

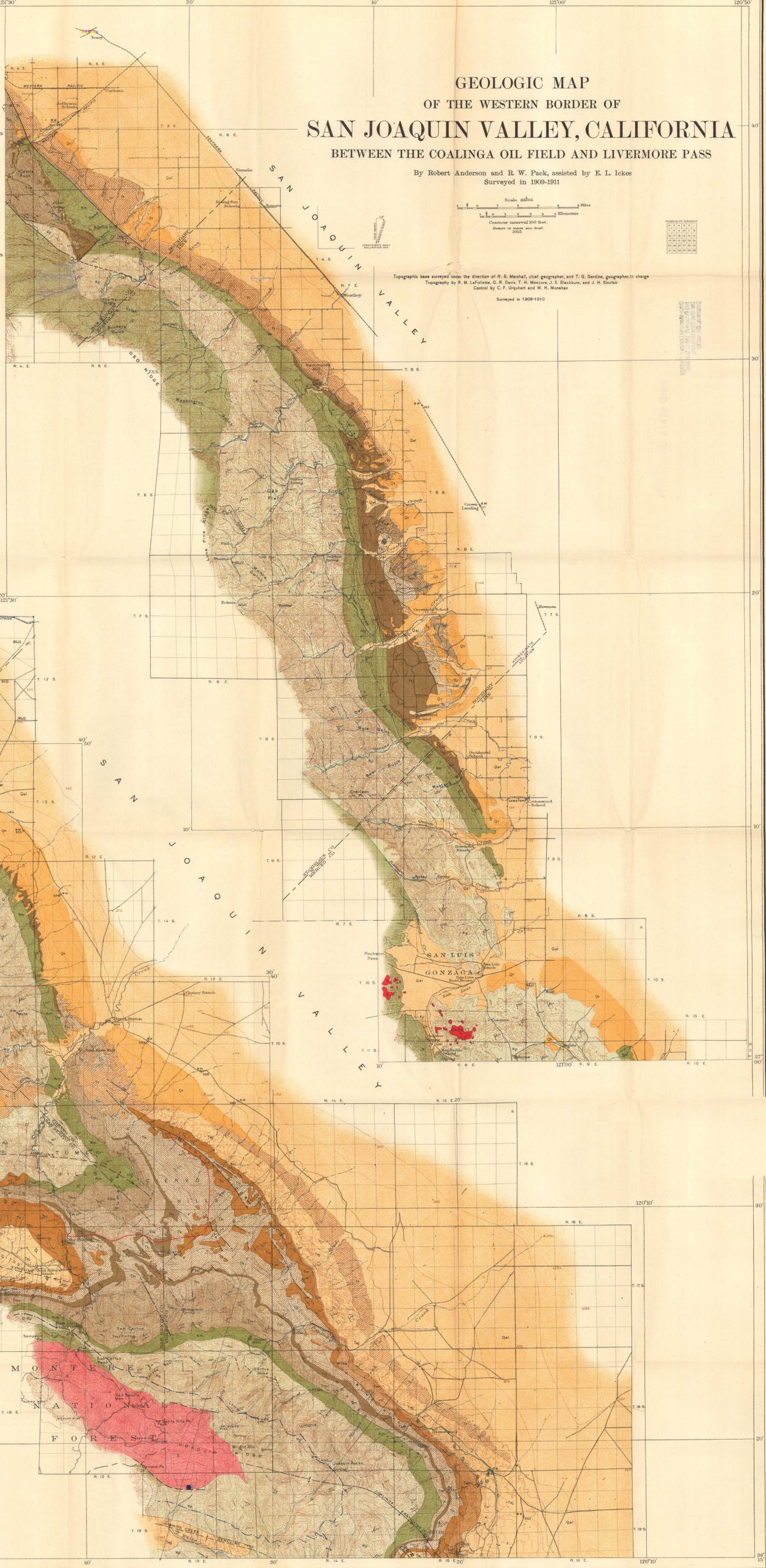
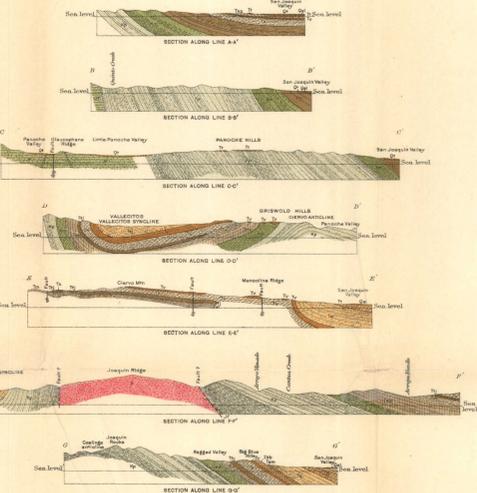
# GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WESTERN BORDER OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

By Robert Anderson and R. W. Pack, assisted by E. L. Ickes  
Surveyed in 1908-1911



Topographic base surveyed under the direction of R. B. Marshall, chief geographer, and T. G. Gardin, geographer-in-charge  
Topography by R. M. LaFollette, G. R. Davis, T. H. Manure, J. E. Blackum, and J. H. Siskler  
Control by C. F. Urquhart and W. H. Monahan  
Surveyed in 1908-1910

### GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS



- LEGEND**
- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**
- Quaternary: Alluvium and stream gravel
  - Pliocene, Pleistocene: Terrace deposits and older alluvium
  - Tulare (?) formation: (Sand, clay, and gravel, with some sandstone and clay shale)
  - Escheguin and Jacinto formations: (Sandstone, clay shale, and conglomerate, with clay sand and gravel)
  - Santa Margarita (?) formation: (Pebbly sandstone, clay shale, and conglomerate)
  - Miocene: Vaqueiros formation: (Sandstone, with conglomerate, clay, and discontinuous shale, the last composing an important part of the formation in the Valley group. North of Coalinga contains sandstone of pale color, and some shales with some beds of argillite, the whole forming the Big Blue argillite zone.)
  - Undifferentiated Miocene: (Fine-grained gray sandstone near Oroville, Crocker, and sandstone conglomerate, and discontinuous shale near Jimada, of various position in the Miocene)
  - Oligocene: Kern River shale: (Discontinuous and fragmentary shale, clay shale, and a little sandstone)
  - Tujun formation: (Quartzite and argillite sandstone, pebbly beds, carbonaceous clay, and clay shale)
  - Eocene: Martine (?) formation: (Dark gray to black clay and clay shale, with a little interstratified sandstone, some of it carbonaceous, at base the Coalinga sandstone member (Tmc), consisting of many are carbonaceous sandstone with irregular zones of dark clay shale)
  - Cretaceous (Upper Cretaceous (Clare group)): Martine formation: (Finesandstone and discontinuous shale, clay shale, carbonaceous sandstone, and a little conglomerate)
  - Panoche formation: (Conglomerate sandstone, clay shale, and conglomerate)
  - Franciscan formation: (Sandstone, shaly shales, and various altered rocks and shales, with scattered igneous rocks. First Franciscan intrusive rocks, widely separated, are mapped with the Franciscan north of Panoche Pass)
- IGNEOUS ROCKS**
- Basalt: (Dark gray and olive-brown basalt, with intrusive and extrusive, and rhyolite)
  - Syenite: (Mapped separately only near Jimada, north of that place mapped with the Franciscan formation)

- STRUCTURAL FEATURES**
- Contact
  - Contact where doubtful and indefinite
  - Anticline
  - Anticline where doubtful
  - Syncline
  - Syncline where doubtful
  - Folding syncline or anticline
  - Fault
  - Fault where doubtful
  - Fault where doubtful and concealed
  - Well drilled for oil (Only wells north of the Coalinga diastroph are shown)
  - Oil seep or outcrop of oil sand
  - Strike and dip
  - Strike and dip of overturned bed
  - Vertical bed
  - Horizontal bed
- Geographic Notes:**
- Base of upper sandstone member of Mono formation (south of Panoche Pass)
  - Base of Escheguin formation (south of Martine Creek)
  - Base of upper sandstone of Panoche formation (near Jimada)
  - Southeastern limit of area about nose of Clervo anticline under which top of Mono formation lies within 8,000 feet of the surface