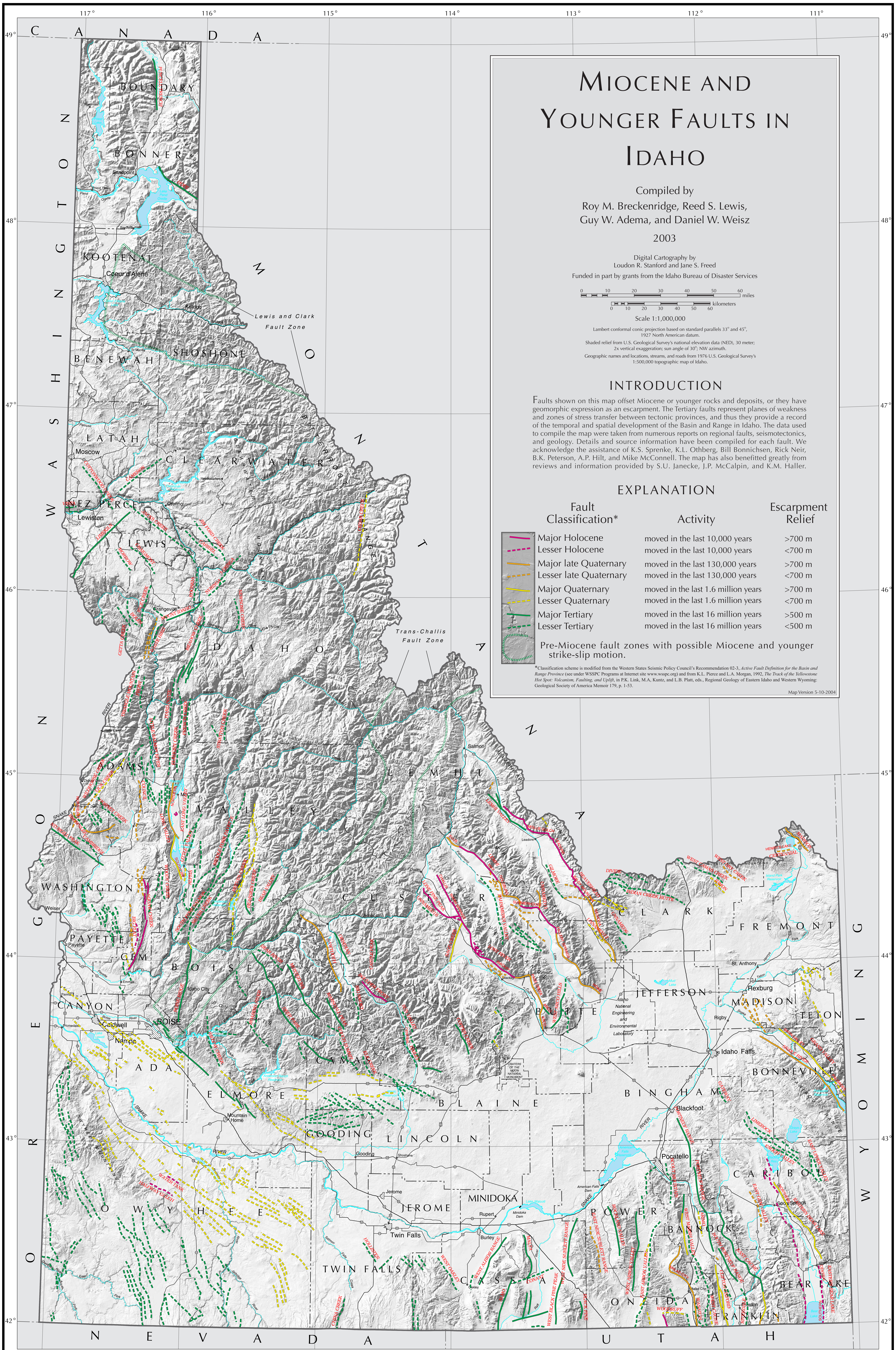

MIOCENE AND YOUNGER FAULTS IN IDAHO

Compiled by
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2003

Digital Cartography by
Loudon R. Stanford and Jane S. Freed

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0 10 20 30 40 50 60 miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 kilometers

Scale 1:1,000,000

Lambert conformal conic projection based on standard parallels 33° and 45°, 1927 North American datum.

Shaded relief from U.S. Geological Survey's national elevation data (NED), 30 meter; 2x vertical exaggeration; sun angle of 30°; NW azimuth.

Geographic names and locations, streams, and roads from 1976 U.S. Geological Survey's 1:500,000 topographic map of Idaho.

INTRODUCTION

Faults shown on this map offset Miocene or younger rocks and deposits, or they have geomorphic expression as an escarpment. The Tertiary faults represent planes of weakness and zones of stress transfer between tectonic provinces, and thus they provide a record of the temporal and spatial development of the Basin and Range in Idaho. The data used to compile the map were taken from numerous reports on regional faults, seismotectonics, and geology. Details and source information have been compiled for each fault. We acknowledge the assistance of K.S. Sprenke, K.L. Othberg, Bill Bonnichsen, Rick Neir, B.K. Peterson, A.P. Hilt, and Mike McConnell. The map has also benefitted greatly from reviews and information provided by S.U. Janecke, J.P. McCalpin, and K.M. Haller.

EXPLANATION

Fault Classification*	Activity	Escarpment Relief
Major Holocene	moved in the last 10,000 years	>700 m
Lesser Holocene	moved in the last 10,000 years	<700 m
Major late Quaternary	moved in the last 130,000 years	>700 m
Lesser late Quaternary	moved in the last 130,000 years	<700 m
Major Quaternary	moved in the last 1.6 million years	>700 m
Lesser Quaternary	moved in the last 1.6 million years	<700 m
Major Tertiary	moved in the last 16 million years	>500 m
Lesser Tertiary	moved in the last 16 million years	<500 m

Pre-Miocene fault zones with possible Miocene and younger strike-slip motion.

*Classification scheme is modified from the Western States Seismic Policy Council's Recommendation 02-3, *Active Fault Definition for the Basin and Range Province* (see under WSSPC Programs at Internet site www.wsspc.org) and from K.L. Pierce and L.A. Morgan, 1992, *The Track of the Yellowstone Hot Spot: Volcanism, Faulting, and Uplift*, in P.K. Link, M.A, Kuntz, and L.B. Platt, eds., Regional Geology of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming: Geological Society of America Memoir 179, p. 1-53.

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