



EXPLANATION

UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS

- Qal**
Alluvium
- Stream-deposited alluvial fill along major valleys; poorly sorted gravel, sand, silt, and some clay; yields small to moderate quantities of water to wells; locally, more than 100 feet thick

CONSOLIDATED ROCKS

- Tsh**
Shale unit
- Monterey Shale and underlying Rincon Shale; Monterey Shale consists mostly of siliceous, thin-bedded shale, which, where fractured, yields small to moderate quantities of water to wells; Rincon Shale consists of claystone and mudstone, does not yield appreciable quantities of water to wells and acts as a hydrologic barrier to ground-water movement; slump and landslide features are common in areas underlain by Rincon Shale and lower part of Monterey Shale; maximum thickness of unit is about 3,500 feet

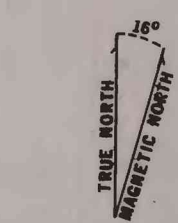
- Tss**
Sandstone unit
- Undifferentiated formations, most of which consist of sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, and shale; in the Tecolote Tunnel area this unit is about 40 percent sandstone and conglomerate, and about 60 percent siltstone and shale; the sandstone yields water to wells at rates ranging from a few gallons per minute to more than 200 gpm; maximum thickness of unit is about 7,000 feet

- Contact
- Strike and dip of beds
- U D Fault
- U upthrown side; D, downthrown side; not all faults in area are shown on this map
- Drainage divide
- W1 Water well
- D1 Destroyed well
- D2 Flowing well
- F Flowing spring
- T Thermal spring

D	C	B	A
E	F	G	H
M	L	K	J
N	P	Q	R

Well-numbering grid

See text for complete well-numbering system



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1966

MAP OF THE ELLWOOD-GAVIOTA AREA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SHOWING GENERALIZED GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF WELLS AND SPRINGS