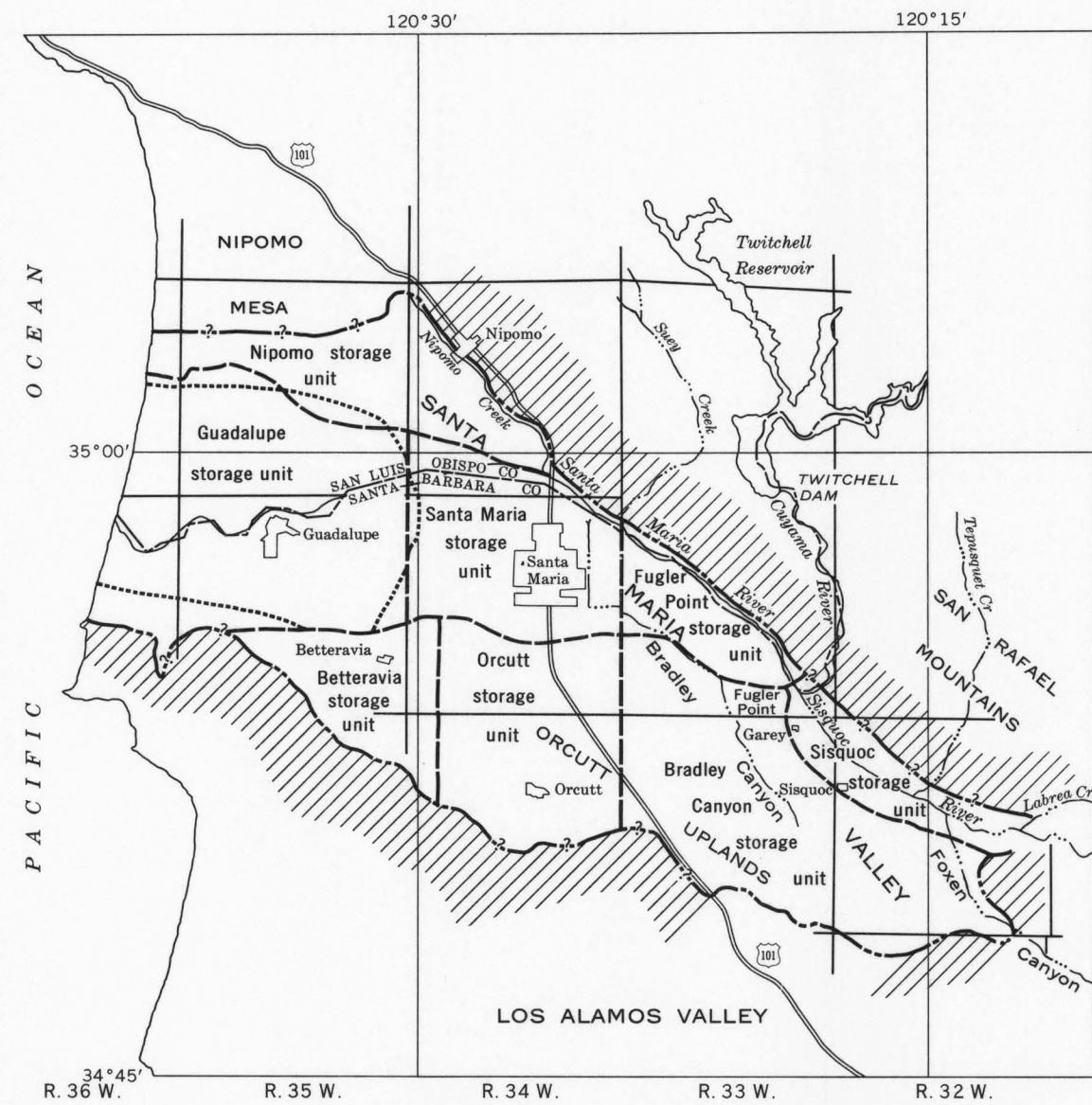
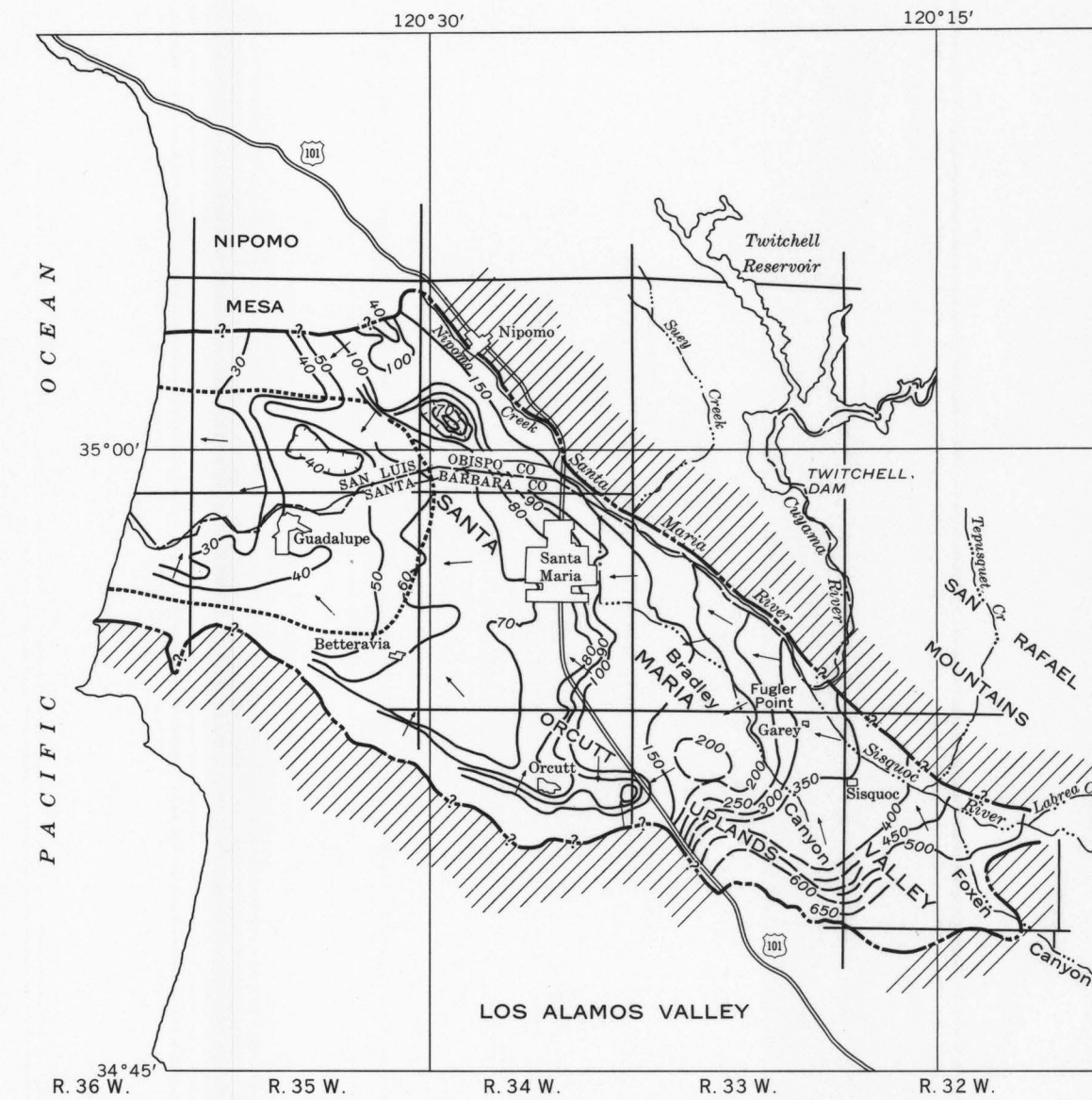


A. GENERALIZED CONTOURS AT THE BASE OF THE FRESH GROUND WATER



B. STORAGE UNITS

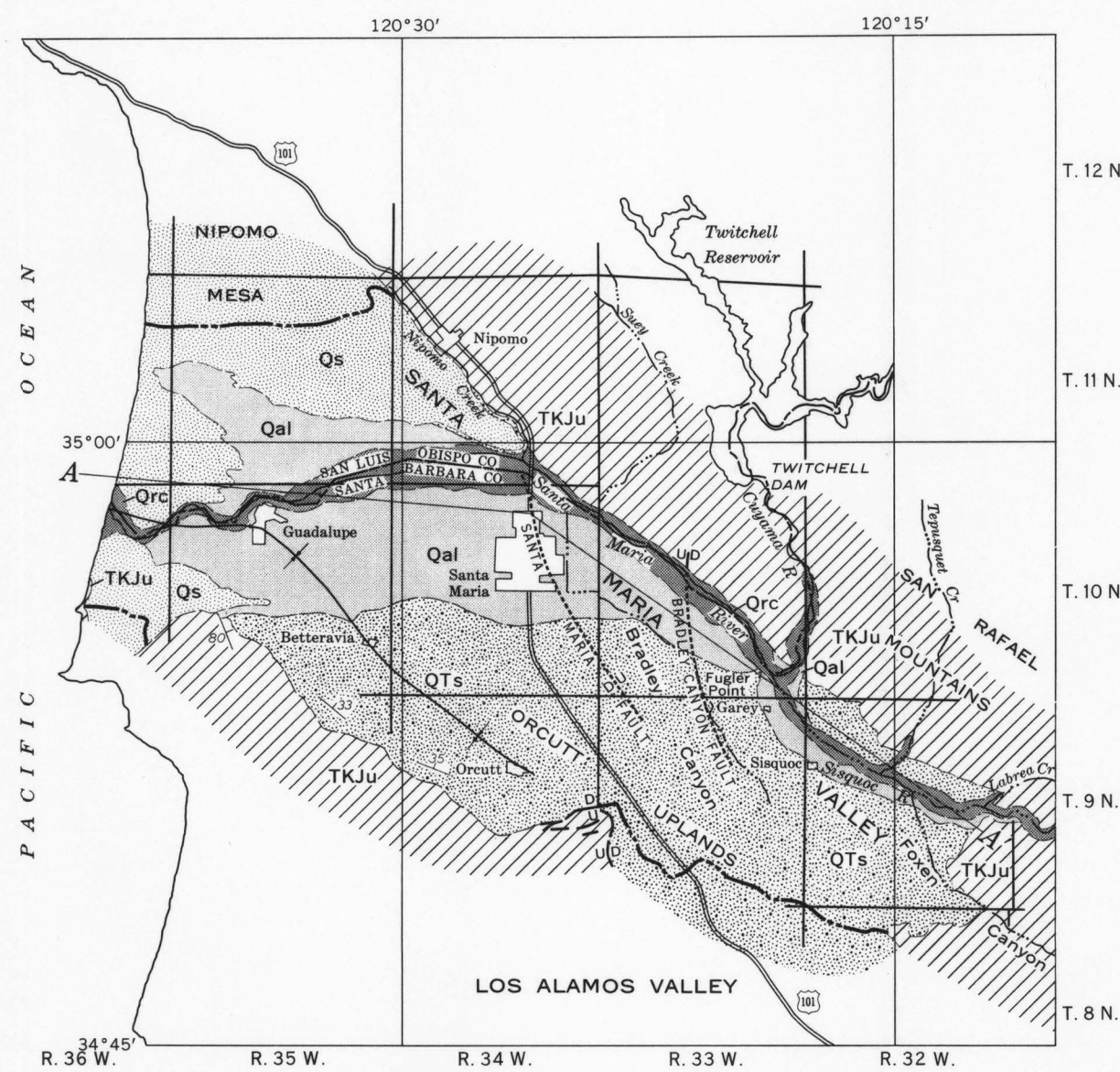


C. WATER-LEVEL CONTOURS, SPRING 1959

EXPLANATION

For A, B, and C

- Approximate boundary of the ground-water basin
- Hatched areas indicate relatively non-water-bearing consolidated rocks
- Boundary between ground-water storage units  
*In B only*
- Approximate boundary of confined ground water in the alluvium  
*In B and C*
- Water-level contours and generalization of direction of ground-water flow, spring of 1959
- Dashed where inferred; contour interval varies. Datum is mean sea level. *In C only*
- Contour  
Drawn on approximate base of fresh water; dashed where projected; queried where location is inferred; contours absent in areas of insufficient control; base of fresh water is generally within 50 feet of the base of the Careaga Sand of Pliocene age. Contour interval 500 feet. Datum is mean sea level. *In A only*
- Approximate axis of syncline  
*In A only*



Base compiled from Army Map Service sheets and U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles

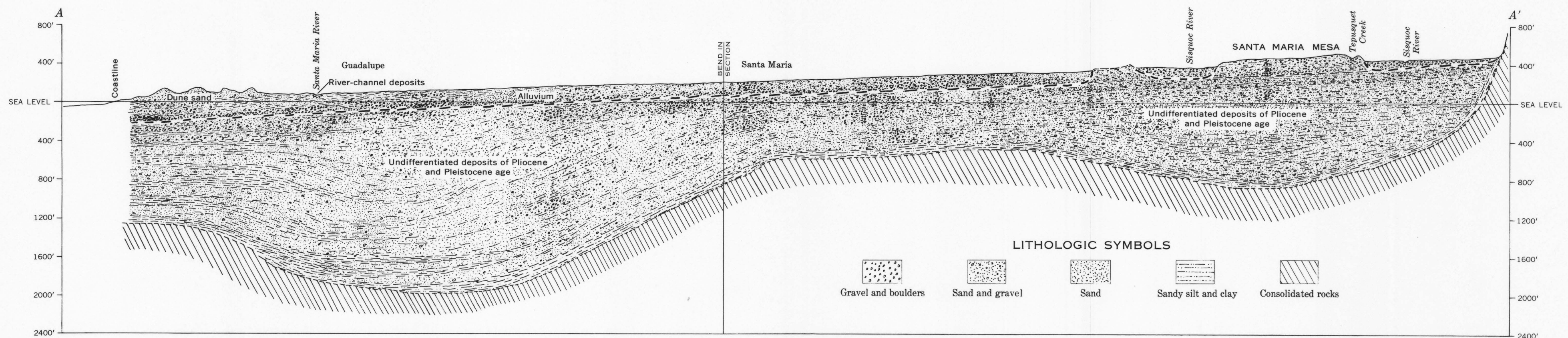
D. GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP

Geology modified from Worts (1951)

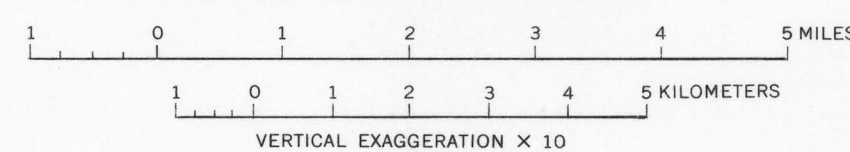
EXPLANATION

- Dune sand  
*Unconsolidated sand, in part actively drifting; mostly above water table; lower part saturated near coast; not tapped by wells*
- River-channel deposits  
*Unconsolidated boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and some clay; chiefly in major stream channels; above water table for most part, but highly permeable and transmit seepage loss from streams to underlying aquifers*
- Alluvium  
*Unconsolidated boulders, gravel, sand, silt, and some clay; upper part is fine grained near coast and confines water in coarser, more permeable lower part; yields water readily to wells; most utilized aquifer in area*
- Older sediments  
*Undifferentiated Careaga Sand of Pliocene age, Paso Robles Formation of Pliocene and Pleistocene(?) age, Orcutt Sand of Pleistocene age, and locally include terrace deposits along major streams, and windblown sand and alluvium; consists chiefly of gravel, sand, and finer material; saturated over most of the area, and contain the major part of stored ground water in the basin, most of it below sea level, tapped by a few wells; generally not as permeable as the alluvium*
- Consolidated rocks  
*Undifferentiated Franciscan and Knoxville(?) Formations of Jurassic and Cretaceous age, and Fozen Mudstone, Sisquoc Formation, and Monterey Shale of Tertiary age; consist chiefly of sandstone, shale, siltstone, mudstone, some basic intrusive rocks, and other igneous and metamorphic rocks; generally of low permeability; tapped by few wells. Locally, ground water from these rocks is of poor quality*

- Approximate contact
- Fault  
*Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed. U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side*
- Topographic divide
- Approximate axis of syncline
- Strike and dip of beds



E. GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC SECTION



- LITHOLOGIC SYMBOLS
- Gravel and boulders
  - Sand and gravel
  - Sand
  - Sandy silt and clay
  - Consolidated rocks

MAPS AND SECTION OF THE SANTA MARIA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

