

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 <u>interactive fault map</u>.

Double Knobs fault (Class A) No. 966

Last Review Date: 1997-02-04

Compiled in cooperation with the Arizona Geological Survey

citation for this record: Pearthree, P.A., compiler, 1997, Fault number 966, Double Knobs fault, 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 03:13 PM.

	Northwest-trending normal faults form two shallow, narrow, fairly symmetric grabens and another low, southwest-facing scarp on upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene volcanic rocks at the northwestern margin of the Pliocene-Quaternary San Francisco volcanic field. Total displacement of these basalts is about 5 m. No definitive evidence of middle or late Quaternary fault activity has been documented.
comments	Mapped by Menges and Pearthree (1983 #2073), who grouped this fault zone with others in the area as the Double Top fault set; differentiated and named by Pearthree and others (1996 #2153). The geology of the area was mapped by Wolfe and others (1987).

	#2160).	
County(s) and State(s)	COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA	
Physiographic province(s)	COLORADO PLATEAUS	
J v	Good Compiled at 1:250,000 scale.	
	Comments: Trace mapped at 1:50,000 scale, transferred to 1:250,000-scale topographic base map.	
Geologic setting	This is one of several fault zones located near the northwestern margin of the Pliocene-Quaternary surface cut onto Paleozoic rocks between the Mogollon Rim and the Grand Canyon. Vertical displacement of upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene volcanic rocks is as much as 5 m.	
Length (km)	6 km.	
Average strike	N38°W	
Sense of movement	Normal Comments: Predominantly normal movement is inferred from topographic relations.	
Dip Direction	NE; SW	
Paleoseismology studies		
Geomorphic expression	Northwest-trending scarps formed on Pliocene-Quaternary volcanic rock define two gentle, fairly narrow physiographic troughs and another low, southwest-facing scarp. The bottoms of the troughs are partially covered by late Quaternary alluvium, which is not faulted. Scarps are low (<5 m) and quite gentle.	
Age of faulted surficial deposits	Early Pleistocene to late Pliocene	
Historic earthquake		
Most recent	undifferentiated Quaternary (<1.6 Ma)	

prehistoric deformation	Comments: Displacement of upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene basalt flow indicates Quaternary fault activity, but there no evidence of middle to late Quaternary activity has been documented.
Recurrence interval	
Slip-rate category	Less than 0.2 mm/yr Comments: A low slip rate is inferred based on about 5 m of displacement of upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene volcanic rocks.
2 000 00110	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. #2160 Wolfe, E.W., Ulrich, G.E., Holm, R.F., Moore, R.B., and
	Newhall, C.G., 1987, Geologic map of the central part of the San Francisco volcanic field, north-central Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1959, 86 p. pamphlet, 2 sheets, scale 1:50,000.

Questions or comments?

Facebook Twitter Google Email

Hazards

<u>Design Ground MotionsSeismic Hazard Maps & Site-Specific DataFaultsScenarios</u> <u>EarthquakesHazardsDataEducationMonitoringResearch</u>

Search	Search
--------	--------

HomeAbout UsContactsLegal