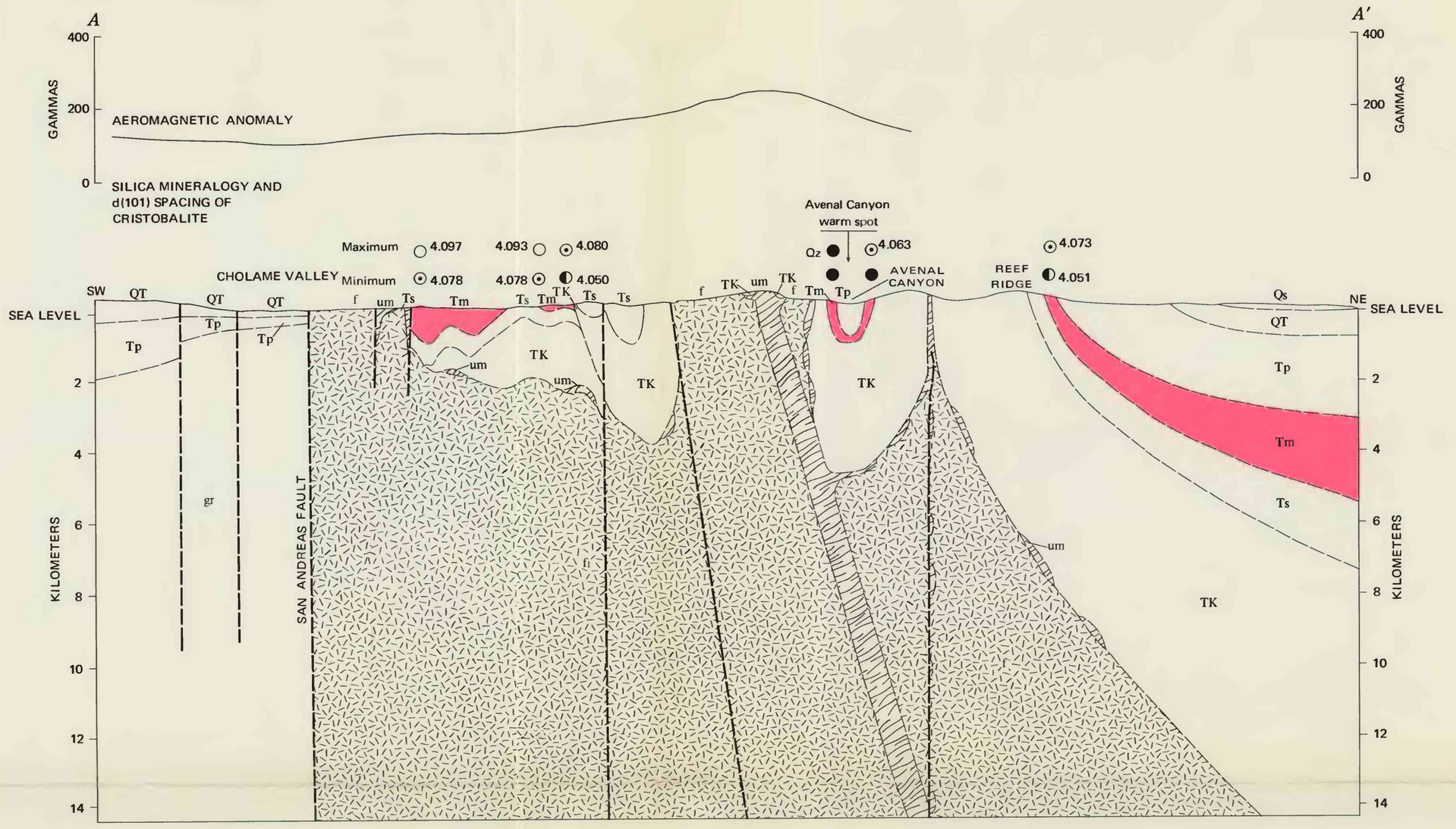

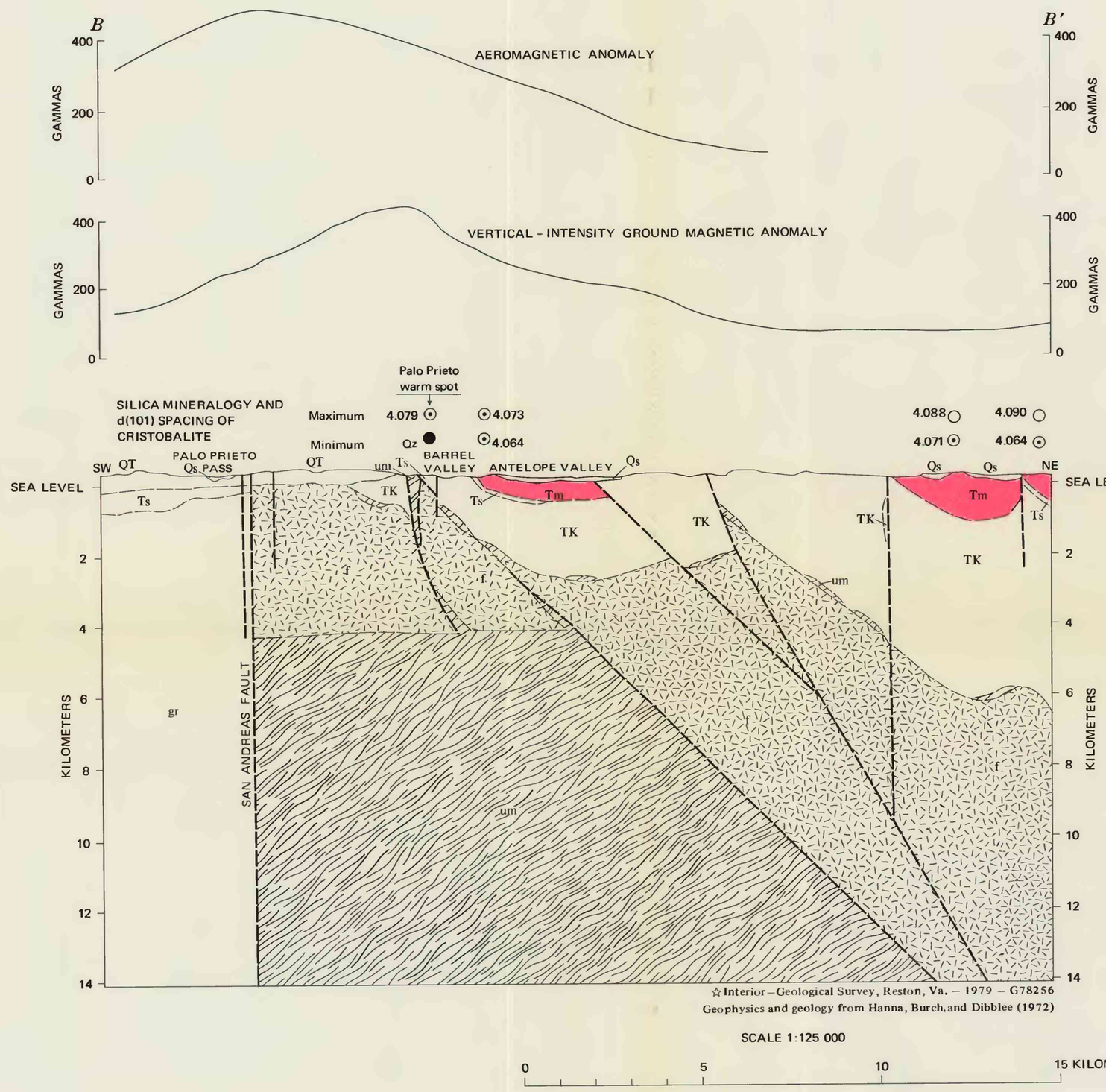

EXPLANATION

Pleistocene and Holocene	Qs — Surficial deposits	QUATERNARY	
Pliocene and Pleistocene	QT — Paso Robles and Tulare Formations *Mainly valley deposits*	TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY	
Miocene and Pliocene	Tp — Sedimentary rocks	TERTIARY	
Miocene	Tm — Monterey Shale	TERTIARY	
Miocene	Ts — Sedimentary rocks	TERTIARY	
Cretaceous and Eocene	TK — Miogeosynclinal rocks	CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY	
	gr — Plutonic and metamorphic rocks	CRETACEOUS AND OLDER	
	f — Franciscan rocks	JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	
	um — Ultramafic rocks *Largely serpentinite*	JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS	

SILICA MINERALOGY	D(101), IN ANGSTROMS
○ Disordered cristobalite	4.115–4.086
⊙ Intermediate cristobalite	4.085–4.061
◐ Ordered cristobalite	4.060–4.040
● Quartz	– – –

Note: Some faults and contacts are not differentiated in sections

☆Interior—Geological Survey, Reston, Va. — 1979 — G78256
Geophysics and geology from Hanna, Burch, and Dibblee (1972)

SCALE 1:125 000

0 5 10 15 KILOMETERS

IDEALIZED CROSS SECTIONS, MAGNETIC PROFILES, AND SILICA MINERALOGY OF THE McCLURE SHALE MEMBER OF THE MONTEREY SHALE EAST OF THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT NEAR CHOLAME, CALIFORNIA