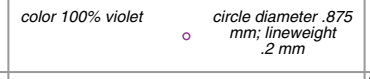
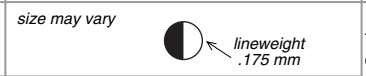
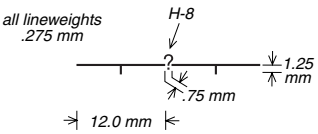
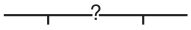
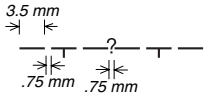
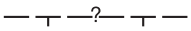
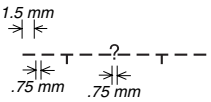
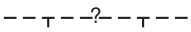
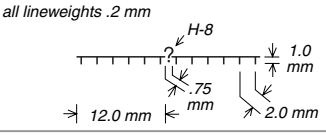
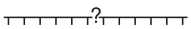
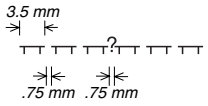
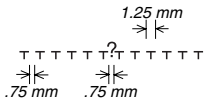
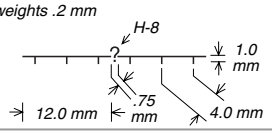
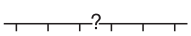
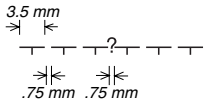
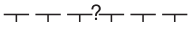
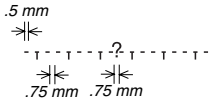
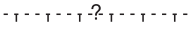
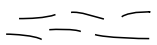
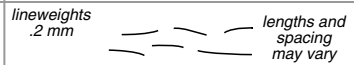
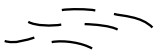
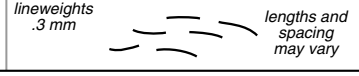
21—NEOTECTONIC AND EARTHQUAKE-HAZARD FEATURES

REF NO	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	CARTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS*	NOTES ON USAGE*
21.1	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 7.5 or larger			The type of scale used for measuring earthquakes should be noted. May also be shown in black or other colors.
21.2	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 7–7.49			
21.3	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 6.5–6.99			
21.4	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 6–6.49			
21.5	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 5.5–5.99			
21.6	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude 4–5.49			
21.7	Earthquake epicenter, magnitude less than 4			
21.8	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for vertical, down-to-the-left offset along north-striking, vertical fault—Black quadrant indicates region of compression			Note that two types of fault motion and (or) two different fault-plane orientations could be represented by the same focal-mechanism diagram. For example, the focal-mechanism diagram that shows right-lateral strike-slip offset along a north-striking, vertical fault (ref. no. 21.9) could also show left-lateral strike-slip offset along an east-west-striking, vertical fault.
21.9	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for right-lateral strike-slip offset along north-striking, vertical fault —Black quadrants indicate regions of compression			
21.10	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for left-lateral strike-slip offset along north-striking, vertical fault —Black quadrants indicate regions of compression			
21.11	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for normal, down-to-the-left offset along north-striking, west-dipping (at 45°) fault—Black quadrants indicate regions of compression			
21.12	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for normal, down-to-the-left offset along northwest-striking, southwest-dipping (at 30°) fault—Black quadrants indicate regions of compression			
21.13	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for reverse, left-side-up offset along north-striking, west-dipping (at 45°) fault—Black quadrant indicates region of compression			
21.14	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for reverse, left-side-up offset along northwest-striking, southwest-dipping (at 60°) fault—Black quadrant indicates region of compression			
21.15	Fault-plane or focal-mechanism diagram for oblique reverse, left-side-up offset along northwest-striking, southwest-dipping (at 60°) fault—Black quadrants indicate regions of compression			
21.16	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity and existence certain, location accurate. Hachures point into subsided area			May also be shown in purple or other colors.
21.17	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location accurate. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.18	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence certain, location approximate. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.19	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location approximate. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.20	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence certain, location inferred. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.21	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location inferred. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.22	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity and existence certain, location concealed. Hachures point into subsided area			
21.23	Outer limit of subsidence caused by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location concealed. Hachures point into subsided area			

For more information, see general guidelines on pages A-i to A-v.

21—NEOTECTONIC AND EARTHQUAKE-HAZARD FEATURES (continued)

REF NO	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	CARTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS*	NOTES ON USAGE*
21.24	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity and existence certain, location accurate. Hachures point into crater			May also be shown in purple or other colors.
21.25	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity or existence questionable, location accurate. Hachures point into crater			
21.26	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity or existence certain, location approximate. Hachures point into crater			
21.27	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity or existence questionable, location approximate. Hachures point into crater			
21.28	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity and existence certain, location concealed. Hachures point into crater			
21.29	Rim crest or crater with rim, formed by shock or sand blowouts—Identity or existence questionable, location concealed. Hachures point into crater			
21.30	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity and existence certain, location accurate. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.31	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location accurate. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.32	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity or existence certain, location approximate. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.33	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location approximate. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.34	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity or existence certain, location concealed. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.35	Sinkhole or crater without rim, formed by shock—Identity or existence questionable, location concealed. Hachures point into sinkhole			
21.36	Fissures or cracks, formed in ground by earthquake			
21.37	Fissures and sand and (or) other material ejected during earthquake			

For more information, see general guidelines on pages A-i to A-v.