Quaternary surficial units, progressively older surficial deposits are typically better consolidated and form a basis for new Quaternary mapping within the quadrangle. Quaternary surficial deposits are important for understanding the history of the area, including seismic shaking, liquefaction, and collapsible soils. In general, areas of most recent deposition during the Pleistocene and Holocene are younger and generally better sorted. The Quaternary surficial deposits are mapped as three units: terrace deposits, Old Alluvial Valley deposits, and terrace deposits. Map data from the California Geological Survey (CGS) shows the distribution of these deposits across the quadrangle.

The terrace deposits are the oldest unit, representing the erosional remnants of ancestral channels. The Old Alluvial Valley deposits are younger and represent the filling of valleys by alluvium. The terrace deposits are the most recent unit and represent the deposition of sediments in fluvial channels.

Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) coordinates are provided for key locations within the quadrangle. The map also includes a map key and references for further information. The map was produced by the Calfornia Geological Survey (CGS) and is available for download from their website.