Onshore elevation data from California Coastal Conservancy, M.

By Brabb (1997), Wagner and Gutierrez (2010), and M.W. Manson California Geological Survey (1974), Galloway (1976), Clark and

Granitic rocks (Cretaceous)—

Stream channel deposits (late Holocene)

Granitic-boulder conglomerate

Serpentinite blocks and lenses within mélange of the Central belt

Greenstone in Central belt (Cretaceous and Jurassic)

Gavilan Formation (unit

Purisima Formation (unit

Family formations (late Miocene)

Semeny Formation (unit

Serpentinite rocks

Miocene—

Limestone, dolomite, and dolomitic limestone

Siltstone, shale, and marl

Claystone, siltstone, and sandstone

Sediments of central Tomales Bay (late Holocene)

Subaqueous delta at the mouth of Walker Creek (late Holocene)

Dune sand (Holocene)

—Sediment deposited by streams

Older dune sand (late Pleistocene?)

—the scale of this mapping

—Massive marine glauconitic and

—Unsorted clay, silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles

—Semicircular


The devastating great 1906 California earthquake (M7.8, 4/18/1906) is thought to have nucleated

because of this Quaternary uplift and relative lack of sediment supply from coastal water-

beaches along Tomales Point. Unit terraces exposed farther north along Tomales Point.

the inboard contact at water depths of about 65 m is based on meager

lumpy terrane consists of biological "hardgrounds" (that is, groups of fauna on the seafloor that