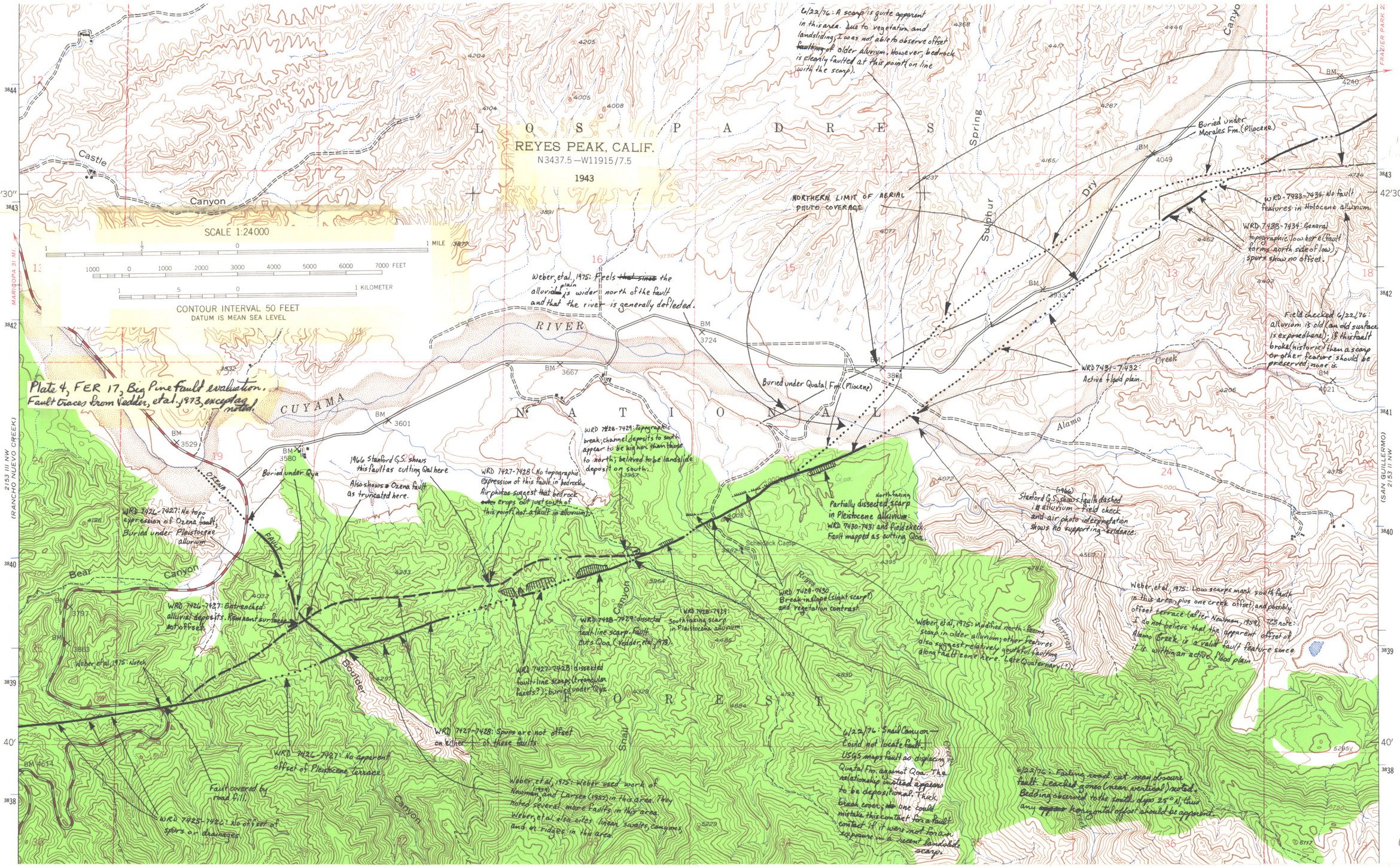
REYES PEAK, CALIF.
N3437.5—W11915/7.5
1943
SCALE 1:24000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
L O S P A D R E S
N A T I O N A L
F O R E S T
CUYAMA RIVER
Castle Canyon
Sulphur Spring
Dry Canyon
Alamo Creek
Bear Canyon
Snail Canyon
Boulder Canyon
Ozena Fault
Scheideck Camp
Ridge
Boarding
FRAZIER PARK 2.5 MI.
MARICOPA 31 MI.
(RANCHO NUEVO CREEK) 2.53 II NW
(SAN GUILLERMO) 2.53 II NW
42'30"
40'
Plate 4, FER 17, Big Pine Fault evaluation.
Fault traces from Vedder, et al. 1973, except as noted.
6/22/76: A scarp is quite apparent in this area. Due to vegetation and landsliding, I was not able to observe offset ~~fault~~ of older alluvium. However, bedrock is clearly faulted at this point (on line with the scarp).
NORTHERN LIMIT OF AERIAL PHOTO COVERAGE
Buried under Morales Fm. (Pliocene)
WRD 7433-7434: No fault features in Holocene alluvium.
WRD 7433-7434: General topographic low here (fault forms north side of low); spurs show no offset.
Field checked 6/22/76: alluvium is old (an old surface is exposed here); if this fault broke (historic) then a scarp or other feature should be preserved; none is.
Weber, et al., 1975: Feels ~~that since~~ the alluvial plain is wider north of the fault and that the river is generally deflected.
WRD 7431-7432: Active flood plain.
Buried under Quatal Fm. (Pliocene)
WRD 7428-7429: Topographic break; channel deposits to south appear to be higher than those to north; believed to be landslide deposit on south.
1966 Stanford G.S. shows this fault as cutting Qal here
Also shows a Ozena fault as truncated here.
Buried under Qya
WRD 7427-7428: No topographic expression of this fault in bedrock. Air photos suggest that bedrock ~~outcrops~~ just south of this point, not a fault in alluvium.
WRD 7426-7427: No topo expression of Ozena fault; Buried under Pleistocene alluvium
Partially dissected scarp in Pleistocene alluvium: WRD 7430-7431 and field check. Fault mapped as cutting Qoa.
North facing
Stanford G.S. shows fault dashed in alluvium. Field check and air photo interpretation shows no supporting evidence.
Weber, et al, 1975: Low scarps mark south fault in this area, plus one creek offset and possibly offset terrace (after Newman, 1959). T.S. note: I do not believe that the apparent offset of Alamo Creek is a valid fault feature since it is within an active flood plain.
WRD 7426-7427: Entrenched alluvial deposits. Remnant surfaces not offset.
WRD 7428-7429: dissected fault-line scarp, fault cuts Qoa. (Vedder, et al, 1973).
WRD 7428-7429: South facing scarp in Pleistocene alluvium.
WRD 7428-7429: Break in slope (slight scarp?) and vegetation contrast.
Weber, et al, 1975: Modified north-facing scarp in older alluvium; other features also suggest relatively south side faulting along fault zone here. Late Quaternary (?).
Weber et al, 1975: Notch
WRD 7427-7428: dissected fault-line scarp (triangular facets?); buried under Qya.
WRD 7427-7428: Spurs are not offset on either of these faults.
WRD 7426-7427: No apparent offset of Pleistocene terrace
Fault covered by road fill.
WRD 7425-7426: No offset of spurs or drainages.
Weber et al, 1975: Weber used work of Newman and Larsen (1952) in this area. They noted several more faults in this area. Weber, et al. also cites lineaments, swales, canyons and ridges in the area.
6/22/76: Snail Canyon — Could not locate fault. USGS maps fault as displacing Quatal Fm. as well as Qoa. The relationship in that area appears to be depositional. Thick brush cover; ~~so~~ one could mistake this contact for a fault contact if it were not for an exposure in a recent landslide scarp.
6/22/76: Existing road cut may obscure fault. Leached gouge (near vertical) noted. Bedding observed to the south dips 25° N, thus any ~~appar~~ horizontal offset should be apparent.
17-4