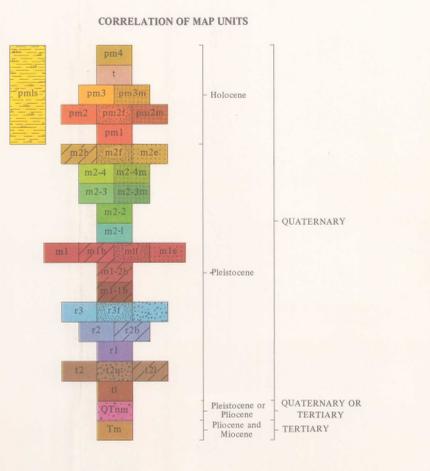


Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Snelling, 1962; Turlock Lake, 1968

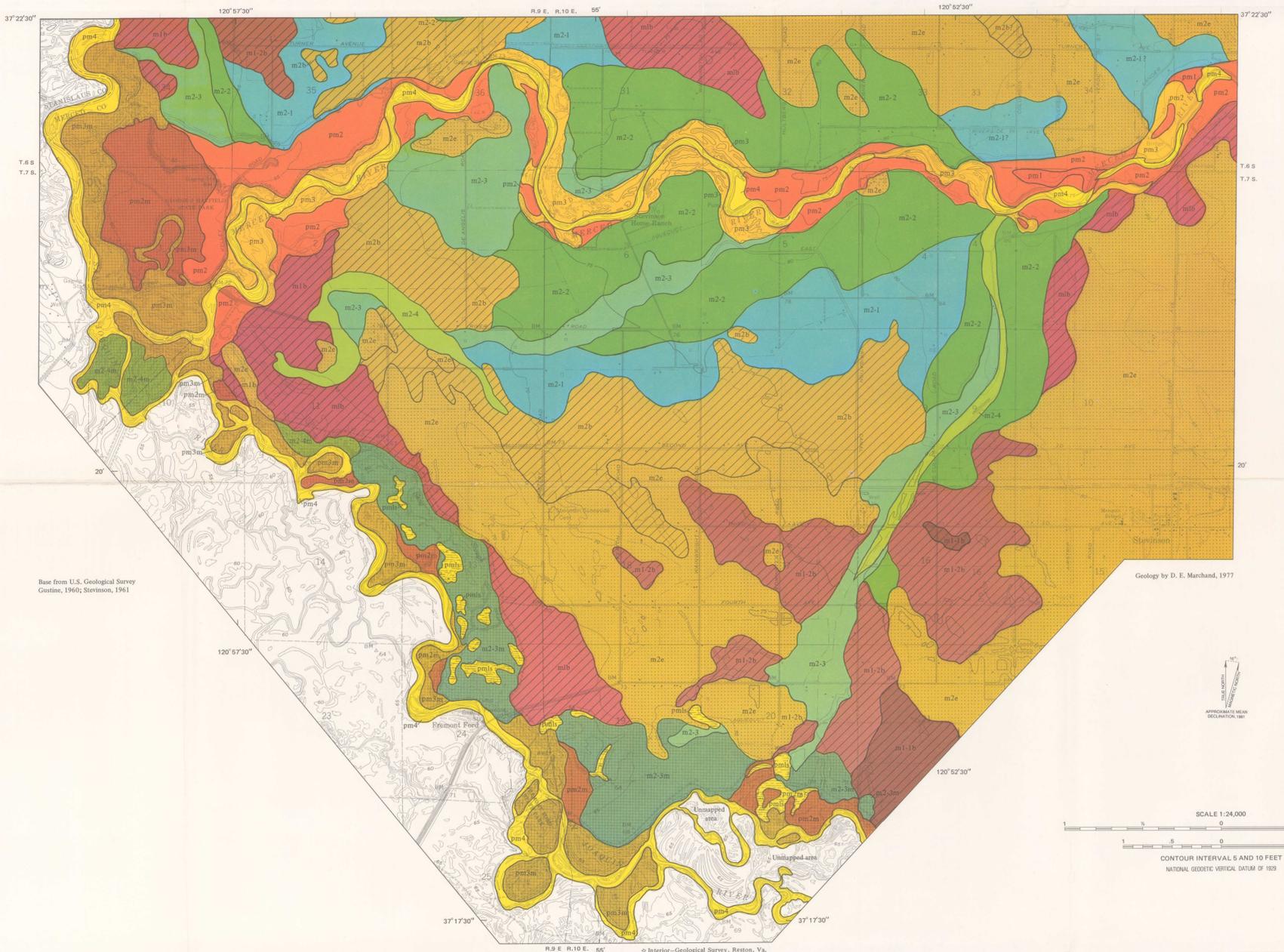
Snelling Area

Geology by D. E. Marchand, 1977



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

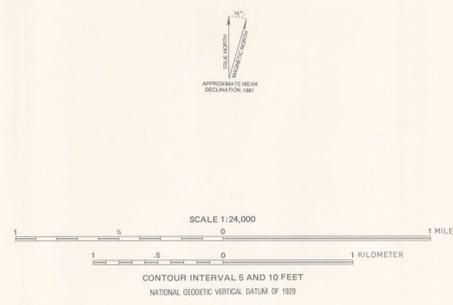
- pm4** POST-MODESTO MARSH AND LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS
- t** POST-MODESTO IV ALLUVIUM (modern)
- pm3** DREDGE TAILINGS
- pm2** POST-MODESTO III DEPOSITS (historic)
- pm3** Arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
- pm3m** Alluvium of mixed Sierran and Coast Ranges sources—Found along lower San Joaquin River
- pm2** POST-MODESTO II DEPOSITS (late Holocene)
- pm2** Arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing river—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
- pm2f** Locally derived alluvium from small foothill watersheds—Commonly derived from andesitic or metamorphic source areas
- pm2m** Alluvium of mixed Sierran and Coast Ranges sources—Found along lower San Joaquin River
- pm1** POST-MODESTO I ALLUVIUM (early? Holocene)—Arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers. Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
- MODESTO FORMATION**
Upper member—Divisible into:
 - m2b** Fine-grained stratified alluvium of flood basins, lower fans, and intertributary areas
 - m2c** Locally derived alluvium from small foothill watersheds—Commonly derived from andesitic or metamorphic source material
 - m2e** Eolian sand
 - m2-4** Phase four, arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
 - m2-4m** Phase four, alluvium of mixed Sierran and Coast Ranges sources—Exposed along lower San Joaquin River
 - m2-3** Phase three, arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
 - m2-3m** Phase three, alluvium of mixed Sierran and Coast Ranges sources—Found along lower San Joaquin River
 - m2-2** Phase two, arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
 - m2-1** Phase one, arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada
 Lower member—Divisible into:
 - m1** Arkosic alluvium along major westward-flowing rivers—Derived from interior of Sierra Nevada. Upper fans and terraces
 - m1b** Fine-grained, stratified alluvium of flood basins, lower fans, and intertributary areas
 - m1c** Locally derived alluvium from small foothill watersheds—Commonly derived from andesitic or metamorphic source material
 - m1e** Eolian sand
 - m1-2b** Phase two, deposits of flood basins, lower fans, and intertributary areas
 - m1-1b** Phase one, deposits of flood basins, lower fans, and intertributary areas
- RIVERBANK FORMATION**
Upper unit—Includes:
 - r3** Arkosic sandy channel alluvium
 - r3f** Locally derived alluvium from small foothill watersheds—Commonly derived from andesitic or metamorphic source material
 - r3g** Cultural gravel
 Middle unit—Includes:
 - r2** Arkosic sandy channel alluvium and minor eolian sand
 - r2b** Arkosic fine sandy alluvium of intertributary areas and flood basins
 - r1** Lower unit
- TURLOCK LAKE FORMATION**
Upper unit—Divisible into:
 - t2** Undifferentiated arkosic alluvium
 - t2u** Uppermost coarse sand and minor gravel—More strongly weathered than unit t2
 - t2l** Lower part—Fine grained and stratified; less weathered than unit t2u
 - t1** Lower unit—Undifferentiated arkosic alluvium
- OTm** NORTH MERCED GRAVEL
- Tm** MEHRTEN FORMATION



Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Gustine, 1960; Stevenson, 1961

Area near confluence of Merced and San Joaquin Rivers

Geology by D. E. Marchand, 1977



GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SNELLING AREA AND THE AREA NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MERCED AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS, MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA