Preliminary Geologic Map available from:
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/rgm/preliminary_geologic_maps.htm

CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
MICHAEL S. REICHLE, ACTING STATE GEOLOGIST

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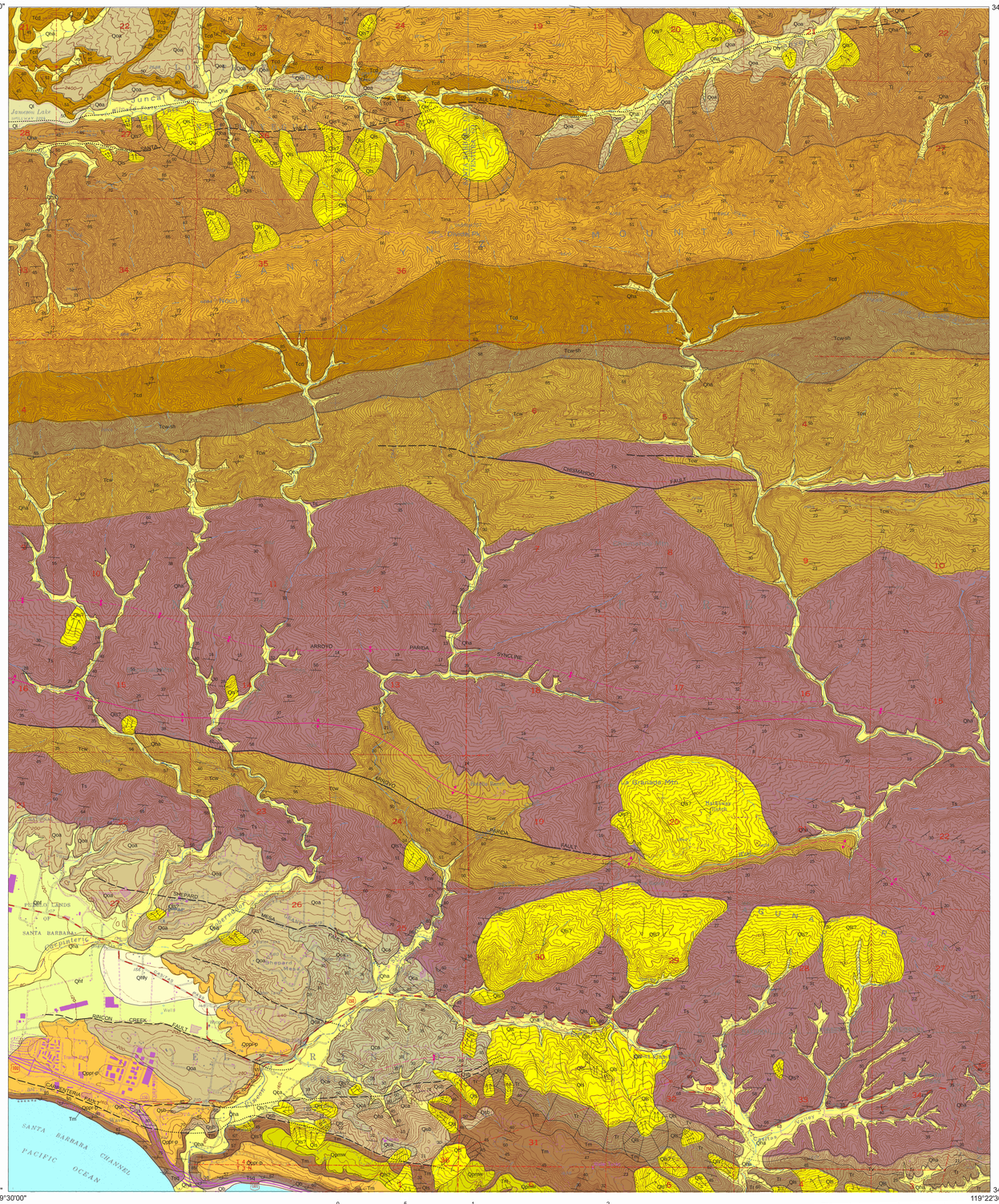
THE RESOURCES AGENCY- MICHAEL CHRISMAN, SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION- DARRYL YOUNG, DIRECTOR

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey,
Southern California Areal Mapping Project

119°30'00"
34°30'00"

119°22'30"
34°30'00"



34°22'30"
119°30'00"

34°22'30"
119°22'30"

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WHITE LEDGE PEAK 7.5' QUADRANGLE SANTA BARBARA AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA: A DIGITAL DATABASE

VERSION 1.0

By
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Digital Database
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2004

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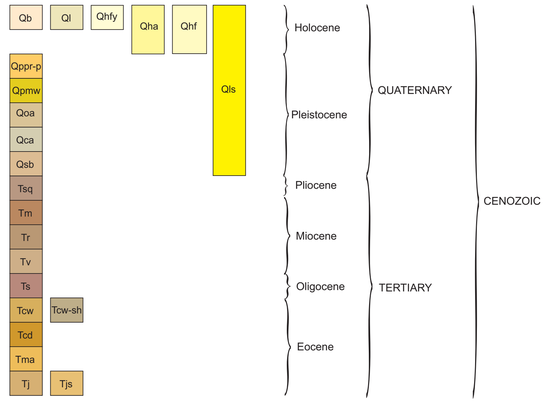
EXPLANATION OF MAP UNITS

Qb	Beach deposits (Holocene, historic) - Composed mainly of loose sand, well-sorted, fine- to coarse-grained.
Ql	Lacustrine deposits (Holocene) - Upstream of artificial dam, composed of moderately to poorly sorted, and moderately to poorly bedded clayey silt and sand with some gravel.
Qhfy	Alluvial fan deposits (latest Holocene) - Latest Holocene age is indicated by historical inundation or the presence of youthful braid bars and distributary channels. Composed of moderately to poorly sorted and bedded gravel, sand, silt, and clay.
Qhf	Alluvial fan deposits (Holocene) - Includes active fan deposits, deposited by streams emanating from mountain canyons to the north onto the alluvial valley floor. Deposits originate as debris flows, hyperconcentrated mudflows or braided stream flows. Composed of moderately to poorly sorted and moderately to poorly bedded sandy clay with some silt and gravel.
Qha	Undivided alluvial deposits (Holocene) - Deposited on the floors of valleys, includes active stream deposits. Composed of unconsolidated, poorly sorted sandy clay with locally abundant gravel.
Qppr-p	Paralic deposits (Pleistocene) - Deposits of the Punta Gorda marine terrace 40,000 to 60,000 years old (Lajoie, and others, 1982), consists of consolidated clayey sand with gravel lenses.
Qpmw	Undivided mass-wasting deposits (Pleistocene) - Consists of unconsolidated and consolidated silt, sand, clay and gravel.
Qoa	Alluvial deposits (early to middle Pleistocene) - Moderately to deeply dissected undifferentiated alluvial deposits where topography often consists of gently rolling hills with little or none of the original planar surface preserved, or tilted surfaces along active range fronts. Composed of moderately to poorly sorted and bedded gravel, sand, silt, and clay.
Qls	Landslide deposits (Holocene to Pleistocene) - Includes numerous active landslides, composed of weathered, broken up rocks and soil, extremely susceptible to renewed landsliding.
Qca	Casitas Formation (Pleistocene) - Poorly consolidated sandstone and siltstone.
Qsb	Santa Barbara Formation (Pleistocene) - Poorly consolidated claystone, locally contains Monterey Formation shale fragments, highly susceptible to landsliding.
Tsq	Sisquoc Formation (Pliocene-Miocene) - Silty shale and claystone, generally susceptible to landsliding.
Tm	Monterey Formation (Miocene) - Consists of siliceous and diatomaceous shale and some sandstone and limestone, generally susceptible to landsliding.
Tr	Rincon Shale (Miocene) - Composed of shale and siltstone, generally susceptible to landsliding.
Tv	Vaqueros Formation (early Miocene) - Sandstone, locally calcareous, moderately susceptible to landsliding.
Ts	Sespe Formation (Oligocene) - Composed of sandstone, locally pebbly, siltstone and claystone, moderately susceptible to landsliding.
Tcw	Coldwater Sandstone (late Eocene) - Bedded arkosic sandstone with siltstone and shale interbeds.
Tcw-sh	Coldwater Sandstone (late Eocene) - Bedded siltstone and shale with sandstone interbeds.
Tcd	Cozy Dell Shale (late Eocene) - Shale with some sandstone interbeds.
Tma	Matilija Sandstone (middle to late Eocene) - Thick-bedded arkosic sandstone with shale interbeds.
Tj	Juncal Formation (early to middle Eocene) - Shale with arkosic sandstone interbeds.
Tjs	Juncal Formation (early to middle Eocene) - Dominantly arkosic sandstone with minor shale interbeds.

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



MAP SYMBOLS

- Contact between map units - Generally approximately located, dotted where concealed.
- Fault - Solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed.
- Axis of anticline - Solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; arrow indicates direction of plunge.
- Axis of syncline - Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed.
- 25 — Strike and dip of bedding.
- Strike of vertical bedding.
- 25 — Strike and dip of overturned bedding.
- ? — Landslide - Arrows indicate principal direction of movement, queried where existence is questionable, hachured where headscarp is mappable. Headscarp includes geologic features where mappable.

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The bedrock geology of the present map is largely adopted from Dibblee (1987)

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Topographic base from
the U.S. Geological Survey
UTM Projection, zone 11,
North American Datum 1927

UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Contour Interval 40 Feet
Dotted Lines Represent 20 Foot Contours

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