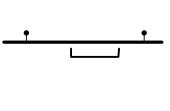
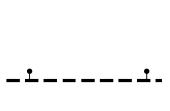



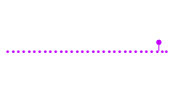
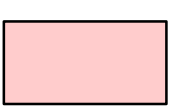



SURFACE FAULT RUPTURE HAZARD BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK AND VICINITY GARFIELD AND KANE COUNTIES, UTAH

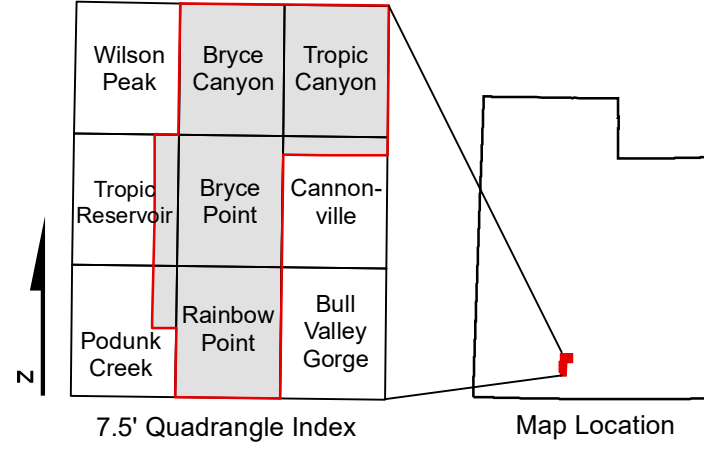
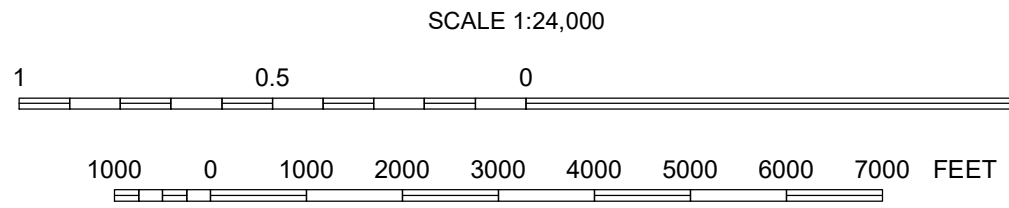
by
Tyler R. Knudsen
2026

EXPLANATION

-  **Well-Constrained Quaternary-Active Fault** – Well-located fault that has ruptured the ground surface within the past 2.6 million years; brackets show extent of known and suspected scarps formed on unconsolidated Quaternary deposits discussed in text; bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Moderately Constrained Quaternary-Active Fault** – Approximately located fault that has ruptured the ground surface within the past 2.6 million years; bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Inferred Quaternary-Active Fault** – Buried or concealed fault that has ruptured the ground surface within the past 2.6 million years; bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Well-Constrained Fault with Undetermined Activity** – Well-located fault with unknown activity class due to a lack of paleoseismic data, but suspected to be Quaternary active (movement within the past 2.6 million years); bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Moderately Constrained Fault with Undetermined Activity** – Approximately located fault with unknown activity class due to a lack of paleoseismic data, but suspected to be Quaternary active (movement within the past 2.6 million years); bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Inferred Fault with Undetermined Activity** – Buried or concealed fault with unknown activity class due to a lack of paleoseismic data, but suspected to be Quaternary active (movement within the past 2.6 million years); bar and ball on downthrown side.
-  **Surface-Fault-Rupture Hazard Special-Study Zone** – The special-study areas established for well-defined faults extend for 500 feet (152 m) on the downthrown side and 250 feet (76 m) on the upthrown side of each fault. Normal faults are classified as well defined if Utah Geological Survey 1:24,000-scale mapping shows them as solid lines, indicating they are recognizable as faults at the ground surface. Because their location is uncertain, the special-study areas around buried or approximately located faults are broader, extending 1000 feet (305 m) on each side of the suspected trace of the faults.
-  **Bryce Canyon National Park boundary**

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Base from USGS US Topo Bryce Canyon, Tropic Canyon, Tropic Reservoir, Bryce Point, Cannonville, Panguitch Creek, and Rainbow Point 7.5' Quadrangle (2007)
Projection: UTM Zone 12
Datum: NAD 1983

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