Early to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undivided. Alluvial fan, stream terrace, basin, and channel deposits.

Wilson Grove Formation (Late Miocene). Light gray to light yellow-brown marine sandstone. The sandstone is fine-grained, crossbedded, medium to well sorted, and massive. High-quality gravel deposits are present. There are occasional interbeds of Franciscan derived gravel similar to the

Petaluma Formation. Dates on the blocks range from 7.36 to 8.11 Ma (Youngman, 1989; Fox and others, 1985). Good-quality gravel deposits are present.

Sonoma Volcanics (Late Miocene to Pliocene) - Silicic breccia. Blocks of silicic (rhyolite to dacite) flow rock in a matrix of sandstone and conglomerate. Good-quality gravel deposits are present. There are occasional interbeds of Franciscan derived gravel similar to the

Sonoma Volcanics (Late Miocene to Pliocene) - Silicic tuff and interbedded tuffaceous sediments. Few interbedded gravel and sand deposits are present.

Roblar Tuff (Trt), dated at 6.26 Ma (Robert Fleck, written communication). An undifferentiated tuff deposit formed by the pyroclastic flow from the eruption of the Roblar Tuff-formed volcano. The tuff is massive, crossbedded, and well sorted. Good-quality gravel deposits are present.

Along Lichau Creek; composed of moderately to well-sorted and bedded sand, gravel, silt, and minor clay. There are occasional interbeds of Franciscan derived gravel similar to the

Along Crane Creek; composed of loose sand, gravel, silt, and clay. There are occasional interbeds of Franciscan derived gravel similar to the