

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
(continued)

UNCONFORMITY

Kc

Chico formation
(sandstone with subordinate amount of shale)

Kk

Knoxville formation
(dark carbonaceous shale, sandstone, fine pebbly conglomerate, and impure limestone)

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Jf

Ingliside chert
(alterations of thin layers of radiolarian chert, chiefly radiolarian chert, and thin earthy shales)

Mm

Marin sandstone
(carbonate sandstone with subordinate amounts of shale and conglomerate)

Jc

Sausalito chert
(alterations of thin layers of radiolarian chert, chiefly radiolarian chert, and thin earthy shales)

Jch

Cahil sandstone
(carbonate sandstone with subordinate amounts of shale and conglomerate)

INTRUSIVE IGNEOUS ROCKS

Ag

Silica-carbonate rock
(aggregate of silica and carbonaceous matter from alteration of serpentine)

Jsp

Serpentinized peridotite with associated gabbro and pyroxenite
(intrusive bodies)

Jb

Basalt and diabase
(commonly show spheroidal or ellipsoidal structures; locally variolite some indications of radiolarian chert)

FAULTS

Concealed faults
(covered by younger deposits)

T Overthrust side of thrust faults

D Downthrown side of faults

U Uphrown side of faults

S Strike and dip of stratified rocks

Economic note

Crushed stone can be obtained from sandstone, schist, and chert of Franciscan group, Northbrae rhyolite, rhyolite tuff in Campus formation, basalt and diabase of Berkeley group, and intrusive basalt and diabase, brick clay from Orinda and Temescal formations, and the residual from sandstones of Franciscan group, gravel and sand from Temescal formation and from tidal flats and beaches; quicksilver occurs in Northbrae rhyolite, manganese in chert of Franciscan group, small quantities of asbestos, stannite, talc, and magnesite in serpentinized peridotite, and water in sandstones of Chico formation, gravels of Orinda and Temescal formations, Merritt sand, and gravels beneath San Francisco Bay, probably in Alameda formation.

* Crushed-stone quarries

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Qm

Merritt sand
(marine sand)

Qsac

San Antonio formation with chert-gravel member Qac
(coarse alluvial fans; the lower part of the deposit Qac contains angular chert fragments)

Qa

Alameda formation
(yellow marine clay with some interstratified alluvial gravel)

Qc

Campus formation
(fresh-water clay, limestone, conglomerate, tuff, agglomerate, and sand and beach flows)

Qm

Moraga formation
(chiefly sandstone and basalt)

Tor

Orinda formation
(fresh-water conglomerate, sandstone, clay, limestone, and thin layers of tuff)

P

Pinole tuff
(pyroclastic tuff probably sandstone, sandstone, clay, limestone, and thin layers of tuff)

Tnb

Northbrae rhyolite
(lava rhyolite lava flows possibly equivalent to Pinole tuff)

Tb

Brimes sandstone
(light-colored, coarse to pebbly quartzose sandstone)

Tp

Rodeo shale
(chiefly cherty bituminous shale, stained by iron with some cherty tuff)

Th

Hambre sandstone
(medium-textured, slightly ferruginous sandstone with some sandy shale)

Ts

Tice shale
(white to pink bituminous shale, possibly cherty)

Os

Onuson sandstone
(fine-grained, light-colored, soft sandstone)

Cl

Claremont shale
(white cherty bituminous shale and chert with some white interstratified tuff)

So

Sobrante sandstone
(fine-grained, light-colored, soft sandstone)

Tj

Tejon formation
(sandstone and shale)

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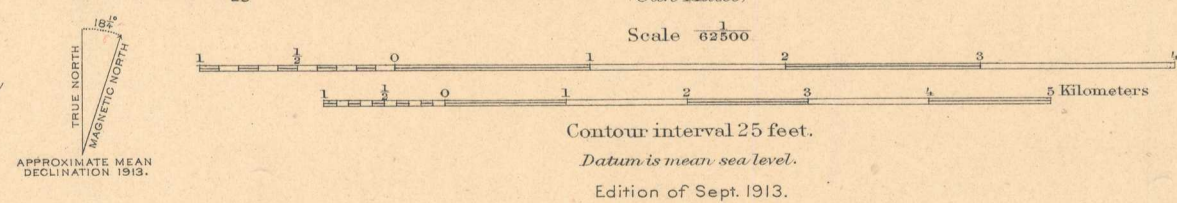
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Tj

Tejon formation
(sandstone and shale)



A.H. Thompson, Geographer.
Willard D. Johnson, Topographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by U.S.C. and G.S., U.S. Eng. Corps, City Surveys, and by R.H. Chapman, R.B. Marshall, and W.H. Otis.
Surveyed in 1892-93-94.



Contour interval 25 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
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Geology by Andrew C. Lawson,
assisted at various times by
students of the University of California.
Surveyed in 1891-1895, 1899, 1905, and 1911.

Legend is continued on the left margin.