #2792) as a personal communication with Fred Cater. Based on the timing of abandonment of Unaweep Canyon, Cater (1966 #2671) indicated uplift of the Uncompahgre Plateau began in the mid-Pliocene and continued into the Pleistocene, resulting in as much as 640 m of differential uplift. There is no other published evidence that Quaternary deposits are offset by this structure. Despite the lack of evidence of faulted Quaternary deposits along this unnamed fault, it has been classified as a Quaternary fault (Howard and others, 1978 #312; Kirkham and Rogers, 1981 #792; Colman, 1985 #1953; Lettis and others, 1996 #4453), and no references have been published that refute this age assignment.
Recurrence	
<u>Interval</u> <u>Slip-rate</u>	Less than 0.2 mm/yr
<u>category</u>	Comments: Lettis and others (1996 #4453) calculated a slip rate of <0.2 mm/yr based on a scarp height of 80 m and an age of about 500 ka or older.
<u>Date and</u> <u>Compiler(s)</u>	1997 Beth L. Widmann, Colorado Geological Survey
<u>References</u>	#2671 Cater, F.W., Jr., 1966, Age of the Uncompahgre Uplift and Unaweep Canyon, west-central Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 550-C, 86-92 p.
	#1953 Colman, S.M., 1985, Map showing tectonic features of late Cenozoic origin in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-1566, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.
	#312 Howard, K.A., Aaron, J.M., Brabb, E.E., Brock, M.R., Gower, H.D., Hunt, S.J., Milton, D.J., Muehlberger, W.R., Nakata, J.K., Plafker, G., Prowell, D.C., Wallace, R.E., and Witkind, I.J., 1978, Preliminary map of young faults in the United States as a guide to possible fault activity: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-916, 2 sheets, scale 1:5,000,000.
	#792 Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1981, Earthquake potential in Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Bulletin 43, 171 p., 3 pls.
	#4453 Lettis, W., Noller, J., Wong, I., Ake, J., Vetter, U., and LaForge, R., 1996, Draft report, Seismotectonic evaluation of Colorado River storage project-Crystal, Morrow Point, Blue Mesa dams, Smith Fork project-Crawford dam, west-central Colorado: Technical report to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado, 177 p.
	#2731 Perry, T.W.V., 1989, Tectonic inference and computer simulation in stream longitudinal profile evolution, Unaweep Canyon and vicinity, Colorado and Utah: Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs, v. 21, no. 6, p. 269.
	#3441 Widmann, B.L., Kirkham, R.M., and Rogers, W.P., 1998, Preliminary Quaternary fault and fold map and database of Colorado: Colorado Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-8, 331 p., 1 pl., scale 1:500,000.
	#2789 Williams, P.L., 1964, Geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Moab quadrangle, Colorado and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations I-360.
	#2792 Witkind, I.J., 1976, Preliminary map showing known and suspected active faults in Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 76-154.

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