A geologic map shows the distribution, relationship, and composition of earth materials including rocks and surficial deposits—such as sediments and landslides—on the earth’s surface. Each color on the map represents a different type or age of rock. Thick black lines represent the locations of faults.

**Generalized Geologic Units**

- Conterminous surficial deposits
- Quaternary and Mesozoic river and lacustrine deposits
- Quaternary and Pleistocene alluvial fans
- Cretaceous sedimentary rocks
- Neogene and Paleogene and Neogene and Paleogene deposits
- Mesozoic metamorphic and sedimentary rocks
- Paleozoic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
- Jurassic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
- Pre-Cambrian rocks

Fault, subsurface faulting shown as dotted line.
Contact between geologic units