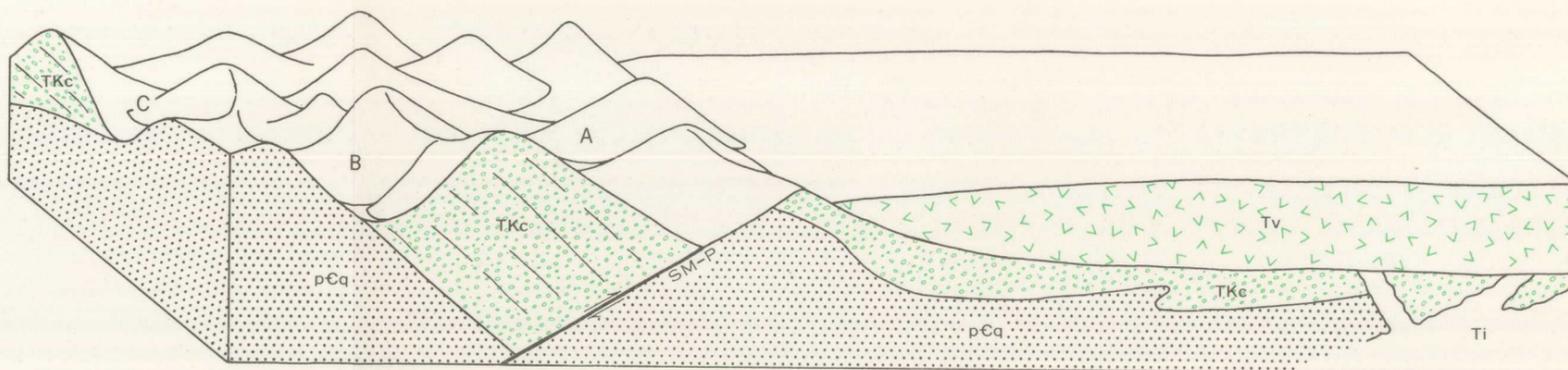
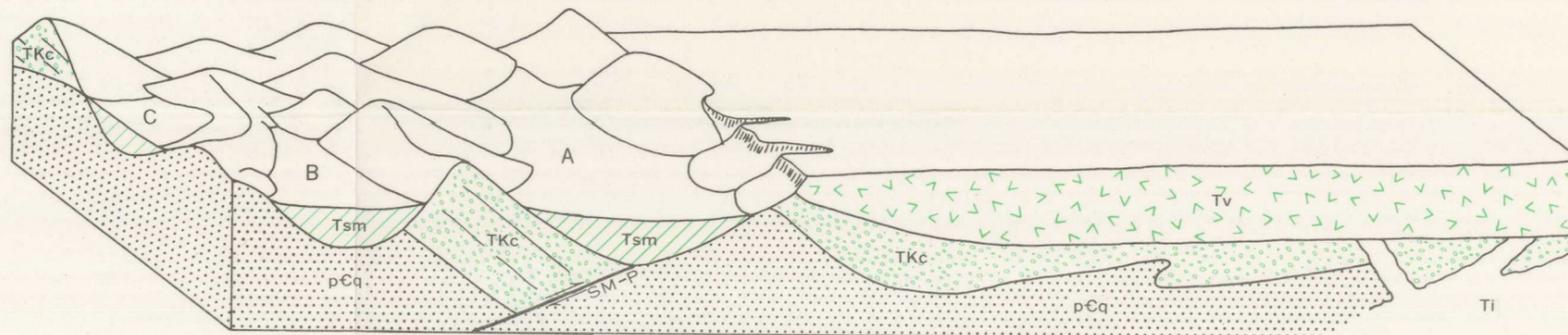


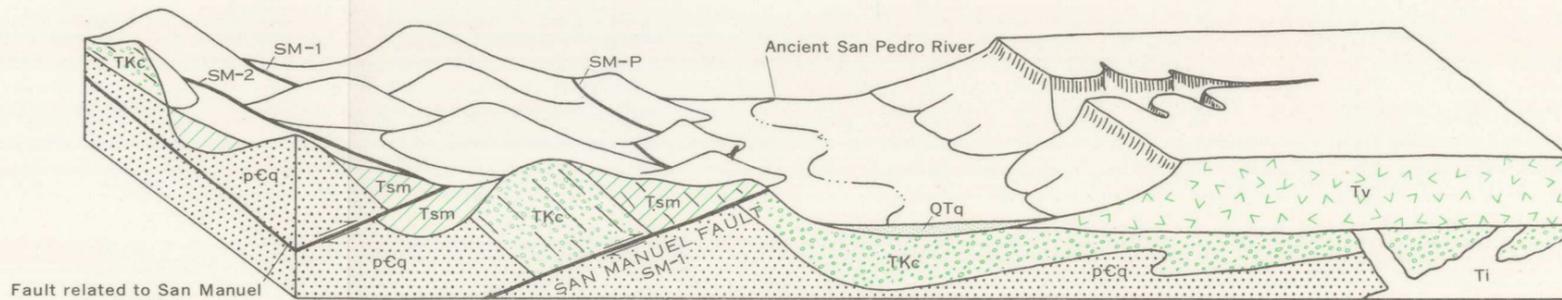
A. Early(?) Tertiary time. Final stages of deposition of Cloudburst formation (fanglomerate, TKf, and volcanic rocks, TKv) on quartz monzonite (pCq), Paleozoic rocks (Pz) and Cretaceous(?) rocks (K) are shown diagrammatically to indicate extent of pre-Cloudburst erosion.



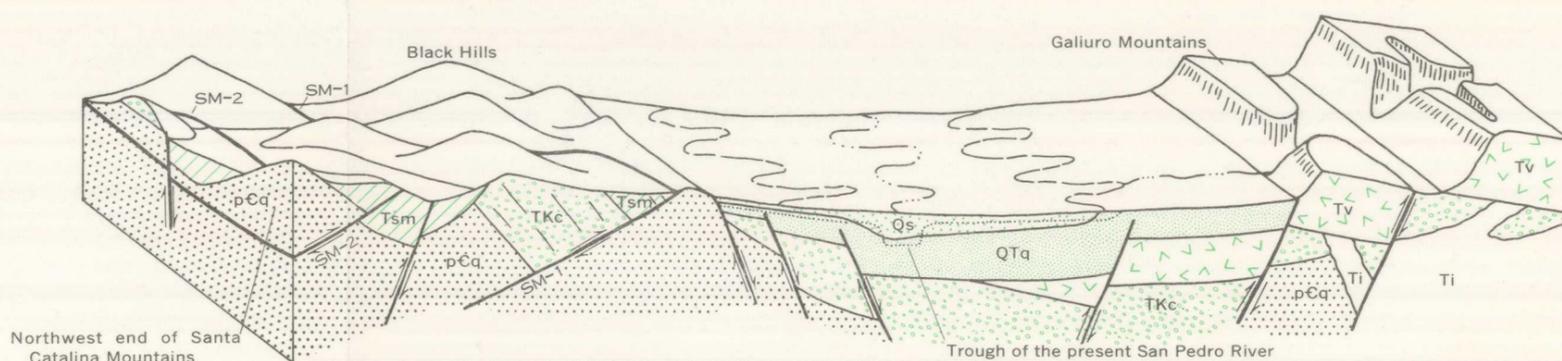
B. Early(?) to middle(?) Tertiary time. After initial deformation and intrusion of Cloudburst formation (TKc) by dikes, sills, and small stocks (Ti); their subsequent erosion; the eruption and deposition of middle(?) Tertiary volcanic rocks (Tv); early movement along San Manuel fault zone (SM-P); and early development of west-side valley. Valleys A and B merge downstream (toward reader) to form main part of west-side valley. (See section in Text "Late Cretaceous(?) to Middle(?) Tertiary time.") Valley C drains to the west.



C. Middle(?) Tertiary time. After formation of west-side valley and deposition of first stages of San Manuel formation (Tsm). San Manuel deposits eventually overlap divide between Valleys B and C, and deposits in Valleys A and B merge downstream.



D. Late Tertiary time. After deformation along San Manuel and related faults (SM-1 and SM-2) subsequent to deposition of San Manuel formation and during first stages of deposition of Quiburis formation (QTq).



E. Middle(?) Pleistocene time. After displacements along basin-and-range faults, deposition of Quiburis formation (QTq) and deposition of Sacation formation (Qs). Trace of the present surface in central part of valley, including parts of the Whetstone surface and surface of the flood plain of the San Pedro River, is shown by dotted line.

SCHEMATIC BLOCK DIAGRAMS SHOWING POSTULATED STAGES IN CENOZOIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOWER SAN PEDRO VALLEY IN THE MAMMOTH AREA, ARIZONA