

AREAL GEOLOGY

CALIFORNIA
HAYWARDS QUADRANGLE

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Areas of subvolcanic deposits are shown by patterns of parallel lines, and recent deposits by patterns of dots and circles)

- Quaternary**
 - T2s. Salt-marsh deposits (clay and silt)
 - Qtc. Temescal formation (alluvium)
- Phistocene**
 - Qm. Merritt sand (marine)
- Pliocene**
 - Tor. Orinda formation (fresh water - conglomerate, sandstone, clay, sandstone, and thin layers of loam)
- Miocene ?**
 - Tsp. San Pablo formation (coarse gray to blue sandstone with admixture of bituminous material)
- Tertiary**
 - Tb. Briones sandstone (light colored, coarse to pebbly quartzite sandstone)
 - Tr. Rodeo shale (chiefly shaly bituminous shale, stained by iron, with some cherty beds)
 - Th. Hambro sandstone (medium to coarse grained, shaly, ferruginous sandstone, with some sandy shale)
 - Te. Tice shale (white to pink bituminous shale, possibly cherty)
 - Tc. Owsan sandstone (fine grained, light colored, soft sandstone)
 - Ts. Clarendon shale (white shaly bituminous shale and yellowish cherty shaly shale, interbedded with thin shales)
- Miocene (Moenster group)**
 - Tk. Chico formation with Oakland conglomerate member at base (massive sandstone and shale with layers of conglomerate and limestone, and conglomerate member, Kc, at base)
- Lower Cretaceous (Shastan)**
 - Kk. Knoxville formation (dark carbonaceous and arenaceous shale)
- Franciscan group**
 - Jf. Undifferentiated sandstone of Franciscan group and radiolarian chert lentils of undetermined horizon, Jfc
- Post-Cretaceous (Thicence ?)**
 - Dn. Leona rhyolite (lava flows of unlettered age)
 - Jsp. Serpentinized peridotite with associated gabbro and pyroxenite
 - lb. Basalt and diabase (commonly show spheroidal or ellipsoidal structures)
- Jurassic ? (pre-Knoxville)**
 - fa. Concealed faults (covered by younger deposits)
 - fs. Strikes and dip of stratified rocks
 - cs. Crushed-stone quarries

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR



R. U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Topography by L.C. Fletcher, R.B. Marshall,
and U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Surveyed in 1896.

Scale 62500
Miles
Kilometers

Contour interval 25 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.
Edition of Sept. 1913.

Geology by Andrew C. Lawson,
assisted at various times by
students of the University of California.
Surveyed 1896 to 1910.

Economic note: Crushed stone can be obtained from sandstone and chert of Franciscan group, cherty shale of Moenster group, Leona rhyolite, serpentine, and intrusive basalt and diabase. Crushed stone is used for ballast, and Leona rhyolite, serpentine, and intrusive basalt and diabase are used for aggregate in concrete. Large quantities of water in gravels underlying the Temescal formation.