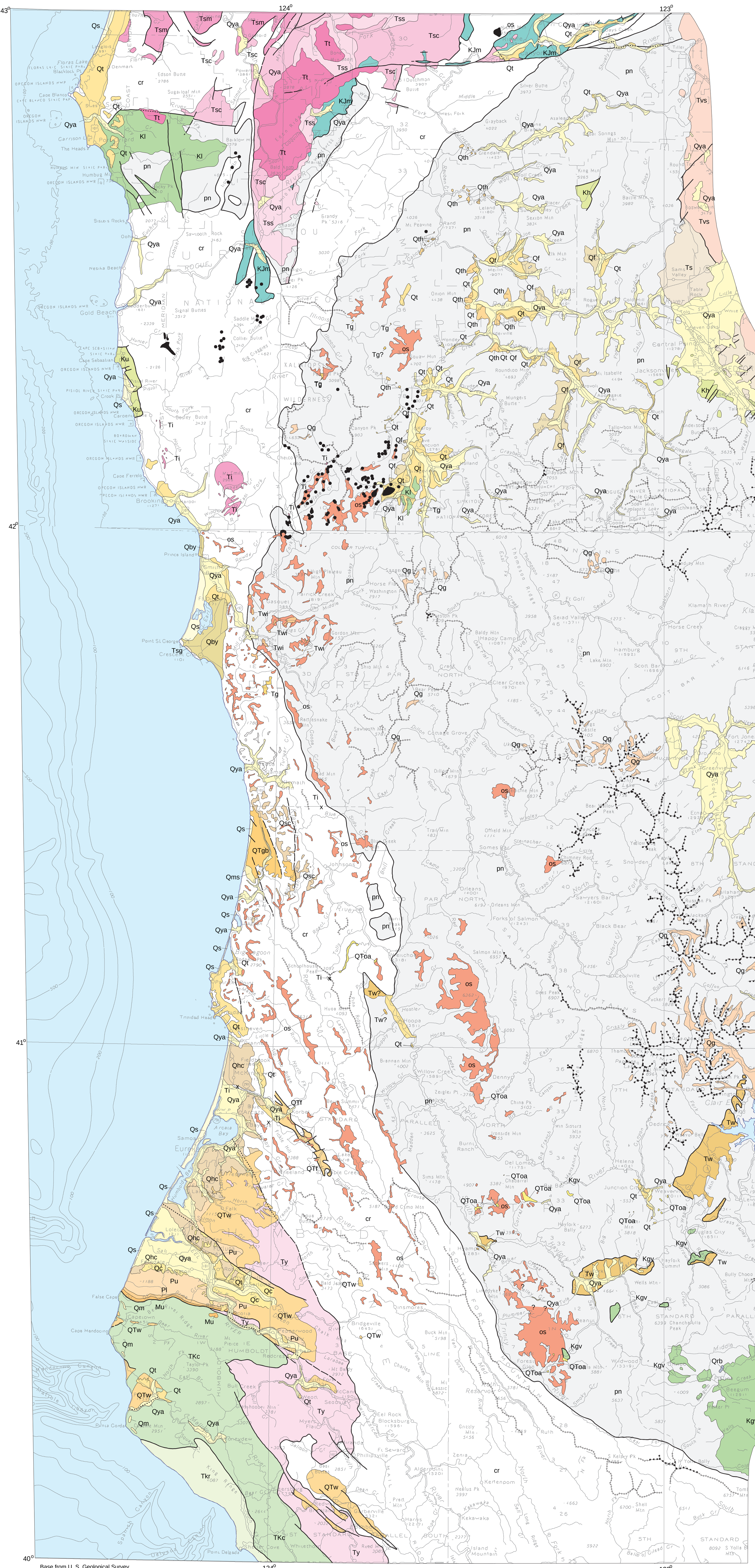
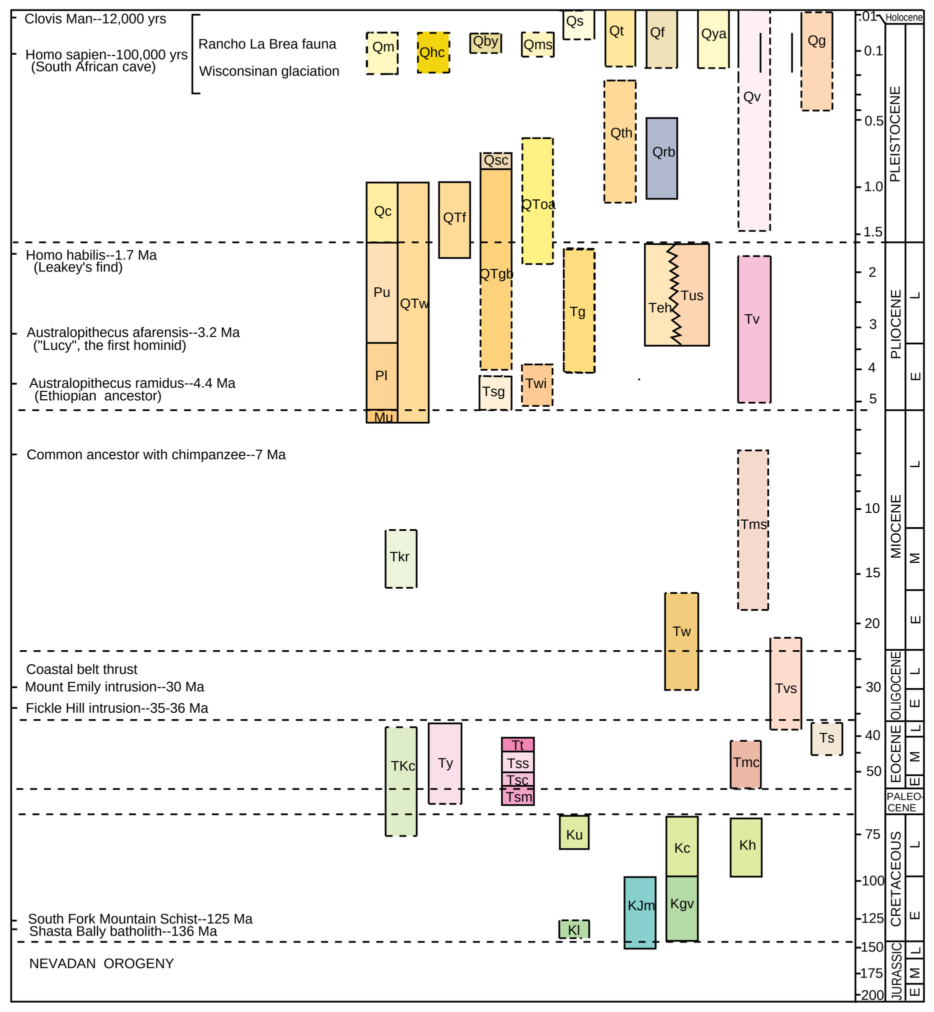
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OPEN-FILE REPORT 97-465



Base from U. S. Geological Survey
State of California, 1968 (revised 1981)
State of Oregon, 1964-1965 (revised 1982)
Lambert Conformal Conic projection
standard parallels 33° and 45°

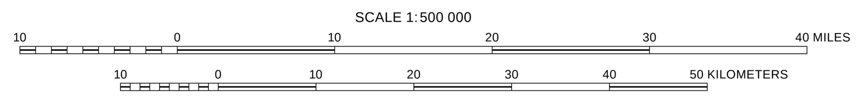
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS AND EVENTS



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qya — Younger alluvium (Quaternary)
- Qs — Dune and beach sand (Quaternary)
- Qf — Alluvial fan deposits (Quaternary)
- Qv — Volcanic rocks (Quaternary)
- Qt — Low- to intermediate-level terrace deposits (Quaternary)
- Qth — High-level terrace deposits (Pleistocene and Pliocene (?))
- Qg — Glacial deposits (Pleistocene)
- Qby — Battery Formation (Pleistocene)
- Qhc — Hookton Formation (Pleistocene)
- Qm — Small marine terrace deposits near Cape Mendocino (Pleistocene)
- QToa — Older alluvium (early Pleistocene and/or Pliocene)
- Qrb — Red Bluff Formation (Pleistocene)
- Qsc — Surpur Creek unit of Prairie Creek Formation (Pleistocene and Pliocene?)
- Qms — Skunk Cabbage unit of Prairie Creek Formation (Pleistocene)
- QTgb — Gold Bluffs unit of Prairie Creek Formation (Pleistocene and Pliocene)
- QTf — Falor Formation (Pleistocene and late Pliocene)
- QTw — Wildcat Formation, undivided (Pleistocene to late Miocene)
- Qc — Carlotta Formation (early Pleistocene)
- Pu — Scotia Bluffs and Rio Dell Formations (late Pliocene)
- Pl — Eel River Formation (early Pliocene)
- Mu — Pullen Formation (late Miocene)
- Tsg — St. George Formation (Pliocene)
- Tt — Tyee Formation (middle Eocene)
- Tss — Marine sandstone and siltstone (middle Eocene)
- Tsc — Marine conglomerate, sandstone, and mudstone (early Eocene)
- Tsm — Marine sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone (early Eocene and Paleocene(?))
- Teh — Tehama Formation (Pliocene)
- Tus — Tuscan Formation (Pliocene)
- Tv — Volcanic rocks (Pliocene)
- Tms — Sedimentary rocks (Miocene)
- Tg — Remnants of old high-level gravel deposits (Pliocene?)
- Twi — Wimer Formation (early Pliocene and/or late Miocene)
- Ti — Alkalic intrusive rocks (Oligocene)
- Tw — Weaverville Formation (early Miocene and/or late Oligocene)
- Tvs — Sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Oligocene and Eocene)
- Ts — Sedimentary rocks (Eocene)
- Tmc — Montgomery Creek Formation (Eocene)
- Ty — Yager Formation (late Eocene to Paleocene)
- TKc — Coastal belt rocks (late Eocene to Late Cretaceous)
- Tkr — King Range terrane (middle Miocene)
- Ku — Marine sedimentary rocks in coastal Oregon (Late Cretaceous)
- Kl — Marine sedimentary rocks in coastal Oregon (Early Cretaceous)
- KJm — Myrtle Group (Early Cretaceous and Late Jurassic)
- Kh — Hornbrook Formation (Late Cretaceous)
- Kc — Chico (aka Redding) Formation (Late Cretaceous)
- Kgv — Great Valley sequence (Late and Early Cretaceous)
- os — Remnant of old upland surface (Pleistocene and/or Pliocene)
- Nickeliferous laterite localities (adapted from Ramp, 1978)
- pn — Pre-Nevadan rocks, Klamath Mountains terrane
- cr — Undivided Coast Range rocks: Mainly Franciscan Complex, Dothan Formation, South Fork Mountain and Colebrooke Schists, and ophiolitic and other rocks of questionable affiliation
- Contact: Dashed where approximately located
- Fault: Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed
- Major ridge crest 2 km (6600 ft) or higher
- Major ridge crest below 2 km

AREA OF MAP



Digital preparation of map was assisted by Scott Graham, 1997

PRELIMINARY MAP OF SELECTED POST-NEVADAN GEOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE KLAMATH MOUNTAINS AND ADJACENT AREAS, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

Compiled by William P. Irwin

1997

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U. S. Geological Survey standards or with the North American Stratigraphic Code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U. S. Government.