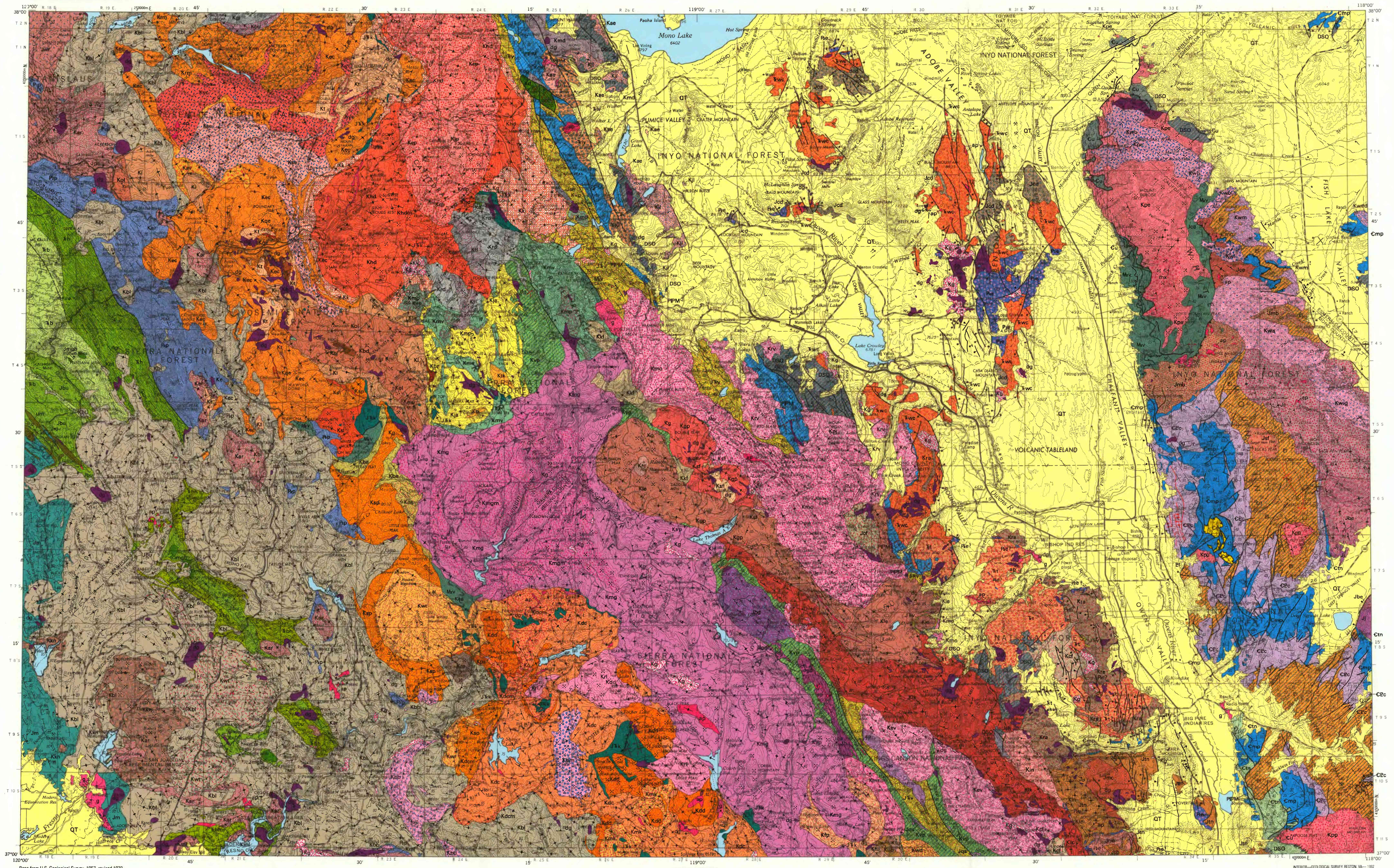


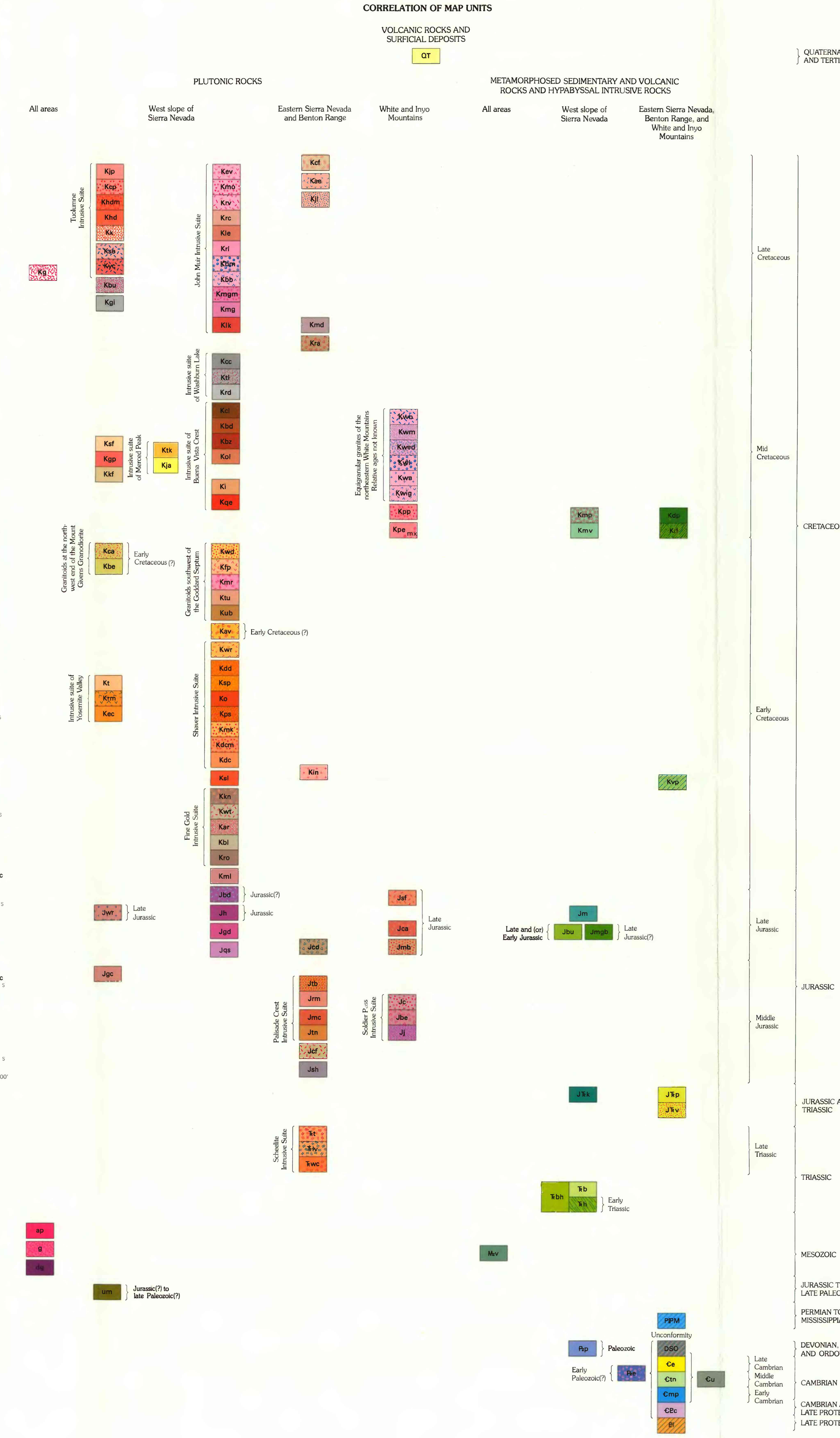
Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1957, revised 1970
Transverse Mercator projection

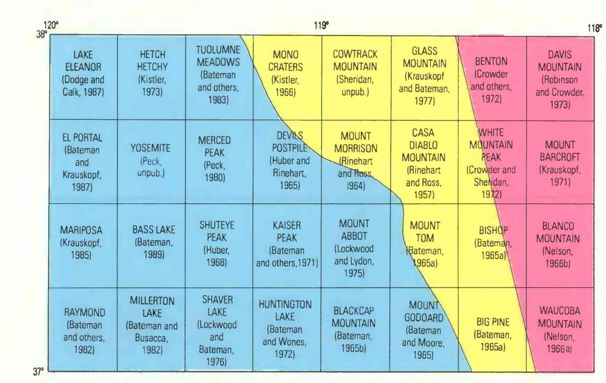
SCALE 1:250 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100-FOOT INTERVALS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Manuscript approved for publication November 23, 1987

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS





MARIPOSA 1° BY 2° QUADRANGLE SHOWING LOCATION OF 15-MINUTE QUADRANGLE GEOLOGIC MAPS USED FOR COMPILATION AND REGIONS WHERE MAP UNITS ARE FOUND: WEST SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, BLUE; EASTERN SIERRA NEVADA AND BENTON RANGE AREA, YELLOW; WHITE AND INYO MOUNTAINS AREA, RED

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

[Numbers in parentheses are optimum U-Pb isotopic ages on zircon in millions of years before present, and numbers in brackets are previously unpublished Rb-Sr whole-rock age determinations in millions of years before present by R.W. Kistler. Rocks designated mid-Cretaceous have isotopic ages that indicate an optimum age in the range of 100 to 96 Ma]

VOLCANIC ROCKS AND SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

QT **Surficial deposits and unmetamorphosed volcanic rocks (Quaternary and Tertiary)**

PLUTONIC ROCKS

All areas

Granites, undivided (Late Cretaceous)

Dikes and small masses of aplite (Mesozoic)

Fine-grained granite in small masses (Mesozoic)

Diorite and gabbro (Mesozoic)—Variable compositions, textures, and ages

West slope of Sierra Nevada

Tuolumne Intrusive Suite (Late Cretaceous)

Johnson Granite Porphyry—A central body of fine-grained granite bordered by a network of dikes. Contains sparse alkali feldspar megacrysts and miarolitic cavities

Cathedral Peak Granodiorite (86)—Medium-grained biotite granodiorite. Contains conspicuous, blocky alkali feldspar megacrysts 2 to 5 cm across

Half Dome Granodiorite

Megacrystic facies—Medium-grained, megacrystic hornblende-biotite granodiorite with seriate texture. Biotite and hornblende commonly in euhedra

Equigranular facies—Medium-grained granodiorite. Characterized by tall euhedral hornblende prisms as long as 1.5 cm, biotite books as much as 1 cm across, and conspicuous titanite

Granodiorite of Kuna Crest (91)—As shown, includes tonalites of Glen Aulin (88) and Glacier Point and granodiorite of Grayling Lake. Dark-colored, fine- to medium-grained granodiorite and tonalite

Possible earlier units of Tuolumne Intrusive Suite (Late Cretaceous)

Sentinel Granodiorite—Equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Abundant wedge-shaped titanite

Granodiorite of Yosemite Creek—Dark-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Locally contains plagioclase phenocrysts

John Muir Intrusive Suite (Late Cretaceous)

Evolution Basin Alaskite[1]—Light-colored, medium- to fine-grained alaskite

Mono Creek Granite[1] (88)—Mostly weakly foliated biotite granite with blocky alkali feldspar megacrysts. Similar to the Cathedral Peak Granodiorite of the Tuolumne Intrusive Suite except for the eastern part of the eastward-projecting lobe, which is composed of light-colored, equigranular granite

Round Valley Peak Granodiorite (89)—Equigranular, medium-grained granodiorite. Biotite and hornblende are evenly distributed in discrete euhedral crystals that give the rock a "tidy" look

Granite of Rock Creek Lake—Medium- to coarse-grained, light-colored biotite granite

Lake Edison Granodiorite[1] (90)—Equigranular, medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Contains abundant titanite

Granodiorites of Red Lake, Eagle Peak, and Big Creek—Fine- to medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorites. Core area of granodiorite of Eagle Peak and parts of granodiorite of Big Creek are megacrystic

Leucogranite of Bald Mountain—Medium-grained, equigranular, generally structureless biotite granite

Leucogranites of Big Sandy Bluffs and Lion Point, and leucogranodiorites of Burrough and Black Mountains—Fine- to medium-grained, leucocratic granites and granodiorites

Mount Givens Granodiorite (90)

Megacrystic facies—Megacrystic biotite granite and granodiorite. Tabular alkali-feldspar megacrysts average 1.5 cm thick and 3 cm wide

Equigranular facies—Medium-grained, well-foliated hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Minerals lack sharp definition. Biotite and hornblende occur both as discrete grains and in clusters

Lamarck Granodiorite (90)—Medium-grained, generally seriate, hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Biotite and hornblende are evenly distributed both in clusters and as discrete crystals

Granodiorite of Bearup Lake (Late Cretaceous)—Equigranular granodiorite characterized by euhedral crystals of biotite and hornblende

Quartz diorite of Mount Gibson (Late Cretaceous)—Dark, medium-grained, equigranular hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and hornblende

Intrusive suite of Washburn Lake (mid-Cretaceous)

Granite porphyry of Cony Crags—Contains sparse phenocrysts of plagioclase, quartz, and alkali feldspar in a fine-grained groundmass

Granodiorite of Turner Lake—Granite and felsic granodiorite containing tabular alkali feldspar megacrysts 1 to 2 mm across in a medium-grained groundmass

Granodiorite of Red Devil Lake (98)—Zoned from inclusion-rich hornblende-biotite granodiorite in the outer margins to inclusion-free biotite granite at the contact with the granite of Turner Lake

Intrusive suite of Merced Peak (mid-Cretaceous)

Leucogranites of Timber Knob and Norris Creek—Very light gray, fine-grained, equigranular biotite leucogranite

Granodiorite of Jackass Lakes (98)—Light-gray, medium-grained biotite granodiorite. Contains numerous remnants of metamorphic and older plutonic rocks

Intrusive suite of Buena Vista Crest (mid-Cretaceous)

Granite of Chiltnalna Lake—Fine-grained biotite granodiorite

Bridalveil Granodiorite[2]—As shown, includes the granite of Horse Ridge. Mostly fine-grained granodiorite but includes tonalite and diorite

Granodiorite of Breeze Lake—Light-gray, sparse biotite granodiorite

Granodiorite of Ostrander Lake—Medium-grained, equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite and granite. Includes Hodgdon Ranch pluton. Generally contains 6 to 10 percent anhedral hornblende and biotite

Granodiorites of Illilouette Creek (100) and Tamarack Creek, tonalite of Crane Creek, and Leaning Tower Granite[2]—Mostly dark, medium-grained, equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite and hornblende tonalite. Leaning Tower Granite is medium gray

Quartz diorite dikes in El Capitan—Intrusive dikelike masses in the face of El Capitan

Granitoids between the Goddard septum and Ritter Range roof pendant (mid-Cretaceous)

Granodiorite of Shelf Lake—Medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite. Hornblende prisms commonly contain pyroxene cores

Leucogranite of Graveyard Peak (99)—Light-colored, medium-grained, equigranular granite

Leucogranites of King and Fish Creeks and of Margaret Lakes—Fine- to coarse-grained and of varied composition and texture. Granodiorite of Margaret Lakes is generally sheared

Granitoids at the northwest end of the Mount Givens Granodiorite (Early Cretaceous?)

Granodiorite of Camino Creek—Fine- to medium-grained rock of variable composition and texture. Composition ranges from quartz diorite to granite

Granodiorites of Beasore Meadow and Grizzly Creek—Medium-grained, sparsely megacrystic hornblende-biotite granodiorite and tonalite. Granodiorite of Grizzly Creek is characterized by conspicuous rounded quartz phenocrysts averaging about 5 mm across

Granitoids southwest of the Goddard septum (Early Cretaceous)

Granodiorite of the White Divide—Megacrystic granodiorite and granite

Granite of Finger Peak—Medium-grained, light-colored biotite granite. Contains about 5 percent biotite

Kmr **Granodiorite of Mount Reinstein**—Hornblende-biotite granodiorite containing 16 to 23 percent mafic minerals

Ktu **Granite of Tunemah Lake**—Felsic biotite granite containing 3 to 7 percent biotite

Kub **Granodiorite of upper Blue Canyon**—Medium-grained granodiorite

Kav **Tonalite of Aspen Valley (Early Cretaceous?)**—Dark, medium-grained biotite-hornblende tonalite and quartz diorite

Intrusive suite of Yosemite Valley (Early Cretaceous)

Kt **Taft Granite and leucogranite of Ten Lakes**—Biotite granite. Taft Granite is fine to medium grained; leucogranite of Ten Lakes is medium to coarse grained

Krm **Granite of Rancheria Mountain**—Coarse-grained biotite granite and granodiorite. Alkali feldspar megacrysts are locally abundant

Kec **El Capitan Granite (102)**—Includes Double Rock, Mount Hoffman, and Gray Peak plutons. Coarse-grained, equigranular to megacrystic biotite granite and granodiorite

Shaver Intrusive Suite[1] (Early Cretaceous)

Kdd **Granites of Dinkey Dome, Short Hair Creek, Sheepthief Creek, lower Bear Creek, Mushroom Rock, and north of Snow Corral Meadow**—Medium-grained, equigranular biotite granites. These rocks appear to have been emplaced during approximately the same interval of time but may not be exact equivalents

Ksp **Granite of Shuteye Peak (102)**—Medium-grained, equigranular to megacrystic granite and granodiorite

Ko **Granite of Ordinance Creek**—Fine- to medium-grained granite. Characterized by glomeroporphyritic biotite

Kps **Granodiorite of the Pick and Shovel Mine area**—Fine- to medium-grained, highly variable rock ranging in composition from leucogranite to tonalite

Kmk **Granodiorite of McKinley Grove**—Megacrystic hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Alkali feldspar megacrysts 2 to 3 cm across are set in a medium-grained groundmass

Dinkey Creek Granodiorite[1] (104)

Kdcm **Megacrystic facies**—Alkali feldspar megacrysts are set in a medium-grained groundmass. Compositions range from granodiorite to granite

Kdc **Equigranular facies**—Medium-grained, generally strongly foliated hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Contains abundant mafic inclusions and small clots. Euhedral crystals of biotite and hornblende are scarce

Possible additional unit of the Shaver Intrusive Suite (Early Cretaceous)

Kwr **Granodiorites of Whisky Ridge (103) and Stevenson Creek**—Hornblende-biotite granodiorites of uncertain affiliation

Ksl **Granite porphyry of Star Lakes [108±4] (Early Cretaceous)**—Granite porphyry, leucogranite porphyry, and granodiorite porphyry

Fine Gold Intrusive Suite[1] (Early Cretaceous)

Kkn **Knowles Granodiorite[1] (112)**—Includes granodiorite southwest of Rabbit Hill and trondhjemite north of Eastman Lake. Medium-grained biotite granite. A widely used building stone

Kwt **Ward Mountain Trondhjemite[1] (115)**—Medium-grained biotite trondhjemite. Has a strong ductile (protoclastic) foliation in most places

Kar **Granodiorites of Arch Rock, Sawmill Mountain (116), and Crane Flat; granites of Hogan, Goat, and Thornberry Mountains; tonalite south of the Experimental Range; and other small plutons of biotite granite and granodiorite**—Medium- to coarse-grained rocks of variable composition, ranging from biotite granite and granodiorite to hornblende-biotite trondhjemite

Kbl **Bass Lake Tonalite[1] (114)**—Equigranular, typically medium gray, medium-grained hornblende-biotite tonalite

Kro **Tonalite of Ross Creek (113)**—Dark, fine- to medium-grained tonalite. Locally grades to augite-biotite granodiorite

Kml **Tonalite of Millerton Lake (134) (Early Cretaceous)**—Medium-grained hornblende-biotite tonalite similar to, but older than, Bass Lake Tonalite

Sheared granitoids of the Goddard septum (Jurassic? and Jurassic)

Jbd **Granite of Bear Dome (Jurassic?)**—Medium-grained, xenomorphic-granular biotite granite. Fine-grained margins

Jh **Leucogranite of Hell For Sure Pass (Jurassic)**—Light-colored, medium-grained biotite granite

Jgd **Granodiorite of Goddard Canyon (Jurassic)**—Strongly sheared and altered

Jqs **Fine-grained quartz syenite (157) (Late Jurassic)**

Older granitic rocks of the western foothills (Late and Middle Jurassic)

Jwr **Granite of Woods Ridge (151) (Late Jurassic)**—Fine- to medium-grained, megacrystic biotite granite and granodiorite. Contains tabular to blocky, euhedral alkali feldspar megacrysts and fine-grained, anhedral biotite flakes

Jgc **Tonalite of Granite Creek (163) (Middle Jurassic)**—Medium-grained hornblende-biotite tonalite. Has a strong ductile foliation that parallels the principal cleavage in adjacent country rock. Locally shows lineation

um **Ultramafic rocks (Jurassic? to late Paleozoic?)**—Chiefly light- to dark-green and black serpentinite, conspicuously reddish on weathered surfaces. Locally metamorphosed to aggregates of talc and olivine plus anthophyllite or actinolite

Eastern Sierra Nevada and Benton Range

Kcf **Granodiorites of Coyote Flat and Cartridge Pass (Late Cretaceous)**—Form two small plutons. Both plutons are compositionally zoned, the Coyote Flat weakly and the Cartridge Pass strongly, from granodiorite in the margins to granite in the core

Kae **Quartz monzodiorite of Aeolian Buttes, granite of Mono Lake, and leucogranites of Ellery Lake and Williams Butte (Late Cretaceous)**—Granite of Mono Lake is medium-grained hornblende-biotite granite, and quartz monzodiorite of Aeolian Buttes is white to light-gray granite that is strongly jointed and is characterized by discrete biotite books, hornblende needles, and large titanite subhedra

Kjl **Granite of June Lake (Late Cretaceous)**—Medium-grained megacrystic rock containing small alkali feldspar megacrysts averaging about 1 cm across

Kmd **Granodiorites of Mono Dome [93±6] and Tioga Lake (Late Cretaceous)**—Medium-grained, dark-gray rocks. Granodiorite of Mono Dome grades from granodiorite to quartz diorite and contains pyroxene as well as amphibole. Amphibole in granodiorite of Mono Dome is mostly altered to chlorite

Kra **Leucogranite of Rawson Creek (95) (Late Cretaceous)**—Light-colored, equigranular, medium-grained biotite granite

Kin **Inconsolable Quartz Monzodiorite[2] [105±11] (Early Cretaceous)**—Dark, equigranular, fine- to medium-grained rock that contains less than 20 percent quartz

Jcd **Leucogranite of Casa Diablo Mountain (161) (Late Jurassic)**—Medium-grained biotite leucogranite

Palisade Crest Intrusive Suite[1] (Middle Jurassic)

Jmc **Granodiorite of McMurry Meadows [171±2]**—Forms a bimodal pluton. Dark quartz monzodiorite in the margins grades inward through a narrow transitional zone to granite in the core

Jtn **Tinemaha Granodiorite (164) [169±8]**—Weakly megacrystic to seriate biotite-hornblende granodiorite and hornblende-biotite granite. The rock in the western lobe is more felsic inward from the west margin and upward in the interior and eastern part

Possible additional units of the Palisade Crest Intrusive Suite (Middle Jurassic)

Jtb **Leucogranite of Taboose Creek**—Fine-grained rock that forms the core of a nested pair with the leucogranite of Red Mountain Creek

Jrm **Leucogranite of Red Mountain Creek**—Medium-grained, equigranular rock

Jcf **Granite of Chickenfoot Lake [172±8] (Middle Jurassic)**—Fine- to medium-grained rock of variable composition and texture. Progressively darker southward toward a mass of gabbro

Jsh **Sheared granites of Koip Crest and the South Fork of Bishop Creek (Middle Jurassic)**

Scheelite Intrusive Suite[1] (210) (Late Triassic)

Trt **Tungsten Hills Granite[2]**—Medium-grained, seriate biotite granite

Trlv **Granite of Lee Vining Canyon**—Light-colored, medium-grained granite. Equigranular margins and megacrystic interior

Trwc **Wheeler Crest Granodiorite[2]**—Typical rock is megacrystic (patterned area). Tabular alkali feldspar megacrysts as long as 10 cm are set in a medium-grained groundmass

White and Inyo Mountains

Granites of the northeastern White Mountains (mid-Cretaceous)—Equigranular, leucocratic biotite granites with somewhat different textures but only slightly different compositions. Relative ages not established

Kwb **Granite of Boundary Peak**

Kwm **Granite of Marble Creek**

Kwed **Granite east of Dyer**

Kwl **Granite of Leidy Creek**

Kwa **Granite of McAfee Creek (100)**

Kwig **Granite of Indian Garden Creek**

Kpp **Megacrystic granites of Papoose Flat, Birch Creek, and Redding Canyon (mid-Cretaceous)**—Light-colored, coarse-grained, megacrystic. Granites of Papoose Flat and Birch Creek are strongly foliated near their margins

Kpe **Granite of Pellisier Flats (mid-Cretaceous?)**—Medium-gray rock of variable composition and texture; quartz monzonite in the margins grades to granite in the core; mx, area of abundant metavolcanic inclusions

Granitic rocks of the central and western White Mountains (Late Jurassic)

Jsf **Granite of Sage Hen Flat (144)**—Medium-grained biotite granite

Jca **Granodiorite of Cabin Creek**—Medium-gray, medium-grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite, locally megacrystic and locally foliated

Jmb **Quartz monzonite of Mount Barcroft (161)**—Dark-gray, medium-grained quartz monzonite and quartz monzodiorite

Soldier Pass Intrusive Suite[1] (Middle Jurassic)

Jc **Cottonwood Granite[2] (170)**—Light-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, megacrystic granite. Tabular alkali feldspar megacrysts are as long as 3 cm

Jbe **Granodiorite of Beer Creek**—Medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained granodiorite, quartz monzodiorite, and quartz monzonite. Texture is notably ragged

Jj **Monzonite of Joshua Flat (170)**—Medium-gray, fine- to medium-grained, equigranular, weakly foliated monzonite and quartz monzonite

METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS AND HYPABYSSAL INTRUSIVE ROCKS

All areas

Mzv **Metavolcanic rocks, undivided (Mesozoic)**

West slope of Sierra Nevada

Minarets sequence (mid-Cretaceous)

Kmp **Porphyries and other subvolcanic intrusions (100)**

Kmv **Ash-flow tuff, breccia, and thinly laminated tuff (100)**

Jm **Mariposa Formation and adjacent strata (Late Jurassic)**

Jmgb **Metagabbro (Late? Jurassic)**

Jbu **Greenstone of Bullion Mountain [187±10] (Late and (or) Early Jurassic)**

JTrk **Kings sequence (Jurassic and (or) Triassic)**—Quartzite, schist, hornfels, and marble

Trb **Phyllite of Briceburg (Triassic)**

Trh **Phyllite and chert of Hite Cove (Early Triassic)**

Trbh **Phyllite of Briceburg and phyllite and chert of Hite Cove, undivided (Triassic)**

Pzp **Quartzite of Pilot Ridge (Paleozoic)**—Includes argillite and phyllite

Eastern Sierra Nevada, Benton Range, and White and Inyo Mountains

Dana sequence (mid-Cretaceous)

Kdp **Dacite porphyry**

Kd **Metavolcanic tuff, lapilli tuff, shale, calc-silicate hornfels, and marble**—Possibly correlative with the Minarets sequence

Kvp **Dominantly pyroclastic strata (Early Cretaceous)**—Includes flows and hypabyssal intrusions ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt

Koip sequence and other dominantly metavolcanic strata (Jurassic and Triassic?)

JTrp **Hypabyssal rocks of andesitic composition and diorite**

JTrv **Ash-flow tuff, bedded tuff, lapilli tuff, tuff breccia, slump breccia, lava flows, and hypabyssal rocks of andesitic composition and diorite**

PPM **Sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks (Permian to Mississippian)**—Perdido Formation (Mississippian), Rest Spring Shale (Mississippian), and Keeler Canyon Formation (Pennsylvanian and Permian) in the Inyo Mountains, and the Bright Dot Formation (Pennsylvanian?), Mount Baldwin Marble (Pennsylvanian), Mildred Lake Hornfels (Pennsylvanian and (or) Permian), Lake Dorothy Hornfels (Pennsylvanian and (or) Permian), and Bloody Mountain Formation (Permian?) in the Mount Morrison roof pendent. Also includes metasedimentary strata in the Pine Creek septum and other remnants of metasedimentary rocks in the eastern Sierra Nevada

DSO **Sedimentary and metasedimentary strata (Devonian, Silurian?, and Ordovician)**—Palmetto, Al Rose, Badger Flat, Barrel Spring, and Johnson Spring Formations (Ordovician) and the Sunday Canyon Formation (Devonian) in the Inyo and White Mountains, and the Buzztail Spring and Mount Aggie Formations (Ordovician?), Convict Lake Formation (Ordovician), Hilton Creek Marble (Ordovician?), Mount Morrison Sandstone (Ordovician or Silurian?), and sandstone and hornfels of Sevehah Cliff (Ordovician or Silurian?) in the Mount Morrison roof pendant. Also includes strata in the Bishop Creek septum and in smaller remnants of metasedimentary rocks. Devonian strata may also be present

Ce **Emigrant(?) Formation (Late Cambrian)**

Ctn **Tamarack Canyon and Bonanza King Dolomites and Monola Formation (Late and Middle Cambrian)**

Cmp **Sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks (Early Cambrian)**—Mule Spring, Saline Valley, Harkless, and Poleta Formations. In the White and Inyo Mountains. Marble and hornfels along the lower reaches of Big Pine Creek

Cu **Undivided sedimentary rocks (Cambrian)**—In the White and Inyo Mountains

Pze **Marble, slate, pelitic hornfels, calc-hornfels, metachert, and calcareous quartz sandstone (early Paleozoic?)**—In the eastern Sierra Nevada and Benton Range

CPc **Campito Formation (Cambrian and Late Proterozoic)**

Pl **Deep Spring Formation, Reed Dolomite, and Wyman Formation (Late Proterozoic)**

[1] New name (Bateman, 1989)

[2] Lithic term of name changed (Bateman, 1989) to reflect compositional classification recommended by the International Union of Geological Sciences (Streckeisen, 1973)

Contact—Dotted where concealed

Fault—Dashed where uncertain. Ball and bar on downthrown side of normal fault

Thrust Fault—Sawteeth on upper plate

Zone of ductile deformation

Anticline showing trace of axial surface
- **Upright**
- **Overturned**

Syncline showing trace of axial surface
- **Upright**
- **Overturned**

Antiform in foliation of plutonic rocks

Synform in foliation of plutonic rocks

Strike and dip of beds
- **Inclined**
- **Vertical**
- **Overturned**—Shown only where evidence of overturning is clear

Strike and dip of cleavage—Includes foliation in metavolcanic rocks
- **Inclined**
- **Vertical**

Strike and dip of foliation in plutonic rocks—Includes both magmatic and ductile foliations
- **Inclined**
- **Vertical**
- **Foliation not apparent**

Bearing and plunge of lineation.

Note: Symbols may be combined

LIST OF 15-MINUTE QUADRANGLE GEOLOGIC MAPS USED IN COMPILATION

Bateman, P.C., 1965a, Geology and tungsten mineralization of the Bishop district, California: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 470, 208 p. Includes Bishop, Mount Tom, Big Pine, and northeastern part of Mount Goddard quadrangles.

———1965b, Geologic map of the Blackcap Mountain quadrangle, Fresno County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-428, scale 1:62,500.

———1989, Geologic map of the Bass Lake quadrangle, west-central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1656, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., and Busacca, A.J., 1982, Geologic map of the Millerton Lake quadrangle, west-central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1548, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., Busacca, A.J., Marchand, D.E., and Sawka, W.N., 1982, Geologic map of the Raymond quadrangle, Madera and Mariposa Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1555, scale 1:62,500.

Batemen, P.C., Kistler, R.W., Peck, D.L., and Busacca, A.J., 1983, Geologic map of the Tuolumne Meadows quadrangle, Yosemite National Park, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1570, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., and Krauskopf, K.B., 1987, Geologic map of the El Portal quadrangle, west-central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1998, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., Lockwood, J.P., and Lydon, P.A., 1971, Geologic map of the Kaiser Peak quadrangle, central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-894, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., and Moore, J.G., 1965, Geologic map of the Mount Goddard quadrangle, Fresno and Inyo Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-429, scale 1:62,500.

Bateman, P.C., and Wones, D.R., 1972, Geologic map of the Huntington Lake quadrangle, central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-987, scale 1:62,500.

Crowder, D.F., Robinson, P.F., and Harris, D.L., 1972, Geologic map of the Benton quadrangle, Mono County, California and Esmeralda and Mineral Counties, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1013, scale 1:62,500.

Crowder, D.F., and Sheridan, M.F., 1972, Geologic map of the White Mountain Peak quadrangle, Mono County, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1012, scale 1:62,500.

Dodge, F.C.W., and Calk, L.C., 1987, Geologic map of the Lake Eleanor quadrangle, central Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1639, scale 1:62,500.

Huber, N.K., 1968, Geologic map of the Shuteye Peak quadrangle, Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-728, scale 1:62,500.

Huber, N.K., and Rinehart, C.D., 1965, Geologic map of the Devils Postpile quadrangle, Sierra Nevada, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-437, scale 1:62,500.

Kistler, R.W., 1966, Geologic map of the Mono Craters quadrangle, Mono and Tuolumne Counties, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-462, scale 1:62,500.

———1973, Geologic map of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir quadrangle, Yosemite National Park, California: U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1112, scale 1:62,500.

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By
Paul C. Bateman

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