



EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS

Faults—Solid line where location is known, dashed where approximately located, dotted where considered, optional where location uncertain

- High angle normal fault—Normal fault with dip > 45 degrees
- High angle strike-slip fault—Opposing arrows indicate relative lateral slip
- High angle oblique-slip fault—Two sets of arrows indicate strike and dip movement
- Thrust fault—Opposing arrows indicate relative strike-slip movement
- Low-angle normal fault—Half fault on opposite side

Geologically inferred structures—Line and half on inferred dislocations

- Low angle normal fault—Normal fault with dip < 45 degrees
- Low angle strike-slip fault—Opposing arrows indicate relative lateral slip
- Low angle oblique-slip fault—Two sets of arrows indicate strike and dip movement
- Thrust fault—Opposing arrows indicate relative strike-slip movement
- High angle normal fault—Normal fault with dip > 45 degrees
- High angle strike-slip fault—Opposing arrows indicate relative lateral slip
- High angle oblique-slip fault—Two sets of arrows indicate strike and dip movement

Weakly constrained structures

- Caldera boundary (red)—In basins or the caldera side. Solid line where location is known, dashed where approximately located, dotted where considered. Within the contour of the southern Nevada volcanic belt, both the structural and topographic contour margins of the Black Canyon, Ramee Mesa, and Ammonia Tuffs calderas are shown based upon their topographic profiles. Other caldera boundaries represent the topographic wall.

Lineament

- Extension belt of Walker Lane Belt
- Major structural trends and zones—Imagined regional structures. In some cases these belt areas have links to no surface expression and are inferred from sparse interpretation of geophysical data. Width of symbol head does not necessarily reflect the width of the structural zone.
- Major thrust faults of regional extent—These thrust faults can be considered over large areas and have significant effects on the permeability of different blocks and hydrologic units. Width of symbol head does not necessarily reflect the width of the structural zone.
- Tertiary igneous rocks—Fluvial rocks dated as Pliocene to Oligocene
- Mesozoic igneous rocks—Fluvial rocks of possibly constrained Mesozoic age which have significance as barriers to ground-water
- Basement rocks—Mesozoic, Paleozoic, and Precambrian rocks of igneous and metamorphic origin which have significance as barriers to ground-water and serve as the base of the hydrostratigraphic column
- Ground-water model boundary

TECTONIC MAP OF THE DEATH VALLEY GROUND-WATER MODEL AREA, NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA
By J.B. Workman, C.M. Menges, W.R. Page, E.B. Ekren, P.D. Rowley, and G.L. Dixon
2002

Any use of trade names in this publication is for identification purposes only and does not constitute an endorsement or approval of the products or services mentioned. This map was produced in support of the Nevada Test Site Remedial Action Project. For more information, contact the U.S. Geological Survey, Nevada Operations Office, 2215 Raggio Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89128. Phone: (702) 255-2000. Fax: (702) 255-2001. E-mail: nevada@usgs.gov