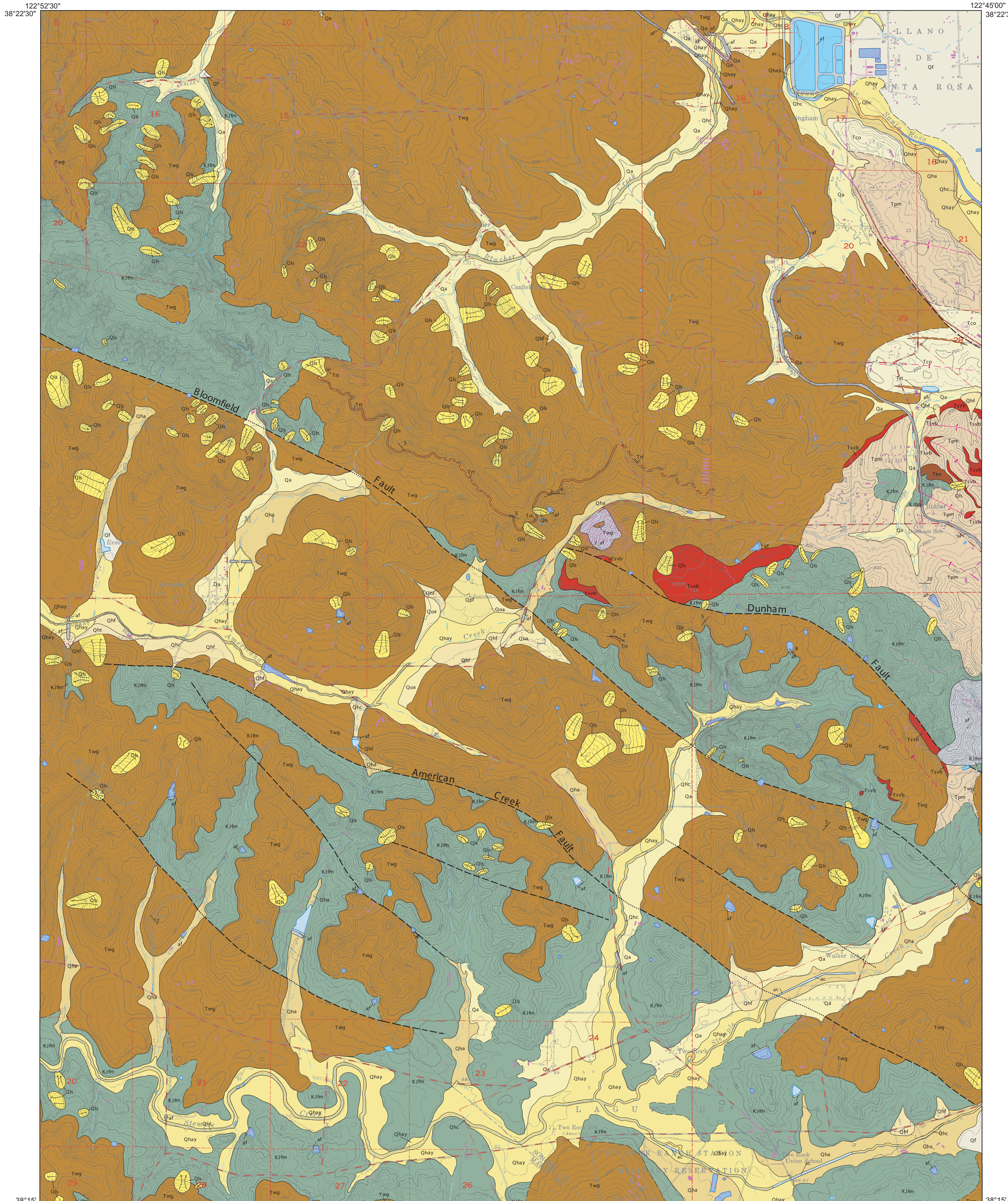


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE TWO ROCK 7.5' QUADRANGLE SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: A DIGITAL DATABASE VERSION 1.0

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Digital Database
 by
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 2003

1. California Geological Survey, 801 K st. MS 12-31, Sacramento, CA 95814
 2. William Lettis & Associates, Inc., 1777 Botello Drive, Suite 262 Walnut Creek, CA 94596

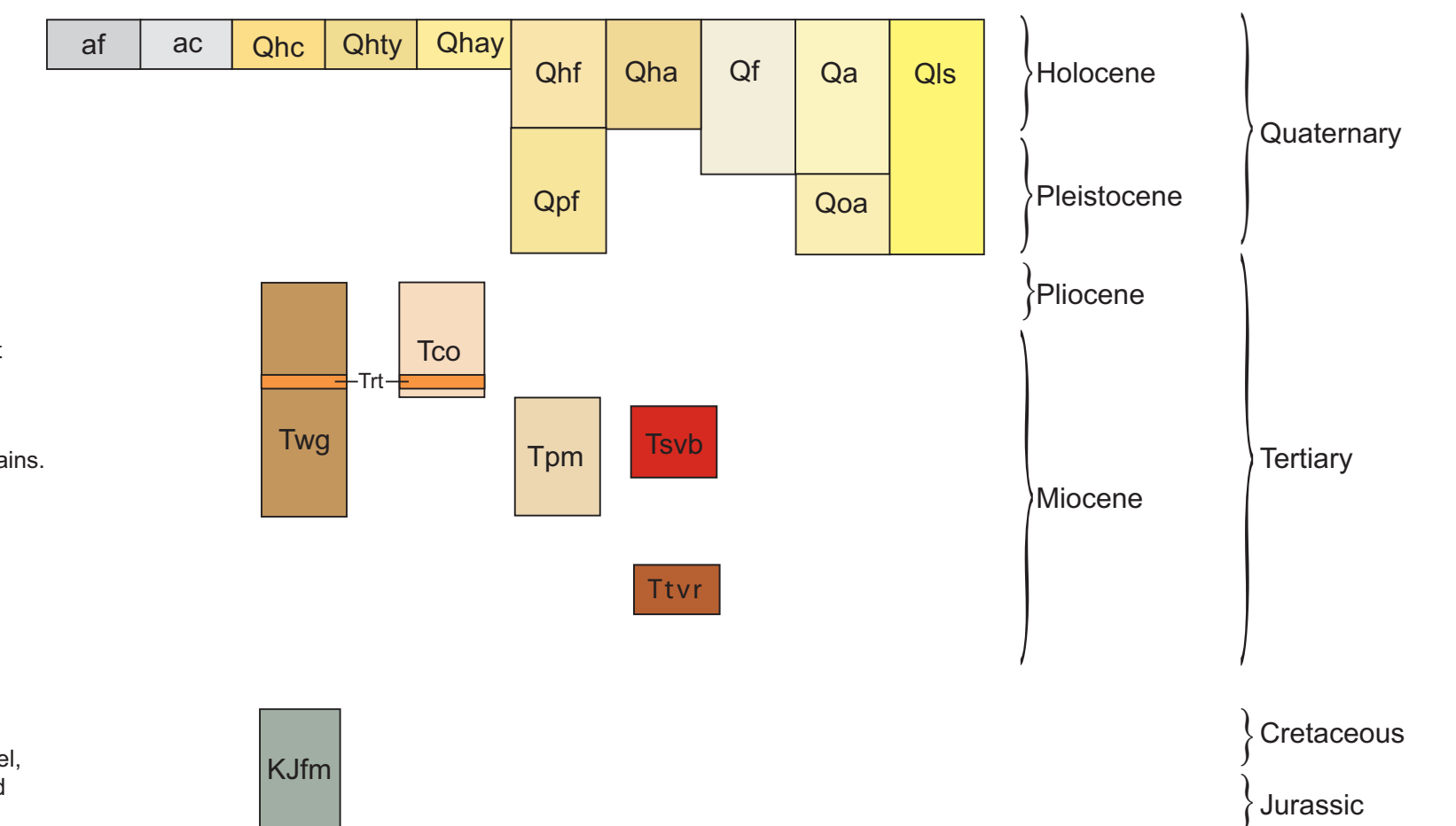


Unit Explanation

(See Knudsen and others (2000), for more information on Quaternary units).

- af** Artificial fill
- ac** Artificial stream channel
- Qhc** Late Holocene to modern (<150 years) stream channel deposits in active, natural stream channels. Consists of loose alluvial sand, gravel, and silt.
- Qhty** Latest Holocene stream terrace deposits. Stream terraces are deposited as point bar and overbank deposits.
- Qhay** Latest Holocene alluvial deposits. Fluvial sediment deposited on modern flood plains.
- Qhf** Holocene alluvial fan deposits. Sand, gravel, silt, and clay deposited by streams emanating from canyons onto alluvial valley floors. Sediment is poorly to moderately sorted and bedded.
- Qha** Holocene alluvium, undivided. Alluvium deposited on fans, terraces, or in basins. Sand, gravel, and silt that are poorly sorted.
- Qf** Latest Pleistocene (<30,000 years) to Holocene alluvial fan deposits. Sand, gravel, silt and clay mapped on gently sloping, fan-shaped, relatively undivided alluvial surfaces.
- Qa** Latest Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium, undivided. Flat, relatively undivided fan, terrace, and basin deposits.
- Qpf** Latest Pleistocene fan deposits. Sand, gravel, silt, and clay that is moderately to poorly sorted and bedded. Mapped on alluvial fans where greater dissection indicates latest Pleistocene age.
- Qoa** Early to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided. Alluvial fan, stream terrace, basin, and channel deposits. Topography is gently rolling with little or no original alluvial surfaces preserved; moderately to deeply dissected.
- Qls** Landslide deposits. Holocene and Pleistocene landslides. Arrows indicate the direction of movement.
- Trt** Wilson Grove Formation (Miocene). Light gray to light yellow-brown marine sandstone. The sandstone is fine- to medium-grained, well sorted, and massive to poorly bedded. Well rounded pebbles of chert and quartz occur in thin lenses of pebbly sandstone. The Roblar Tuff (Trt), dated at 6.20 Ma (Robert Fleck, written communication, 2002) is interbedded with the Wilson Grove.
- Tco** Sand and gravel of Cotati (Miocene). A predominantly marine transitional horizon comprising massive, well-sorted sandstone and nearshore marine and fluvial conglomerate. The conglomerate is predominantly Franciscan chert and is locally rich in subrounded laminated siliceous shale (Monterey Fm.) clasts. The Roblar Tuff (Trt) is interbedded near or at the base of unit.
- Tpm** Middle Petaluma Formation (Miocene). A predominantly fluvial and estuarine deposit. It is composed of siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. Clasts in conglomerate are mostly chert, graywacke, and schist derived from the Franciscan.
- Tsvb** Sonoma Volcanics (Miocene). Basalt flows and breccias. Olivine basalt flows dated from 6.32 to 7.83 Ma (Fox and others, 1985).
- Ttvr** Rhyolite (Miocene). Rhyolite ashflow tuff dated at 9.36 Ma (Graymer, and others, 2002)
- Kjfm** Franciscan Complex melange (Late Jurassic to Cretaceous). Tectonic mixture of masses of resistant rock including sandstone, altered mafic volcanics (greenstone), chert, gabbro, exotic metamorphic rocks imbedded in a sheared shaley matrix.

Unit Correlation



Symbol Explanation

- Contact between map units - solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located; short dash where inferred; dotted where concealed.
- Fault - solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located; short dash where inferred; dotted where concealed. U = upthrown block, D = downthrown block. Arrow and number indicate direction and angle of dip of fault plane.
- Anticline - Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.
- Syncline - Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed.
- Strike and dip of bedding plane
- Landslide - arrows indicate principal direction of movement. Queried where questionable.

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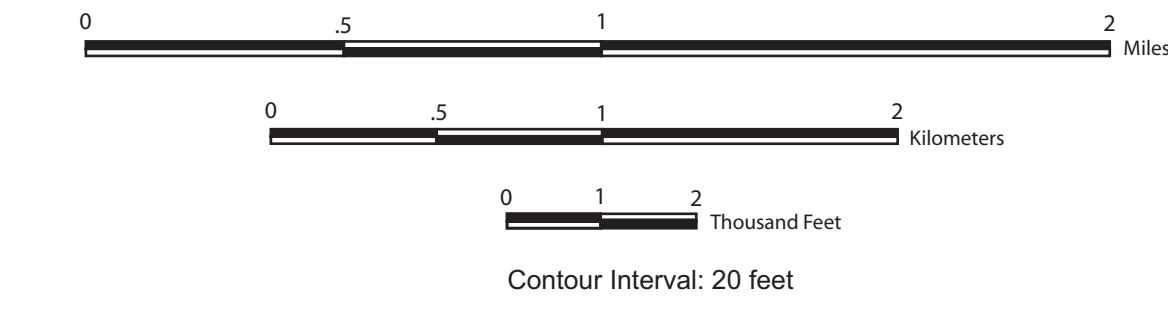
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