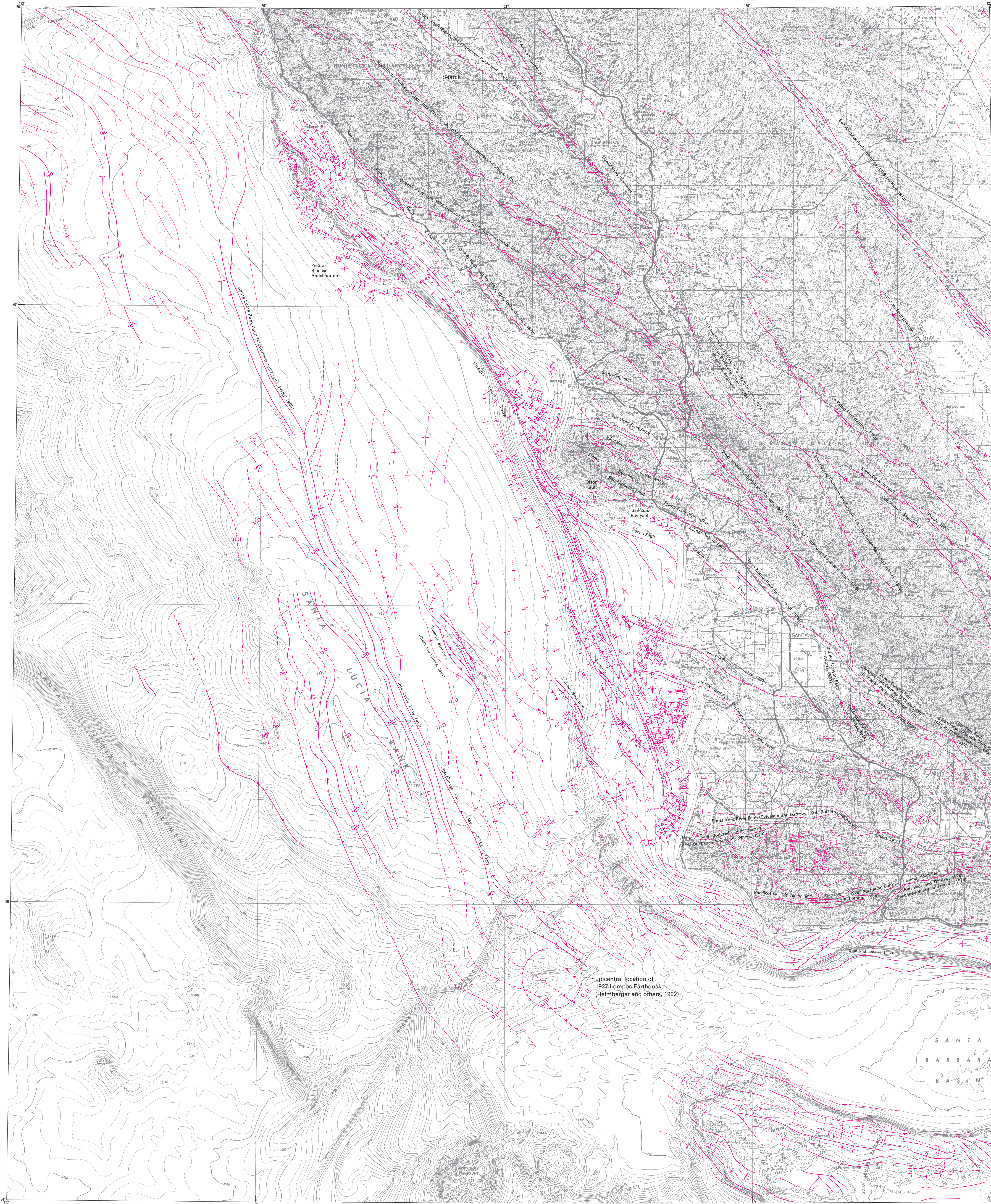
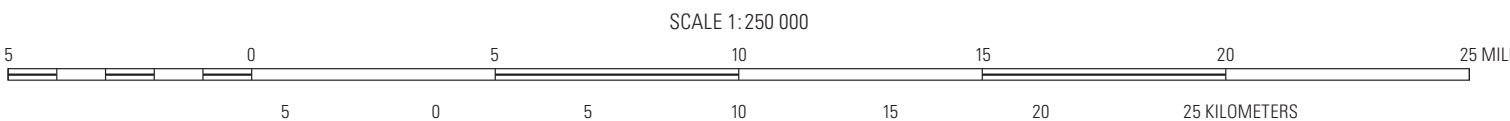
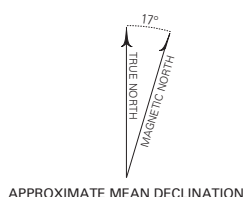




Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 Topographic Series: Santa Maria, CA 1989; San Luis Obispo, CA, C&G, S 1306N-20 Cape San Martin to Point Conception 1967. Compiled in Base Map Section, Menlo Park, CA, ALN657-102 (2-86)



Geology mapped by William R. Lettis, Kathryn L. Henson, Jeffrey R. Urruth, Marcia McLaren, and William U. Savage. Edited by James W. Hendey III

EXPLANATION

OFFSHORE REGION*

- Active or potentially active high angle fault (sea-floor projection of fault tip where blind or buried)—Deforms early/late Pliocene (2.8–3.4 Ma) unconformity or younger deposits or surfaces; U/D (Up/Down) indicates relative sense of displacement; bar indicates dip direction; dashed where approximately located
- Active or potentially active low angle fault (sea-floor projection of fault tip or leading edge of ramp where blind or buried)—Deforms early/late Pliocene (2.8–3.4 Ma) unconformity or younger deposits or surfaces; teeth indicate dip direction; dashed where approximately located
- Active or potentially active anticline axial trace (sea-floor projection where buried)—Arrow indicates direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located
- Active or potentially active syncline axial trace (sea-floor projection where buried)—Arrow indicates direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located
- Active or potentially active monocline axial trace (sea-floor projection where buried)—Arrow indicates direction of plunge; dashed where approximately located
- Inactive fault (bold) or fold (light)—Does not deform early/late Pliocene (2.8–3.4 Ma) unconformity; where this unconformity and (or) younger sediments are absent as a result of erosion, structures are mapped as potentially active

ONSHORE REGION*

- Active fault trace—Deforms deposits or surfaces >500,000 ka; dashed where approximately located
- Potentially active fault trace—May deform deposits or surfaces >500,000 ka; dashed where approximately located
- Inactive active fault trace—Does not deform deposits or surfaces >500,000 ka; dashed where approximately located
- Anticline axial trace—Arrow indicates direction of plunges; solid where active or potentially active; dotted where inactive
- Syncline axial trace—Arrow indicates direction of plunges; solid where active or potentially active; dotted where inactive
- Monocline axial trace—Solid where active or potentially active; dotted where inactive

*Note: See text for discussion of mapping techniques and criteria used to identify fault activity.

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