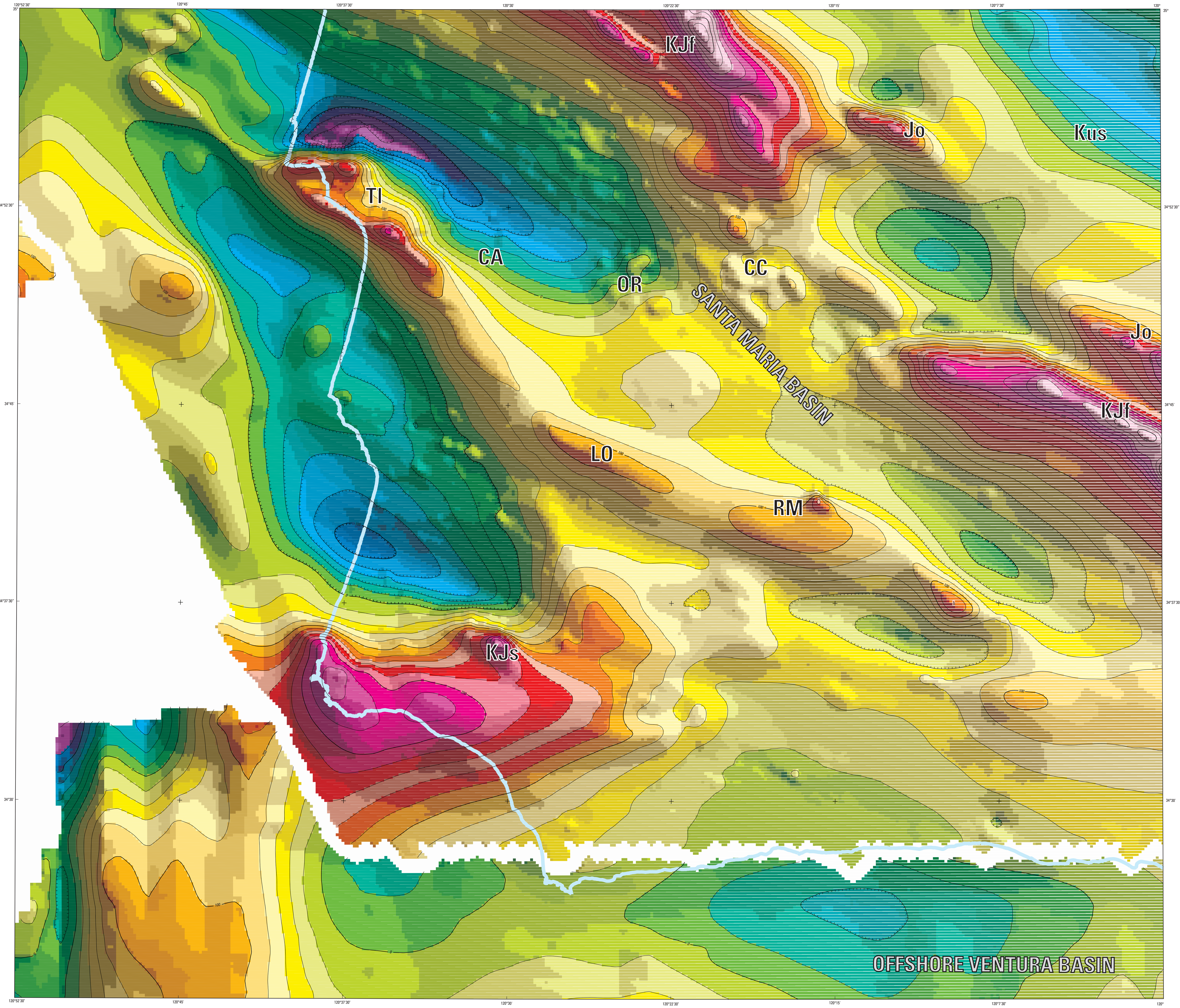
Scientific Investigations Map 3472
Supersedes USGS Open-File Report 95–25
and USGS Open-File Report 92–189
Pamphlet accompanies map



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 10 North American Datum 1983

Topographic base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 scale digital line graphics, Santa Maria and Point Conception 30- by 60-minute quadrangles (1981–82). Additional hydrography from U.S. Geological Survey National Hydrography Database (NHD) (2001).

Shaded-relief base from the USGS National Elevation Dataset https://ned.usgs.gov

Bathymetric contours from U.S. Geological Survey Coastal and Marine Geology Program (1991) and from California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 2020

SCALE 1:100 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 METERS
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MAP LOCATION

Geology of the Santa Maria 30- by 60-minute quadrangle preliminarily compiled by M.E. Tennyson, W.R. Beeman, and S.B. Urban, 1992–1994; geologic mapping and major revisions and compilation of the Santa Maria and Point Conception 30- by 60-minute quadrangles by D.S. Sweetkind and S.C. Demas, 2010–2013. Geophysical data collection, compilation, and mapping by V.E. Langenheim, 2009–2013. Offshore geology by C.C. Sorlien, 2012–2013

GIS database and digital cartography by D.S. Sweetkind and S.C. Demas

Digital cartographic production and edit by J.A. Herrick and L.J. Binder
Denver Publishing Service Center

Manuscript approved for publication April 21, 2021

Geologic and Geophysical Maps of the Santa Maria and Point Conception 30′×60′ Quadrangles, California

By

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2021

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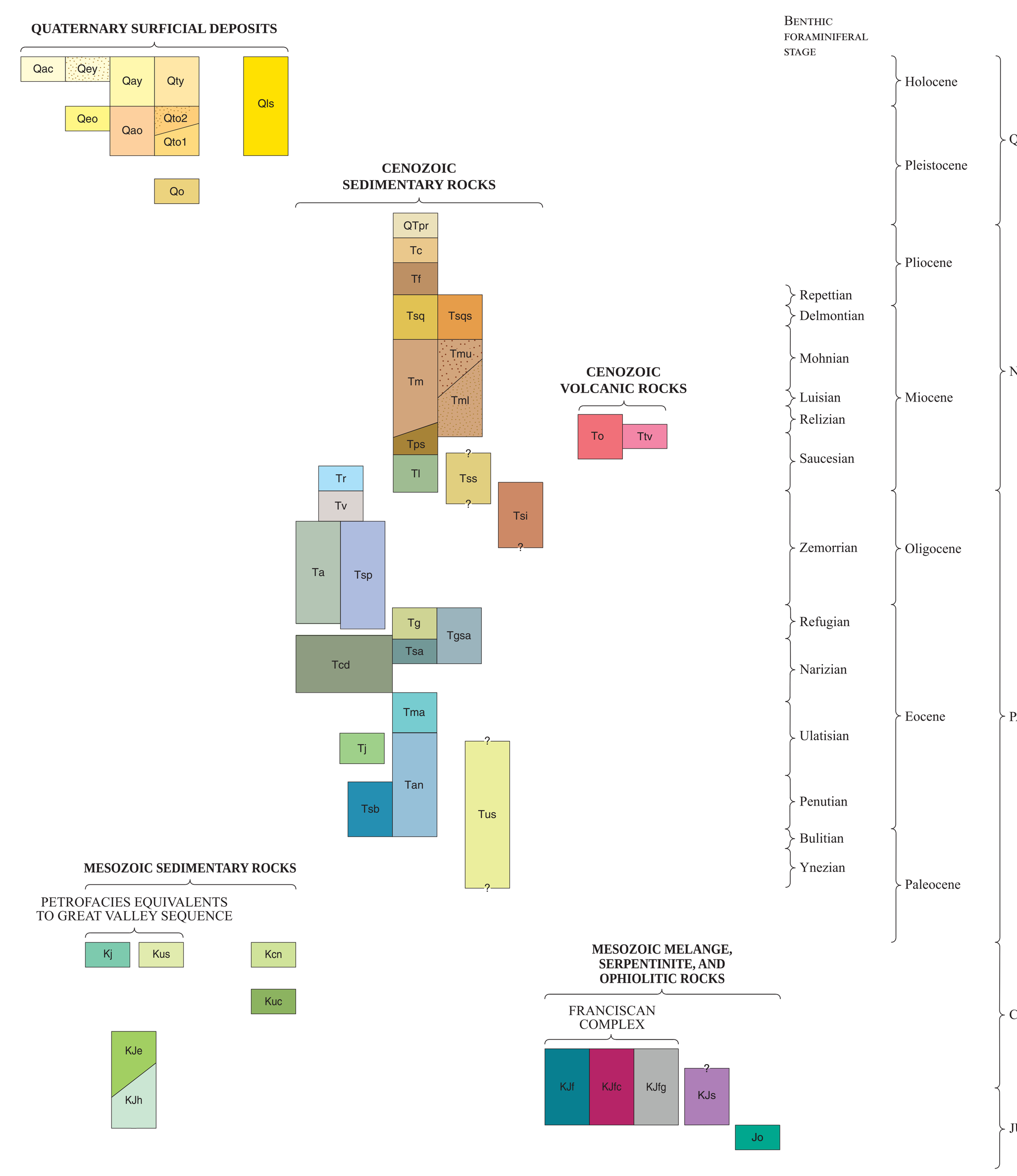
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for precise unit ages. Due to the addition of a shaded-relief base, colors in the Description of Map Units and the Correlation of Map Units may not exactly match unit colors on the map when that layer is active]



LIST OF MAP UNITS

[See Description of Map Units (in pamphlet) for complete unit descriptions. Due to the addition of a shaded-relief base, colors in the Description of Map Units and the Correlation of Map Units may not exactly match unit colors on the map when that layer is active]

QUATERNARY SURFICIAL DEPOSITS

- Qac — **Active alluvium (Holocene)**
- Qey — **Beach and dune sand (Holocene)**
- Qay — **Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Holocene)**
- Qty — **Terrace deposits (Holocene)**
- Qls — **Landslide deposits (Quaternary)**
- Qeo — **Dune sand (Pleistocene)**
- Qao — **Older alluvium (Pleistocene)**
- Qto2 — **Younger terrace deposits (late Pleistocene)**
- Qto1 — **Older terrace deposits (middle and early Pleistocene)**
- Qo — **Orcutt Sand (late Pleistocene?)**

CENOZOIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

- QTpr — **Paso Robles Formation (early Pleistocene and upper Pliocene)**
- Tc — **Careaga Sandstone (upper Pliocene)**
- Tf — **Foxen Mudstone (upper and middle Pliocene; upper Repettian)**
- Tsq — **Sisquoc Formation (upper Pliocene and upper Miocene; Repettian to Mohnian)**
- Tsqs — **Todos Santos Claystone Member and Tinaquaic Sandstone Member of Sisquoc Formation, undivided (lower Pliocene and upper Miocene; Repettian to Mohnian)**
- Tm — **Monterey Formation (upper, middle, and upper lower Miocene; Mohnian to upper Saucesian)**
  - Tmu — **Informal upper member of Monterey Formation (upper and middle Miocene; Mohnian to upper Luisian)**
  - Tml — **Informal lower member of Monterey Formation (middle to lower Miocene; Mohnian to lower Saucesian)**
- Tps — **Point Sal Formation (lower middle Miocene to upper lower Miocene; Relizian to Saucesian)**
- Tl — **Lospe Formation (upper lower Miocene; Saucesian)**
- Tss — **Unnamed sandstone (lower Miocene? to upper Oligocene?; Saucesian? to Zemorrian?)**
- Tr — **Rincon Shale (lower Miocene; Saucesian)**
- Tsi — **Simmler Formation (lower Miocene to upper Oligocene?; Saucesian to Zemorrian?)**
- Tv — **Vaqueros Formation (upper Oligocene; Zemorrian)**
- Ta — **Alegria Formation (Oligocene and upper Eocene; Zemorrian and Refugian)**
- Tsp — **Sespe Formation (Oligocene to upper Eocene; Zemorrian and Refugian)**
- Tg — **Gaviota Formation (upper Eocene; Refugian)**
- Tgsa — **Gaviota and Sacate Formations, undivided (upper to middle Eocene; Refugian to Narizian)**
- Tcd — **Cozy Dell Shale (upper and middle Eocene; lower Refugian to Narizian)**
- Tsa — **Sacate Formation (upper and middle Eocene; upper Narizian)**
- Tma — **Matilija Sandstone (middle Eocene; lower Narizian to Ulatisian)**
- Tj — **Juncal Formation (lower to middle Eocene; Ulatisian)**
- Tan — **Anita Shale (lower Eocene to Paleocene; Ulatisian to upper Bulitian)**
- Tus — **Unnamed sandstone (Eocene? and (or) Paleocene?; Ulatisian? to Ynezian?)**
- Tsb — **Sierra Blanca Limestone (lower Eocene to upper Paleocene; Penutian to upper Bulitian)**

CENOZOIC VOLCANIC ROCKS

- To — **Obispo Formation (uppermost lower Miocene; upper Saucesian to Relizian)**
- Ttv — **Tranquillon Volcanics (uppermost lower Miocene; Saucesian and Relizian)**

MESOZOIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Petrofacies equivalents to Great Valley Sequence—Divided into:

- Kj — **Jalama Formation (Upper Cretaceous)**
- Kus — **Unnamed sandstone (Upper Cretaceous)**
- KJe — **Espada Formation (Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic)**
- KJh — **Honda Formation (Lower Cretaceous and Upper Jurassic)**
- Kcn — **Unnamed conglomerate (Upper Cretaceous)**
- Kuc — **Unnamed conglomerate (lowermost Upper Cretaceous; Cenomanian)**

MESOZOIC MELANGE, SERPENTINITE, AND OPHIOLITIC ROCKS

Franciscan Complex (Cretaceous and Jurassic)—Divided into:

- KJf — **Franciscan Complex (Cretaceous and Jurassic)**
- KJfc — **Chert blocks (Cretaceous and Jurassic)**
- KJfg — **Graywacke blocks (Cretaceous and Jurassic)**
- KJs — **Serpentinite (Cretaceous? and Jurassic)**
- Jo — **Ophiolite (Upper Jurassic; Callovian)**

EXPLANATION FOR GEOLOGIC MAP

Contact

Fault—Long dashed where approximately located, short dashed where inferred, dotted where concealed. Question mark where identity or existence questionable. Arrows show direction of movement (left lateral and right lateral)

Normal fault—Ball and bar on downthrown block. Long dashed where approximately located and dotted where concealed

Reverse fault—Rectangles on upthrown block. Long dashed where approximately located and dotted where concealed. Question mark where identity or existence questionable

Fault located by gravity and magnetic surveys—Dashed where location is approximately located

Fault located by seismic reflection survey—Dashed where location is approximately located

Anticline—Long dashed where approximately located and dotted where concealed; question mark where identity or existence questionable; large arrowhead shows direction of plunge

Syncline—Long dashed where approximately located, short dashed where inferred, dotted where concealed; question mark where identity or existence questionable; large arrowhead shows direction of plunge

PLANAR POINT FEATURES

Horizontal bedding

5 **Inclined bedding**—Showing dip angle

50 **Overturned bedding**—Showing dip angle

Vertical bedding

C937 **Chevron sample fossil locality**

U13 **USGS sample fossil locality**

AREAL FEATURE

Shoreline—Showing open water

EXPLANATION FOR GRAVITY MAP

[Units in milligal (mGal); see pamphlet for more information about data acquisition and processing]

SOURCES OF GRAVITY DATA

Offshore 4-km grid—derived from ship track data (Vedder and others, 1974; Beyer, 1980; McCulloch and others, 1989)

Onshore data

Data compiled by Langenheim (2014) and new data, U.S. Geological Survey

Data compiled by Sauer and Mariano (1990)

Defense Mapping Agency

Rietman and Beyer (1982)

Up de Graff (1984)

GRAVITY ANOMALIES

Density boundaries automatically calculated from grid—larger circles indicate greater than average magnitude of horizontal gravity gradient. Smaller circles indicate less than average magnitude of horizontal gravity gradient

20 **Gravity contour**—interval 2 mGal; hachures indicate gravity low; contours were compter generated based on 300-m grid

ISOSTATIC GRAVITY FIELD

[Scale is for both 2,670 kg/m³ and 2,000 kg/m³ reduction density]

-44 -42 -40 -38 -36 -34 -32 -30 -28 -26 -24 -22 -20 -18 -16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -6 mGal

EXPLANATION FOR MAGNETIC MAP

[Units in nanoteslas (nT); see pamphlet for more information about data acquisition and processing]

HORIZONTAL MAGNETIC FIELD GRADIENT MAXIMUM

Gradient larger than average magnetic gradient

Gradient smaller than average magnetic gradient

MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

0 **Magnetic contour**—Contour intervals for each dataset: shallow magnetic field data is 2 nT, medium magnetic field data is 12 nT, and total magnetic field data is 20 nT

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

-120 -100 -80 -60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 nT

SHALLOW MAGNETIC FIELD

-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 nT

MEDIUM MAGNETIC FIELD

-96 -84 -72 -60 -48 -36 -24 -12 0 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 nT

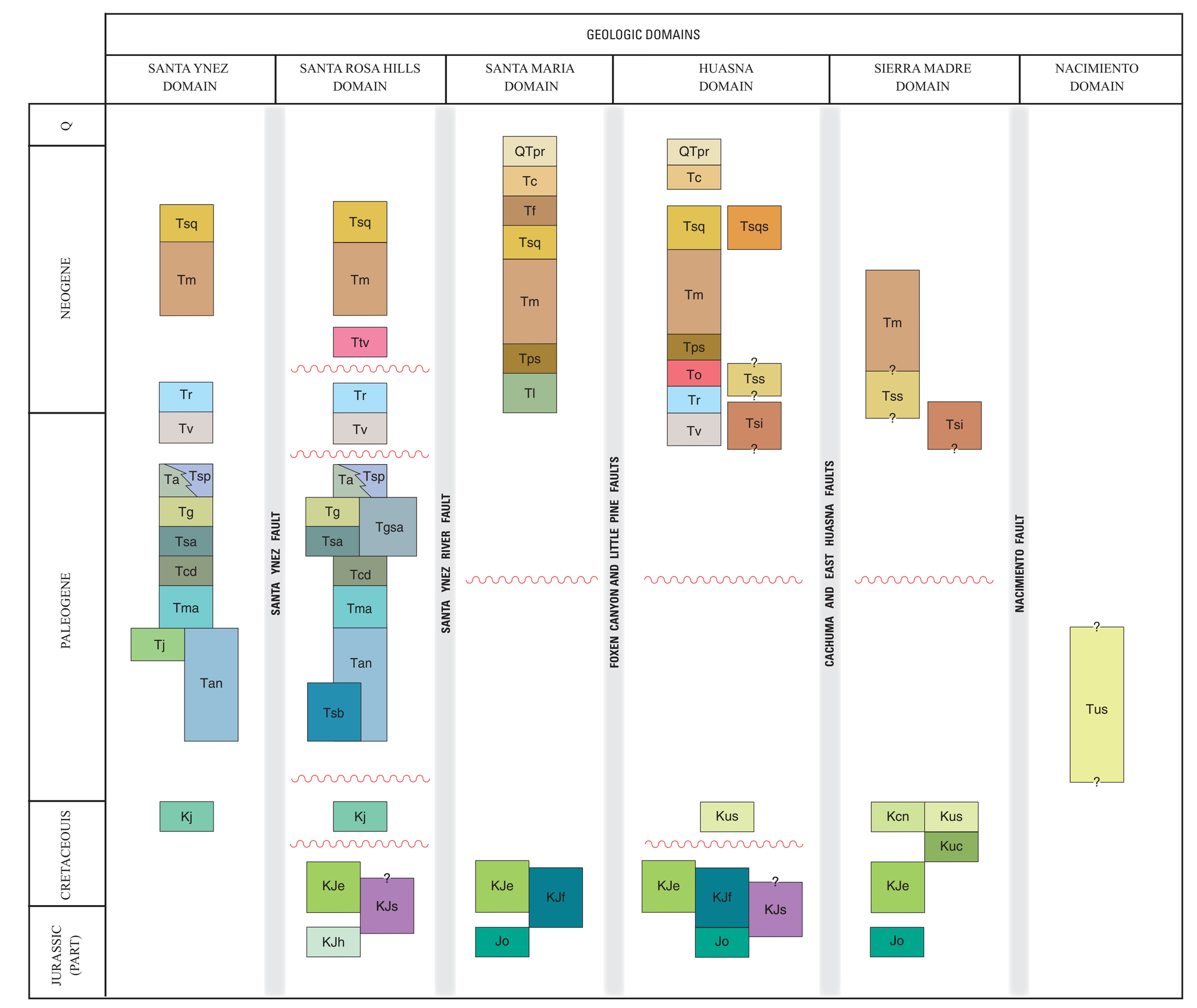
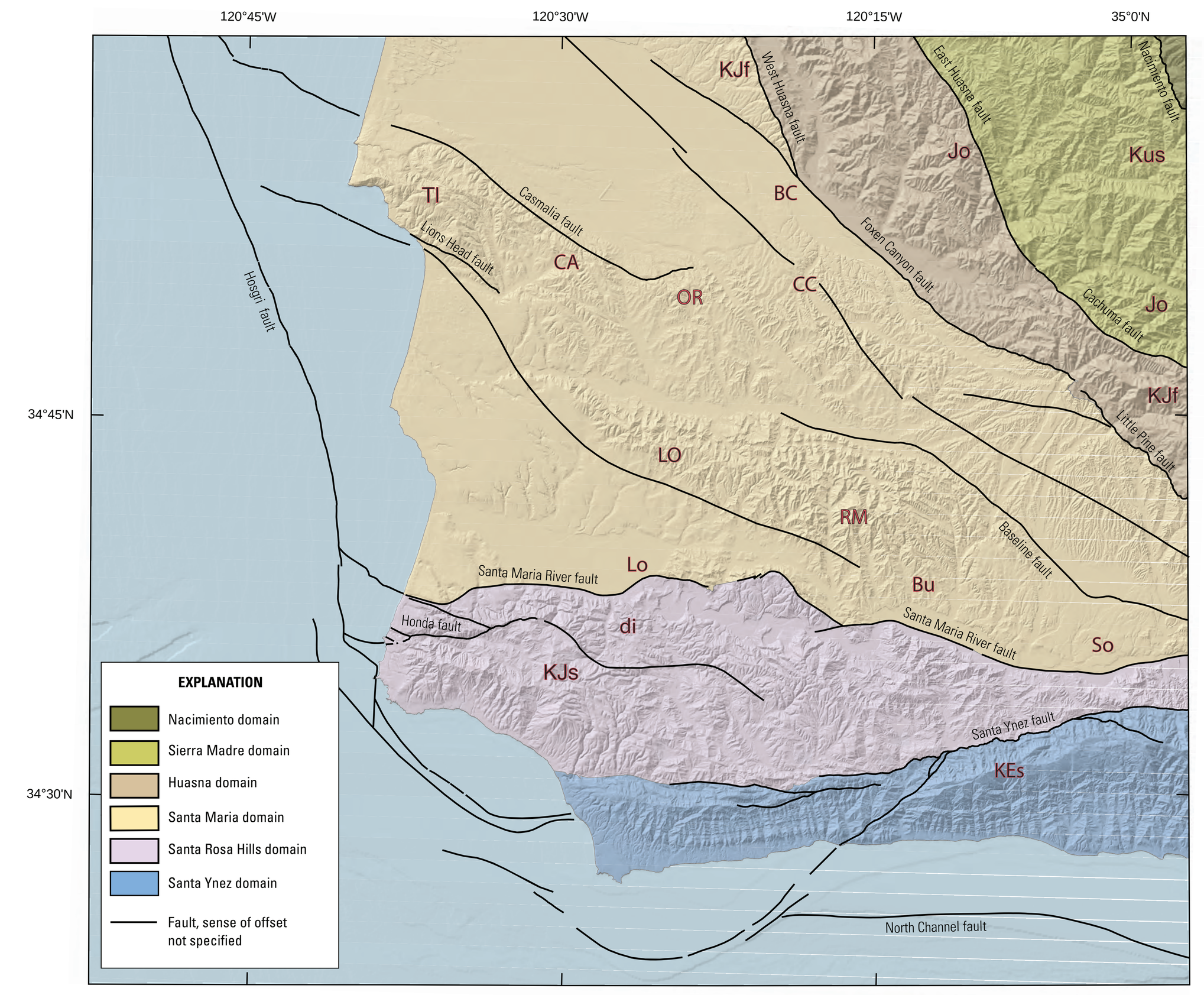


Figure 1. Stratigraphic correlation chart for units in individual stratigraphic domains. Location of domains and bounding structures are shown in figure 1. Wavy red lines indicate major unconformities; local unconformities are indicated by gaps between colored boxes. Quaternary surficial deposits common to most of the domains are not shown; Q for part of the Quaternary.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data
Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 10N
North American Datum of 1983

0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

Figure 2. Index map showing location of stratigraphic domains. Selected structures are shown for reference including the labeled locations which also appear on the gravity and aeromagnetic map layouts: Bradley Canyon (BC), Buellton (Bu), possible diatomatic location (di), Santa Ynez Mountain eastern ridge (KEs), Lompoc (Lo), Lompoc oilfield (LO), and Solvang (So). There are five geologic unit labels that appear here and on those map layouts: Jo, KJf, KJs, Kus, and Tl.

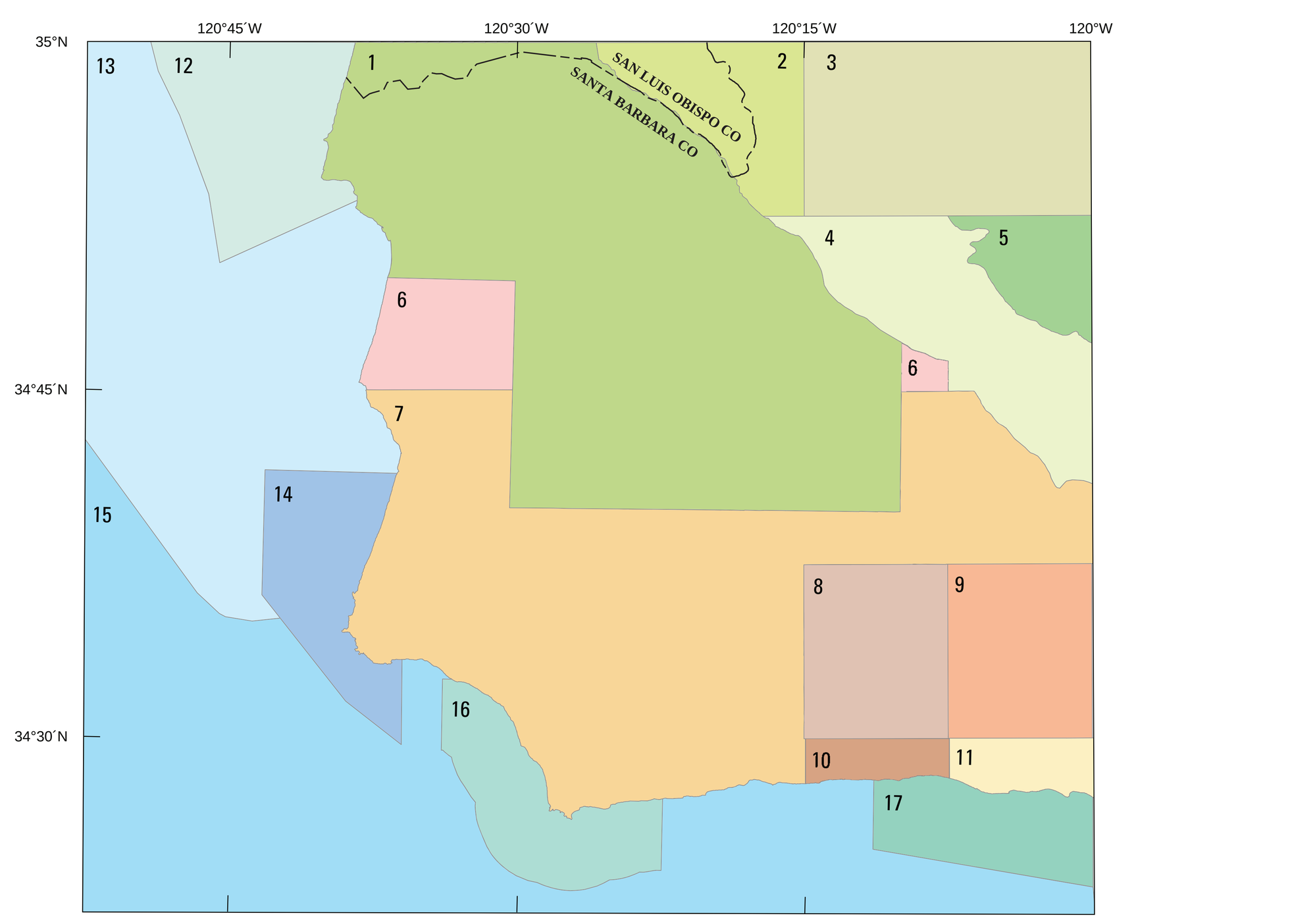


Figure 3. Index map showing areas of previous mapping in the study area. 1, Woodring and Bramlette (1950); 2, Hall (1978); 3, Vedder and others (1991); 4, Hall (1981); 5, Frizzell and Vedder (1986); 6, modified from Jennings (1977); 7, Dibblee (1950); 8, Dibblee (1981b); 9, Dibblee (1981,c); 10, Dibblee (1981d); 11, Dibblee (1981a); 12, Johnson and Watt (2012); 13, Willingham and others (2013); 14, Sorlien and others (1999a); 15, Sorlien and others (1999b); 16, Johnson and others (2018); 17, Johnson and others (2015).

Digital files available at https://doi.org/10.5066/P9FU7SJL

Suggested citation: Sweetkind, D.S., Langenheim, V.E., McDougall-Reid, K., Sorlien, C.C., Demas, S.C., Tennyson, M.E., and Johnson, S.Y., 2021, Geologic and geophysical maps of the Santa Maria and part of the Point Conception 30'×60' quadrangles, California: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3472, 1 sheet, scale 1:100,000, 58-p. pamphlet, https://doi.org/10.3133/sim3472. [Supersedes USGS Open-File Reports 95–25 and 92–189.]

Associated data for this publication: Sweetkind, D.S., Langenheim, V.E., and McDougall-Reid, K., 2021, Data release—Geologic and geophysical maps of the onshore parts of the Santa Maria and Point Conception 30'×60' quadrangles, California: U.S. Geological Survey data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9FU7SJL.

ISSN 2329-132X (online)
https://doi.org/10.3133/sim3472