

Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States

As of January 12, 2017, the USGS maintains a limited number of metadata fields that characterize the Quaternary faults and folds of the United States. For the most up-to-date information, please refer to the [interactive fault map](#).

Babbitt Lake fault zone (Class A) No. 954

Last Review Date: 1997-01-02

Compiled in cooperation with the Arizona Geological Survey

citation for this record: Pearthree, P.A., compiler, 1997, Fault number 954, Babbitt Lake fault zone, in Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States: U.S. Geological Survey website, <https://earthquakes.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults>, accessed 12/14/2020 03:14 PM.

Synopsis	The Babbitt Lake fault zone is a short, narrow, shallow graben formed on Paleozoic bedrock and lower to middle Pleistocene basalt flows. The surface of a lower Pleistocene basalt flow is vertically displaced at least 4 m. The fault scarp formed on basalt is gentle, which suggests that this fault has not ruptured recently or during the late Quaternary.
Name comments	Mapped by Menges and Pearthree (1983 #2073) who included it with many other faults in their Double Top fault set; it was later named the Babbitt Lake fault zone by Pearthree and others (1996 #2153). The geologic map of the area was published by Wolfe and others (1987 #2158).

County(s) and State(s)	COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA
Physiographic province(s)	COLORADO PLATEAUS
Reliability of location	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale. <i>Comments:</i> Trace mapped at 1:50,000 scale, transferred to 1:250,000-scale topographic base map.
Geologic setting	The fault zone is located in the northern part of the Pliocene-Quaternary San Francisco volcanic field, on the erosion surface between the Mogollon Rim and the Grand Canyon. The Babbitt Lake fault zone is one of several northwest-trending faults that cut Paleozoic bedrock and lower or middle Quaternary basalt flows near the northern limit of Quaternary volcanic rocks.
Length (km)	8 km.
Average strike	N50°W
Sense of movement	Normal <i>Comments:</i> Inferred from surface displacement and regional relations.
Dip Direction	NE; SW
Paleoseismology studies	
Geomorphic expression	The fault zone is expressed as a narrow (<300-m-wide), shallow (<10-m-deep) physiographic trough formed on Paleozoic bedrock and lower Quaternary basalt flows. The floor of the trough is partially covered by late Quaternary alluvium. The highest scarp is about 5 m high on an early Pleistocene basalt flow. The fault scarp on basalt is quite subdued, suggesting that the fault has not ruptured in the late Quaternary.
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Paleozoic, early to early middle Pleistocene
Historic	

earthquake	
Most recent prehistoric deformation	middle and late Quaternary (<750 ka) <i>Comments:</i> Lower and lower to middle Pleistocene basalt flows are faulted. Holocene alluvium is not faulted.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr <i>Comments:</i> Lower to middle Pleistocene (~750 ka) basalt is displaced at least 4 m. These data suggest an extremely low slip rate.
Date and Compiler(s)	1997 Philip A. Pearthree, Arizona Geological Survey
References	#2073 Menges, C.M., and Pearthree, P.A., 1983, Map of neotectonic (latest Pliocene-Quaternary) deformation in Arizona: Arizona Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-22, 48 p., scale 1:500,000. #2153 Pearthree, P.A., Vincent, K.R., Brazier, R., and Hendricks, D.M., 1996, Plio-Quaternary faulting and seismic hazard in the Flagstaff area, northern Arizona: Arizona Geological Survey Bulletin 200, 40 p., 2 pls. #2158 Wolfe, E.W., Ulrich, G.E., and Newhall, C.G., 1987, Geologic map of the northwest part of the San Francisco volcanic field, north-central Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1957, 2 sheets, scale 1:50,000.

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