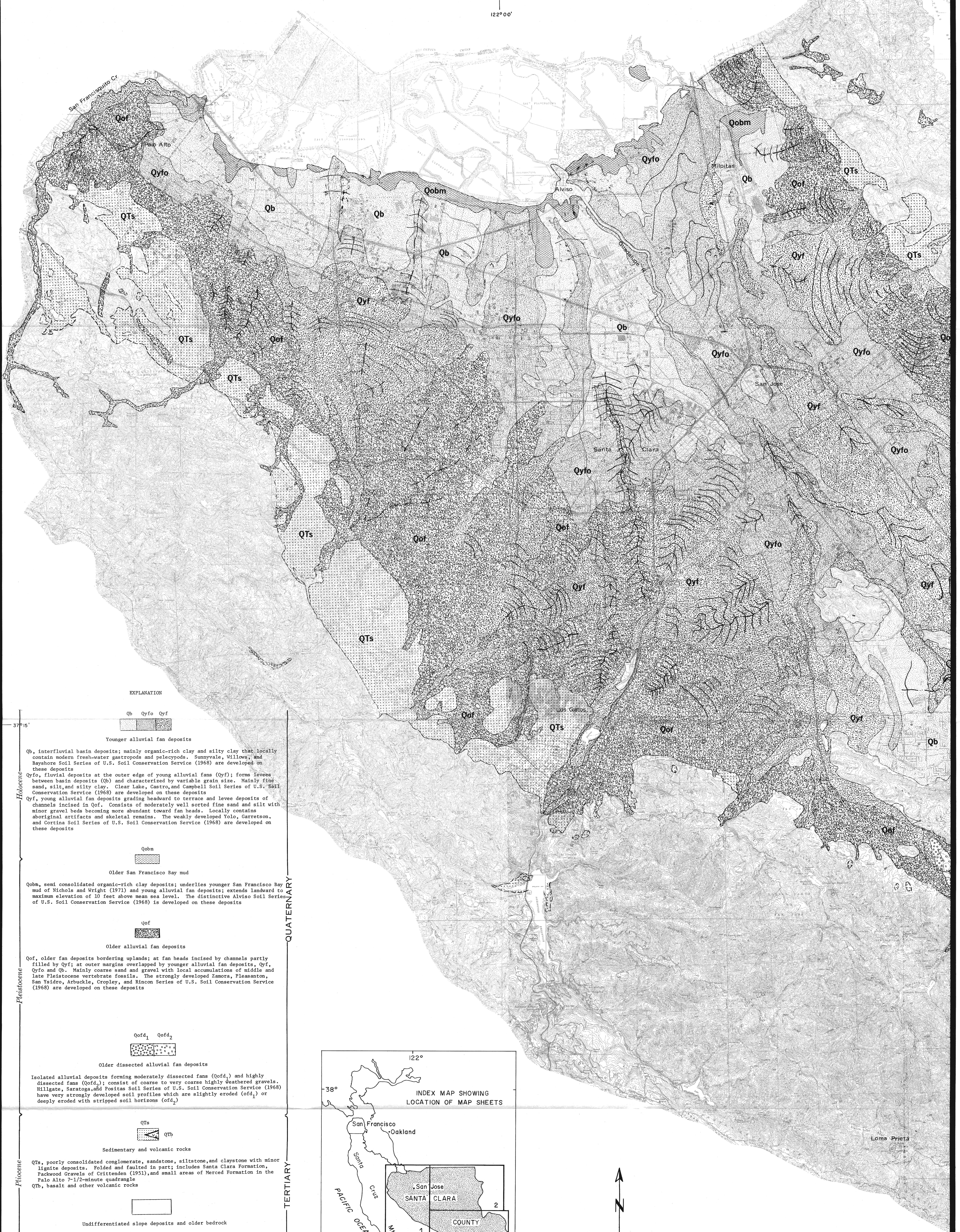
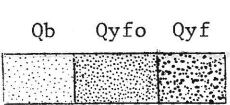


122° 00'



EXPLANATION

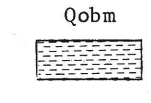


Younger alluvial fan deposits

Qb, interfluvial basin deposits; mainly organic-rich clay and silty clay that locally contain modern fresh-water gastropods and pelecypods. Sunnyvale, Willows, and Bayshore Soil Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) are developed on these deposits

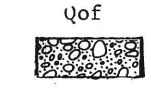
Qyfo, fluvial deposits at the outer edge of young alluvial fans (Qyfr); forms levees between basin deposits (Qb) and characterized by variable grain size. Mainly fine sand, silt, and silty clay. Clear Lake, Castro, and Campbell Soil Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) are developed on these deposits

Qyfr, young alluvial fan deposits grading headward to terrace and levee deposits of channels incised in Qof. Consists of moderately well sorted fine sand and silt with minor gravel beds becoming more abundant toward fan heads. Locally contains aboriginal artifacts and skeletal remains. The weakly developed Yolo, Garretson, and Corina Soil Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) are developed on these deposits



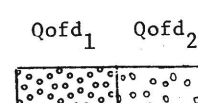
Older San Francisco Bay mud

Qobm, semi consolidated organic-rich clay deposits; underlies younger San Francisco Bay mud of Nichols and Wright (1971) and young alluvial fan deposits; extends landward to minimum elevation of 10 feet above mean sea level. The distinctive Alviso Soil Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) is developed on these deposits



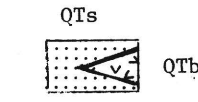
Older alluvial fan deposits

Qof, older fan deposits bordering uplands; at fan heads incised by channels partly filled by Qyfr; at outer margins overlapped by younger alluvial fan deposits, Qyfr, Qyfo and Qb. Mainly coarse sand and gravel with local accumulations of middle and late Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. The strongly developed Zamora, Pleasanton, San Ysidro, Arbutus, Cropley, and Rincon Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) are developed on these deposits



Older dissected alluvial fan deposits

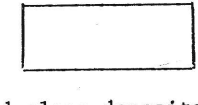
Isolated alluvial deposits forming moderately dissected fans (Qofd<sub>1</sub>) and highly dissected fans (Qofd<sub>2</sub>); consist of coarse to very coarse highly sheathed gravels. Willgate, Saratoga, and Positas Soil Series of U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1968) have very strongly developed soil profiles which are slightly eroded (Qofd<sub>1</sub>) or deeply eroded with striped soil horizons (Qofd<sub>2</sub>)



Sedimentary and volcanic rocks

QTs, poorly consolidated conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and claystone with minor lignite deposits. Folded and faulted in part; includes Santa Clara Formation, Packwood Gravels of Crittenden (1951), and small areas of Merced Formation in the Palo Alto 7-1/2-minute quadrangle

Qfb, basalt and other volcanic rocks



Undifferentiated slope deposits and older bedrock

Areas underlain by older bedrock or colluvium derived from bedrock

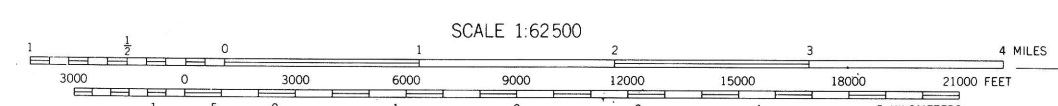
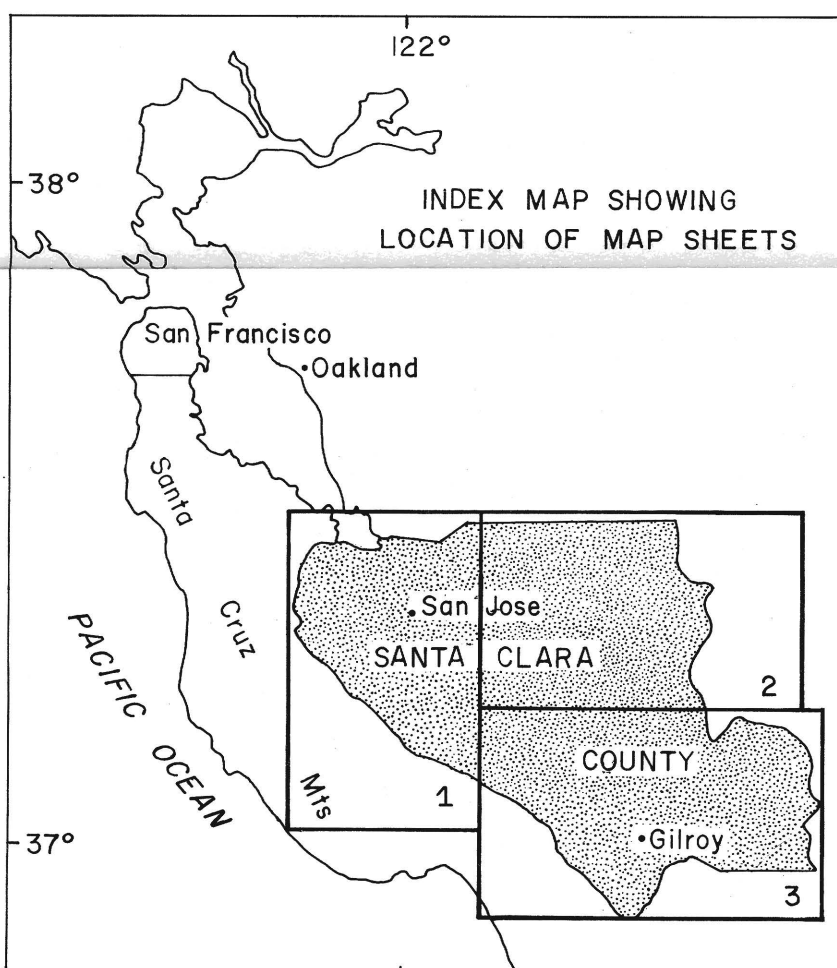


Selected topographic contours and associated stream channel

Topographic contours enhanced and somewhat generalized to show the location of natural levees, alluvial fans, and the approximate location of young and old stream channels

Distribution of QTs compiled from the following sources:

- 1) Morgan Hill, Mt. Sizer, Gilroy, Gilroy Hot Springs 7-1/2' quadrangles; T. W. Dibblee, Jr.
- 2) Los Gatos and Santa Teresa Hills 7-1/2' quadrangles; Bailey and Everhart (1964). Several small areas of QTs omitted. Additional deposits in vicinity of Lexington Reservoir from information provided by T. H. Rodgers, California Division of Mines and Geology
- 3) Castle Rock Ridge 7-1/2' quadrangle; Helley and Brabb, fieldwork, 1970
- 4) Cupertino and Mindego Hill 7-1/2' quadrangles; modified from Dibblee (1966)
- 5) San Jose and Mt. Hamilton 15' quadrangles from Crittenden (1951). Field checks by Helley and Brabb, 1971, indicate that some of the deposits mapped as QTs are probably younger alluvium
- 6) Palo Alto 7-1/2' quadrangle; modified from Dibblee (1966) and Pampeyan (1970)



GEOLOGIC MAP OF LATE CENOZOIC DEPOSITS, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by  
E. J. Helley and E. E. Brabb  
1971

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards and nomenclature.

122° 00'