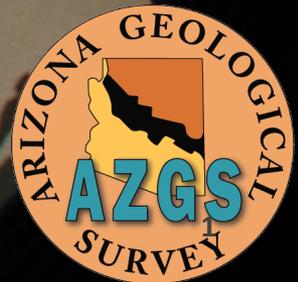


Active Tectonics in a Quaternary Landscape

Presented by Brian F. Gootee
Research Geologist (AZGS)
Funded by STATEMAP Program

*Photo by volunteer
Jennifer Polakis*



Acknowledgements

- Co-authors Phil Pearthree, Jeri Young and John Douglass
- AZGS Team: Phil Pearthree, Ann Youberg, Joe Cook, Jon Spencer, Charles Ferguson, Michael Conway, and Jeri Young
- AZGS volunteers Jennifer Polakis and Frank Romaglia
- David Haddad and Ramon Arrowsmith (ASU)
- Chino Valley land owners, especially Well's ranch

Joe

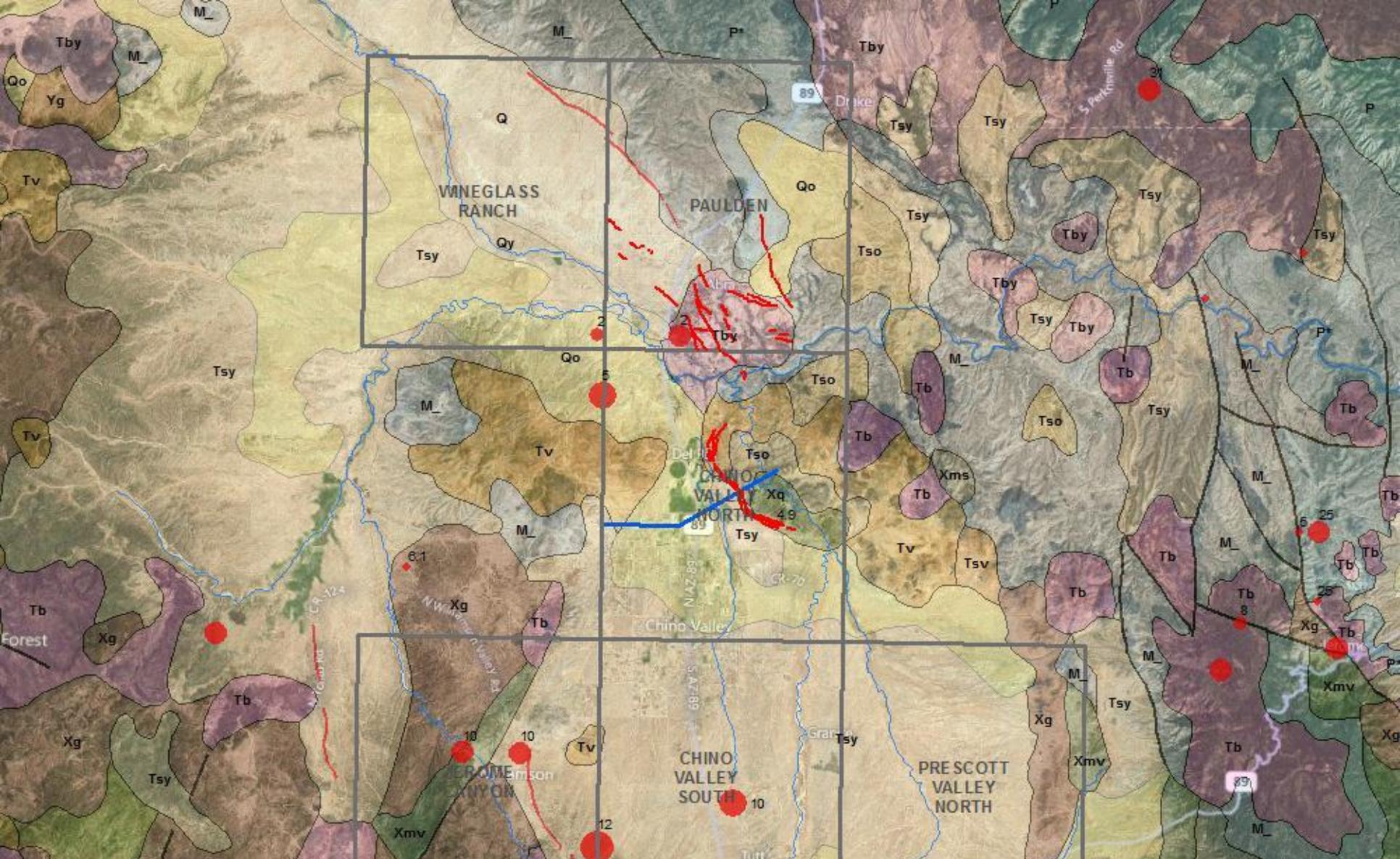
Charles

Brian

What is it about the Chino Valley area?

- Headwaters and groundwaters of the Verde River
- Diverse geology
- Active faults and seismicity
- Ancestral rivers and streams
- Unique drainage capturing events
- Always more geology to be discovered





- M5 earthquake near Williamson area occurred Feb. 4, 1976.
- Big Chino Fault has the potential to produce an M7 event. Last rupture was during the early Holocene/Late Pleistocene with up to 6 to 10 feet of offset.

Example of recent fault scarps

Borrego fault scarp, April 2010, M7.2



Photo from Austin Elliot



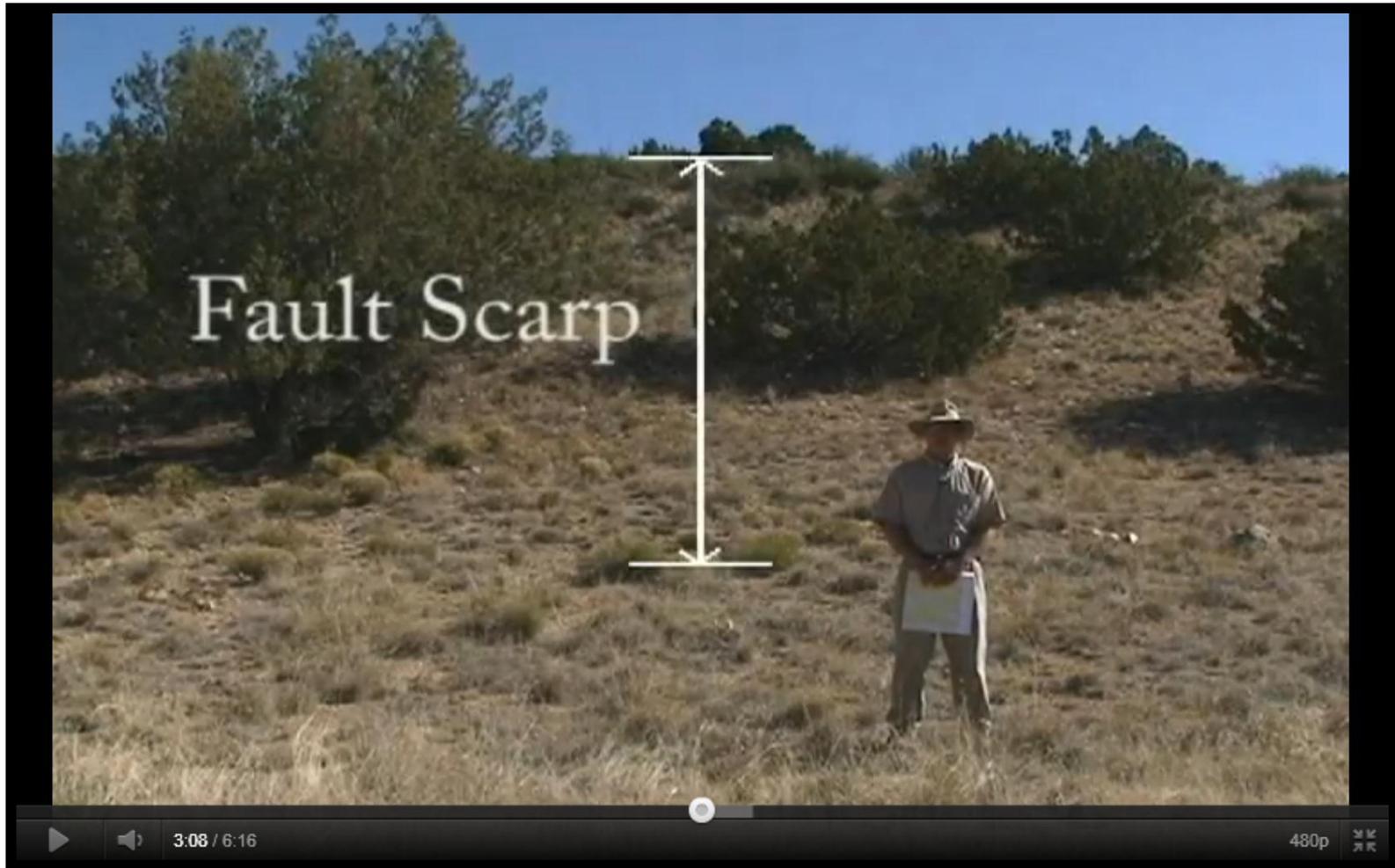
Photo from UGS

Dixie Fault, NV, 1954, M6.8

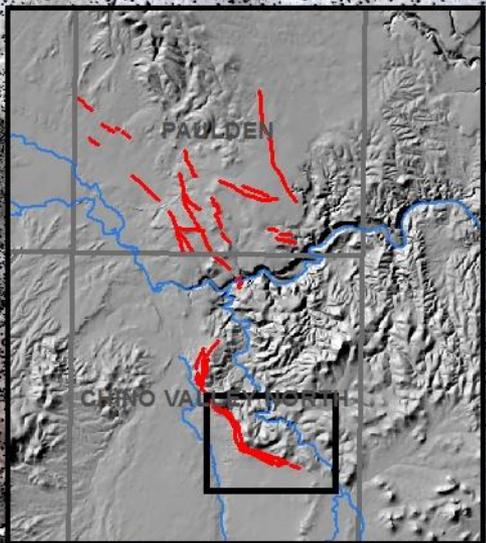
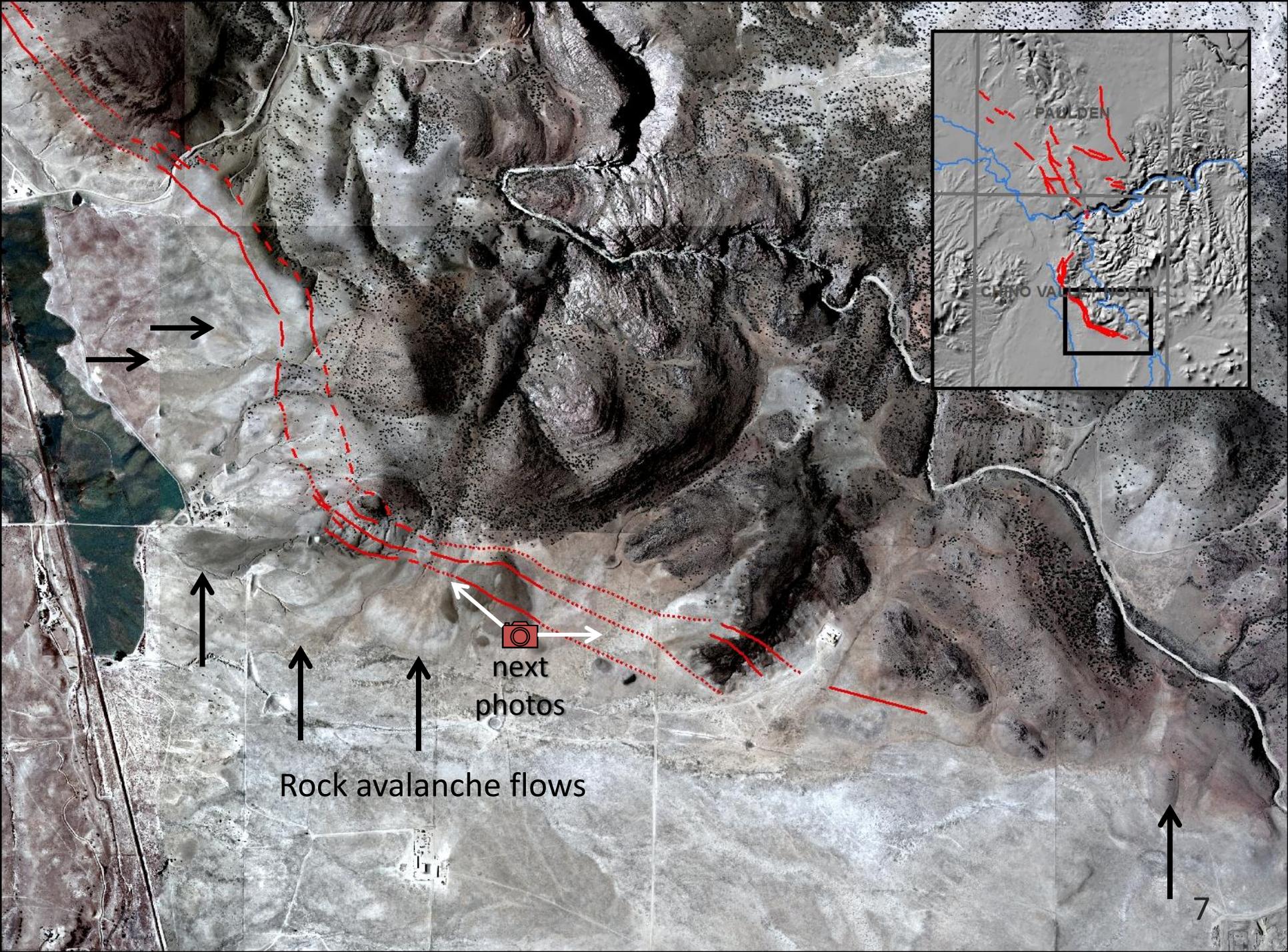


Photo from abf.org

Phil Pearthree at the base of the Big Chino fault scarp



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KkpC1ces0Q4>

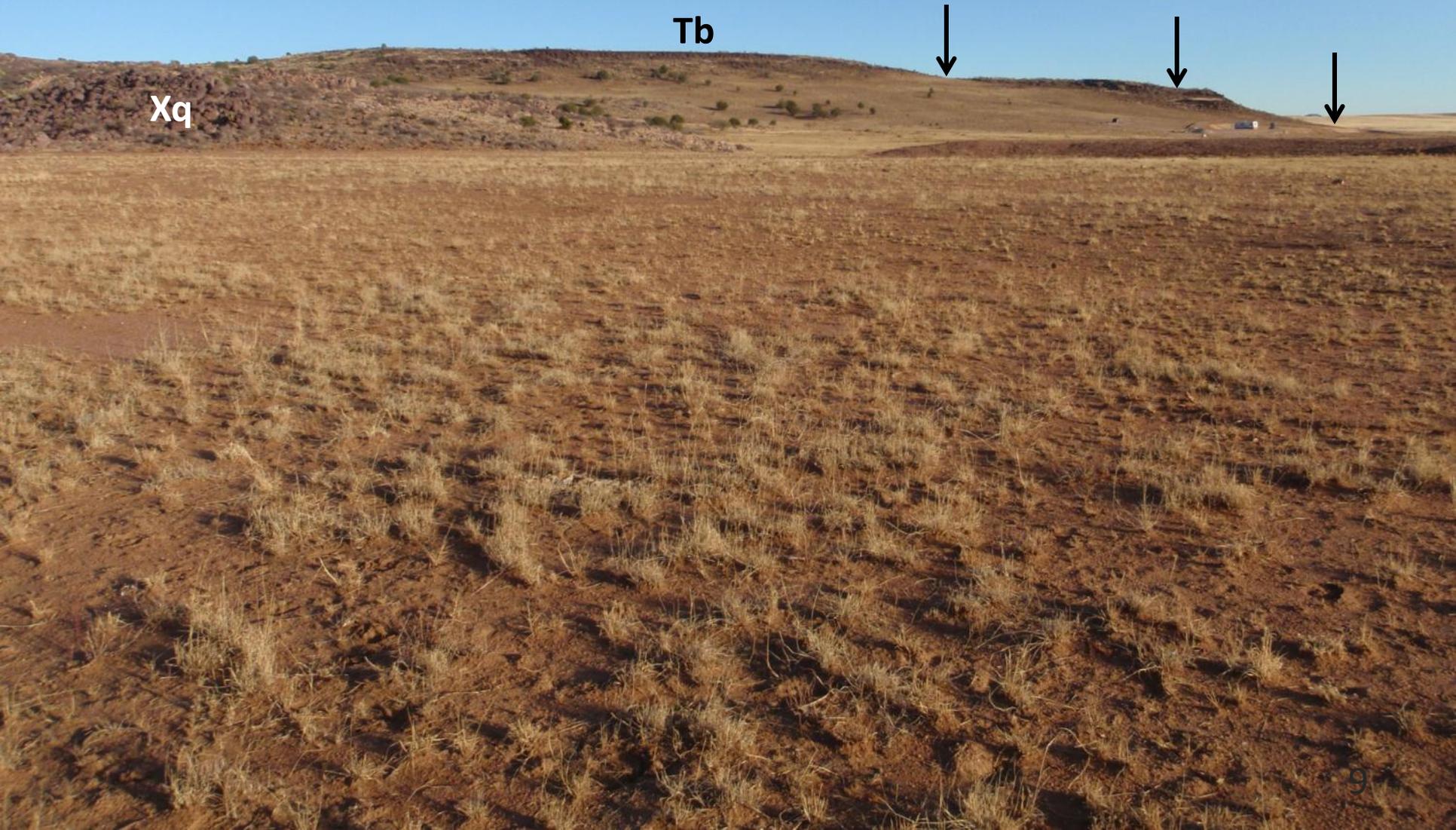


next photos

Rock avalanche flows

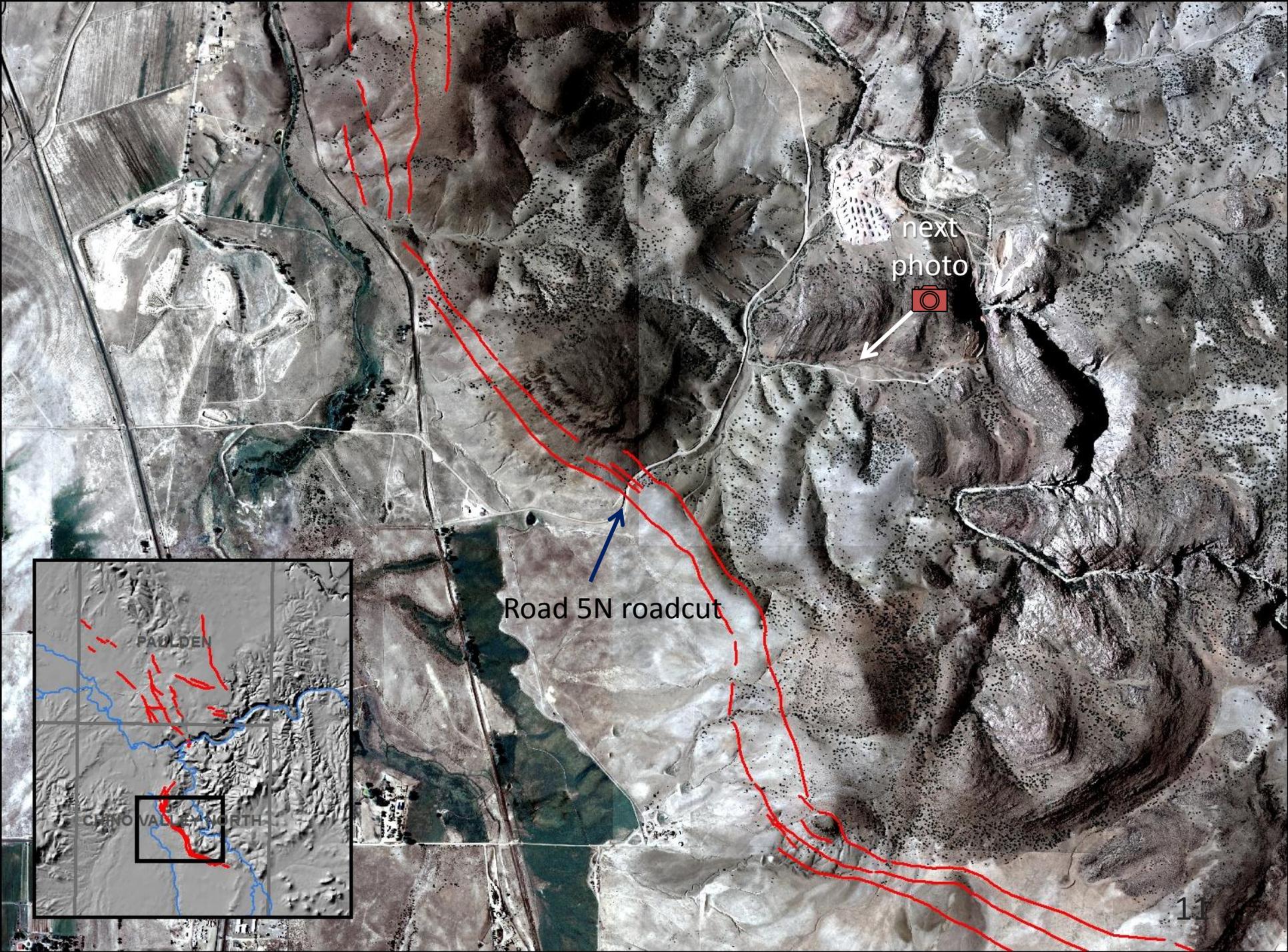
7

Faulted basalt flow



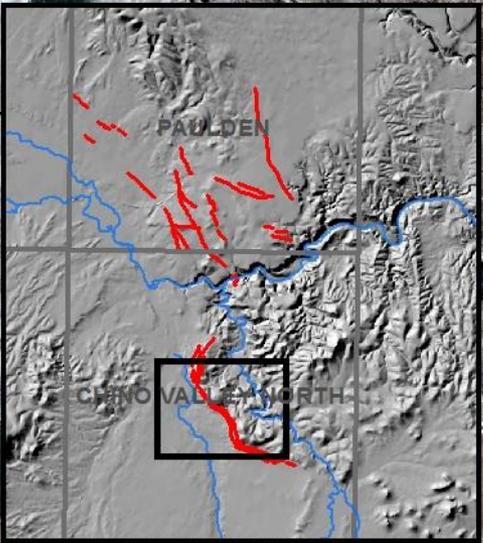
Little Chino Fault cutting Tertiary and quartzite





next
photo

Road 5N roadcut



Looking back on roadcut 5N



Road 5N roadcut through Quaternary deposits





UP
Fault scarp

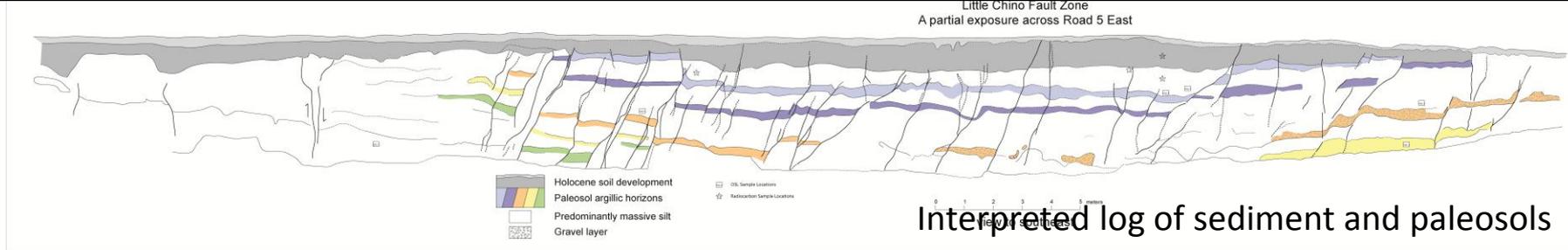
DOWN

tilted gravel beds

Paleoseismic research on Little Chino Fault



Stitched panorama of east wall (by David Haddad, ASU)

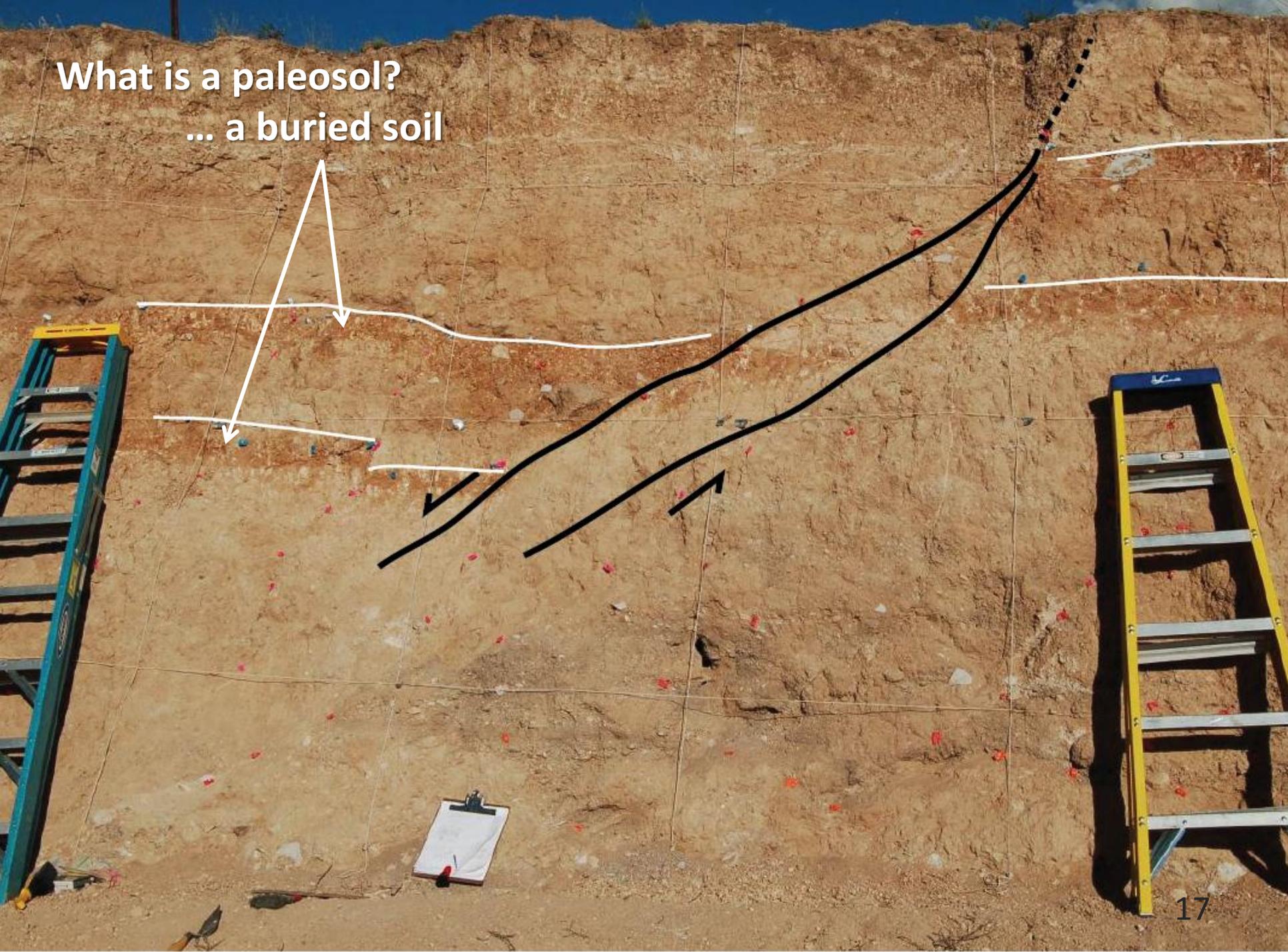


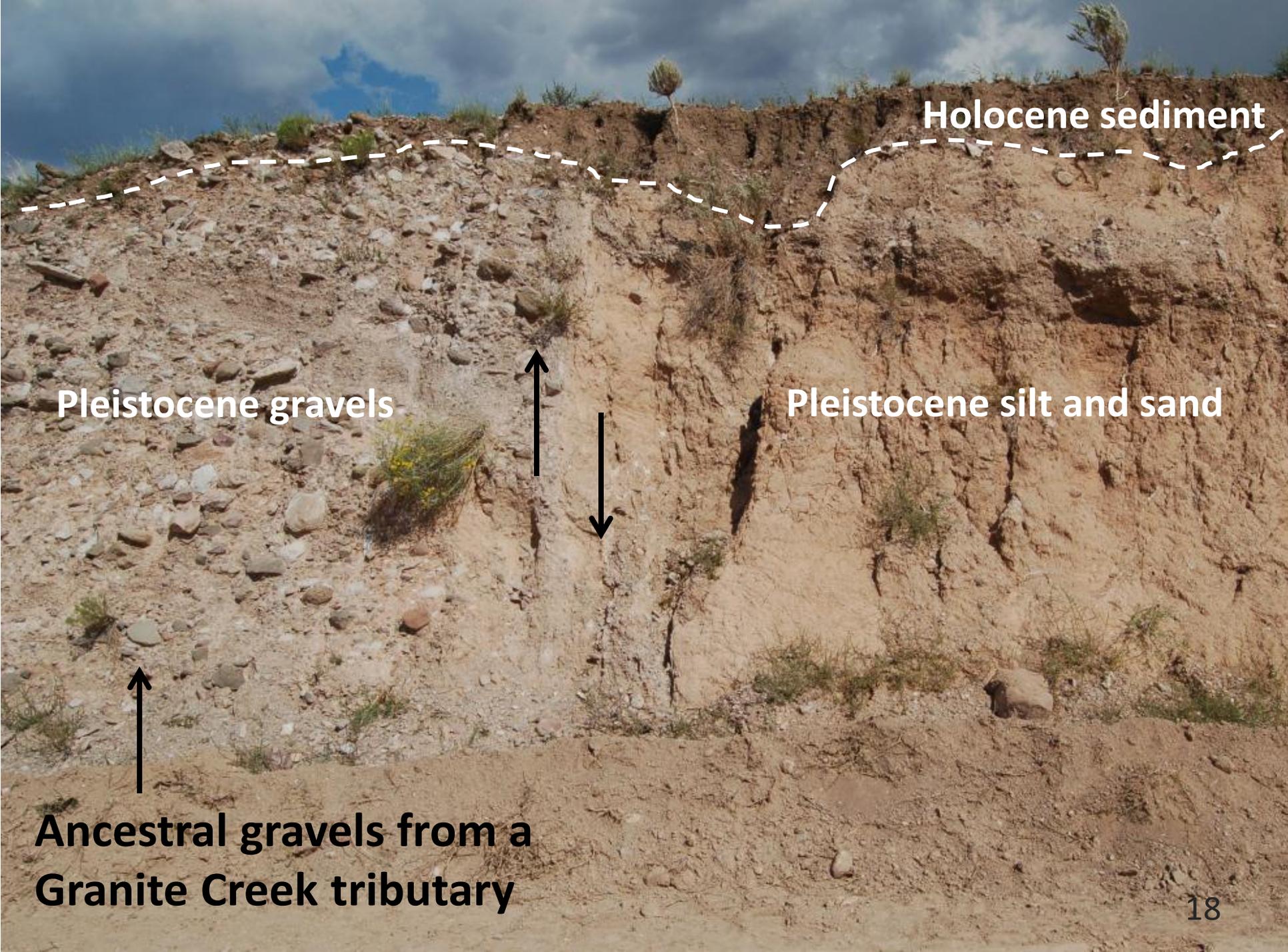
Interpreted log of sediment and paleosols

Mapping the east wall along Road 5N



What is a paleosol?
... a buried soil





Holocene sediment

Pleistocene gravels

Pleistocene silt and sand

**Ancestral gravels from a
Granite Creek tributary**

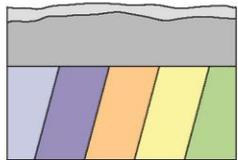
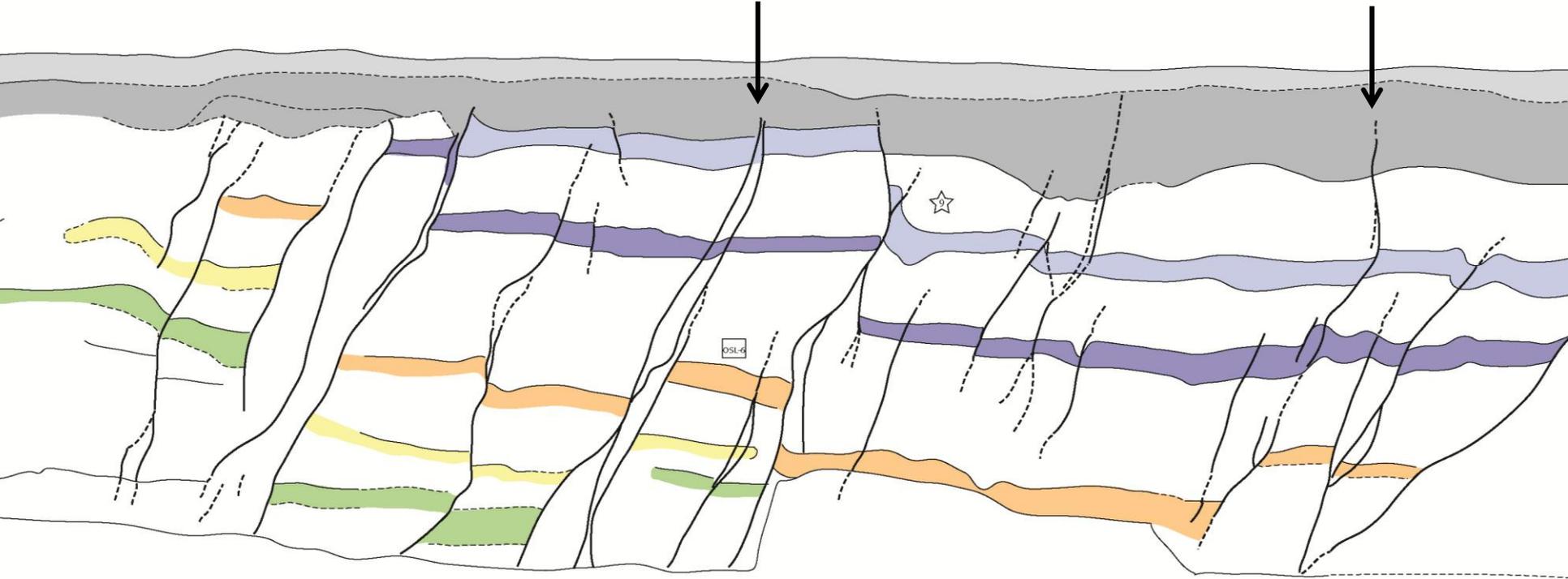
Before mapping



After mapping

3 rupture events

2 rupture events

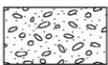


Holocene soil development

Paleosol argillic horizons



Predominantly massive silt



Gravel layer

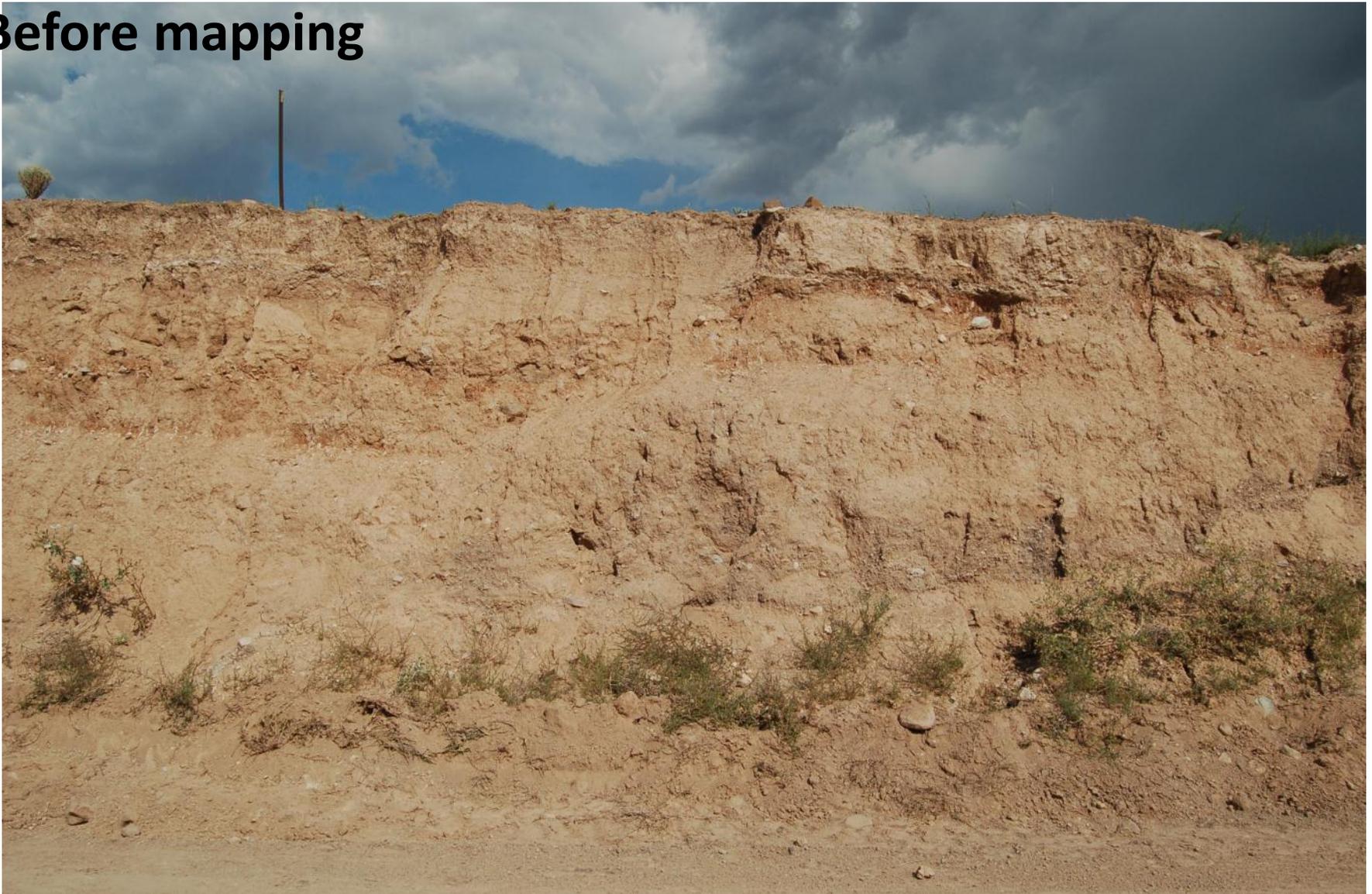


OSL Sample Locations



Radiocarbon Sample Locations

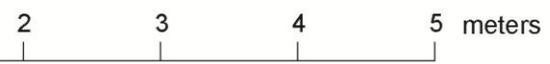
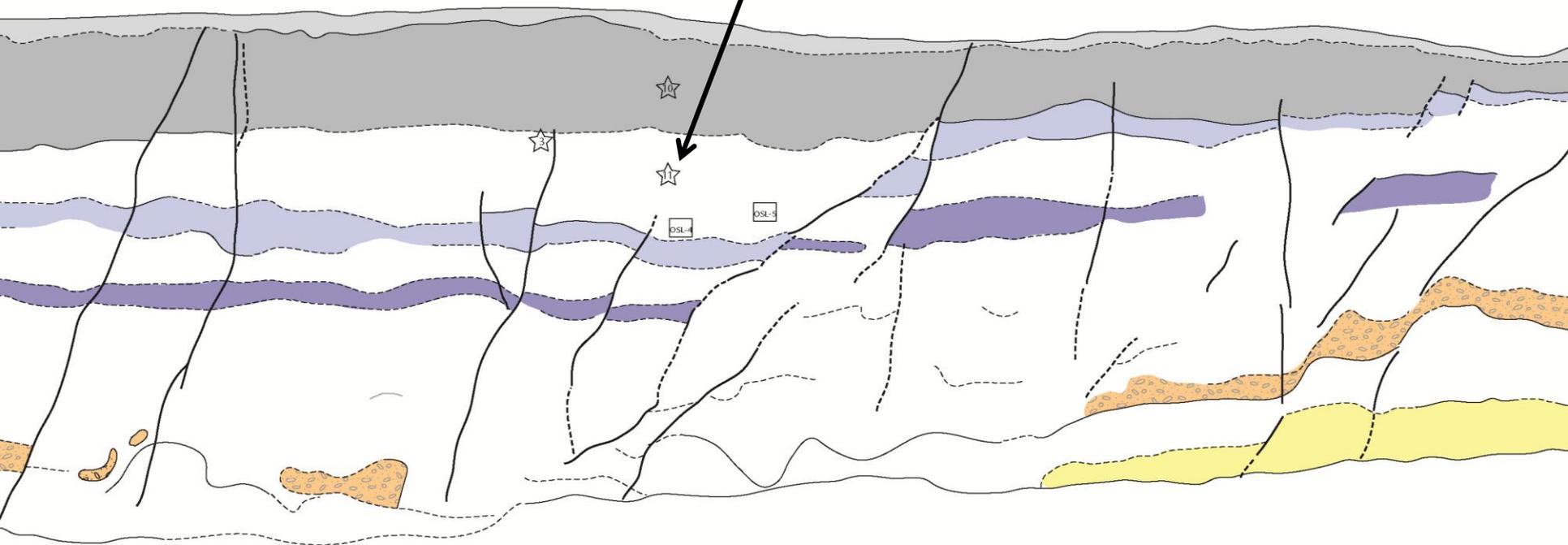
Before mapping



Chino Fault Zone Exposure across Road 5 East

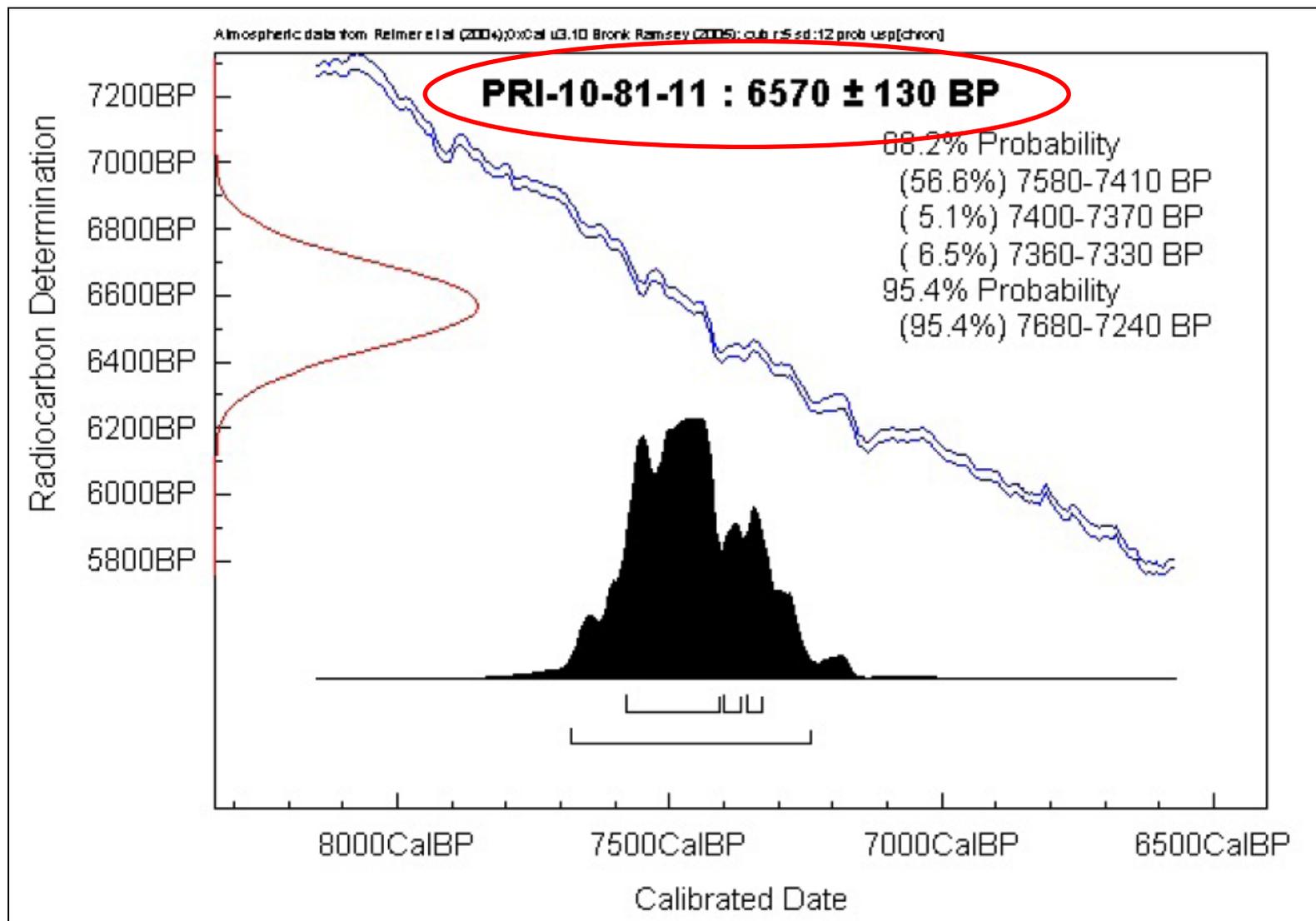
After mapping

Radiocarbon sample



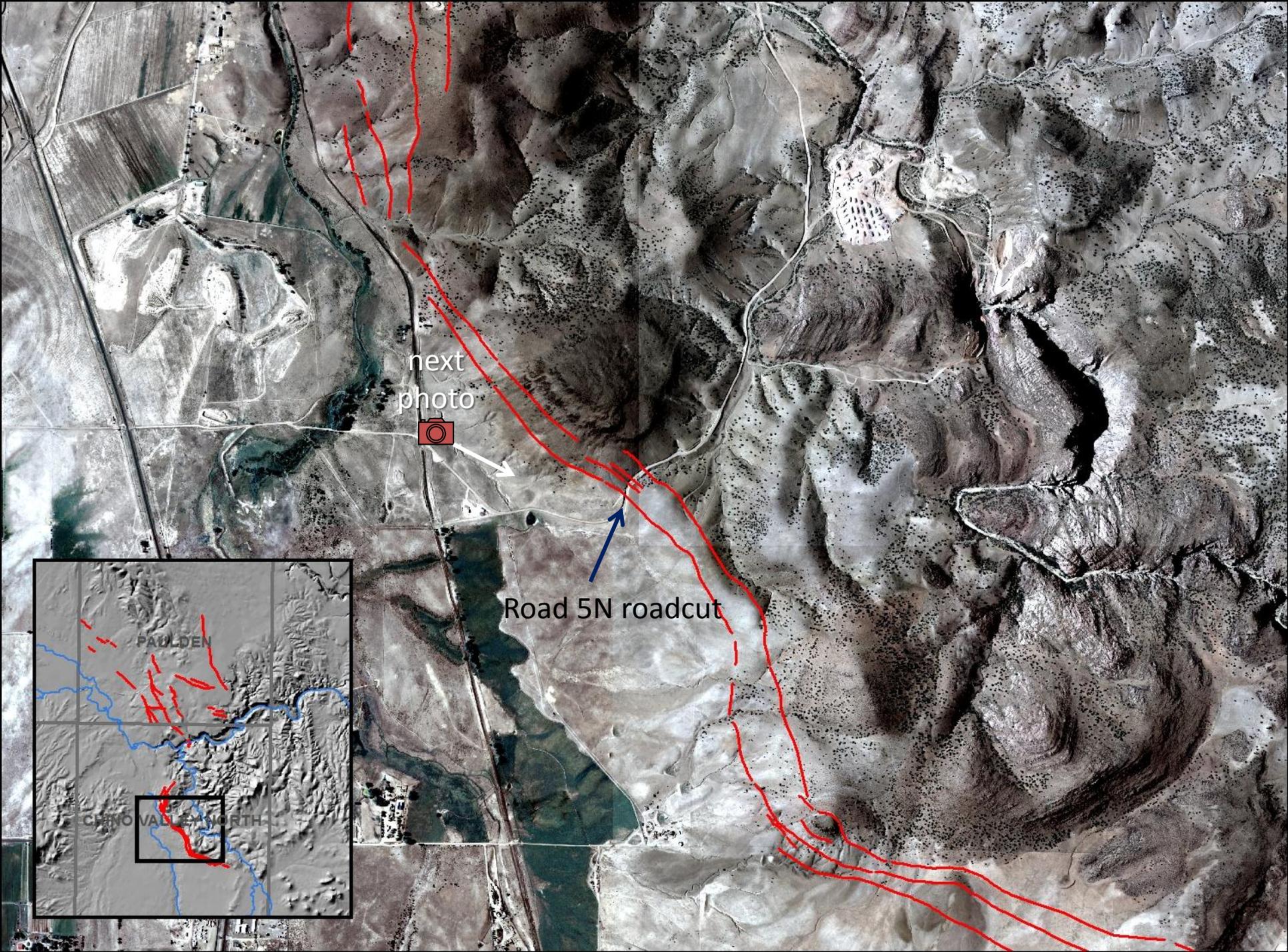
View to southeast

Preliminary radiocarbon



Preliminary results of LCF at Road 5N

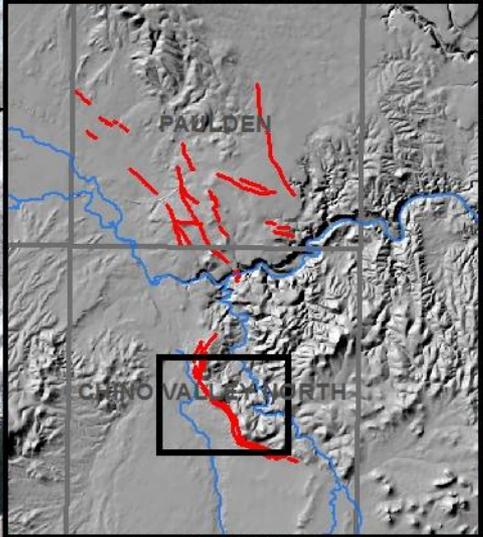
- 3 seismic events exposed in road cut
- Rupture along strands up to 1.5 meters
- Age of youngest soil is Holocene
- Next oldest soil at least 6,500 years old
- Awaiting additional ages of sand and fine gravel (from OSL)
- Awaiting use of ground-based LIDAR
- Age of most recent event unresolved
- Geomorphology of LCF complex and unresolved



next
photo



Road 5N roadcut



PAULDEN

CHINO VALLEY NORTH

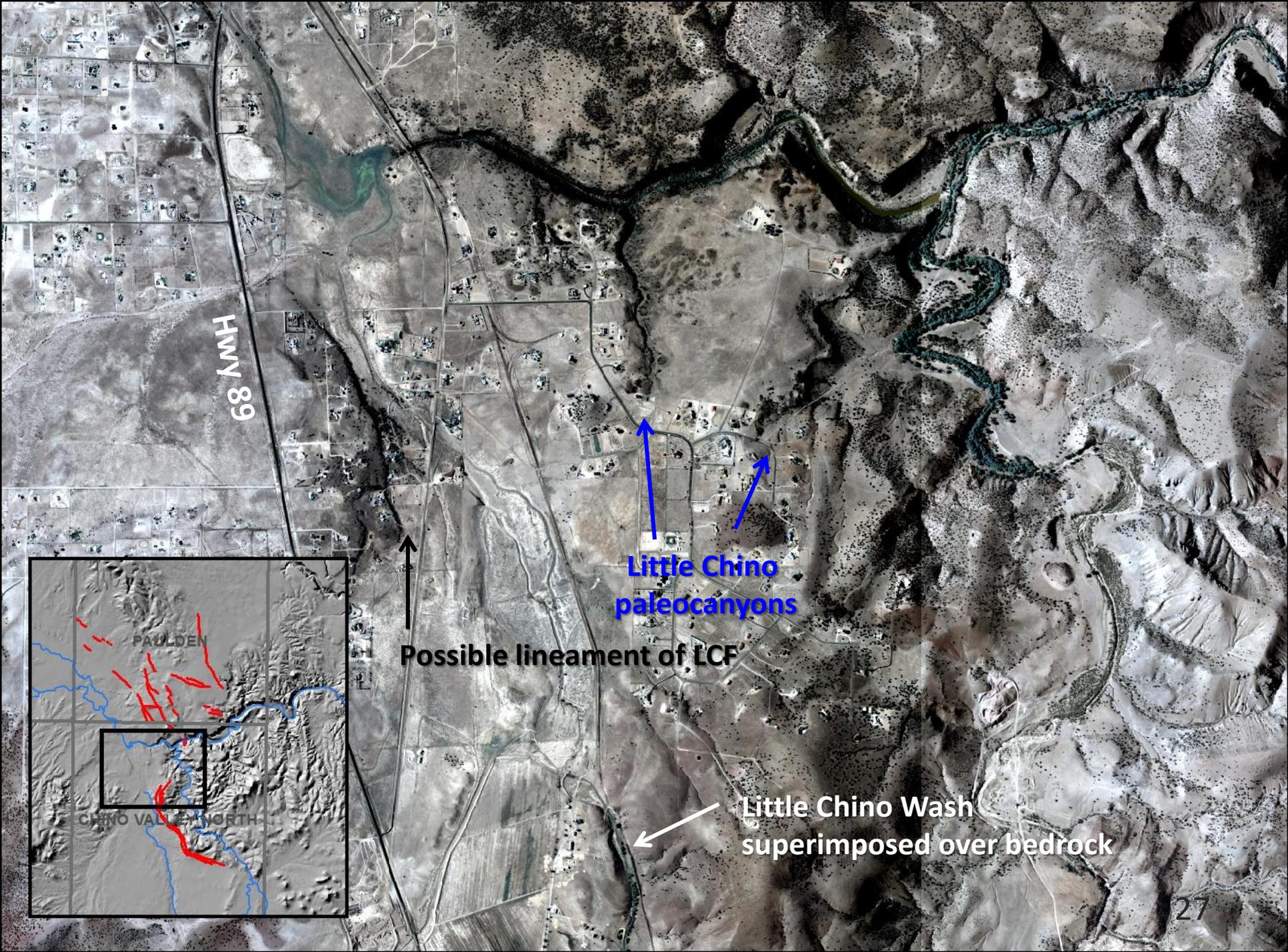


UP

Fault scarp

DOWN

tilted gravel beds

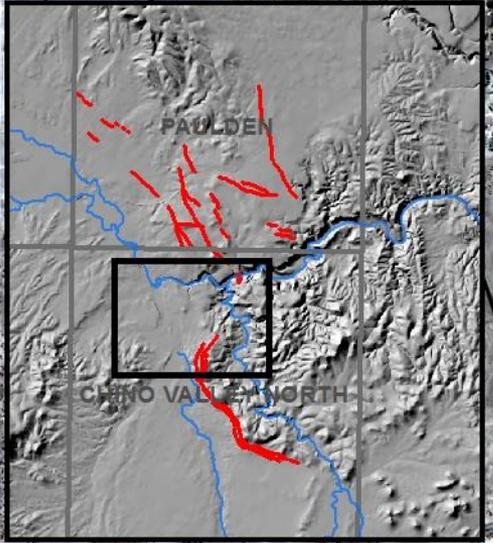


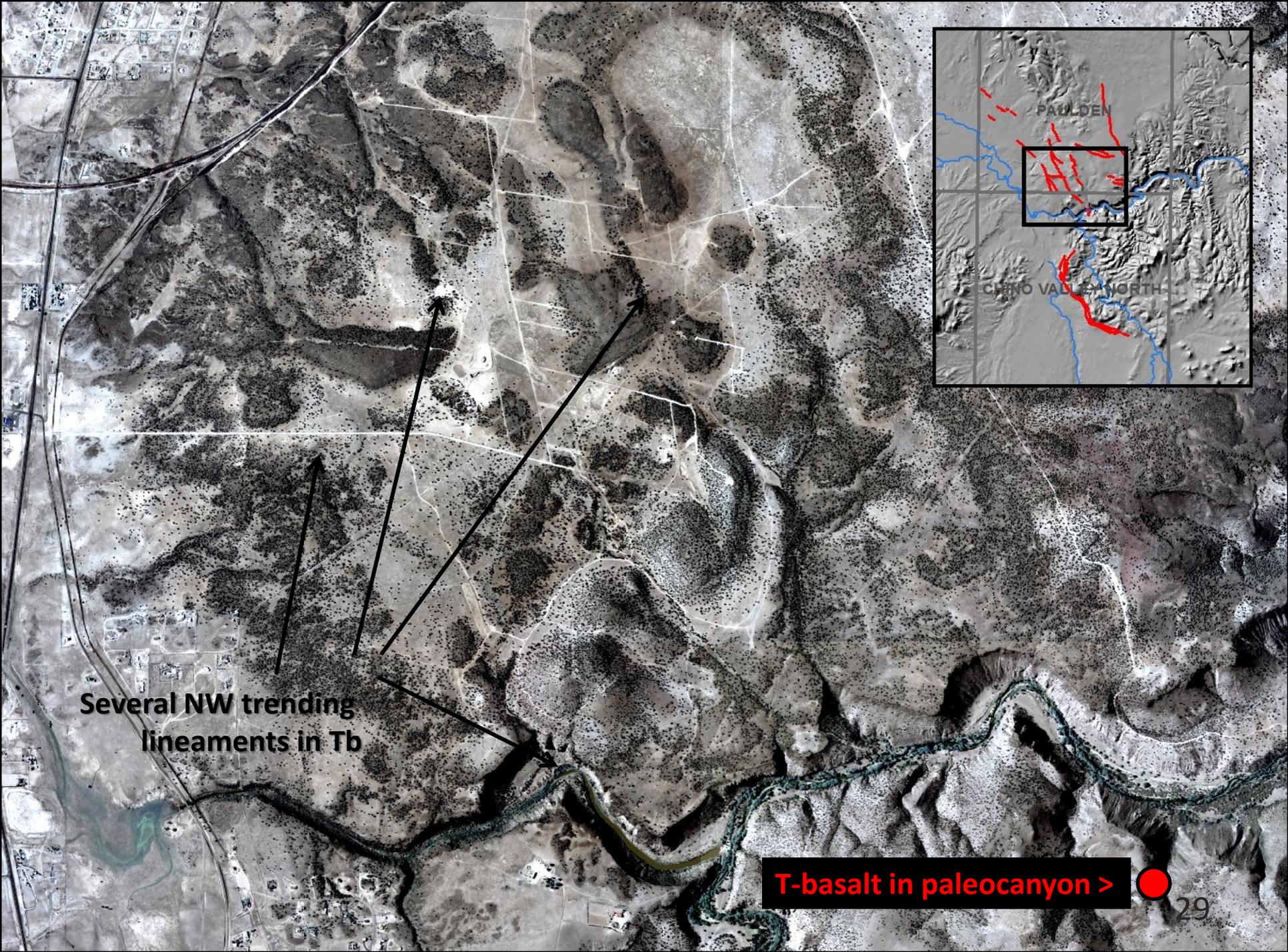
HWY 89

Little Chino
paleocanyons

Possible lineament of LCF

Little Chino Wash
superimposed over bedrock

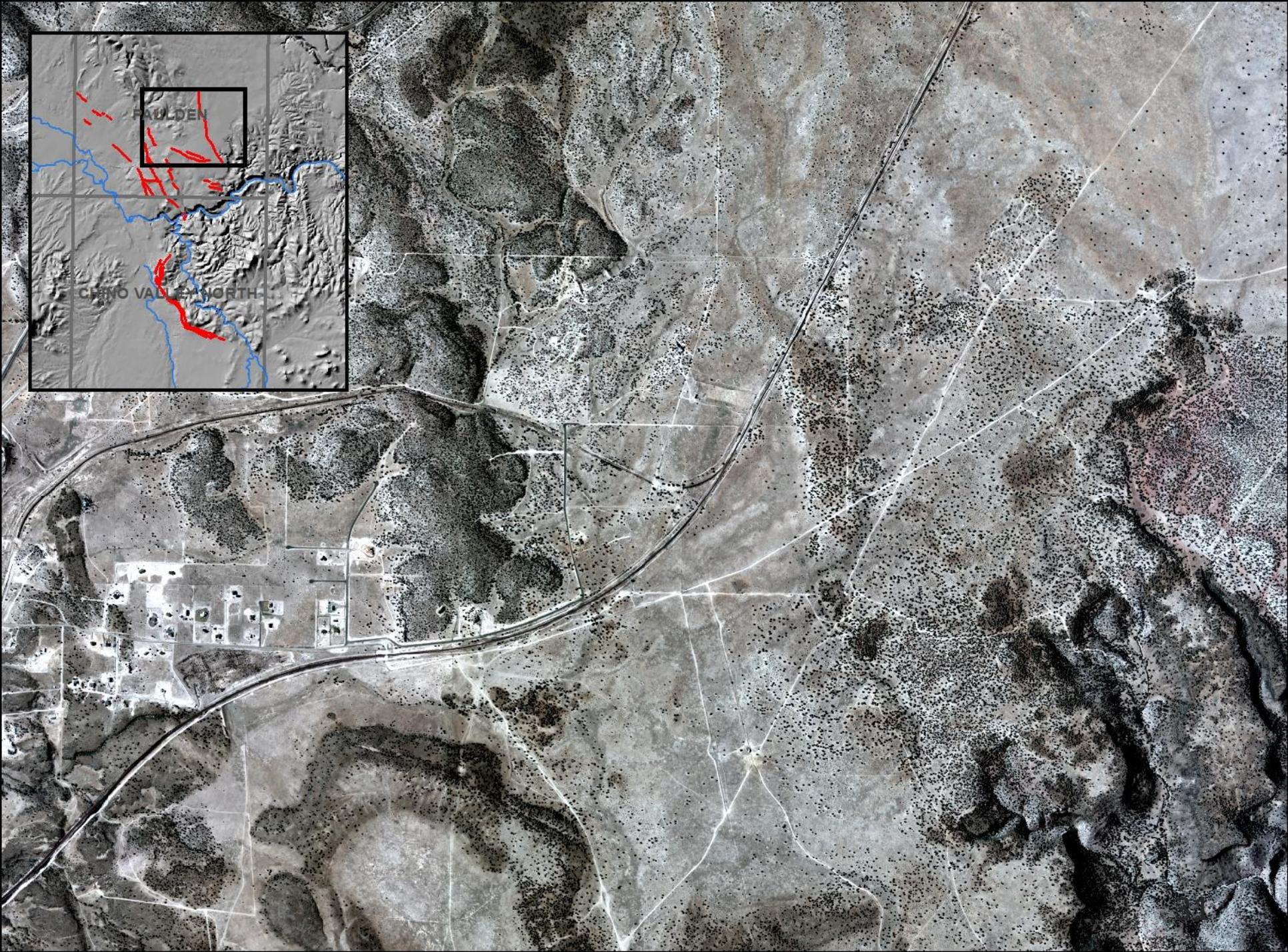
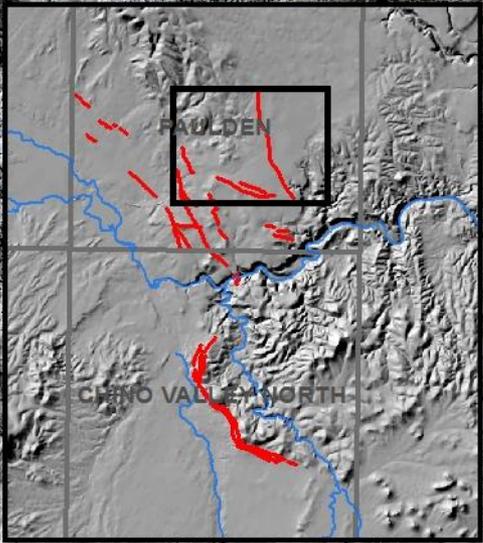


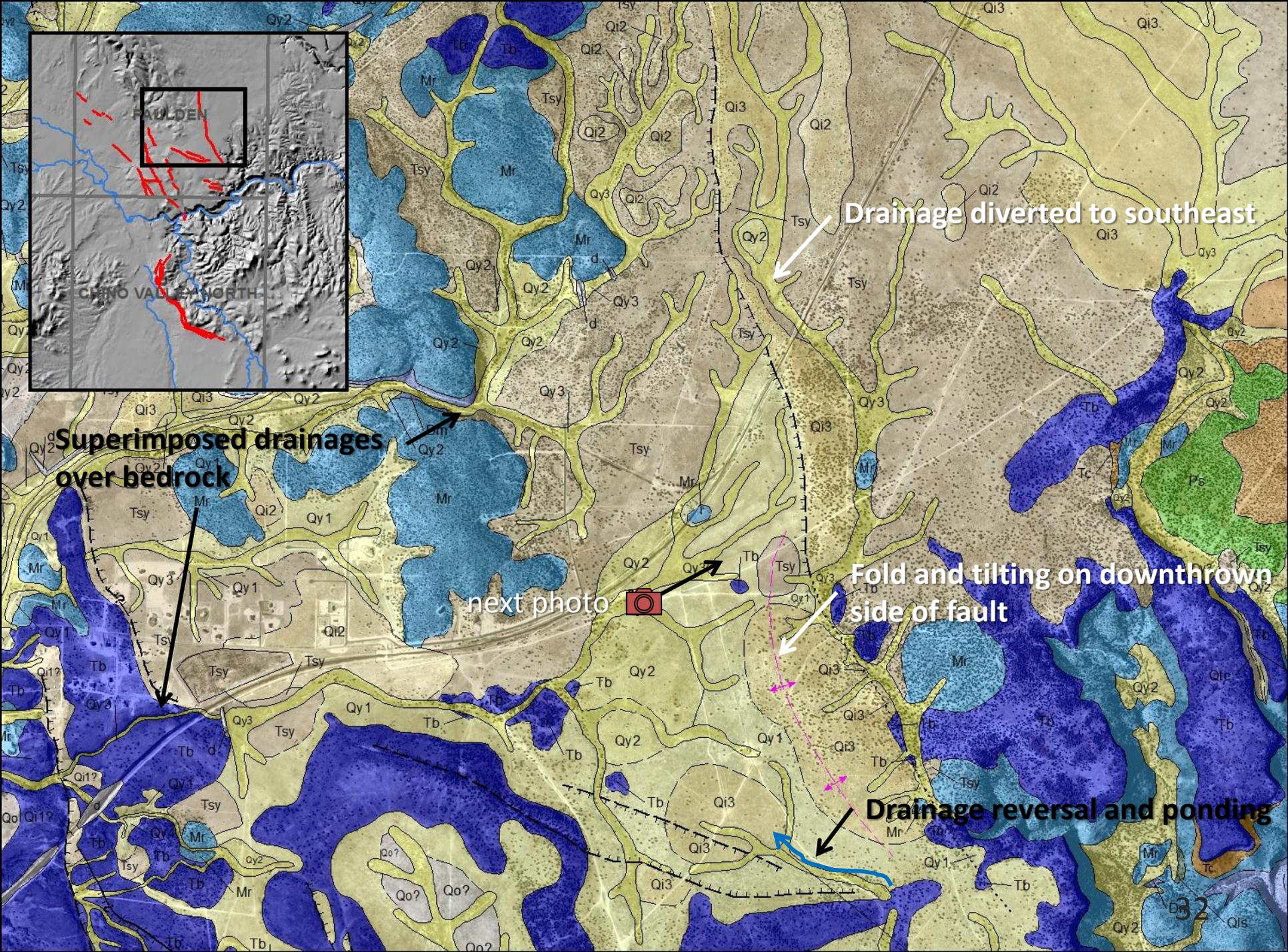


Several NW trending
lineaments in Tb

T-basalt in paleocanyon >







PAULDEN

CLINTON VALLEY NORTH

Drainage diverted to southeast

Superimposed drainages over bedrock

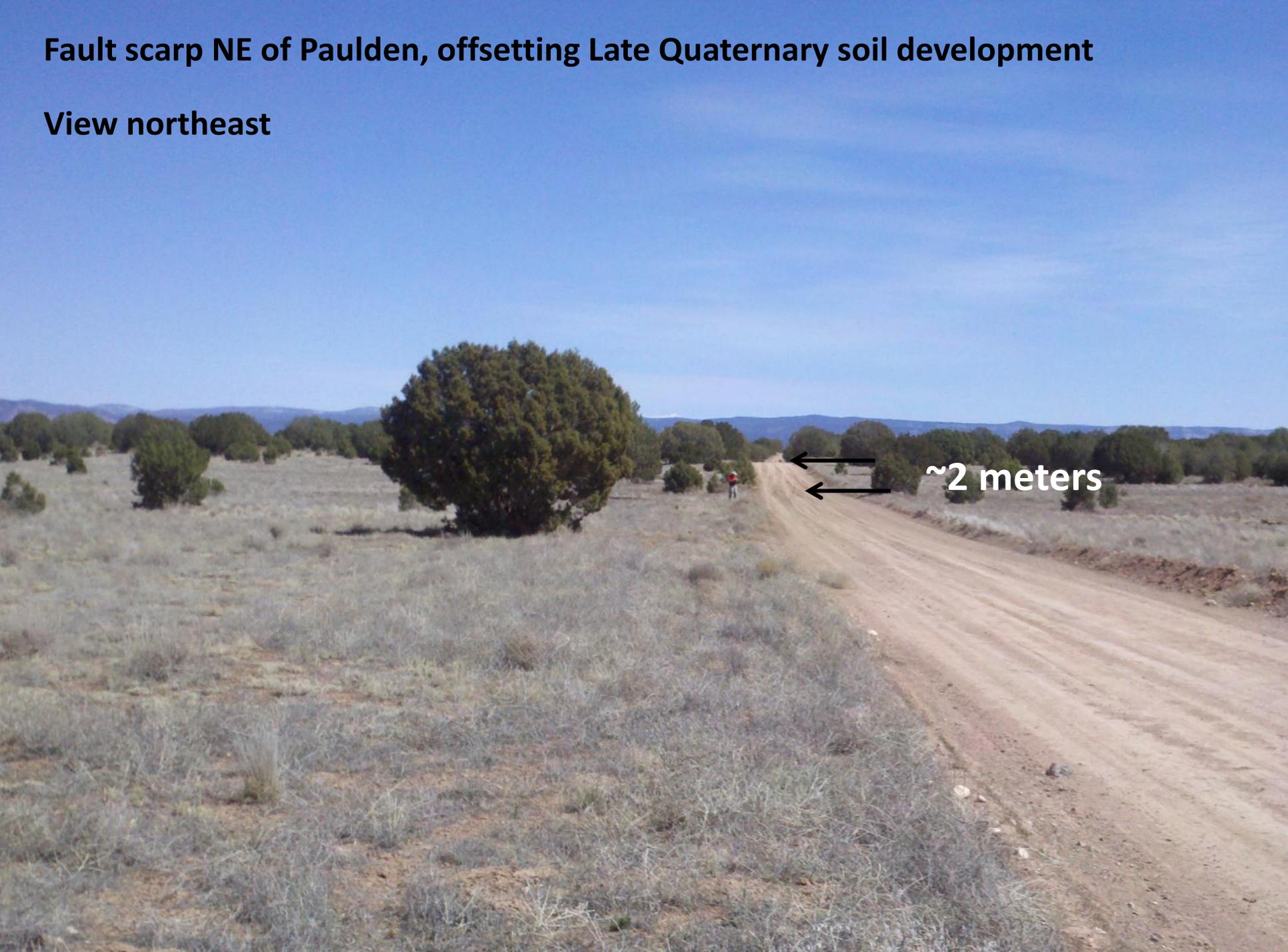
next photo

Fold and tilting on downthrown side of fault

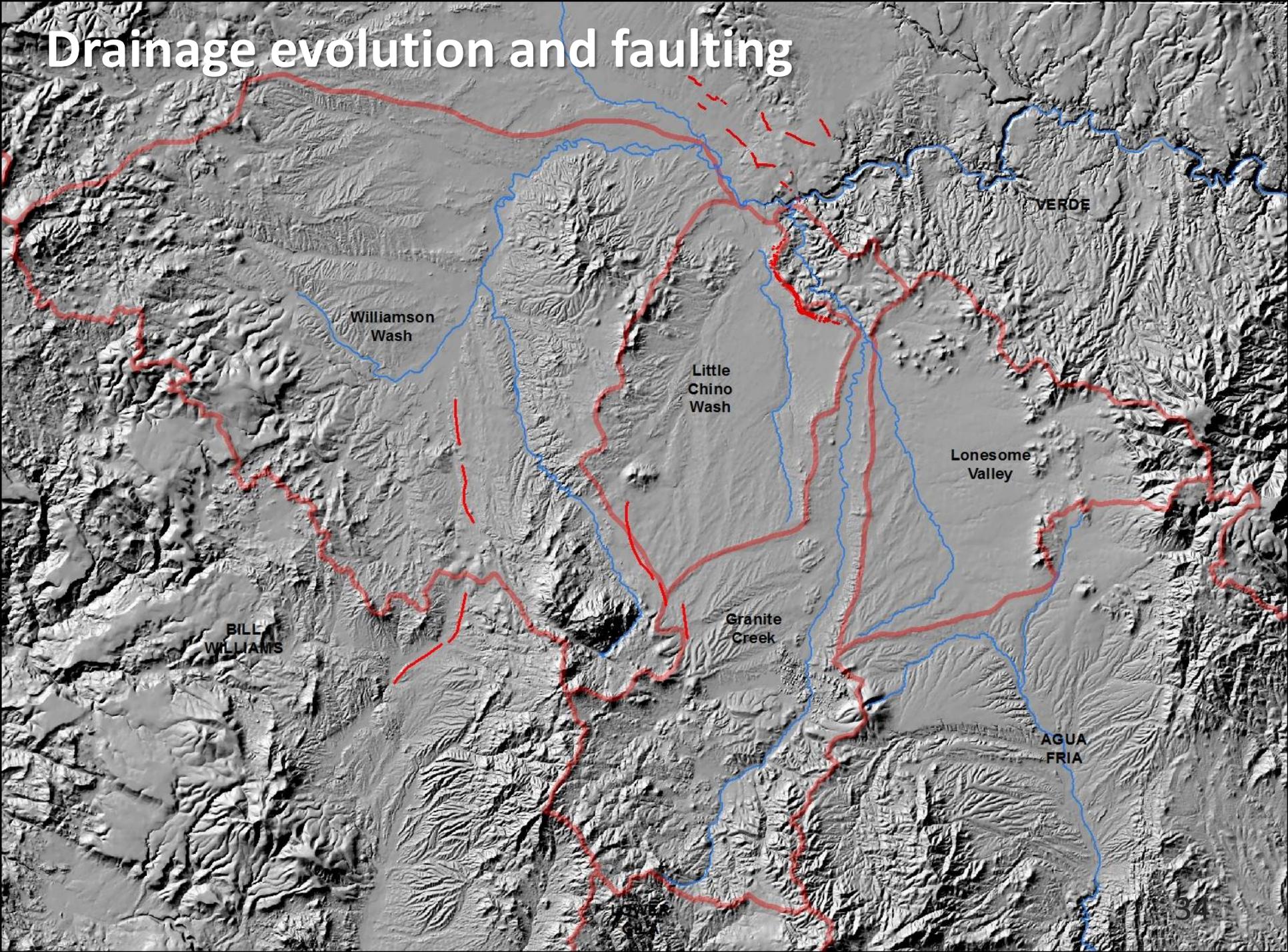
Drainage reversal and ponding

Fault scarp NE of Paulden, offsetting Late Quaternary soil development

View northeast



Drainage evolution and faulting



BILL
WILLIAMS

Williamson
Wash

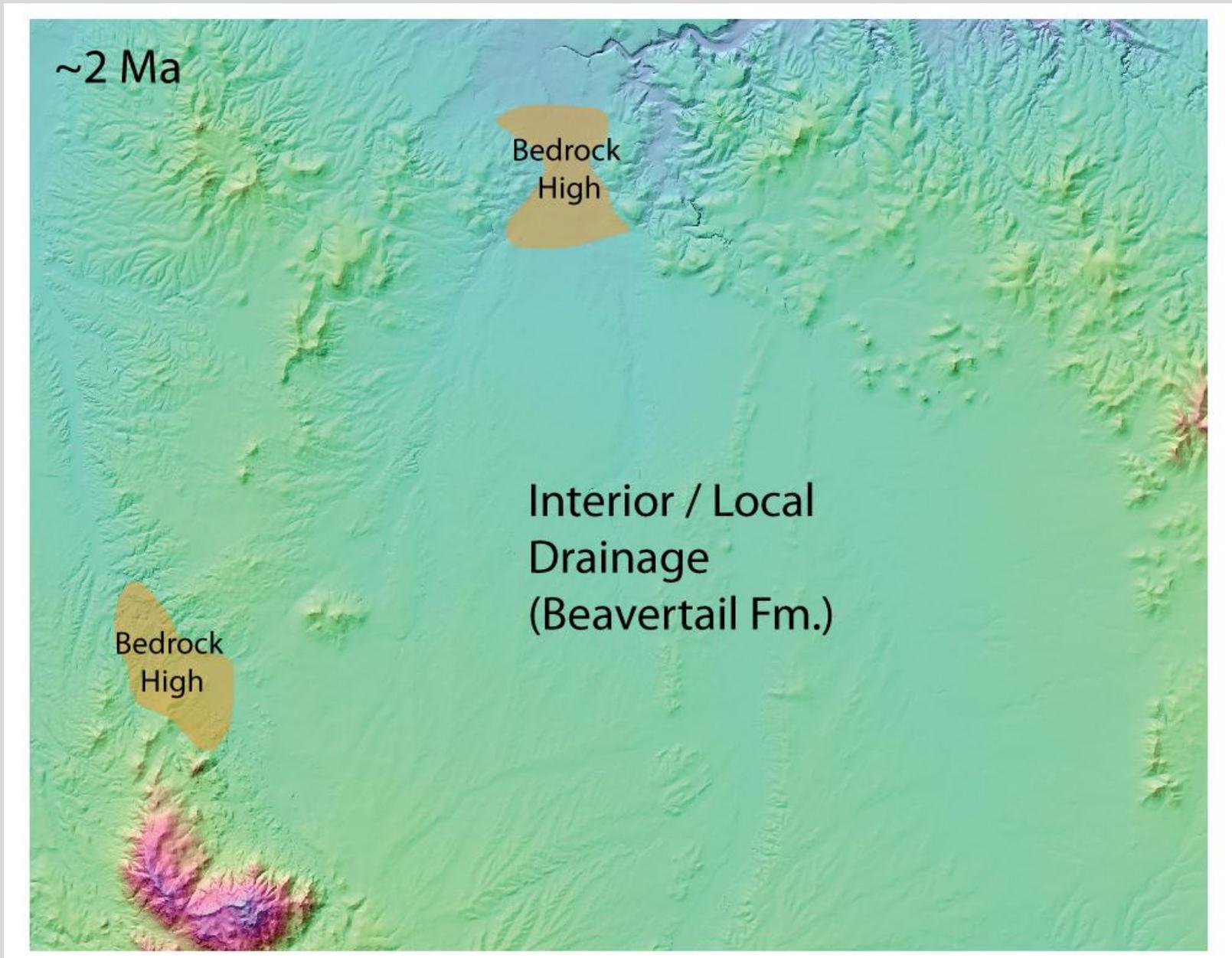
Little
Chino
Wash

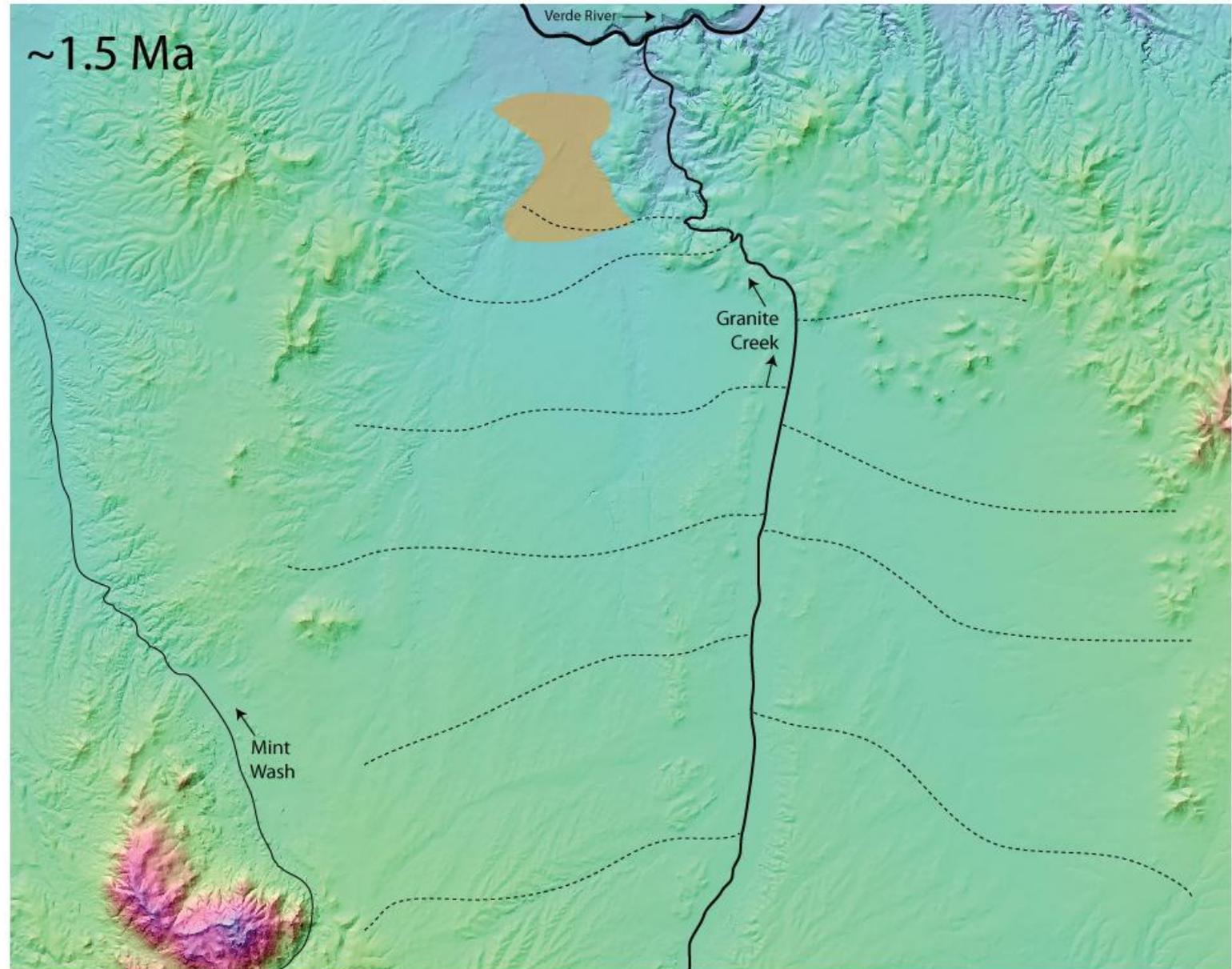
Granite
Creek

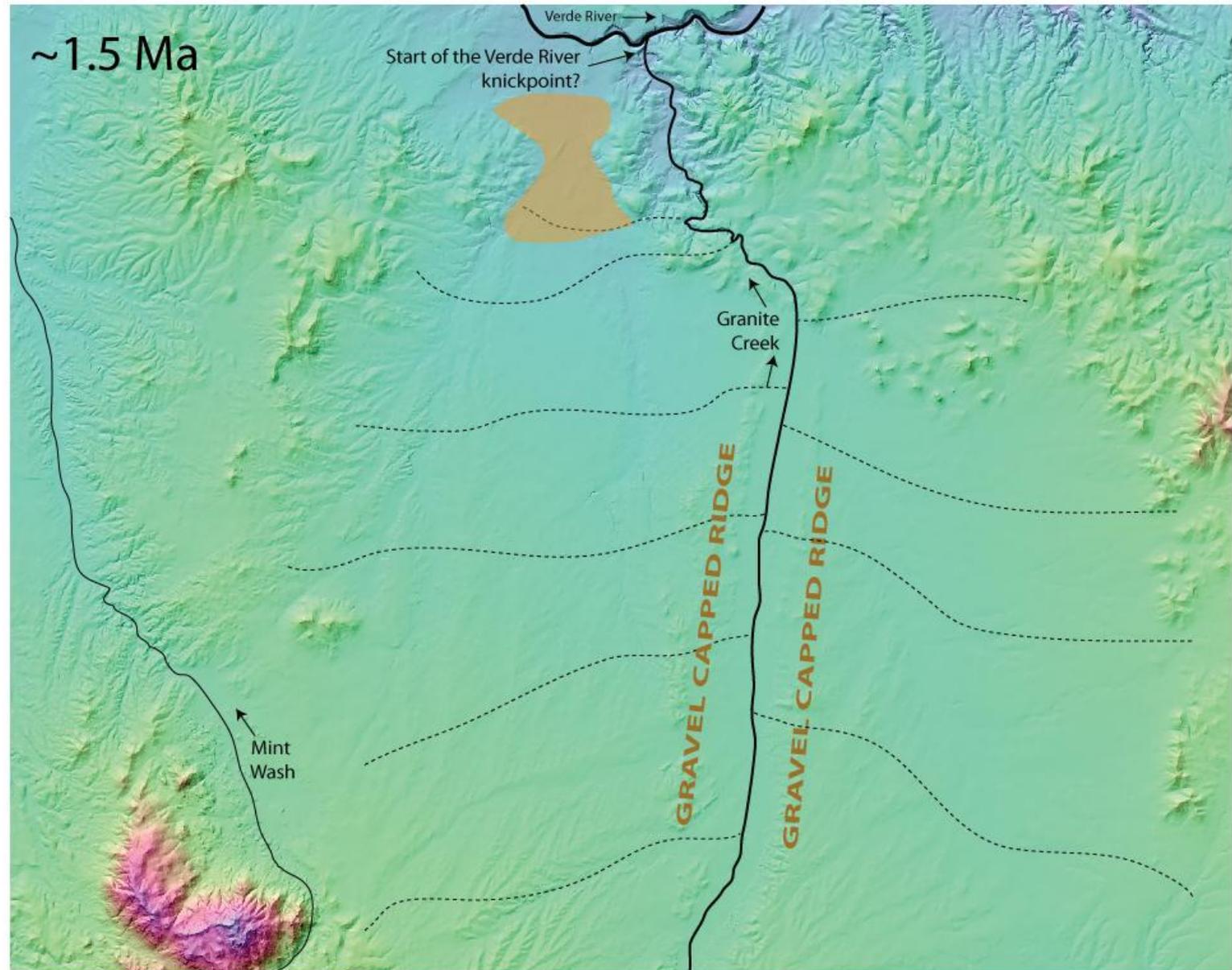
Lonesome
Valley

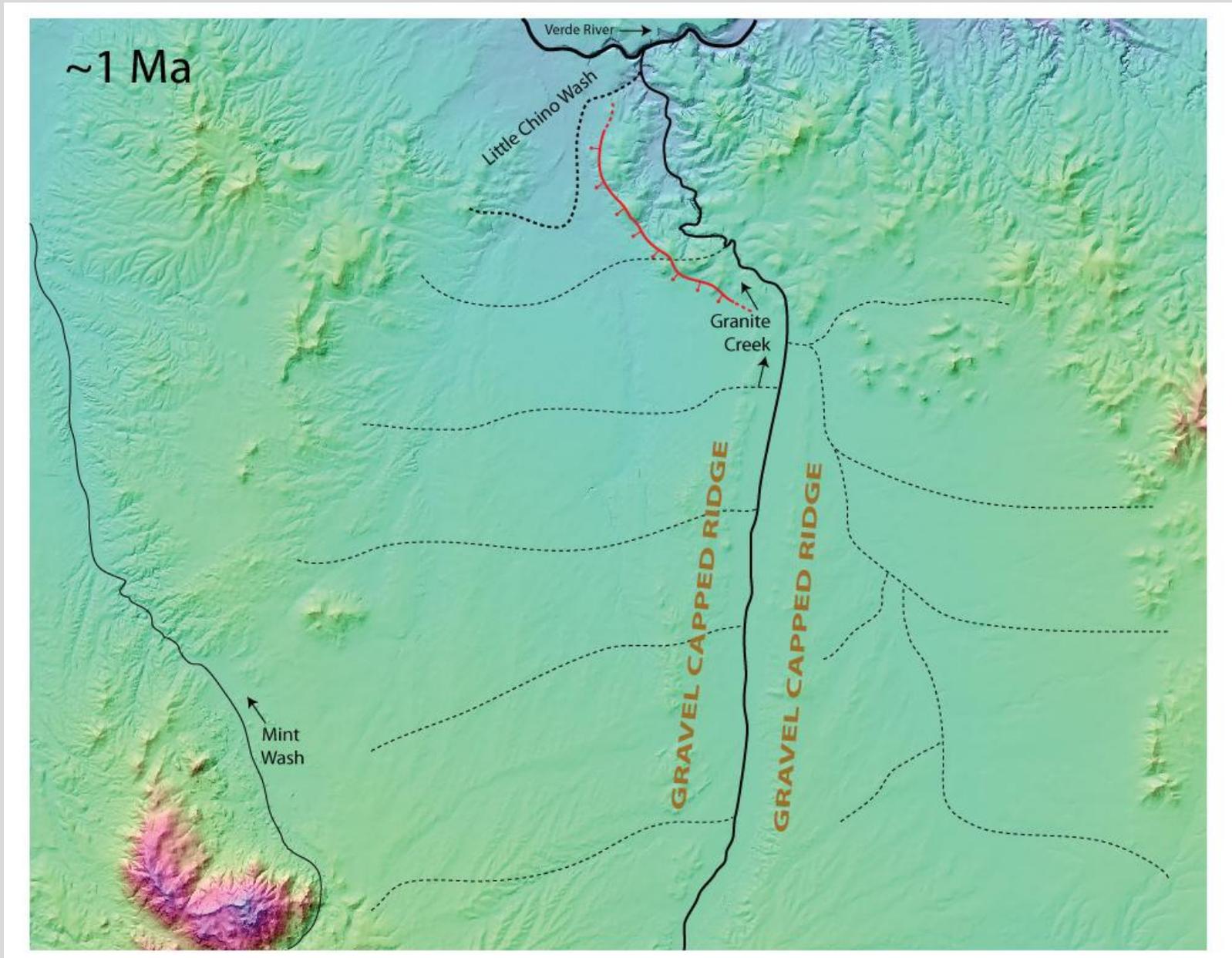
AGUA
FRIA

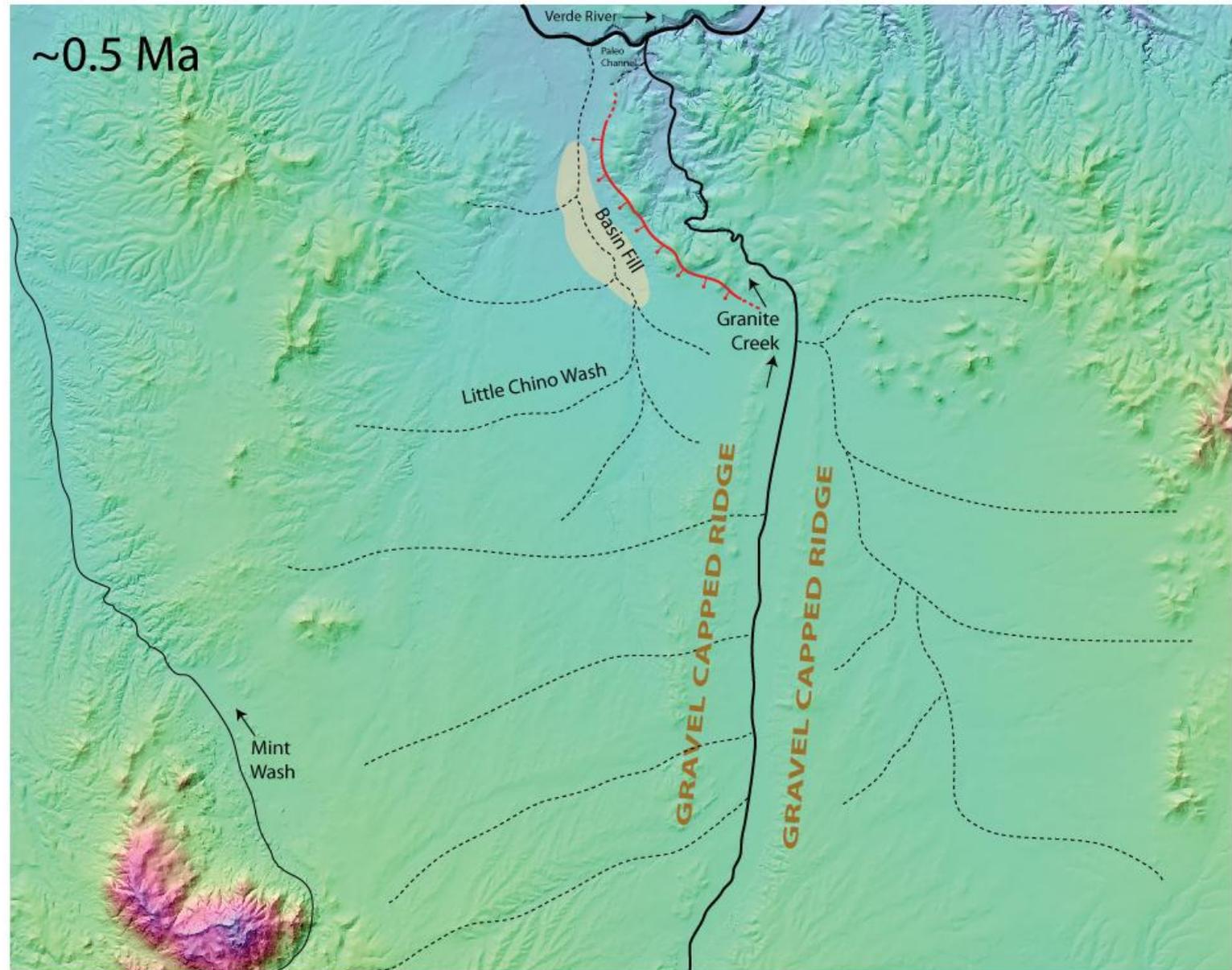
VERDE

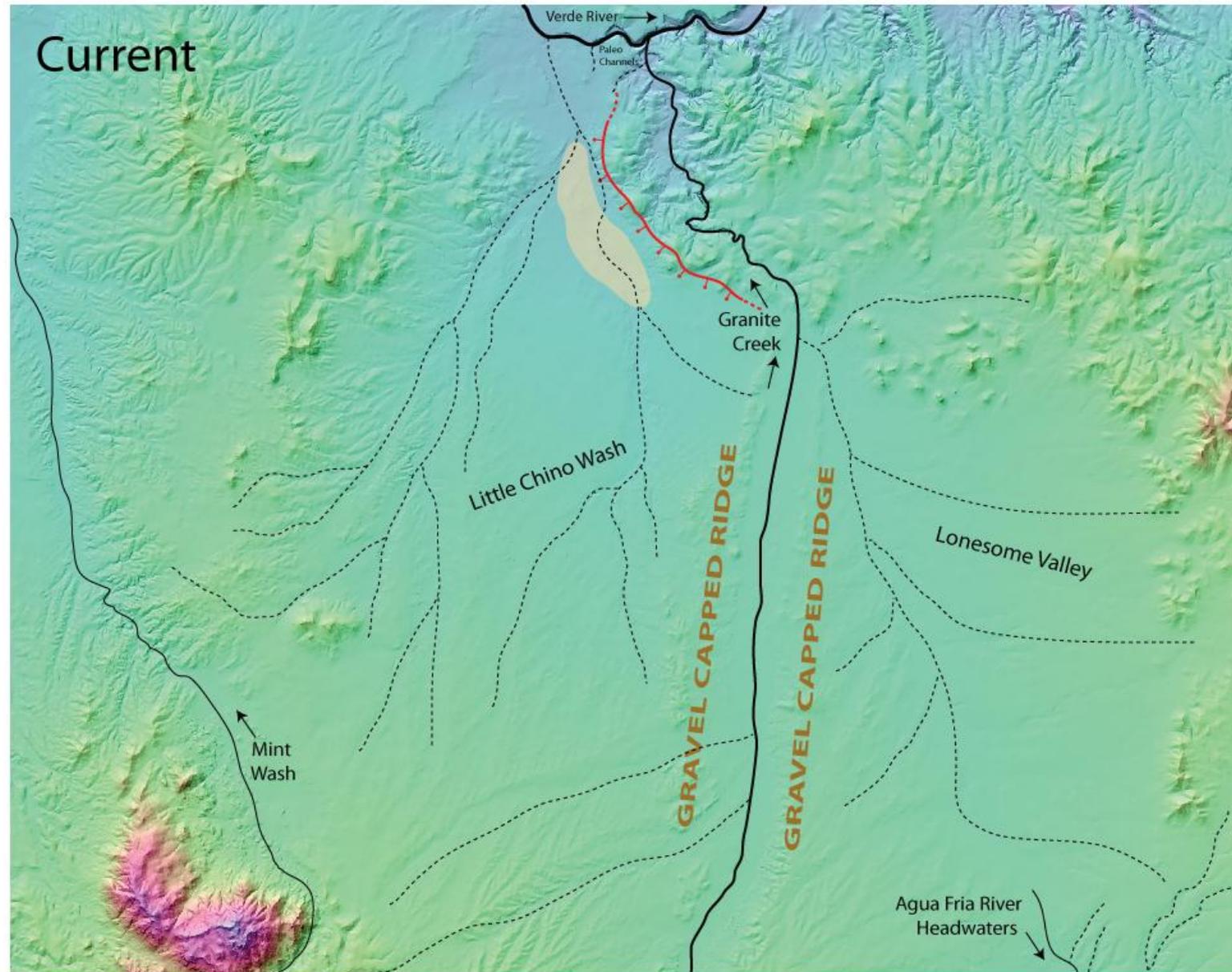












Future Research?

- Why are apparently young fault scarps poorly expressed in the landscape?
- How many other Quaternary fault strands exist?
- Can these fault be accurately mapped as it relates to basin formation and subsurface basin models for understanding groundwater characterization?
- What are the seismic hazards in the region?
- What is the timing associated with the various drainage changes?
- How old is Granite Creek and Big Chino valley?
- How old is the Verde River in this area?

Thank You!



ADDITIONAL SLIDES

Previous Work

- The Big Chino Fault (*Krieger, 1965 and 1967; Hamblin et al. 1970; Soule, 1978; Pearthree and others, 1983; Euge and others, 1992; Pearthree and Bausch, 1999; Menges and Pearthree, 1983; Van Horn, 1976*)
- Little Chino Fault (*Blasch et al., 2005; DeWitt et al., 2008 and Gootee et al., 2010*)

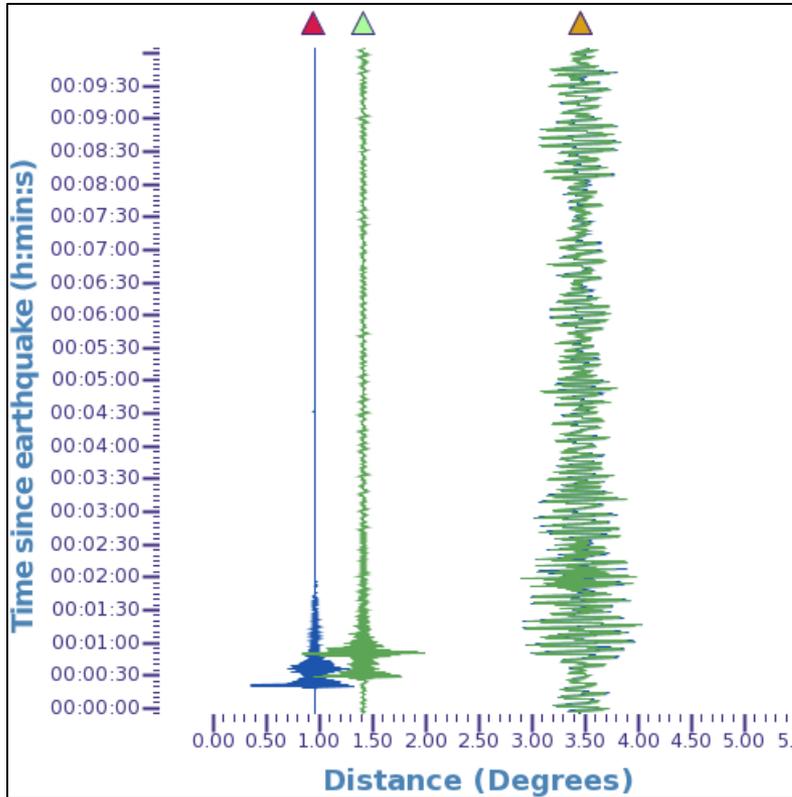
Ongoing Work

- Ongoing work on Quaternary faults and history and formation of the Verde River and its tributaries (*Gootee, B., Pearthree P., Douglass, J., and Young, J.*)

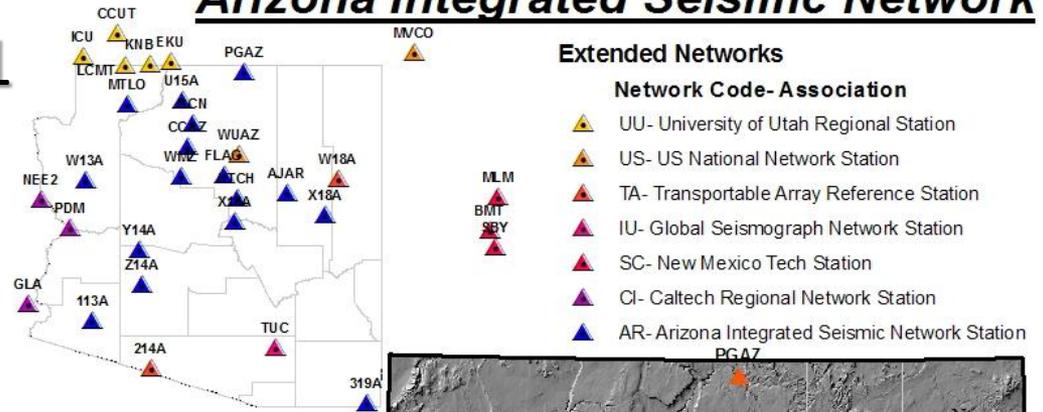
Arizona Integrated Seismic Network

M3.5 event, Oct. 25, 2011

Seismographs used to plot the event



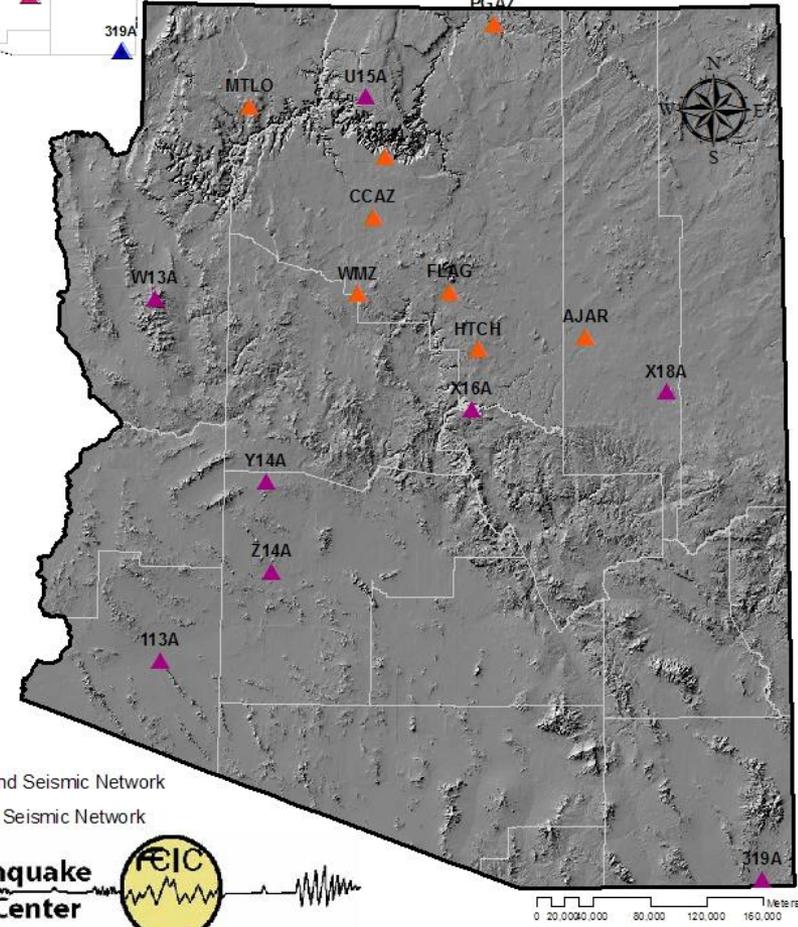
- ABSN Network - Pink/Red Triangle – W13A – Hualapai Mtn Park, Kingman AZ - 1.1 deg/127 km to EQ
- ABSN Network - Green Triangle – U15A – North Rim, AZ, - 1.6 deg/181 km to EQ
- Gold Triangle – Pinyon Flats Observatory, CA – 3.5 deg/385 km to EQ



Extended Networks

Network Code- Association

- ▲ UU- University of Utah Regional Station
- ▲ US- US National Network Station
- ▲ TA- Transportable Array Reference Station
- ▲ IU- Global Seismograph Network Station
- ▲ SC- New Mexico Tech Station
- ▲ CI- Caltech Regional Network Station
- ▲ AR- Arizona Integrated Seismic Network Station



AISN Stations

Subnetwork

- ▲ Arizona Broadband Seismic Network
- ▲ Northern Arizona Seismic Network



Source: AZGS - AISN