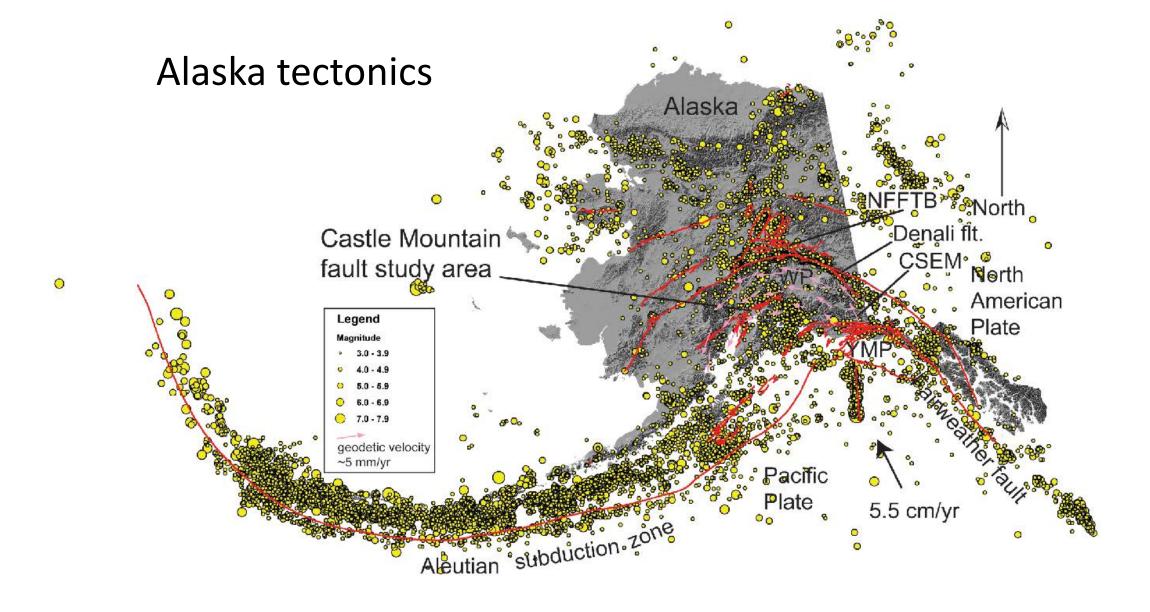
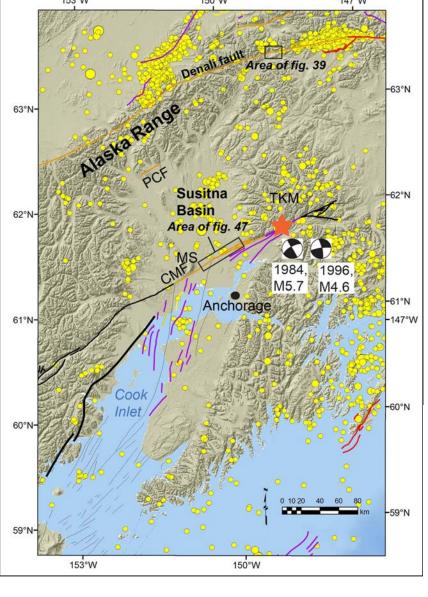
GLG494/598 (ASU) and GEOL 701J (UNR): Mapping tectonic faults from geomorphology

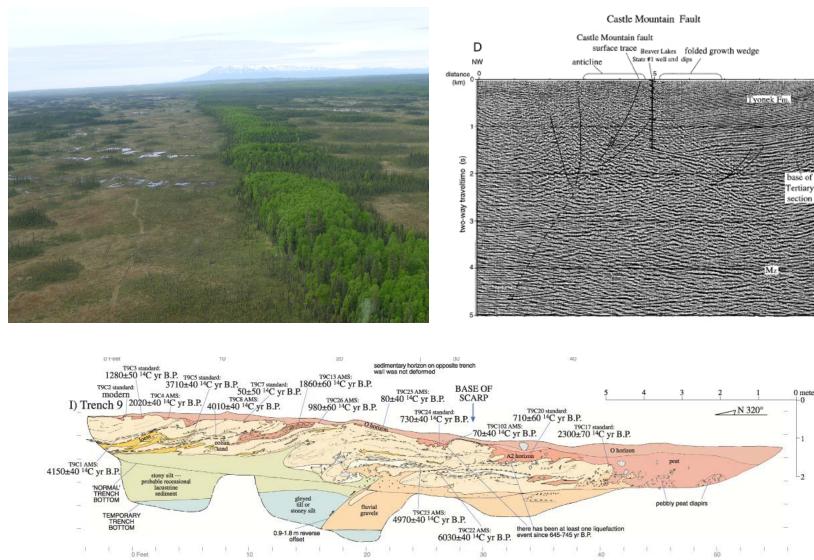


Reverse/Thrust faults in Alaska: Geomorphic evidence for active deformation

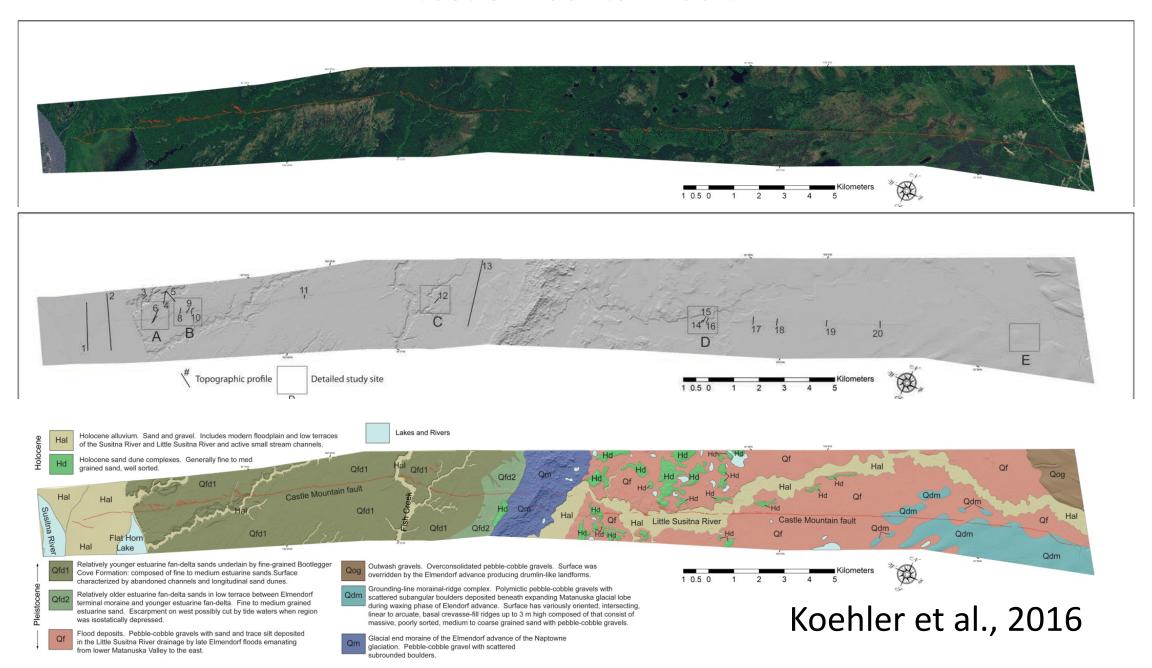
Professor Rich D. Koehler







Haeussler et al., 2002



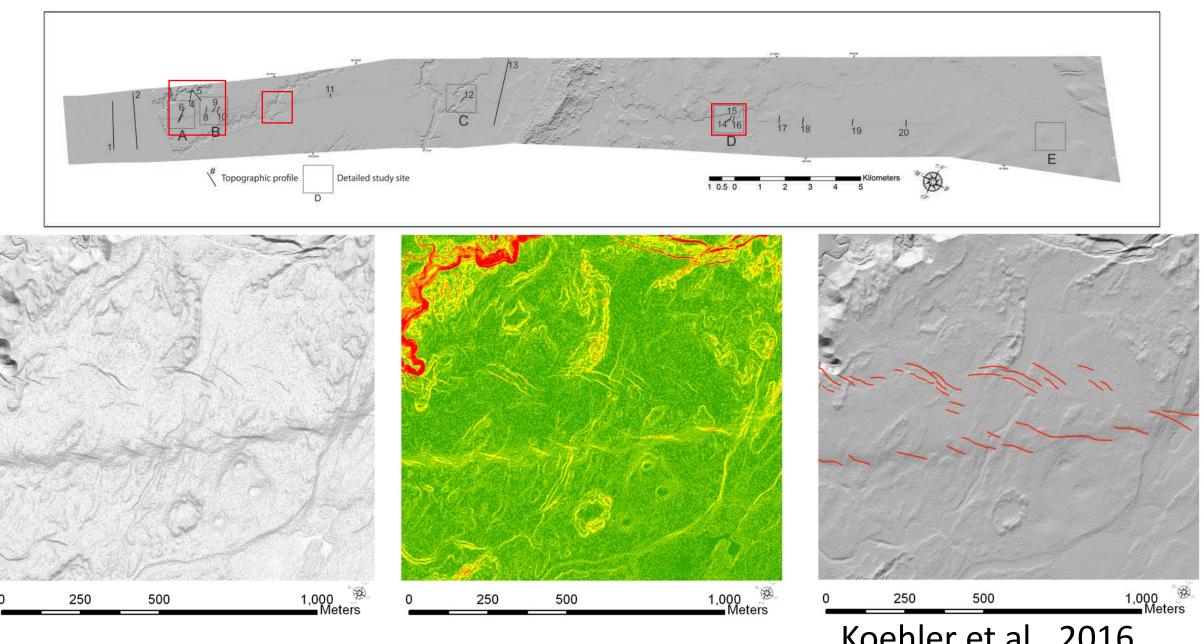
Castle Mountain fault scarps in the field



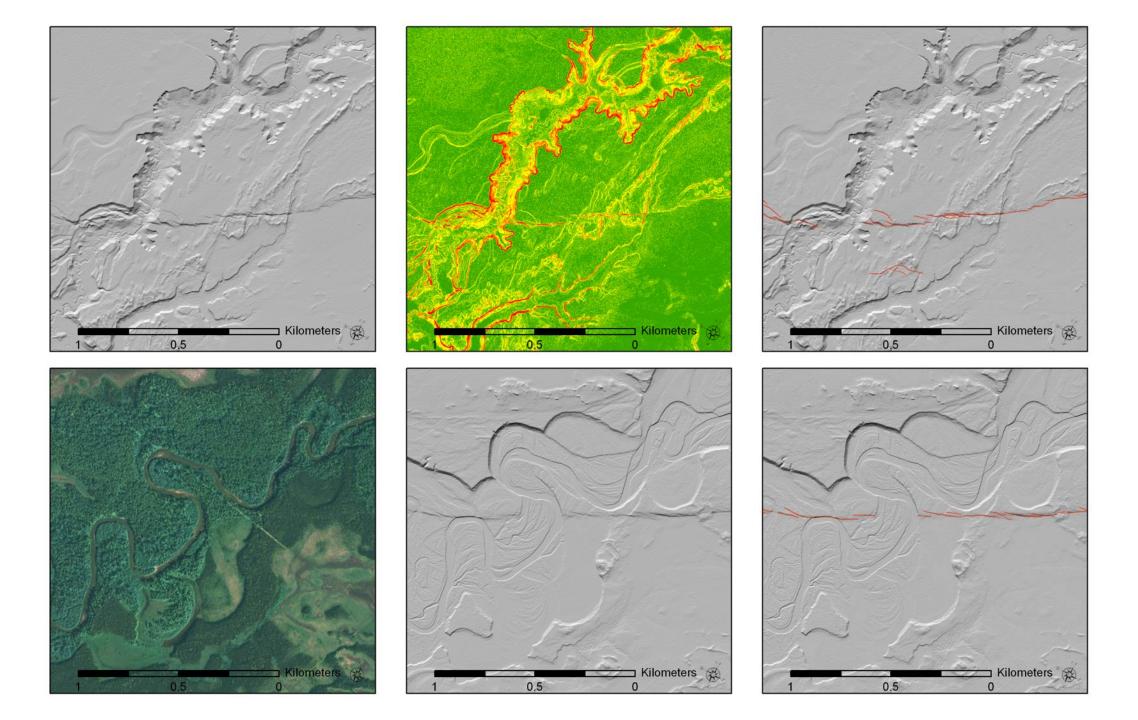




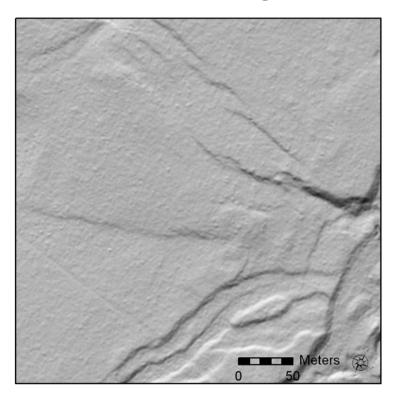


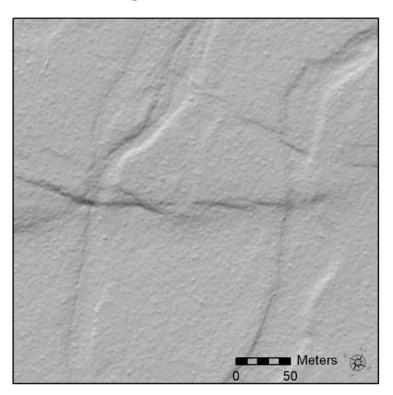


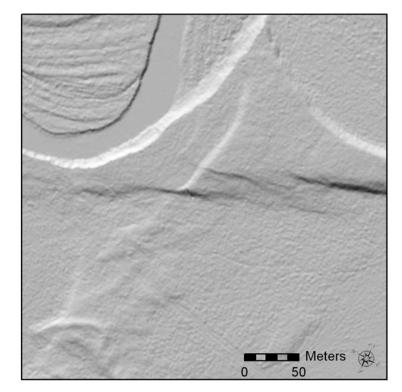
Koehler et al., 2016



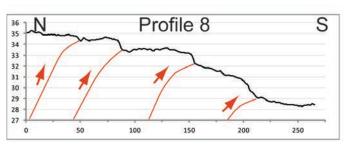
Large scale (1:3000) images of Castle Mountain fault scarps

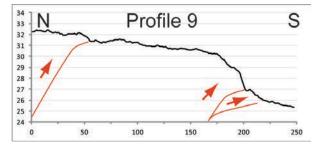


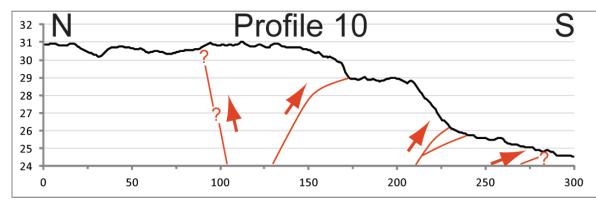


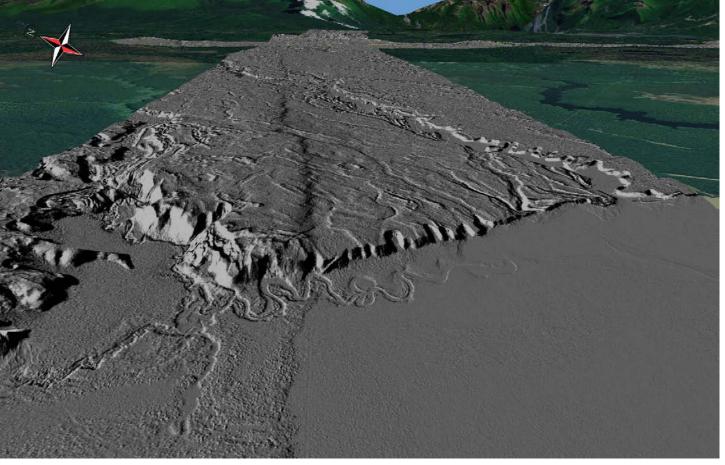


Typical topographic profiles across the Castle Mountain fault

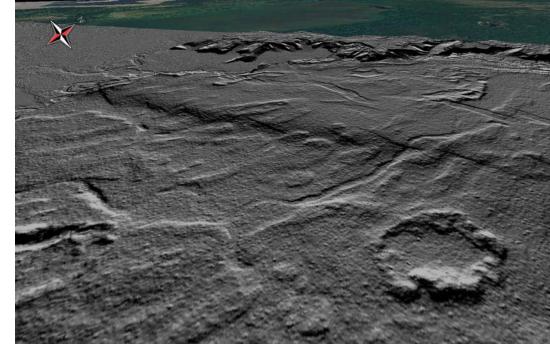


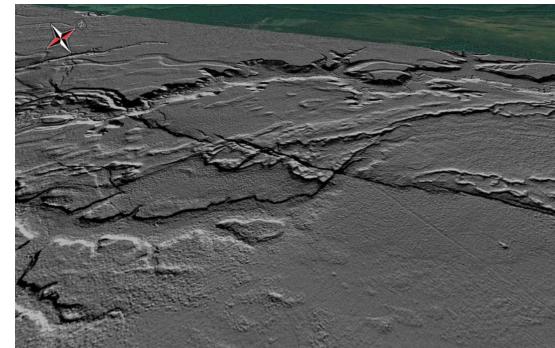


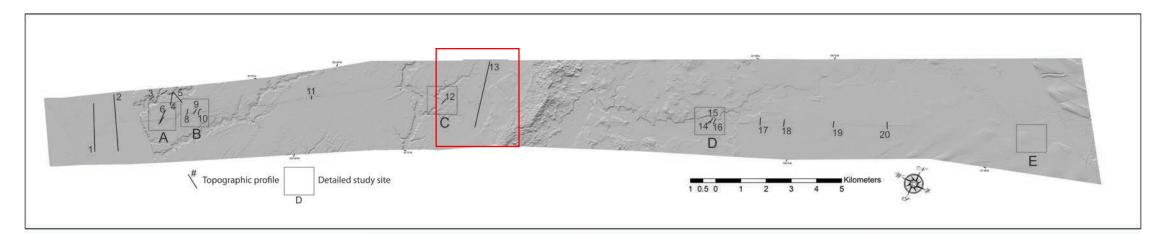


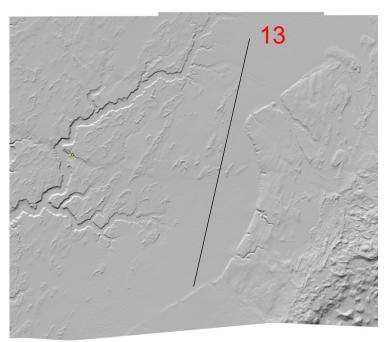


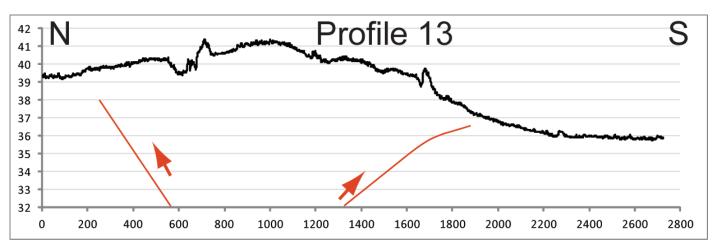






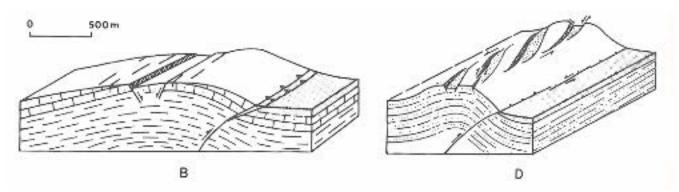




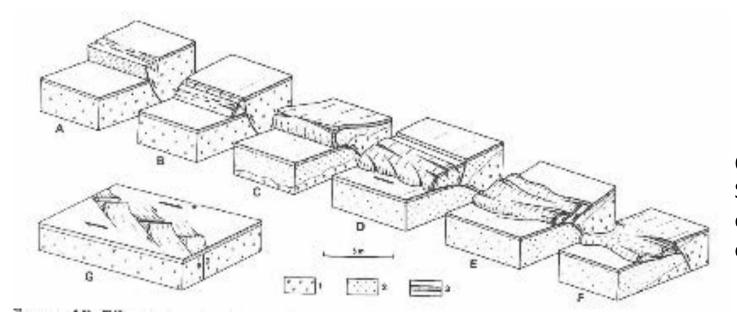


Broad fold within a step in the fault

Koehler et al., 2016



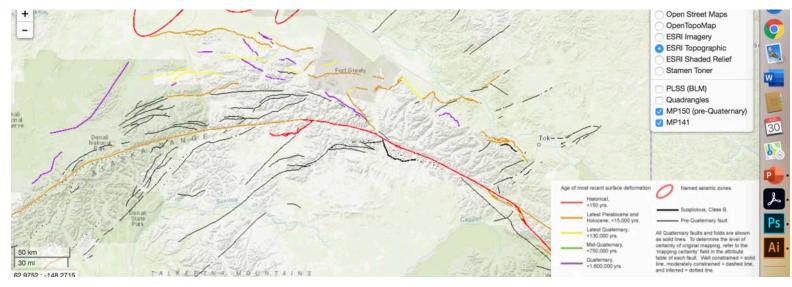
1980 El Asnam, Algeria (Philip and Megharaoui, 1983)



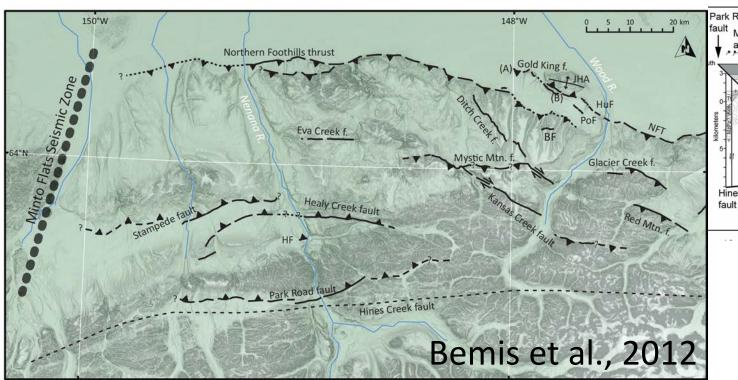
1988 Spitak fault, Armenia earthquake (Philip et al., 1992)

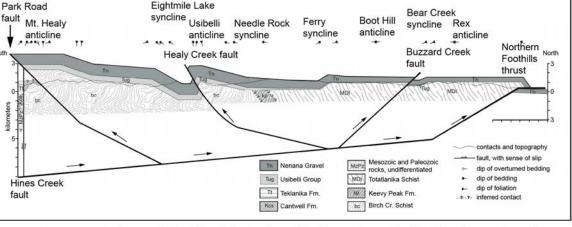


Ostler fault, New Zealand (NZ geological survey). Similarities include scarp morphology, hanging wall extension and folding, wrinkles in front of scarp, and occurrence of one late Holocene earthquake.

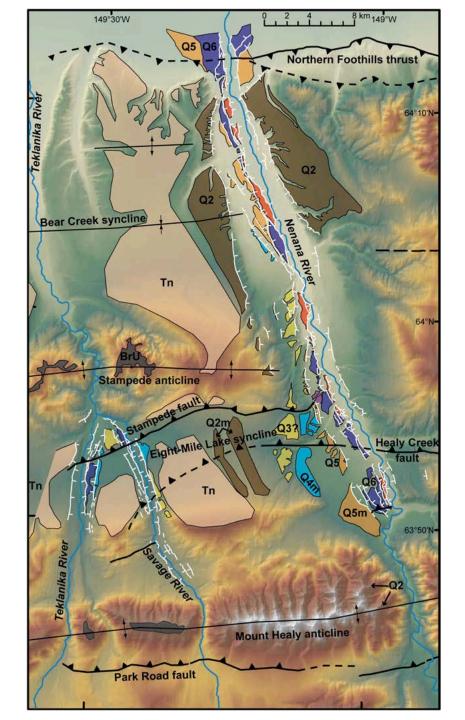


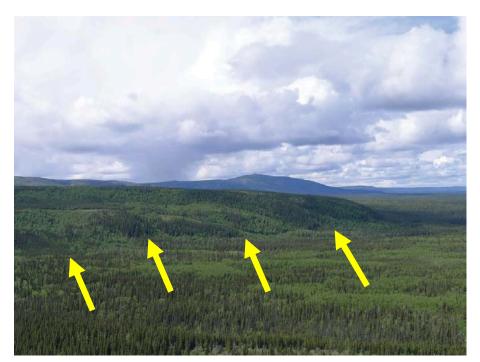
Northern Foothills Fold and Thrust Belt

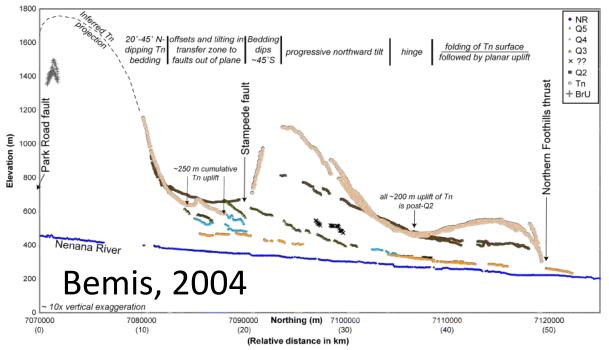


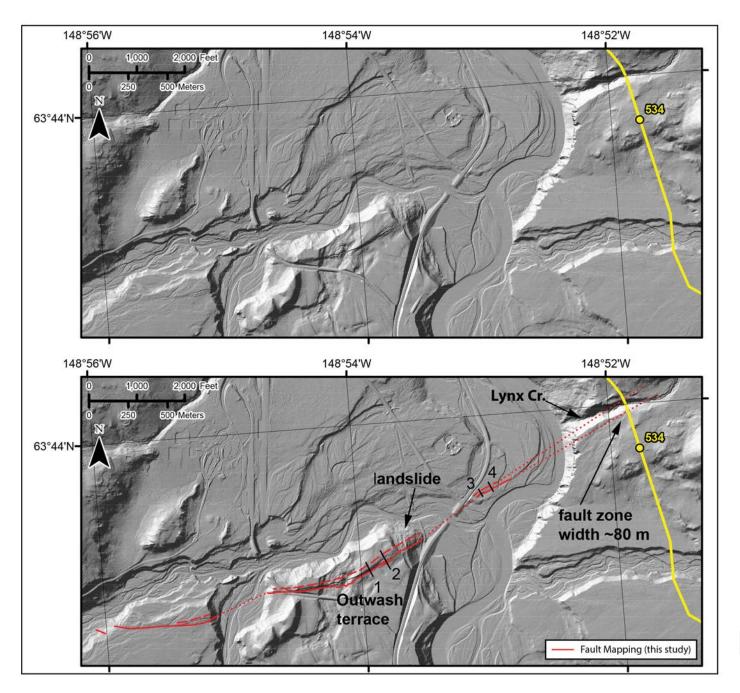


Bemis and Wallace, 2007

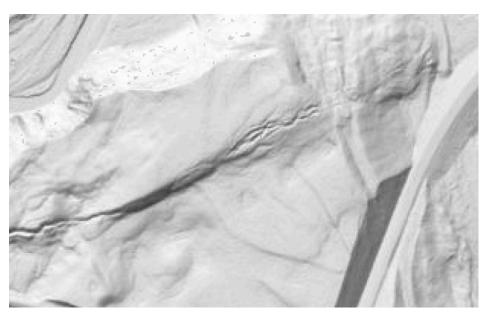








Park Road fault

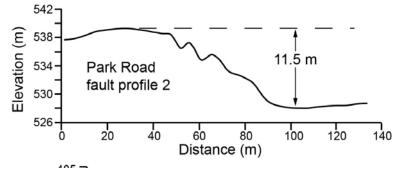


Koehler et al., 2016



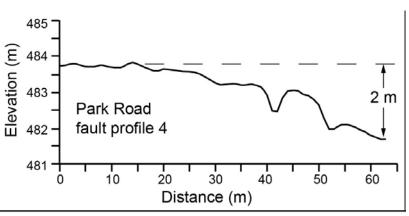


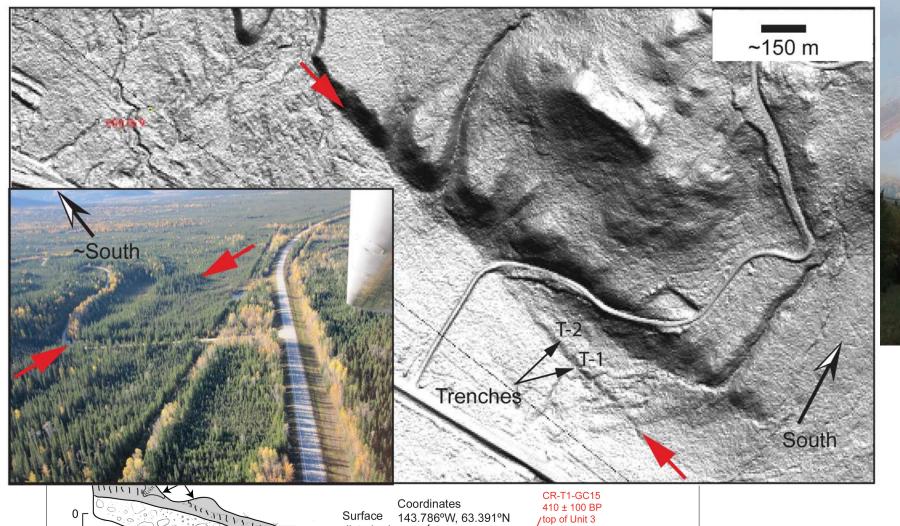
Field photos and profiles, Park Road fault





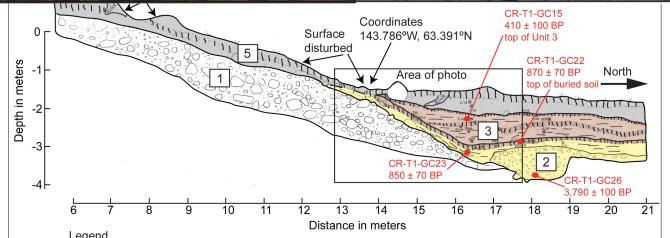




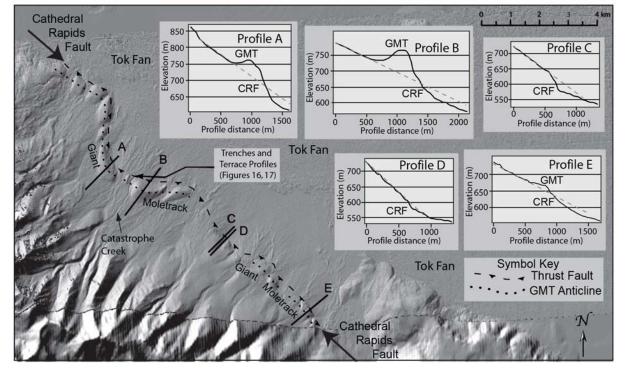




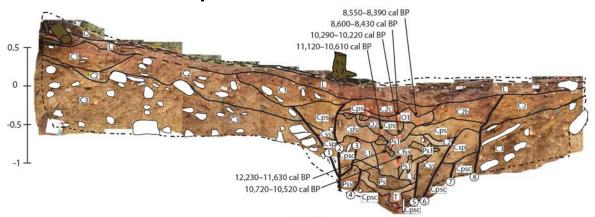
Cathedral Rapids fault



Koehler and Woods, 2013



Cathedral Rapids fault



Hanging wall extension with graben

Carver et al., 2010



