Figure 2C. Ortigalita fault traces of other workers, with summary of evidence for recency of faulting. Base map for Ortigalita Peak quadrangle + age dates from Lettis (1982); age of units on Cerro Colorado quadrangle from Dibblee (1975).

MAP EXPLANATION

Contacts (shown on Ortigalita Peak quad only. Definitions from Lettis, 1982, Plate 26)

Well constrained by field evidence.

Poorly constrained due to inadequate field exposure or subsequent modification by agricultural practices.

Approximately located due to gradational contact or concealed field exposure.

Faults (Definitions modified from Lettis, 1982, Plate 26.)

Trace accurately located with geomorphic or geologic evidence of probably Quaternary displacement. U=Up, D=Down; arrows indicate horizontal movement.

? Trace poorly constrained; approximately located; query indicates additional uncertainty; probably Quaternary displacement.

Trace concealed by surficial cover or geologic evidence of Quaternary displacement.

T-1 Trench of USBR (approximate location), with trench number assigned by Anderson, LaForge, and Anders (1982).

Surfacing scarp — Comments of Anderson, LaForge, and Anders (1982) on their fault maps.

Tonal not seen — Comments of Manson (this report).

Evidence of recency of faulting:

1 Age of oldest unit not faulted.

3 Age of youngest unit faulted.

1 Holocene

2 Latest Pleistocene to Holocene

3 Late Pleistocene

4 Middle Pleistocene

5 Pliu-Pleistocene

6 Jurassic or Cretaceous

Sources of fault traces:

Anderson, LaForge, and Anders (1982)

Dibblee (1975)

Lettis (1982)

Anderson (unpublished)

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Stratigraphic units of Lettis (1982, Plate 26).

Patterson alluvium (early Holocene to modern)
Divided into:

- Qp — Coarse-grained terrace and upper-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qp_c — Coarse-grained stream channel deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qp_m — Coarse to fine-grained mudflow deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qp_f — Fine-grained middle and lower-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.

Qps — Patterson and San Luis Ranch alluvium undifferentiated (early Holocene).

Qs — San Luis Ranch alluvium (late Pleistocene and early Holocene)
Upper member. Divided into:

- Qsu — Principally coarse-grained terrace and upper-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsu_m — Coarse to fine-grained mudflow deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsu_f — Fine-grained middle and lower-fan and floodplain deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsu_c — Fine to coarse-grained colluvial deposits of Coast Range provenance.

Lower member. Divided into:

- Qsl — Principally coarse-grained terrace and upper-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsl_m — Fine- to coarse-grained mudflow deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsl_l — Fine-grained middle and lower-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.
- Qsl_c — Fine-to-coarse grained colluvial deposits of Coast Range provenance.

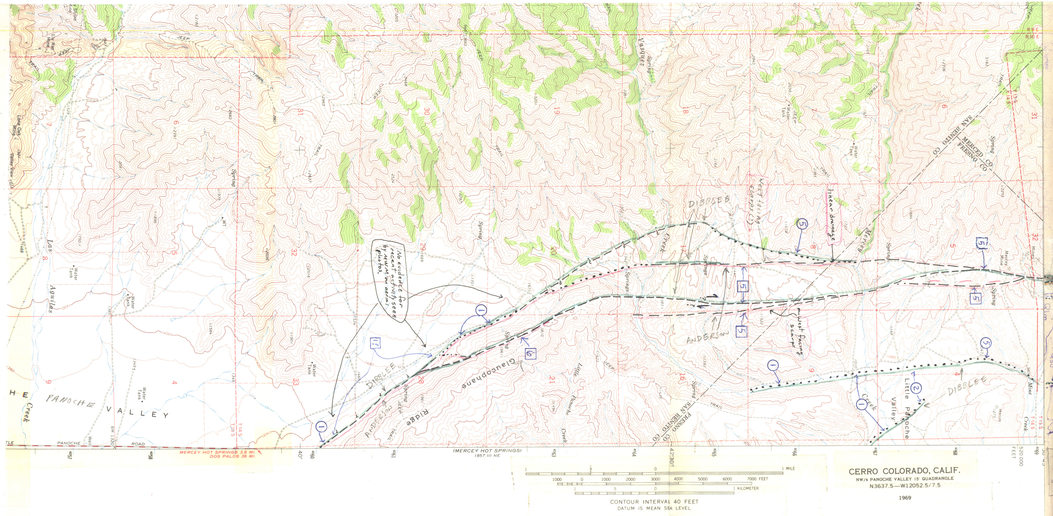
Ql — Los Banos alluvium (middle and late Pleistocene)
Principally coarse-grained terrace, pediment and upper-fan deposits of Coast Range provenance.
Locally divided into:

- Qlu — Upper Member
- Qlm — Middle member
- Qll — lower member
- Ql_s — Original surface upon which Los Banos alluvium accumulated but has since been removed.

QTt — Tulare Formation (Upper Pliocene and Pleistocene)
Fine to coarse-grained floodplain, alluvial-fan and terrace deposits derived principally from the central Diablo Range.

TKgv — Great Valley Sequence (Cretaceous and early Paleogene (?))

KJf — Franciscan assemblage (late Jurassic(?) to Cretaceous).



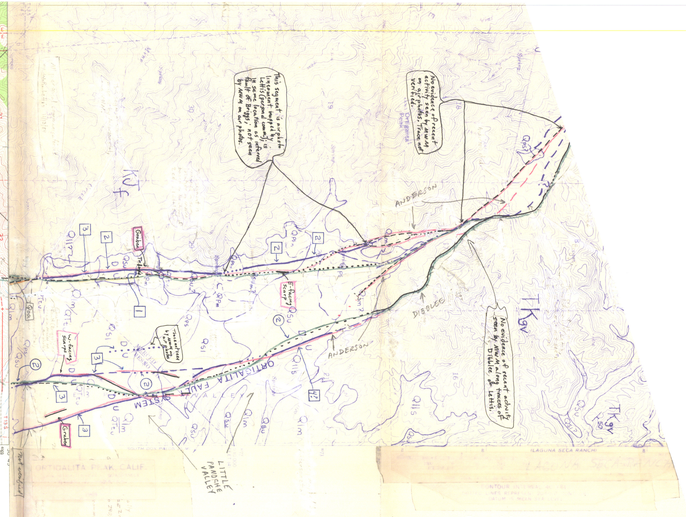


Figure 2C