UTAH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
a division of
Utah Department of Natural Resources

Plate 1
Utah Geological Survey Map 243DM
Surficial geologic map of the Salt Lake City segment and parts
of adjacent segments of the Wasatch fault zone, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties, Utah,
digitized from U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-2106 (1992)

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This PDF map is a plot created to visually represent the content of Geographic Information System (GIS) database files and does not meet all UGS cartographic standards.
The unit colors on this plate do not accurately match colors on plate 2.

1:50,000

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 Miles

1 0.5 0 1 2 3 Kilometers

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 AND 20 FEET
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 AND 5 FEET

Base from U.S. Geological Survey Draper (1998), Fort Douglas (1998), Jordan Narrows (1999), Lehi (1998), Midvale (1999), Salt Lake City North (1999), Salt Lake City South (1999), and Sugar House 7.5' (1998) quadrangles
Geologic data and base map in NAD 1927

This digital version of the geologic map was funded by the Utah Geological Survey.

For use at 1:50,000 scale only.

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SALT LAKE CITY SEGMENT AND PARTS OF ADJACENT SEGMENTS OF THE WASATCH FAULT ZONE, DAVIS, SALT LAKE, AND UTAH COUNTIES, UTAH

(digitized from U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-2106, 1992)

by

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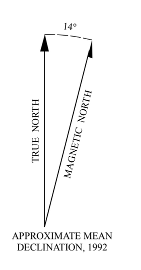
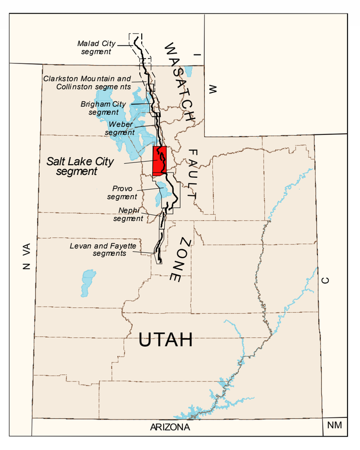
2009

[1] U.S. Geological Survey





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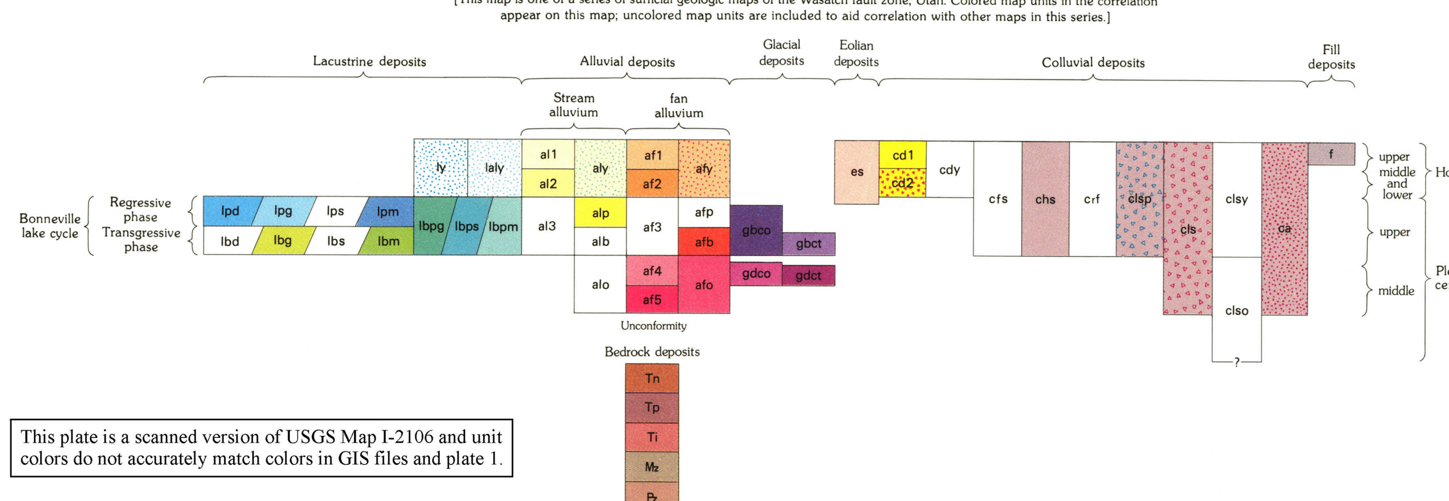
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

[This map is one of a series of surficial geologic maps of the Wasatch fault zone, Utah. Colored map units in the correlation appear on this map; uncolored map units are included to aid correlation with other maps in this series.]



This plate is a scanned version of USGS Map I-2106 and unit colors do not accurately match colors in GIS files and plate 1.

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

[Consist of gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited in Lake Bonneville (Bonneville lake cycle), Great Salt Lake, and other smaller lakes. These deposits are divided into four groups: (1) deposits that post-date the Bonneville lake cycle; (2) deposits associated with the Provo shoreline and the regressive phase of the Bonneville lake cycle; (3) deposits associated with the Bonneville shoreline and the transgressive phase of the Bonneville lake cycle; and (4) undivided sediments of the Bonneville lake cycle deposited at altitudes below the Provo shoreline that cannot be assigned to either phase of the Bonneville lake cycle. Sediments deposited near the mountain front are ...]

... sand and silty sand; poorly sorted; clasts subangular to round. Thin to thick, parallel bedding and crossbedding; locally massive. Forms small fans and fan remnants topographically above or cut by the Bonneville shoreline. Correlative deposits probably underlie much of the map area and are buried by younger deposits downslope from the Bonneville shoreline. Typical soil profile, A-Bt(moderate-strong)-Cox-Cn. Thickness 1 to >10 m

af5 **Fan alluvium 5 (middle Pleistocene)**—Clast-supported pebble and cobble gravel, locally bouldery, in a matrix of sand and silty sand; poorly sorted; clasts subangular to round. Thin to ...

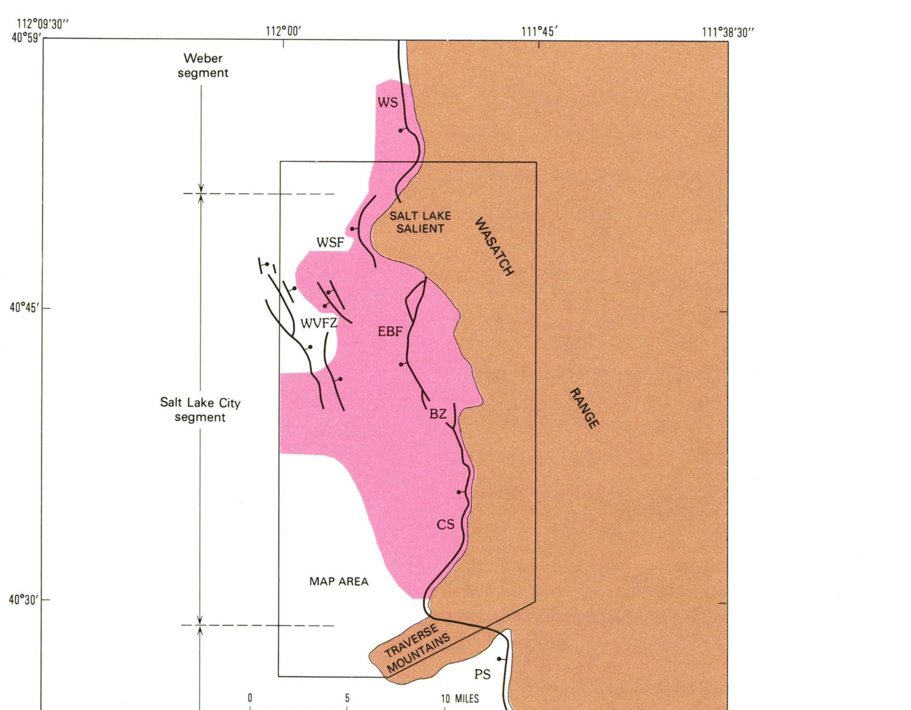


Figure 1.—Index map showing active trace (heavy line, bar and ball on downthrown side) of the Wasatch and West Valley fault zones in the Salt Lake City area. The extent of the Salt Lake City segment, and the southern part of the Weber and northern part of the Provo segments, is from Machette and others (1987, 1989, in press); this nomenclature differs from that of Schwartz and Coppersmith (1984) only in the name of the Weber (Ogden) segment. Extent of heavily urbanized area shown in pink. Abbreviations used: BZ, bifurcation zone between the East Bench fault and the Cottonwood section; CS, Cottonwood section of the Wasatch fault zone; EBF, East Bench fault; PS, Provo segment; WS, Weber segment; WSF, Warm Springs fault; WVFZ, West Valley fault zone. In this study, the West Valley fault zone is not considered part of the Salt Lake City segment.

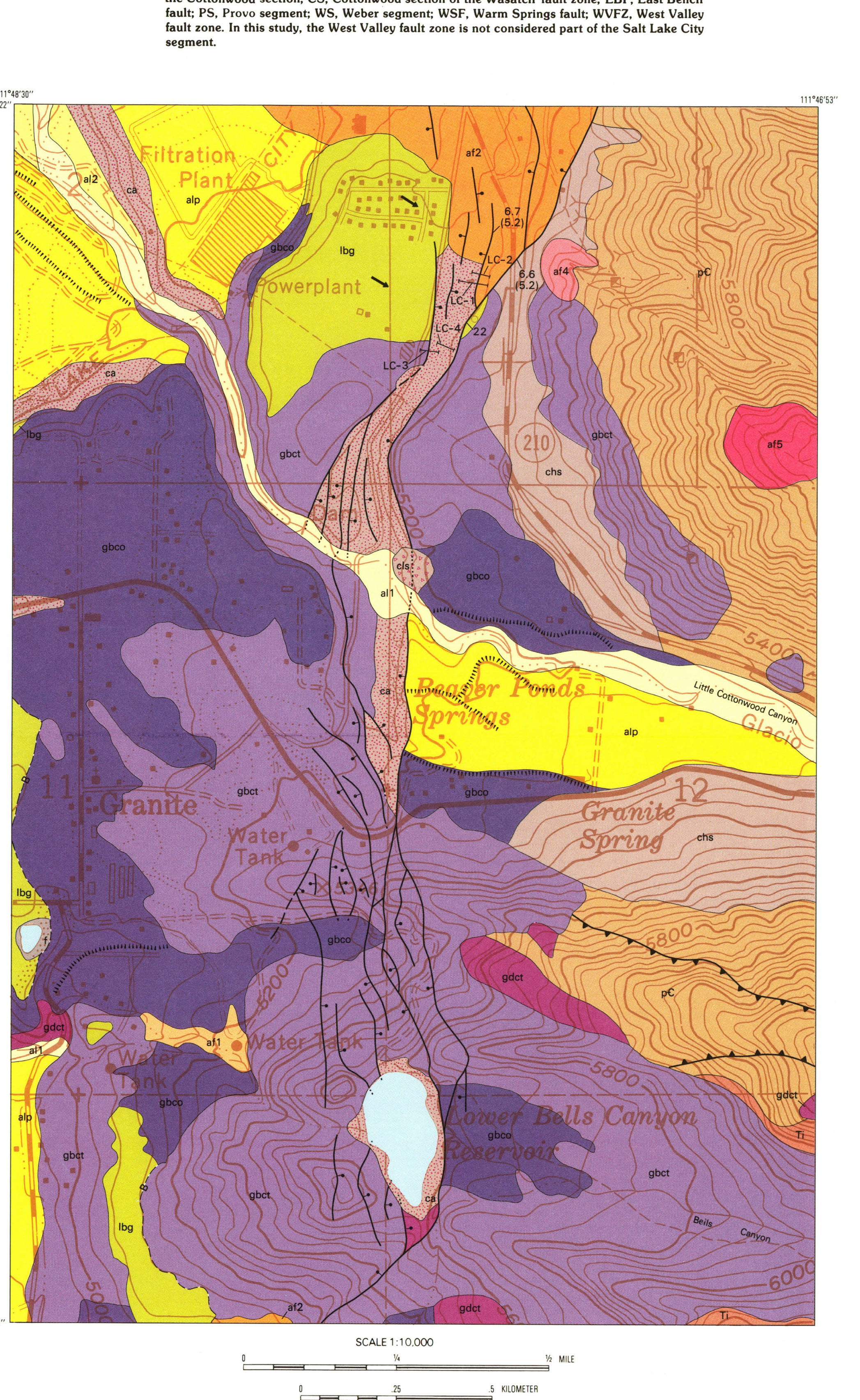


Figure 2. Detailed surficial geologic map of an area of complex faulting near the mouths of Little Cottonwood and Bells Canyons. Outline of figure shown on geologic map. Geologic units and symbols are explained in the Description of Map Units.

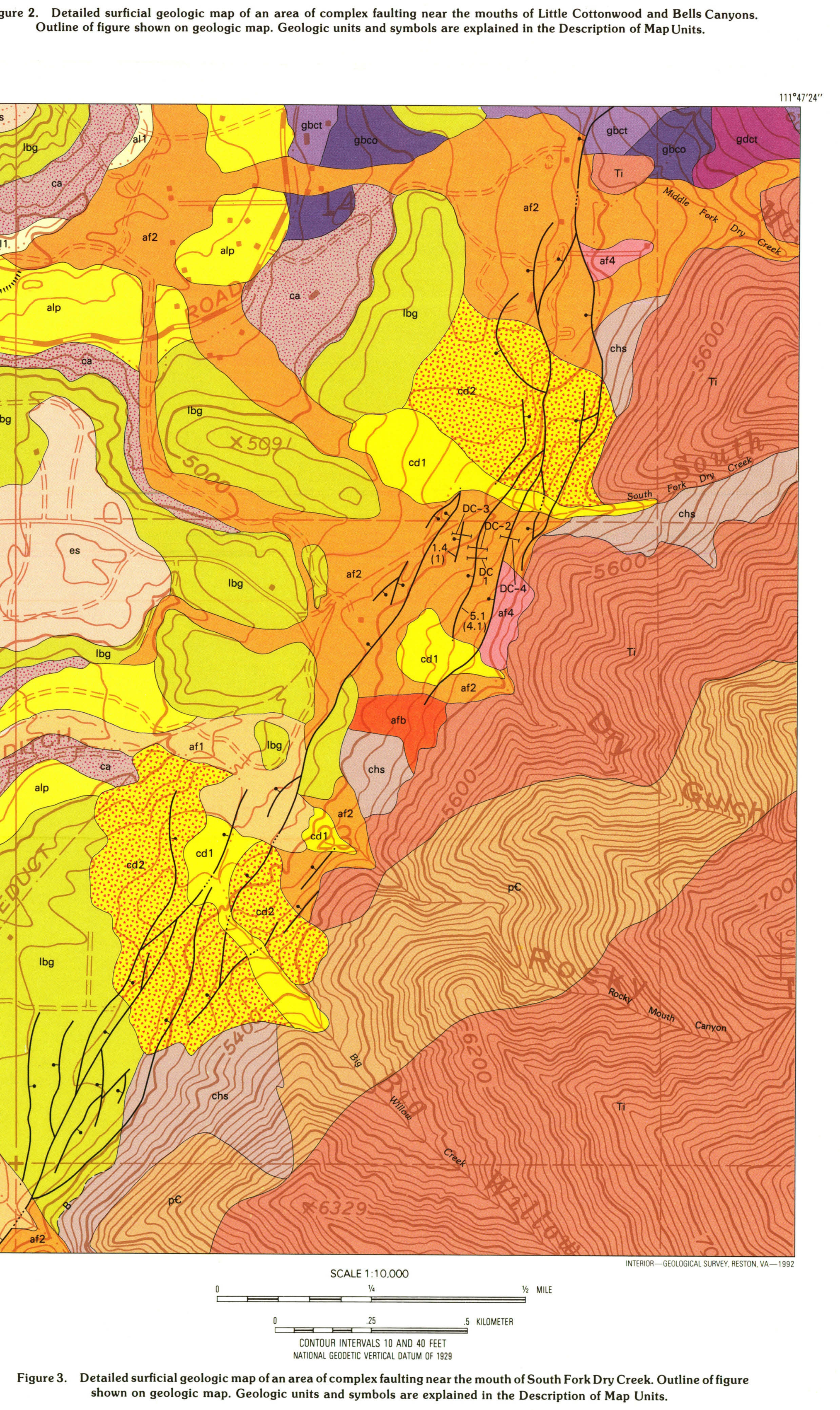


Figure 3. Detailed surficial geologic map of an area of complex faulting near the mouth of South Fork Dry Creek. Outline of figure shown on geologic map. Geologic units and symbols are explained in the Description of Map Units.