

Franklin County

Franklin County contains similar geology to Bannock County, and is extensively discussed in *Rocks, Rails and Trails*. The county spans Cache Valley, with the Bannock Range on the west and the Bear River Range on the east. Cache Valley was filled with Pleistocene Lake Bonneville from about 25,000 to 14,500 years ago, and the shorelines of the Bonneville level plus the Provo level, that formed after the flood, are prominent.

The Bannock and Bear River and Portneuf Ranges contain Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic bedrock, folded and thrust faulted in the Cretaceous and deformed by extensional faulting in the Miocene to Recent. Low angle structures on the east face of Oxford Mountain have recently been re-interpreted as detachment faults, part of the Bannock Detachment system that formed about 10 million years ago.

High-angle Basin and Range faults formed the present topography in the last 4 million years.

See discussions of geology and regional sections in *Rocks, Rails and Trails*.

P.K. Link, 10/02

Description of Units for Franklin County, Idaho

- Qa Quaternary alluvial deposits
- Qs Quaternary surficial cover, including colluvium, fluvial, alluvial fan, lake, and windblown deposits. Included fluveolian cover on Snake River Plain, (Snake River Group).
- Qbo Lake Bonneville deposits, fine-grained lake beds.
- Tps Pliocene and Upper Miocene stream and lake deposits (Salt Lake Formation, Starlight Formation, Idaho Group).
- Ss Silurian sedimentary rocks.
- Os Ordovician sedimentary rocks.
- Cs Cambrian sedimentary rocks.
- O€Z Ordovician, Cambrian, and Neoproterozoic sedimentary rocks, Bannock and Portneuf Ranges.
- €Zb Cambrian to Neoproterozoic Brigham Group.

