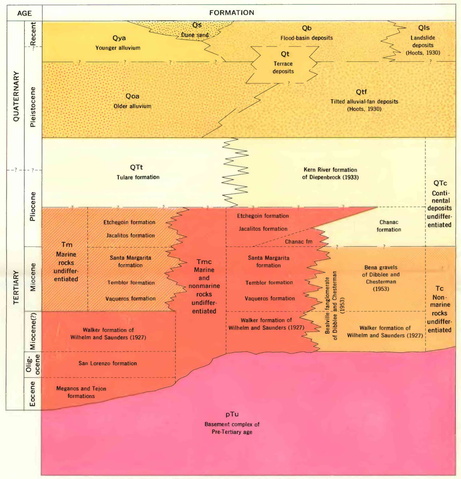
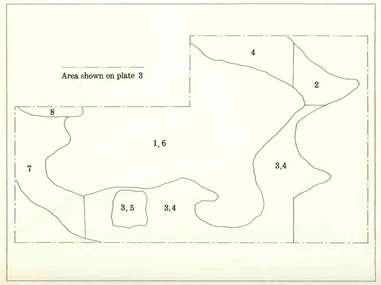
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1656
PLATE 3



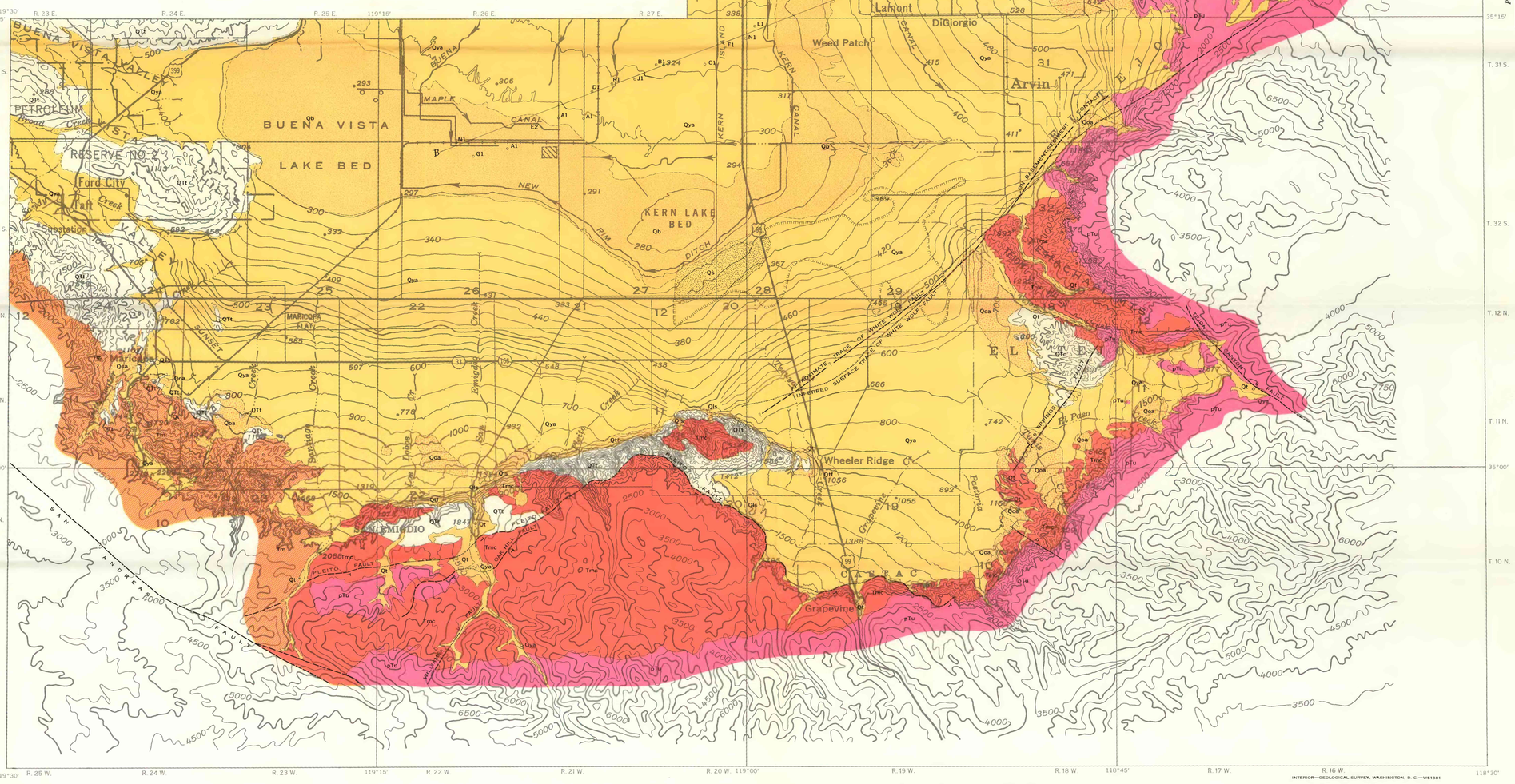
DIAGRAMMATIC STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION IN THE EDISON-MARICOPA AREA



INDEX TO PRINCIPAL GEOLOGIC SOURCE DATA

(See section in text titled "Literature cited")

1. Cole, and others, 1945
2. Dibblee and Chesterman, 1953
3. Hoots, 1930
4. Kundert, 1955
5. McGill, J. T., 1951, Quaternary geology of the north-central San Emigdio Mountains, California: unpublished Ph.D. thesis, California University, Los Angeles campus, pl. 1, 1:31,680
6. Nelson, Dean, and Eckman, 1921
7. Park, 1939
8. Woodring, Roundy, and Farnsworth, 1932



EXPLANATION

Qs — Dune sand
Stabilized dunes and partly stabilized dunes which are being reworked by the wind. Approximate limits of area covered by dunes before their destruction by land leveling equipment prior to agricultural development shown by hachures

Qya — Younger alluvium[1]
Unconsolidated sand, gravel, silt, and clay making up the alluvial-fan deposits, younger and older alluviums, and stream-wash deposits. Moderately permeable and supplies most of the water to wells in the area

Qb — Flood-basin deposits[1]
Unconsolidated silt, clay and fine sand. Near-surface deposits poorly permeable; at depth sand stringers or lenses yield confined water to wells

Qls — Landslide deposits[1]
Many slides occur in finer grained Tertiary sediments; shown only where the older sediments have flowed out into the valley

Qt — Terrace deposits
Indistinctly to fairly well bedded deposits of sand, gravel and silt at levels ranging from a few feet to more than 300 feet above present stream beds. Probably moderately permeable but generally above the saturated zone

Qoa — Older alluvial-fan deposits
Unconsolidated indistinctly bedded fanglom-erate consisting of sand, silt, gravel, and boulders; slightly to moderately dissected and topographically unconformable with the present alluvial surface. Probably moderately permeable; subsurface equiva-lents probably yield water to deep wells

Qtf — Tilted alluvial-fan deposits
Indistinctly bedded, poorly assorted fanglom-erate consisting of sand, gravel, silt and boulders; moderately dissected; topographi-cally unconformable with younger alluvial surfaces and stratigraphically uncon-formable with older deposits. Probably moderately permeable; subsurface equi-valents probably yield water to deep wells

QTt — Tulare formation[1]
Unconsolidated beds of clay, silt, sand, and gravel to semiconsolidated sandstone, conglomerate, and claystone. Lithology varies from place to place depending on the source material. Moderately permeable; tapped by wells in Buena Vista Lake

QTc — Continental deposits, undifferentiated[1]
Includes the Chanac formation in the south-east part of the area, the Kern River forma-tion of Diepenbrock (1933) in the east part, and the Tulare formation in the south and west part. Unconsolidated to semiconsoli-dated sandstone, conglomerate, claystone, and generally ill sorted deposits representing old alluvial fans. Moderately permeable; tapped by wells near the northeastern border of the valley between Kern River and Caliente Creek; subsurface equivalents possibly supply some water to deep wells in other parts of the area

Tm — Marine sedimentary rocks of Miocene and Pliocene age
Includes the Temblor, Santa Margarita, Monterey, Jacalitos, and Etchegoin forma-tions in the west part of the area and the Temblor and Santa Margarita formations in the east part. Well consolidated to loosely consolidated, siliceous and diatoma-ceous shale, shale, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate of marine origin. In most places contains marine connate or dilute connate water. Not tapped by wells in valley areas

Tmc — Marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks of Eocene to Pliocene age
Includes the Meganos, Tejon, San Lorenzo, Vaqueros, Temblor, Santa Margarita, Jacalitos, and Etchegoin formations in the south part of the area and the Walker of Wilhelm and Saunders (1927), the Vaqueros, Temblor, Santa Margarita, Chanac, Jacalitos, and Etchegoin formations in the east part. Semiconsolidated and consoli-dated shale, sandstone, claystone, conglom-erate, claystone, fanglomerate deposits and extrusive volcanic rocks of continental origin. Coarse elements probably moder-ately permeable; subsurface units beneath the valley area contain marine connate or dilute connate water. Uppermost units possibly penetrated by wells in the Edison-Caliente Creek area

Tc — Nonmarine sedimentary rocks of Miocene(?) and Miocene age
Includes the Walker formation of Wilhelm and Saunders (1927), and the Bena gravel and Bealville fanglomerate of both Dibblee and Chesterman (1953). Well consolidated to loosely consolidated sandstone, conglom-erate, claystone, tuffaceous sandstone, boulder fanglomerate and basalt of continen-tal origin. Not tapped by wells in valley areas

pTu — Basement complex
Granodiorite, diorite, ultramafic rocks, mica schist, and other metamorphic rocks. Not tapped by wells in valley areas

[1]Vertical position does not imply stratigraphic position

Contact
Long dashes where approximately located, short dashes where gradational or indefinite

U / D — Fault
Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where uncertain. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

T — Thrust fault
Dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed. T, upper plate

R1 — Well
Shown on geologic sections, figures 5 and 6

A — A′ — Alinement of geologic section

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1964

QUATERNARY
TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
TERTIARY
PRE-TERTIARY

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE EDISON-MARICOPA AREA, CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1:125 000

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVALS 20, 100 AND 500 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

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