## FIELD EXAMPLES OF FAULTS

- I Main Topics
  - A Field examples of faults
  - B Field examples of faults that originated from joints and dikes
- Il Field examples of faults
  - A Recognition of faulting
    - 1 Offset features (rock bodies & topographic features)
    - 2 Juxtaposition of markedly different rock bodies
    - 3 Fault gouge or breccia
    - 4 Slickensides and slickenlines
  - B Recognition of recent or active faulting
    - 1 Displaced features that are geologically young
      - a Fault scarps: vertically displaced ground surface resulting from dip-slip faulting (normal and reverse faults)
        Beware of interpretation of *fault-line scarps*
      - b Offset topography (e.g., shutter ridges)
      - c Laterally offset streams (strike-slip faults)
      - d Offset cultural features
    - 2 Fault topography
      - a Faceted spurs (normal faults)
      - b Sag ponds (strike-slip faults)
      - c Linear hillside benches (strike-slip faults)
    - 3 Historic seismicity
    - 4 Quaternary seismicity
    - 5 Style of faulting (stick-slip vs. creep) can vary along faults
      - a Young" sedimentary rock  $\Rightarrow$  creep
      - b Crystalline rock  $\Rightarrow$  stick slip.
  - C Segmented structure of faults
    - 1 Splay cracks or tail cracks (dilatant fractures) form at localized tensile stress concentrations.
    - 2 These cracks can link small faults together.
    - 3 Several major geothermal fields occur at linkages between strikeslip faults.

- 4 Several major oil basins occur at dilatant steps along strike-slip faults ("mega-sag ponds")
- D Geomechanical effects of faulting
  - 1 Splay cracks near ends of fault traces or ends of fault segment traces (mode II effect)
  - 2 Buckles (mode II effect)
  - 3 Echelon fractures (mode III effect)



Mode II Effects



Mode III Effects

4 The mean normal stress becomes more compressive at right steps between right-lateral faults (dilatant steps) and less compressive at right steps between left-lateral faults ("anti-dilatant steps") and vice-versa.



III Field examples of faults that originated from joints and dikes

## <u>References</u>

Segall, P. and Pollard, D.D., 1980, Mechanics of discontinuous faults: Journal of Geophyscial Research, v. 85, p. 4337-4350.

Brown, R. D., Jr., and Kockelman, W.J., 1983, Geologic principles for prudent land use: a decisionmaker's guide for the San Francisco Bay region: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 946, 97 p.

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